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APPENDIX

TO THE

XXXIIIRD. VOLUME

OF THE

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE *of* ASSEMBLY

OF THE PROVINCE OF

LOWER-CANADA.

Fourth Session of the Eleventh Provincial Parliament.

LIST OF THE APPENDIX.

SHOWING.—On what day the Papers entered therein were presented to the House.

		PUBLIC FUNDS—*contin d.*
L.	Decr. 12	—— 5. Statement of payments on account of appropriations made by the Legislature, and of the balance remaining in the hands of the Receiver General on that account.
		—— 6. General Statement by the Receiver General, framed from the seven Documents following:
		No. 1. Memorandum shewing the Funds at the disposal of the Legislature, according to a Statement signed by the Acting Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts, dated 20th January 1823. continued to 22d March 1823.
		No. 2. Memorandum shewing the Funds at the disposal of the Legislature, according to the Report of the Special Committee of the House of Assembly of the 18th February 1823, continued to 22d March 1823.
		No. 3. List of appropriations for 1823.
		No. 4. Account of appropriations expended between the 10th October 1822 and 22d March 1823.
		No. 5. Account of Cash outstanding on Letters of Credit 22d March 1823.
		No. 6. Statement of Cash received by the Receiver General, between 11th October 1822 and 22d March 1823, inclusive.
		No. 7. Memorandum stating the available Funds towards meeting the Appropriations made at the last Session of the Legislature and those of former Sessions.
		—— 7. Observations by the Receiver General relative to the Public Monies in hands, &c.
		—— 8. Memorandum from the Receiver General relative to the state of the Funds.
		—— 9. Sketch of the actual State of the Provincial Funds on 1st November 1822, exclusive of appropriated Monies, and reckoning all the arrears of Custom House Bonds to be paid up.
		CLERGY: 10. Statement of Cash paid on Account of the Clergy, from 1st May 1813 to 1st November 1817.
		PUBLIC FUNDS:
		—— 11. Observations by the Governor in Chief on the Statements and Papers produced by the Receiver General, with the replies of the Receiver General.
		—— 12. Extract of further Observations by the Governor in Chief on the replies furnished by the Receiver General.
M	—— 20	GASPE LAND CLAIMANTS: Report of the Commissioners appointed under the Act 59th Geo. III, Cap 3, to hear and determine all applications to be made by persons holding or claiming to hold Lands in the Inferior District of Gaspé.
N.	1824 Janry. 13	BANKS: Statements of the Funds of the Quebec Bank, Montreal Bank, and Bank of Canada, shewing the Amount of the Capital Stock paid in, of the Debts due to the same, of the Monies deposited, of the Notes in circulation, and of the Cash in hand, on the 7th January 1824.
O.	—— 16	PUBLIC ACCOUNTS:
		CIVIL EXPENDITURE OF LOWER-CANADA:
		Preliminary Statement to the Public Accounts of the year 1823, containing additional Contingent Expenses of the Civil Government of Lower Canada, incurred between 11th October 1821 and 10th October 1822, and regular annual Charges between 1st November 1821 and 31st October 1822, being an Account Supplementary to those already furnished for the year 1822, inclusive of omissions in the Accounts of that or previous years.
		PROVINCIAL REVENUE: between 1st November 1822 and 1st November 1823.
		No. 1. Account of Cash received for Casual and Territorial Revenue.
		No. 2. Account of Cash received for Duties and Licenses, under the Statute 14th George III.
		No. 3. Account of Cash received for Duties on Wines, under the Provincial Act 33d George III.
		No. 4. Account of Cash received for Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize, and Licenses under the Provincial Act 35th George III.
		No. 5. Account of Cash received for Duties on Licenses for Billiard Tables, and on manufactured Tobacco and Snuff, under the Provincial Act 41st George III.
		No. 6. Statement of Monies collected under the Provincial Acts, 45th George III. Cap. 12, and 51st George III Cap. 12, and of the Expenses incurred in supporting and improving the Navigation of the River Saint Lawrence.
		No. 7. Account of Duties collected under the Provincial Act 48th George III. Cap. 19, for the improvement of the Inland Navigation of the River Saint Lawrence.
		No. 8. Account of Cash received for Duties under the Provincial Act 53d Geo. III. Cap. 11, amended by the 55th Geo. III. Cap. 2.
		No. 9. Account of Cash received for Duties under the Provincial Act 55th Geo. III. Cap. 3.
		No. 10. Account of Cash received for Duties under the Provincial Act 59th Geo. III. Cap. 4, continued and amended by 2d Geo. IV. Cap. 1.
		No. 11. Account of Cash received for Duties under the Acts of the Imperial Parliament 3d Geo. IV. Cap. 44 and 45, and 4th Geo. IV. Cap. 2.
		No. 12. Account of Cash received for Duties under the Act of the Imperial Parliament 3d Geo. IV. Cap. 119.
		No. 13. Account of Cash received for Fines, Forfeitures, &c.
		No. 14. Account of the Provincial Revenue collected and received.
		No. 15. Statement shewing the Duties collected under sundry Acts of the Provincial Parliament of Lower-Canada, and the several Appropriations thereof.
		CIVIL EXPENDITURE OF LOWER-CANADA:
		No. 16. Abstract of Warrants granted by the Governor in Chief in payment of the Civil Expenditure of Lower Canada, from 1st November 1822 to 1st November 1823.

	1824	PUBLIC ACCOUNTS—*continued.*
O.	Janry. 16	LEGISLATURE:
		No. 17. Abstract of Warrants granted by the Governor in Chief in payment of the Salaries of the Officers of the Legislature and the Contingent Expenses thereof, from 1st November 1822 to 1st November 1823.
		PROVINCIAL REVENUE:
		No. 18. Statement of the Expense of Collection of the Revenue of Lower Canada, from 1st November 1822 to 1st November 1823.
		CIVIL EXPENDITURE OF LOWER-CANADA:
		Account of the Contingent Expenses of the Civil Government of Lower-Canada, incurred between 11th October 1822 and 10th Otctober 1823, and of the regular annual Charges from 1st November 1822 to 31st October 1823, provided for by permanent Acts and other Revenues of the Crown.
		——— Account of the Contingent Expenses of the Civil Government of Lower Canada, incurred between 11th October 1822 and 10th October 1823, and of the regular annual Charges from 1st November 1822 to 31st October 1823, for Local and Provincial Establishments.
		PUBLIC REVENUE:
		General Statement of the Public Revenue collected between 11th October 1822 and 10th October 1823.
		PUBLIC FUNDS:
		General Statement of the Funds of the Province of Lower Canada.
P.	Janry. 16	CLASSIFICATION OF WARRANTS:
		Recapitulation of the Classification of Warrants granted from the year 1794 to the year 1818 inclusive.
Q. No. 1.	——— 21	INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS:
		Report of the Commissioners for the County of Northumberland, appointed under the Act 57th George III. Cap. 18.
No. 2.	Febry. 20	Report of ditto for the County of Dorchester and that part of the County of Buckinghamshire in the District of Quebec, appointed under ditto.
No. 3.	March 4	Report of ditto for the County of Hertford appointed under ditto.
Q. Q.	Janry. 23	JUDICATURE ACT: Report from the Special Committee on the engrossed Bill received from the Legislative Council, to repeal certain parts of the Judicature Act and to make further provision for the more certain and uniform Administration of Justice within the Province.
Q. Q. Q.	——— 24	COUNTRY PRODUCE:
		Report from the Special Committee appointed to take into consideration the Regulations of Police relating to the Weighing of Articles of Country produce brought to the Towns of Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers, for sale.
R.	Febry. 3	CROWN LANDS:
		Seventh Report from the Special Committee on that part of the Governor in Chief's Speech at the opening of the Session of the Legislature, on the 16th December 1820, which relates to the Settlement of the Crown Lands.
	——— 27	CLAIMS OF THE LORETTE INDIANS:
		Eighth Report from ditto on ditto ditto and on the Petition of the Lorette Indians.
	March 3	——— Ninth Report from ditto on ditto ditto and on ditto.
	——— 5	CROWN LANDS: Tenth Report from ditto on ditto ditto and on the Surveyor General's Offer to Government of his Plates of his Maps of Canada.
S.	Febry. 3	DEFALCATION OF THE PUBLIC MONIES:
		Report from the Special Committee on the Governor in Chief's Messages, relating to the Defalcation in the Chest of the late Receiver General, and on that part of the Governor in Chief's Speech at the opening of the Session, which relates to the financial difficulties of this Province.
T.	——— 13	CIVIL LIST:
		Schedule of the probable expenditure to be incurred in the year 1824 for the regular Offices, and their Contingent Expenses, of the Civil Government or of the Administration of Justice.
		——— Estimate of the usual Charges and Contingent Expenses of Local and Provincial Establishments for the year 1824.
T. T.	——— 14	YORK, COUNTY OF.
		Report from the Special Committee on the Petition of divers Inhabitants of that part of the County of York which borders on the River Ottawa above the River *La Petite Nation.*
T. T. T.	———	REPRESENTATION OF THE PROVINCE:
		Report from the Special Committee to whom it was referred to consider the expediency of augmenting the number of Representatives to serve in the Assembly of this Province.
U.	——— 18	REVENUE:
		An Account of Duties received at the Port of St. John's, by virtue of the Act 3d. Geo. IV. Cap. 119, from 18th October 1822 to 5th January 1824.
		——— Statement of Duties Collected at the Port of Côteau du Lac on Importations from the United-States of America, by virtue of the Act 3d. Geo. IV. Cap. 119, from its promulgation to the 5th January 1824.
		——— Statement of Duties collected at the Port of Quebec by virtue of the Act 3d. Geo. IV, Cap. 119, from 10th October 1822 to the 5th January 1824.
		IMPORTS:
		Statement of Rum imported at the Port of Quebec from Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or Prince Edward's Island.
		REVENUE:
		Statement of Duties collected at the Port of Quebec under the various Provincial temporary Acts renewed or continued beyond the periods for which they were enacted in virtue of the 28th Section of the Act 3d. Geo. IV. Cap. 119, from the 10th October 1822 to 5th January 1824.
		CANADA, UPPER.
		Statement of Monies paid to the Province of Upper-Canada on account of Duties arising subsequent to the 5th July 1819 up to 5th July 1821.
		Statement of Monies paid to the Province of Upper-Canada on account of Duties arising subsequent to 5th July 1821.

		DRUMMONDVILLE ROAD.
V.	Feby. 18.	Report of the Commissioners appointed under the Act 3d. Geo. IV, Cap. 4, for opening and making a Road from the Seigniory of Sorel to Drummondville.
		IMPORTS AND EXPORTS:
W.	Feby. 20.	General Tables of the Imports into the Province of Lower-Canada, by Sea and by Land, between the years 1807 and 1822, inclusively.
		General Tables of the Exports from the Province of Lower-Canada, by Sea and by Land, between the years 1807 and 1822, inclusively.
		Tables of Imports into the Province of Lower-Canada, by Sea and by Land, in the year 1823.
		Tables of Exports from the Province of Lower-Canada, by Sea and by Land, in the year 1823.
		Return of Timber imported from the United States into Lower-Canada as entered at the Port of Coteau du Lac, from 10th October 1816 to 10th October 1822.
		Comparative Statement shewing the difference between the Principal and Staple Articles of Import from the United States and Upper-Canada, from 10th October 1816 to 10th October 1822.
		Return of all Articles (except Lumber) imported from the Province of Upper Canada into the Province of Lower-Canada, as entered at the Port of Coteau du Lac, from 10th October 1816 to 10th October 1822.
		Return of all Articles (except Lumber) imported from the United States into the Province of Lower-Canada, as entered at the Port of Coteau du Lac, from the 10th October 1816 to the 10th October 1822.
		Statement of Articles imported from the United States, as entered at the Port of Coteau du Lac, for the Quarters ending 5th July and 10th October 1823.
		Statement of Articles imported from Upper-Canada, as entered at the Port of Coteau du Lac, for the Quarters ending 5th July and 10th October 1823.
		Statement of Lumber imported from the Province of Upper-Canada, as entered at the Port of Coteau du Lac, for the Quarters ending 5th July and 10th October 1823.
		Statement of the value of Merchandize and the quantity of other articles exported to the United States, as entered at the Port of Coteau du Lac, for the Quarters ending 5th July and 10th October 1823.
		Statement of the value of Merchandize and other articles exported to Upper-Canada, as inspected at Coteau du Lac, for the Quarters ending 5th July and 10th October 1823.
		ROADS:
X.	Feby. 20.	Extract of a Letter from John Davidson, Esquire, to the Honble. C. W. Grant, relating to a Road from Salmon River to the Line that separates the Indian Lands from the Township of Godmanchester.
		COURT HOUSE AT MONTREAL:
		State of Account between the Commissioners for repairing the Court House in Montreal, and the Government of Lower-Canada.
		STEPPING-MILL at QUEBEC:
		Letter from Mr. Tremain, one of the Commissioners for the House of Correction, dated 29th December 1823, respecting the Stepping-Mill.
		Representation from the Gaoler to the Commissioners of the House of Correction, on the same subject.
		Letter from Mr. Tremain, dated 12th January 1824, stating the causes of the excess of the Expenditure on the Stepping-Mill.
		Resolutions of the Commissioners of the House of Correction.
		Estimate of expense of finishing the Stepping-Mill, and additional work proposed.
		CASTLE OF ST. LEWIS:
		John Phillips's account for repairs performed and materials furnished for the Castle of St. Lewis, as per an approved estimate of his Excellency the Governor in Chief, dated 9th May 1823.
		Statements of the probable amount of materials furnished from His Majesty's Magazines to the Civil Government, by order of the Governors in Chief, for the performance of various services for the Castle of St. Lewis, Out-Houses, &c. between 25th June 1816 and 24th January 1824, inclusive.
		Statement of the amount charged in the Public Accounts for materials furnished for repairs to the Castle of St. Lewis.
		CIVIL LIST:
		List of Eighteen various Accounts referred to the Legislature in consequence of the Expenditure under the same exceeding the amount appropriated therefor. N. B. *The accounts follow the List.*
		Particulars of the various deficiencies of appropriation to meet the expenses under the heads of "Legislature," "Pensions," "Rent and Repairs of Public Buildings, &c." "Expense of collecting the Public Revenue," "Expenses for Criminals, &c." "Miscellaneous Services" for the year 1823, and causes whence arising.
		EDUCATION:
Y.	Feby. 25.	Report from the Special Committee appointed to enquire into the state of Education in this Province.
		CUSTOM HOUSE, QUEBEC:
Z.	March 4.	Report from the Special Committee on the Petition of sundry Merchants and Ship-Owners, complaining against divers abuses in the Office of the Collector of His Majesty's Customs at the Port of Quebec.

Appendix (A.) 26th Nov.

CLERK'S OFFICE, HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
QUEBEC, Tuesday 25th November 1823.

REPORT.

STATE of the LIBRARY of the HOUSE of ASSEMBLY, made pursuant to an Order of the House of the tenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and two.

Since the last Report, to wit, on the 13th January last, there has been imported from London, and bought in this Province, the following Books, videlicit:

Volumes.		
17	Ordonnances des Rois de France	Folio.
6	Dictionnaire des Arrets par Brillon	Folio.
1	Stracchæ de Mercatura	Folio.
2	Traité de l'Abus	Folio
12	Oeuvres de Millot	8 vo.
1	Repertoire Alphabetique, Chronologique	8 vo.
1	Annales Statistiques des Etats Unis	8 vo.
5	Dictionnaire de l'Amour	8 vo.
2	Oeuvres de Paquier	Folio.
2	Anciennes Lois de France	4 to.
6	Questions de Droits par Merlin	4 to.
2	Compagnes mémorables des François	Royal Elephant.
8	Affaires des Jesuites	4 to.
4	Encyclopedie Methodique	4 to.
1	Hansard's Debates 7th vol.	8 vo.
2	Repertory of Arts, 41st and 42d vols.	8 vo.
1	British Royal Calendar for 1823	8 vo.
2	Barnewall and Alderson, 5th and 6th vols.	8 vo.
2	Statutes 45th and 46th Geo. III. and 3d Geo. IV.	4 to.
2	Edinburgh Review, 37th and 38th vols.	8 vo.
4	Coutumier Genéral de la France	Folio.
1	Calendrier Royal de Paris pour 1823	8 vo.
1	London Directory 1823	8 vo.
8	Dictionnaire de Trevoux	Folio.
30	Journal de Chambre des Deputés	8 vo.
1	Murray's Scotch Jury cases	8 vo.
2	Laveaux French Dictionary	4 to.
6	Clarendon's Rebellion	8 vo.
5	Harris's Lives of the Stuarts	8 vo.
1	Barnewall and Creswell	8 vo.
1	State Trials, vol. 31st	8 vo.
6	Description de l'Egypte	Grand Folio.
1	Difficultés de la Langue Française	8 vo.
7	Ceremonies Religieuses	Folio.
14	Arts et Metiers	4 to.
167		

In all One hundred and sixty seven Volumes added to the Library since the last Report on the 13th January last.

The foregoing Books, including expenses, cost Three hundred and ten pounds fourteen shillings and three pence Currency.

The Library now contains Two thousand two hundred and fifty one Volumes, all in good order.

WM. LINDSAY.
Clk. Assy.

Appendix (B.) 26th Nov.

CLERK'S OFFICE, HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
TUESDAY, 25th November 1823.

REPORT.

THE Clerk of the House of Assembly respectfully states to the Honorable House, that in order to expedite the public business, he has retained seven extra writers, at such allowance as may be fixed, upon the Report of a Committee, for their services during the Session, and for completing the work thereof after the Prorogation. These gentlemen, with the Clerks attached to the Office, will be fully adequate to perform all the ordinary business of the Session.

The whole nevertheless humbly submitted,

WM. LINDSAY,
Clk. Assy.

Appendix (C.) 26th Nov.

STATEMENT OF THE PERSONS WHO ARE AT THE CHARGE OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL OF MONTREAL.

MALE WARD.

	Age.		Age.
Hermand Cadieux,	65	Pierre Mailloux,	80
John Sletoun,	60	Antoine Charpentier,	49
Louis Chenet,	81	Antoine Beilan,	23
Pierre Michon,	89	Joseph Monette,	71
Pierre Paquette,	54	Joseph Brilland,	83
Jean Baptiste Robert,	51	Alexandre M'Douell,	28
Féréol Doutre,	89	Charles Payen,	91
Jean Hetevet Meteker,	87	Antoine Bisson,	55
Pierre Parent,	74	Joseph Brunet,	50
Louis Blot,	88	Jean Metzchler,	55
François Marino,	92	Pierre Albert,	28
Jacques Gagnier,	56	Pierre Berthiaume,	19

FEMALE WARD.

	Age.		Age.
Mlle. Mouëtte,	87	Mde. Veuve Ferrière,	80
Mlle. Cuysi,	58	Marguerite Jacques,	24
Charlotte Lesperance,	69	Veuve La Liberté	60
Geneviève Damour,	59	Veuve Bertrand,	68
Frederic Reaume,	36	Marie Martel,	22
Geneviève Brisset,	53	Louise Derocher,	16
Therèse,	65	Angele Lami,	18
Julie,	49	Angelique Robert,	18
Agathe Lafleur,	85	Marguerite Lescot,	30
Veuve Srood,	84	Adelaide Lescot,	28
Veuve Gadoua,	63	Pelagie Pominville,	17
Françoise Charpentier	50	Catherine Porteous,	64
Magdeleine Bertrand,	28	Marie Leger,	54
Magdeleine Benard,	65	Victoire Burgy,	32
Josephte Larose,	42		

DEAD IN THE MALE WARD.

Hilaire Damour, the 15th November 1822, aged	87
Pierre Languedoc, the 2d April 1823, aged	86
François Bardet, the 4th April 1823, aged	86
John Connor, the 12th May 1823, aged	25

DEAD IN THE FEMALE WARD.

Catherine Burck, the 7th November 1822, aged	83
La Veuve Casal, the 30th April 1823, aged	78
Marie ———, the 13th May 1823, aged	32
Jeanne Bissonnet, the 17th July 1823, aged	79

ASYLUM.

	Age.		Age.
Monique Monette,	53	Françoise Després,	17
Marie Jobin,	53		

YOUNG BOYS.

	Age.		Age.
Jean,	6	Antoine,	3
Pierre,	5	Patrice,	3
Joseph,	4	Patrice,	3
Edouard,	4	Michel,	3
Isaac;	3		

DEAD IN THE ASYLUM.

Thomas, the 8th March 1823, aged	4
Barthelemi, the 9th May 1823, aged	3
Guillaume, the 11th July 1823, aged	3
François, the 23d July 1823, aged	3
Jean Baptiste, the 23d July 1823, aged	2

WARD FOR YOUNG FEMALES.

	Age.		Age.
Marianne Laberge,	35	Julienne,	6
Marguerite Pominville,	40	Emilie,	5
Marguerite,	20	Henriette,	5
Marguerite,	15	Marie,	5
Adelaide,	10	Magdeleine,	5
Marie,	8	Elisabeth,	3
Cecile,	8	Marie,	3
Helene,	7	Julie,	2
Marguerite,	7	Amaranthe,	2
Marianne,	7	Euphrosine,	2
Anne,	7	Judith,	2
Monique,	6	Emilie,	2

STATEMENT OF PERSONS IN THE CELLS.

Jean Baptiste Guertin, entered the Cells 15th June 1811.
Marguerite M'Donell, ditto 19th November 1812.
Isaac Desmarets, ditto 6th November 1816.
Marie Vachon, ditto 24th May 1817.
Marie Paquette, ditto 21st September 1821.
Adelaide Gravelle, ditto 16th March 1822, left the 20 October 1822.
Hugues M'Gillis, ditto 26th April 1822, left the 28th Decmbr. 1822.
Magdeleine Levert, ditto 12th June 1822.

FOUNDLINGS received into the HOSPITAL, from 1st August 1822 to 31st July 1823.

1822.			
August	11th	Henriette,	died 26th August 1822.
"	12th	Pierre,	died 24th August 1822.
"	13th	Adelaide,	
"	16th	Louise,	died 3d September 1822.
September	1st	François,	died 9th September 1822.
"	1st	Gorgonie,	died 19th October 1822.
"	4th	Caroline,	died 16th September 1822.
"	5th	Genevieve,	
"	11th	Rose,	died 20th September 1822.
"	26th	Elise,	died 6th October 1822.
October	1st	Marie,	died 12th October 1822.
"	2d	Therèse,	died 8th October 1822.
"	5th	Marie,	
"	9th	Joseph,	
"	10th	Sophie,	died 8th January 1823.
"	10th	Marguerite,	
"	10th	Joseph,	died 6th April 1823.

Appendix (C.) 26th Nov.

October	11th	Angele,	died 20th October 1822.
"	14th	Pierre,	died 16th October 1822.
"	17th	Louis,	died 27th October 1822.
"	20th	Pierre,	
"	23d	Fortunat,	died 6th November 1822.
"	28th	Agathe,	
November	2d	Charles,	died 12th November 1822.
"	7th	Euphrosine,	
"	11th	Angelique,	
"	15th	Marguerite,	
"	16th	George,	
"	17th	Helene,	
"	19th	Marguerite	
"	19th	Edouard,	died 17th January 1823.
"	20th	Emelie,	
"	28th	Euphrosine,	died 4th December 1822.
"	29th	Roch,	died 18th February 1823.
December	3d	Césaire,	
"	3d	Emilie,	died 13th February 1823.
"	6th	Victoire,	
"	9th	Xavier,	
"	11th	Antoine,	
"	21st	Caroline,	died 7th January 1823.
"	23d	J. Baptiste,	died 5th January 1823.
"	28th	Marguerite,	died 8th January 1823.
"	31st	Fortunat,	
1823.			
January	3d	Zozime,	
"	24th	Esther,	
"	30th	Marie,	
February	6th	Joseph,	
"	14th	Jean,	
"	14th	Pierre,	
"	14th	Patrice,	
"	17th	Agathe,	
"	22d	Henry,	
"	22d	Marguerite,	
March	8th	Joseph,	died 18th March 1823.
"	10th	Edouard,	
"	14th	Marie,	died 2d April 1823.
"	17th	Olimpe,	
"	18th	Gertrude,	died 31st March 1823.
"	21st	Julie,	died 23d June 1823.
"	21st	Marie,	
"	24th	Joseph,	died 7th April 1823.
April	6th	Therèse,	died 19th April 1823.
"	14th	Pierre,	
"	14th	Marianne,	died 8th May 1823.
May	6th	Marie,	died 19th May 1823.
"	7th	Emelie,	died 28th May 1823.
"	10th	Louis,	died 25th May 1823.
"	16th	Adeline,	
"	27th	Marie,	died 14th June 1823.
"	29th	Marie,	
"	30th	Patrice,	
June	10th	Anne,	
"	12th	Julie,	
"	13th	J. Baptiste,	died 26th June 1823.
"	13th	Domitille,	
"	13th	Esther,	died 18th July 1823.
"	22d	Anastasie,	
"	24th	J. Baptiste,	
"	30th	Joseph,	
July	9th	Joseph,	died 19th July 1823.
"	9th	Joseph,	died 15th July 1823.
"	12th	Lucie,	
"	15th	Marie,	died 29th July 1823.
"	16th	Charlotte,	died 26th July 1823.
"	22d	Marie,	
"	24th	Marie,	

From the first of August one thousand eight hundred and twenty two to the thirty first of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty three, there has been expended the sum of five thousand three hundred and thirty two *livres* and ten *sols* for the boarding of Foundlings, in

	Liv.	Sols.
Monies disbursed for Nurses, say	5332	10
86 Lots of Childs Linen	1204	0
For the maintenance of Children in the Hospital	6940	0
Supplying them with Beds, Sheets, Blankets, Clothing Shoes and Stockings	5136	0
For the maintenance of Insane persons	5812	0
For Clothing and Blanketing for Insane persons	1218	0
For Spoons, Porringers, Tumblers and Padlocks	94	0
For repairs of the Cells	748	0
Fire Wood	286	0
Shaving them	42	0
	26812	10
We have received from Government an allowance for the care of Insane persons and Foundlings of £1000.	24000	0
The Hospital remains in arrear for Insane persons and Foundlings in the present year	2812	10

Total of the Poor in the Hospital.

Adults, Infirm or Lame	60
Insane Persons	6
Carried forward,	66
Brought forward,	66
Children in the Hospital	30
do. at Nurse	40
	136

Appendix (C.) 26th Nov.

NOTE.—Our foundation is only for twelve poor Invalids; the two objects last above mentioned are not included in our Constitutions.

Sr. M. MARGUERITE LEMAIRE, Sup.
Sr. M. EUPHRASIE SABOURIN, Dep.

Appendix (D.) No. 1. 27th Nov.

To the Honorable the Commons of Lower-Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled.

The Report of the Commissioners appointed under the Act of the 1st George IV, Chap. 6, intituled "An Act for making a navigable Canal "from the neighbourhood of Montreal to the Parish of Lachine, and to "appropriate a certain sum of money for that purpose, and to repeal a "certain Act therein mentioned."

Respectfully Sheweth,

THAT it being their duty to render an annual Statement of the proceedings, in execution of the trust reposed in them, they consider it proper this year not to delay it until the thirty first December, being the date of the two last years reports, because of the meeting of the Legislature this season at an earlier period, but to make the date of this year's Report, and the period of rendering the accounts of expenditure for the last twelve months commensurate.

The Contractors for excavation, and for supplying Cut Stone for the Locks, continued their operations through the last winter, and the former made considerable progress on the line along the beach of the Saint-Lawrence at Lachine, from the regulating Lock upwards, it being material to avail themselves of the low water there at that season, as an interuption therein would necessarily arise, from the great periodical rise of the waters in Spring, and the probability of their not decreasing before midsummer, so as to admit of continuing the excavation.

The waters rose last spring to a great height, and did not subside to as to leave the beach practicable, until July. From the regulating Lock downwards, the effects of the high water prevented the excavation of rock from being completed before that time: but at that period, the Regulating Lock being then finished, two feet of water was let into the Canal, whereby Stone brought in boats from *Caughnawaga*, and other Materials for the second and third Locks at the Côte St. Paul, were conveyed thereto in Scows, for a distance of about five Miles, and thereby a heavy expense for cartage was avoided, which otherwise must have been incurred.

The season since July has been peculiarly favorable for carrying on the works of the Canal. Exclusive of the completion of the Regulating Lock, the second and third Locks at the Côte St. Paul, are about three fourths executed, and the masonry covered in withstraw and earth, to protect it against the frost in winter, and to admit of being proceeded with early next spring. Two Tunnels have been completed, one of three feet diameter at the Côte St. Paul, as a drain to allow the water from the Lands in the neigbourhood, to pass under the Canal to their usual receptacle, commonly called "the little lake," and the other of five feet diameter, as a discharge for the waters of the said Lake at Mr. Gregory's Farm.

An elegant Stone Bridge has been built over the Regulating Lock, of an elliptical arch, with an Iron balustrade or railing between round Pillars at each end, and the sides forming segments of a circle. The only extra expense is the arch and railing, as the sides of the Lock serve as abutments. As this comes under the view of every traveller from Upper Canada and the American States, immediately after landing at Lachine from the Steam-Boat, it was judged creditable to make their first impression favorable.

Ten other Bridges have been erected over other parts of the Canal, at intervals of about a Mile, whereof one of Stone was finished last year, and the others of Wood during the present season. They have a neat light appearance at a distance, being painted white, but on examination will be found very substantial; and having open abutments, will prove far more durable than if they were made in the usual way. Each is nine feet above the water level of the Canal when full, so that the largest loaded boats can pass under them after lowering their masts.

The Commissioners have to state, that after mature consideration, they determined on altering the entrance of the Canal into the River at Lachine, by shortening the extent of excavation along the beach as originally intended, and carrying it at once into the deep water opposite to Mr. Robert Grant's house. This was effected by forming two solid embankments of Stone and Earth, to protect the entrance, and then excavating between them to the requisite depth. By this operation they are confident, that besides obtaining a more convenient entrance from the River, as also forming a very commodious Bay above the entrance, which can be used as a Basin or Harbour for Boats coming into or going out of the Canal, at least Two thousand pounds have been saved.

The reason that this did not enter into the original plan or intention was, that doubts were entertained of being able to protect the said entrance against Ice, if extended into the River, and therefore the excavation was to be carried along the beach until the requisite depth of water should be obtained close to the shore: But after attentive observation during two winters and springs of the setting of the Ice, the Commissioners and Engineer became convinced that no risk would attend the abovesaid alteration, and a contract was made for its execution accor-

dingly ; which they have great reason to be satisfied with, both in point of appearance and convenience, it being evidently a very great improvement.

The Commissioners believe, that during the ensuing month, the whole excavation from the Regulating Lock upwards, will be completed, and the residue of that now in operation between the second and third Locks, and the embankment through the marshy ground on Mr. Chapman's farm, will be effected in the winter—the loose marshy soil of that marsh has been removed and replaced by an embankment of earth impe. vious to water.

Thus, when the second and third Locks are finished, with the necessary sluices and overshots, all which are expected to be accomplished before July next—the Canal will then be navigable for the space of about seven miles, being nearly to the St. Joseph Suburb ; when stone and other materials can be conveyed through it for the remaining four Locks, provision for a part whereof will be made during the winter. The remaining excavation to the Locks near the river could easily be executed next season, as also a considerable part, if not all, of the Locks, if there be means. The reason that the whole may not be practicable next season is, that the stone and other materials can only be conveyed through those in succession, as they get completed.

The Commissioners have to state another very important and advantageous alteration which they contemplate making in the line from the place where the Canal will be so navigable to the River above the Port, but without at all changing or interfering with the point of separation of the present branch from that intended when the Canal may be extended to below the current St. Mary. Every part of the present excavation will be available, and no part of any labour or expense already incurred will thereby be lost, the deviation being not more than the present Act sanctions for the convenience of execution.

This alteration, or rather deviation, has been suggested, nay, imposed upon the Commissioners by the extravagant ideas entertained of the value of the grounds in the line through the St. Anne Suburb and Munn's Ship Yard, added to the heavy expense for temporary damages which would be occasioned during the time of the operations by excavation and otherwise, through the inhabited part of that Suburb ; as also the cost of the numerous Bridges which would be required in crossing the Streets thereof ; besides the great inconvenience they would permanently create to the neighbourhood by their necessary elevation above the level of the Houses—and the endless complaints against labourers and workmen, and other vexations with which the Commissioners would be daily assailed, as have been already experienced.

From all these considerations, and especially a saving of expense to the probable amount of many thousand pounds, the Commissioners feel it to be their bounden duty to make such a deviation in the before intended line for that part of the Canal, as will avoid the above said Suburb, by winding through the *Farm of St. Gabriel*, a corner of that of the *Grey Nuns*, if necessary—and the *Common*, whereby it will enter the river somewhat higher up, and in consequence leave more room for the vessels from sea, and river craft, which come to the present Port of Montreal, and also afford a larger extent of beach for erection of wharves to load and unload the Canal Boats.

Should it however be enquired, why these reasons were not anticipated—the answer is—that in all great public works experience points out in the progress of their execution, improvements to be made, and inconveniencies and objections to be overcome, which could not be foreseen ; but when they do appear, are not to be disregarded, by reason of any apprehension of blame for not being discovered earlier.

The Commissioners since last Spring, have gone every Saturday to La Chine along the line of the Canal to inspect the works, which has been attended with material benefit, and they meet at the Canal office every Monday for the transaction of business, and at other times when necessary.

Unfortunately the Engineer has been very unwell since the summer, and consequently unable to give that regular attendance to which he was accustomed ; but they have the satisfaction of adding that the works having been previously laid out by him, and partly proceeded in, and reports being daily made to him of the progress, no interruption has thereby arisen, and when he was occasionally able to inspect what was done, the whole were found to be going on in perfect conformity to his wishes, and to the instructions from time to time given by him to the Assistant Superintendant and Overseers.

The former Assistant Superintendant having retired at his own request, for the purpose of entering into a different line of employment, another was last spring appointed in his stead ; and it being found essential to have a confidential and scientific person, to measure the contract work when delivered over, distinct from the person who superintended the execution thereof, and consequently as more impartial between the Commissioners and the Contractors ; Mr. John Adams, of whose capacity and correctness they had previous experience, has been since the beginning of September last, engaged on the like salary as the Assistant Superintendant, in which situation he is meant to be continued, and the services of the other will be dispensed with at the expiration of the twelve months for which he was engaged—both have been fully employed.

The whole expenditure from the commencement to this date, 31st October 1823, as by the several accounts stated, and vouchers rendered therewith, is £51750 0 7

And the total of monies received is as follows :—

In virtue of the first Provincial Grant	£25000	0	0			
Do. second do.	10000	0	0			
From His Excellency the Commander of the Forces on behalf of His Majesty's Government	10000	0	0			
Carried forward	£45,000	0	0	£51,750	0	7
Brought forward	£45,000	0	0	£51,750	0	7
Received for Materials of a Store and Shop demolished at La Chine	25	0	0			
				45025	0	0
Leaving a balance of - - - - -				£6725	0	7

This balance has been supplied by Loans from the Bank of Montreal, on the personal responsibility of the Commissioners, who intend continuing the same course to the extent of the twelve thousand pounds granted by the Act of last Session, whereof circumstances have prevented the reception. The Commissioners seeing that ruin to the undertaking would have attended the stoppage of the works at any period during this year, did not hesitate to lend their pecuniary aid in addition to their personal gratuitous services, in the hope that measures will be adopted for going on and avoiding a like necessity in future.

At the same time they have to state, that in addition to the abovesaid twelve thousand pounds already granted, when available, a further grant of twenty thousand pounds currency will be required to finish the line of the Canal, including the protection of its entrance into the River above the Port, and excavation near the Beach, so as to complete the whole in a substantial manner. This will exceed the amount estimated in their last Report, by the sum of seven thousand pounds currency.

To account for such a difference, they have to state, that the excavation in Rock has continued greatly to exceed what was expected. The excavation of the Lock and Tunnel Pits being of great depth, and in till or hard pen, nearly as difficult as rock, has been very expensive. In many places where no indications thereof where had, either from the surface or from pitting, beds of rock, in some places continuous, and in others interrupted at intervals, have been discovered as they proceeded. The cost of grounds and damages awarded have universally exceeded the estimates thereof, and unavoidable extra expenses in various ways have been incurred.

The undertaking in this Country being new, no previous criterion existed for ascertainment of the expense of Masonry proper for Locks, and other charges connected therewith. The Commissioners had the choice of two courses to pursue—one of apparent economy by a superficial execution of work—another of eventual saving by solidity in the first instance.

In all public works intended to descend to posterity, durability ought to be the primary consideration, regardless of that parsimonious deception, which under the mask of present appearances, leaves the future to chance.

The Commissioners can say with truth that they have in many instances been more scrupulous about the expenditure than if the matter had personally regarded themselves ; and they trust that they will have to boast, if the means be afforded them, that when the whole is finished, no work of the like kind in America, or elsewhere, will be found superior in substantial execution and durability. This climate is most trying for Masonry, and therefore great depth of foundation, and other precautions in its execution, become the more imperious as a duty in those who direct it.

The Locks and Basins have on each side, walls of solid masonry six feet thick, faced with large masses of cut stone laid in ranges, headers and stretchers alternately, and braced throughout with counterforts or buttresses at every thirteen feet—the joints are pointed with Roman cement—the mortar used is made of lime slacked immediately as wanted, and sharp sand cleared of earthy particles ; after every layer is finished, the whole of the internal part thereof is grouted—that is, filled up by pouring into the interstices a mortar made of quick lime, sand, and gravel intermixed. Behind this solid mass of Masonry a bed of puddle is laid, whereby the whole is rendered impervious to water, both before and behind.

The bottoms of all the Locks are, or will be composed of inverted arches of masonry, (the regulating Lock excepted, because of its being founded on rock) a modern precaution, as a support to the side walls, and an effectual prevention of the floors being raised, or blown up, as is technically expressed, if water by any means should get introduced below them.

The Commissioners cannot close this Report, without earnestly and respectfully submitting to the Legislature the propriety and necessity of granting the additional sum still needful for the proper completion of the work ; otherwise, if now abandoned or postponed, it could not at a future time be resumed, but under great disadvantages, and the character of the Country would in the mean time suffer.

It may be proper to add, that whosoever goes along the banks of the Canal, will be surprised at the great extent of human labour which has been expended, and which is rendered conspicuous by the general mass of rock and earth that has been removed. The time employed therein will not appear unnecessarily great, when it is considered that the first spade was put into the ground, on the seventeenth of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, about two years and a quarter since.

Two Gentlemen are employed in making an Estimate of the value of the Ground through which the Canal would pass if the same were continued to the Current of Saint Mary ; but being a work requiring a considerable time, and they not being aware of the early meeting of the Legislature, they have not been able yet to finish it, but it will be sent as early as practicable.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Montreal, 31st October 1823.

JOHN RICHARDSON, Chairman,
C. W. GRANT,
DVD. ROSS,
T. PORTEOUS,
FRANS. DESRIVIERES,
GEORGE GARDEN.

Appendix (D.) No. 1.

27th Nov.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of Monies received and disbursed by the Commissioners for the LACHINE CANAL.

In Account Current from the 31st October 1822 to the 31st October 1823.

Dr.

1822.						
Octbr. 31.—To balance brought from last account,				£515	15	1
Novr. 27.—To the Governor in Chief's Warrant dated 19 November 1822,	2500	0	0			
Decr. 15.—To do. do. dated 2d. December 1822.	2000	0	0			
1823.						
Janry. 31.—To do. do. do. 16th January 1823,	2000	0	0			
March 19—To do. do. do. 8th March,	2000	0	0			
April 2d.—To do. do. do. 25th do.	2000	0	0			
June 11.—To do. do. do. 17th May,	2000	0	0			
July 1.—To do. do. do 27th June,	2000	0	0			
Septr. 6.—To do. do. do. 22d August,	2000	0	0			
Octr. 6.—To do. do. do. 16th September.	2500	0	0			
1822				19000	0	0
Novr. 25—.To materials of a Store at Lachine sold				10	0	0
Balance due to the Commissioners.				6725	0	7
				£26250	15	8

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By cash paid on account of the several heads of expenditure hereinafter stated viz:						
I. MANAGENENT &c.						
Thomas Burnett—Salary as Civil Engineer, from 1st November 1822 to 31st October 1823 inclusive, a £500 Sterling per annum,	555	11	1			
Ditto—allowance in lieu of Board, Travelling expenses &c. £200 currency per annum,	200	0	0			
Robert M'Douall, assistant Superintendant of Works, from 1st November 1822 to 31st May 1823 inclusive, a £150 per annum,	87	10	0			
Alexander Gibbs, assistant Superintendant of Works, from 1st June to 31 Oct 1823 inclusive, a £150 per annum.	62	10	0			
John Adams, assistant Superintendant of Works, from 5th September to 4th November 1823 inclusive, a £150 per annum,	25	0	0			
Frederick Griffin, Secretary to the Commissioners, from 28th October 1822 to 27th October 1823 inclusive, a £250 per annum,	250	0	0			
Thomas Burnett, Civil Engineer, expenses in travelling to Quebec to attend the Legislature,	22	15	0			
Sundry persons, Carriage and horse hire, and travelling expenses &c.	57	6	0			
				1260	12	1
II. TIMBER.						
Sundry persons, Oak Timber &c.				320	7	8
III. Labour and Workmanship.						
Overseers, Masons, Carpenters and Labourers, employed at the Locks, Tunnels, Bridges and other works of the Canal,	5594	9	11			
Contractors, on account of excavation of the Canal,	13250	0	0			
Contractors for Fences, balance of their accounts,	221	5	0			
Contractors for quarrying and cutting stone, on account,	3500	0	0			
Sundry persons, for cartage, sawing timber, erecting Lime and Tool Houses, removing building &c.	179	0	4			
				22744	15	3
IV. MACHINERY, Cast Iron and Smiths work, and all materials other than Timber.						
Sundry persons, for Cast Iron and Smith work for the Locks, Bridges &c.	413	19	8			
Wheel barrows, Blocks for Tackle falls &c.	75	6	3			
Rope, Hardware articles &c.	74	4	0			
Lime, Sand and Gravel,	165	14	9			
				729	4	8
V. Purchase of Land, and compensation for damages &c.						
Sundry persons, for the purchase of buildings in the Line of the Canal,	317	12	10			
Do. for the purchase of Land.	120	18	7			
Do. Compensation for various losses and damages,	161	4	11			
Do. removing Houses &c. from the Line and rebuilding the same.	216	0	0			
				815	16	4
VI. INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.						
C. Peck, one year's house rent to 1st August,	61	10	0			
Sundry persons, Surveying and measuring, and drawing plans,	26	19	0			
N. B. Doucet, Agent to the Caughnawaga Indians, on account of quarry Rent,	70	0	0			
Sundry persons, drawing deeds &c. Stationary, advertising, Printing &c.	24	15	9			
One year rent of a Lot of Ground to make Lock Gates, Cells &c. &c.	10	0	0			
25 Cords of Fire Wood,	18	15	0			
Stove pipes and fixing do. &c.	6	19	2			
Sundry petty disbursements,	8	4	6			
Discount and interest paid to the Bank of Montreal on Promissory notes of the Honorable John Richardson, Chairman of the Commissioners.	152	16	3			
				379	19	8
				£26250	15	8

Montreal, 31st October 1823.

FREDK. GRIFFIN, Sec'y.

Appendix (D.) No. II.

9th Decr.

To the Honorable the Commons of Lower-Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled.

The Supplementary Report of the Commissioners appointed under the Act of the 1st Geo. IV. Chap. 6, intituled, "An Act "for making a Navigable Canal from the neighbourhood of "Montreal to the Parish of Lachine, and to appropriate a certain "sum of money for that purpose, and to repeal a certain Act "therein mentioned," in addition to the Report of the said Commissioners, dated the 31st October 1823.

Respectfully sheweth,

THAT the said Commissioners in compliance with the Act of the 3rd Geo. IV. Chap. 23, and to obtain the information therein required to be furnished to the Legislature, named two competent persons, viz. Julius Quesnel and Thomas Phillips, of Montreal, Esquires, to ascertain the value of the Ground through which the aforesaid Canal would pass, if the same was continued through the City of Montreal to the Current of Saint Mary.

These Gentlemen have taken great pains in executing the arduous undertaking submitted to them, and have (since the Commissioners made their said Report on the 31st October last) viz. on the twenty-seventh of November instant, made their Report to the said Comissioners; and the Commissioners think they cannot put the matter in a clearer point of view before the three Branches of the Legislature, as they are required to do, than by sending a Copy of the Report made by those Gentlemen, whereby will be evidently seen the grounds upon which they proceeded, the necessary particulars gone into by them and the result. That result, valuing the Lands and Buildings to be occupied by the Canal in the above space, only at Sixteen thousand three hundred and sixty-eight pounds, shews most clearly that the common received opinion or idea of the value of those Lands was most erroneous, or, that real property in that quarter, is, at this moment, very much depressed; and if it can be procured for that sum, it is most evident that this is the time for purchasing the site of the Canal to the foot of the Current Saint Mary; this moment lost, it may never be regained. In a short time property may take a rise, and the land be partly covered with valuable buildings, a few of which might cost as much as the whole line can now be obtained for. The Commissioners therefore most humbly suggest the propriety of an immediate purchase being made of the land required for the site of the Canal, even if the Canal could not be immediately excavated. The land could be used as a street, and a noble and useful one it would be; and even in that shape it would, in the mean time, tend to the improvement of this city and its environs.

The Commissioners beg leave to remark, that experience has taught them, that taking possession of real property for the use of the Public, from a number of individuals, and liquidating all their several claims and demands, is not an easy task, and generally costs more money than at first was contemplated.

The present evaluation, however, will bear any reasonable augmentation, for, if fifty, nay one hundred per cent be added to the amount of the estimation, it will then amount to very little more than half the lands for the site of the Canal were hitherto usually and generally estimated at.

The Commissioners again most warmly and strenuously recommend the immediate purchase of the Land for the site of the Canal down to the foot of the Current Saint Mary, and that immediate possession be taken thereof; and this they do from a sense of public duty, and a desire to see the improvement of this country, by the completion of a highly useful public work.

The Commissioners think it a matter of the first importance, to lay before the Legislature the propriety of acquiring as much land (as it now can be obtained at a reasonable rate) as would suffice to make a Basin or Harbour behind the City of Montreal, to receive foreign vessels of a certain draught of water from the foot of the Current. When the smallness of the Port of Montreal, and its particular situation and construction is considered, this subject becomes most imperious.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

Montreal, 29th November 1823.

T. PORTEOUS, Chairman p. t.
C. W. GRANT,
DVD. ROSS,
FRANS. DESRIVIERES,
GEORGE GARDEN.

Appendix (D.) No. II.

9th Decr.

REPORT.

We the undersigned having been requested by the Gentlemen Commissioners for making the Lachine Canal, to examine and ascertain to the best of our knowledge, the value of the Land and Buildings lying in the proposed line of the said Canal, beginning on a property belonging to Thomas Porteous, Esquire, near the Lachine Turnpike Gate, and extending through the Saint Antoine and Saint Lawrence Suburbs to the foot of the Current Saint Mary near the Government Naval Store, where it is intended to join the River, and to report thereon with convenient speed.

Prompted by a desire of promoting so important an object of public utility, we have consented to perform this duty, and now beg leave to submit the result of our proceedings, with such remarks thereon as we have thought necessary to convey a more correct view of the whole.

Having first ascertained the exact Line by the help of the Gentleman who had surveyed it, and having compared it with the Plans and references given us, we then proceeded to the valuation of the property as per annexed Statement, taking into consideration the locality, improvements, nature of the ground, and more particularly, actual sales of property in the vicinity lately effected for Cash, in which no compulsion existed, but in circumstances which made it appear that the present real value of the property was obtained. In situations where we had not the same opportunity, we were necessarily guided by our own general information on such matters; and on a comparison afterwards of the estimated value with the prices demanded by the proprietors, we have, in several instances, found our estimate to correspond with their demand, and from various circumstances we have reason to suppose, and are fully persuaded, that generally we have stated a fair and full value. We beg leave to suggest that by a small deviation in some parts from the present proposed Line, (which to the best of our knowledge would not injure it, and would tend to give it a more direct course) a saving could be made by taking less valuable property. We have also to state, that some proprietors of extensive lots, in consideration of the probable advantage they would derive from the Canal, as well as from a desire of promoting an object so beneficial to the country, have offered to *give* the land required from them for that purpose; and others, for the same reasons, would accept of a smaller sum than what we have stated to be the value, which circumstances, together with the proceeds of the materials of Houses, Barns, &c. would considerably reduce the stated cost.

We would also beg leave to remark, that our Estimate has been calculated on a given width of sixty feet throughout, but that if in some of the most valuable parts of the Saint Lawrence Suburb, it could be contracted to the width of the Locks, a further reduction of the amount would be made. We think it necessary also to state, that from the rapid improvement taking place in various parts on this line, the value of the land must soon be greatly increased, which would add to the cost, if the purchase should be deferred to a distant period.

From these circumstances, and after a mature consideration of the subject, we express with confidence our opinion that the quantity required to be purchased for the completion of this Section of the Lachine Canal, would at the present time cost considerably less than it appears by our Estimate, and that some proprietors, on receiving the interest, would not for many years demand the capital.

Hoping that we have not overstepped our duty by making such remarks as forced themselves upon us when examining this Section of the proposed Line, and such as we deemed the nature of the subject required, we beg further indulgence merely to observe, whether in the present depressed state of property, it would not be desirable that so much Land should be obtained as would make the Canal, from the place where it is intended to join the River, to some convenient place near the centre of Montreal, large enough to admit vessels of greater dimensions than those necessary in other parts of the Canal, and also such a space as might be required for loading and unloading Canal craft.

(Signed) JULIUS QUESNEL,
THOMAS PHILLIPS.

Montreal, 27th November 1823.

A true Copy
FREDK. GRIFFIN, Sec'y.

Appendix (D.) No. II.

9th Decr.

ESTIMATE of the value of the Property in the line of the proposed Canal, from where it would leave the branch which is to lead to the Port of Montréal, to the foot of the Current Saint Mary.

Names of Proprietors.	No. of yards in length.	Rate per arpent.	Per yard running.	Amount of Lands.	Amount of Buildings.	Description of Property.
Porteous,	270	£100	10s6d	£141	"	Field.
Guy,	400	100	"	209	"	Do. part of a Farm.
D. Ross,	132	150	15s8d	103	"	Garden, part of a large property.
M'Gillevray,	57	200	20s11d	60	"	Do.
Nelson,	58	300	31s5d	91	"	Orchard.
Lusignan,	84	300	"	132	"	Do.
Clemt. Hurtubige,	123	300	"	193	"	Part of the rear of an Orchard and part of a Field.
Pierre Hurtubige,	145	50	5s3d	38	"	This Land is low, wet and swampy. The price is what it is estimated at by some of the Proprietors.
A. Blanch,	27	0	"	7	"	
Merient,	83	0	"	22	"	
Franchère,	34	0	"	9	"	
Decarrie,	59	0	"	15	"	
Bison,	71	150	15s8d	55	"	Orchard and improved Land.
Allard & Leduc,	81	0	80s	324	"	Good Orchard and Lots fronting on Main Street, Saint Antoine Suburbs.
Mrs. M'Donald,	37	0	"	148	"	Lot fronting on Main Street ditto, cutting it angle ways.
Martineau, &c.	48	0	70s	168	"	Garden.
Heirs of M'Kenzie,	50	0	60s	150	"	Orchard, but few Trees taken, large property which will be improved by the Canal.
Decarrie,	21	0	60s	63	"	Garden.
Champeau,	25½	0	80s	102	"	Front Lot.
Do.	"	0	"	"	£125	One large Log House.
Do.	"	0	"	"	25	One small ditto.
J. Dewitt,	25½	0	70s	89	"	Garden, and large property in rear of front Lot.
Tison,	16½	0	"	58	"	Garden—nothing in rear.
Davis,	29	0	60s	87	"	Do. —property do.
Michon or Dubuc,	19½	0	"	59	"	Do.
Hoole,	18	0	"	54	"	Do.
Hupé,	50	0	80s	200	"	A good Orchard—Front Lot and all taken.
Saml. Davids,	15	0	60s	45	"	Garden—rear of Lot.
Neveau,	14	0	60s	42	"	Do. do.
Chisholm,	15	0	"	45	"	Do. do.
Berthelette,	18½	0	"	55	"	Do. do.
Vallée,	4	0	"	192	"	Part Orchard,—large property.
Bison,	"	0	"	"	150	Log House.
Bison, Latour and Williams,	60	0	60s.	180	"	Garden.
Desforges, Latour and Casineau,	46	0	60s.	138	"	Do.
Latour,	64	0	"	192	"	Orchard, large property.
McGill Desrivières,	61	0	80s.	244	"	Garden and Orchard, Do.
Donegany,	61½	0	81s4d	250	75	Orchard and small House.
Lamott,	130	0	60s.	180	"	Lower side of Garden, and large property.
Perrault and Heney,	62	0	70s.	217	"	Garden—Front Lot.
Do.	"	0	"	"	125	Old log House, &c.
Heney,	124	0	80s.	496	"	Orchard—large property.
Orkney,	32	0	"	710	"	This Lot is held on Constitue at £42 12s. per annum. The Canal will take 2-3d. of the Lot.
Heirs of Mr. Coté,	124	0	£7	868	"	Près de Ville, from Orkney to Lacroix including wall, half of Stable, &c. &c. stated low, as it will be improved by the Canal.
Lacroix,	24	0	7	168	"	Garden.
Shay,	51	0	9	459	"	Carpenters Yard and House.
Do.	"	0	"	"	450	House and Kitchen removing.
De Lorme,	49	0	9	441	"	Garden and House.
Do.	"	0	"	"	300	Houses, &c.
Berthelette,	44	0	10	440	"	From St. Charles to Main Street.
Do.	"	0	"	"	50	Lath and plastered Hut.
Do.	"	0	"	"	300	Front Buildings.
Do.	"	0	"	"	50	Smiths Yard Walls.
Furnell and Casquenettes,	55	0	10	550	"	From Main to Dominique Street.
Do.	"	0	"	"	200	Furnell's House, &c.
Do.	"	0	"	"	200	Casquenettes House, &c.
Do.	"	0	"	"	50	Two small Do. in Dominique Street.
Dorval,	32	0	7	224	"	Front on Dominique Street, House and Buildings. This is what he offers his property for.
Do.	"	0	"	"	326	
Cadieux,	14½	0	5	72	"	Garden.
Sierrs,	16½	0	5	82	"	
Do.	"	0	"	"	120	Small dwellings in Yard.
Gingras or Ranjou,	15	0	5	75	"	Garden.
Roy,	10	0	5	50	"	Do.
Heney,	16½	0	5	82	"	Lot.
Fraser,	19	0	5	95	"	Do. Corner on Lagauchétierre Street.
Do.	"	0	"	"	175	House and Out-houses.
Pothier,	24	0	4	96	"	Low meadow Lot.
Thain and Pothier,	70	0	5	350	"	Lots, including main Fence.
Lapointe and Pothier,	24	0	5	120	"	Do.
Do.	"	0	"	"	25	Removing old Buildings.
Hall,	57	0	6	342	"	Orchard and high Lands, including an old Building, &c.
Lapin and another,	14	0	5	70	"	Lot.
St. Martin,	40	0	5	200	200	Two Houses and Lot.
Do.	"	0	"	"	250	St. Martin's House
Owner unknown,	20	0	60s	60	"	Back Lot.
Papineau,	60	0	80s	240	"	Lot on Bonsecour Street.
Do.	"	0	"	"	25	An old House.
Delorme or Viger,	55	0	80s	220	"	Timber Yard.
Guy,	89	0	60s	267	"	Large property.
Do.	"	0	"	"	25	Removing Barn, &c.
Lacroix,	60	0	50s	150	"	Part of a Farm.
Strothers,	19	0	70s	66	"	Lot.
Ray,	19	0	70s	66	"	Lot.
Do.	"	0	"	"	150	House, &c.
Strothers,	37	0	60s	111	"	Lot
St. Martin,	14	0	70s	49	"	Lot improved.
Do.	"	0	"	"	75	House, &c.
Sivillier and Simon,	28	0	70s	98	"	Lots.
Do. & Do.	"	0	"	"	300	Two log Houses at £150 each.
Dr. Grassett,	12	0	70s	42	"	Lot.
Strothers,	22	0	60s	66	"	Part of a large Lot.
Noreau,	101	£150	15s8d	79	"	Part of a Field.
Parron,	28	350	36s7d	51	"	Part of a Garden
Beaudry,	160	100	10s5d	83	"	Part of a large Farm
Do.	66½	350	36s7d	121	"	Let improved, sold for that price.
Logan,	195	40	4s2d	75	"	Farms—part of the Line required, is at present the course of the Creek.
Do.	177	0	"	"	"	
Hall,	69	0	"	50	"	Lot on Papineau Road.
Woolrich,	62	0	"	50	"	Do. Do.
Handley,	79	40	4s2d	16	"	Part of a Farm.
Fisher,	57	30	3s2d	9	"	Do. Do.
Sir J. Johnson,	340	25	2s7d	44	"	Do. Do.
Pestenay & Perrault,	140	25	"	18	"	Do. Do.
Fullum,	102	25	"	13	"	Do. Do.
Dufrain,	239	25	"	31	"	Do. Do.
Forsyth, & Co.	353	25	"	46	"	Do. Do.
Gale,	118	25	"	15	"	Do. Do.
Proctor,	490	25	"	64	"	Do. Do.
Do.	"	0	"	"	10	Removing old Barn.
				£12547	£3821	

Making a total Sum of Sixteen thousand three hundred and sixty eight pounds.

(Signed) JULIUS QUESNEL.
THOMAS PHILLIPS.

A true Copy

FREDK. GRIFFIN, Secy.

No. 1.

GOVERNMENT

IN

GENERAL ACCOUNT CURRENT

WITH

JOHN CALDWELL, Esq.

RECEIVER GENERAL,

OF

LOWER-CANADA,

1823.

Appendix (E.) 1st. Decr.

Dr. GOVERNMENT, in GENERAL ACCOUNT CURRENT with

1823. April 11,	594.—To Cash paid Réné Kimbert (which, with the sum of £2 2 0 Currency for articles manufactured in the House of Correction and sold, is the amount of his account for disbursements in the Superintendance of the House of Correction at Three-Rivers, from 5th January to 1st October 1816, as recommended in a Report of a Committee of the whole Council, dated 14th July 1817) pursuant to His Excellency Sir J. C. Sherbrooke's Warrant dated 25th July 1817,	45 17 3	
	951.—Ditto, the amount of his account of disbursements for the House of Correction at Three-Rivers from 13th November 1816 to 13th December 1817, as recommended in a Report of the Committee of the Executive Council for auditing the Public Accounts dated 13th February 1818, pursuant to ditto dated 23d March 1818,	75 16 5	
A	9.—F. D. Hunter, being for his Expenses as Witness in the case of the King *vs.* De Reinhart and McLellan before the Court of Oyer and Terminer in May and June, and before the Court of King's Bench at Quebec in March last, as recommended in a ditto dated 20th August 1818, pursuant to His Grace the Duke of Richmond's Warrant dated 25th August 1818,	2 15 10	
A	334.—Hector NcNeel ditto, as a Witness brought from the Indian Country to attend the Courts, in the cases of De Rheinhart and McLellan, as recommended in a ditto dated 25th March 1819, pursuant to ditto dated 26th March 1819,	24 1 6	
	600.—Réné Kimbert, being the amount of his account of disbursements by the Commissioners of the House of Correction at Three-Rivers from 7th January 1818 to 30th April 1819, including a Balance due to them 13th December 1817, as recommended in a ditto dated 22d May 1819, pursuant to ditto dated 26th May 1819,	119 4 4	
	244.—J. M. Mondelet, Esquire, Police Magistrate at Montreal, ditto for the Contingent Expenses of his Office to 10th April last, as recommended in a ditto dated 8th May 1820, pursuant to His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland's Warrant dated 11th May 1820,	79 5 8	
	327.—T. Coffin and R. Kimbert, Esquires, their account as Commissioners for the House of Correction at Three-Rivers from 30th April 1819 to 1st May 1820, as recommended in a ditto dated 30th October 1820, pursuant to His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie's Warrant dated 8th November 1820,	76 8 4	
	357.—Réné Kimbert, his account as one of the Commissioners for the House of Correction at Three-Rivers between 9th May and 10th October 1820, as recommended in a Report of the Committee of the Executive Council for auditing the Public Accounts dated 26th December 1820, pursuant to His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie's Warrant dated 9th January 1821,	45 12 5	
	378.—J. M. Mondelet, one of the Chairmen of the Quarter Sessions and Police Magistrate of Montreal, his account of the Contingent Expenses of the Police Office from 11th April to 10th October 1820, as recommended in a ditto dated 28th December 1820, pursuant to ditto dated 6th February 1821,	58 18 8	
	1062.—Réné Kimbert, Treasurer and one of the Commissioners for the House of Correction for the District of Three-Rivers, his account of disbursements for the year ended 31st October 1821, as recommended in a ditto dated 28th December 1821, pursuant to ditto dated 12th January 1822,	76 10 2	
	1388.—His account of disbursements for the half year ending 10th April 1822, as recommended in a ditto dated 17th August 1822, pursuant to ditto dated 21st August 1822,	36 16 9	
	1463.—Edward Price and Isaac Delisle, being their joint allowance, at the rate of £50 Sterling per annum, for residing at the Island of Anticosti and taking charge of the Depot of Provisions, with a view to the relief of such persons as may unfortunately be wrecked on the Island, from 1st May to 31st October 1822 inclusive, pursuant to ditto dated 1st November 1822,	25 0 0	
	1464.—Antoine Hamel, his six months allowance for residing on ditto, with a view to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto, from ditto to ditto,	25 0 0	
	1465.—Olivier Goudin, ditto, for residing on ditto, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	15 0 0	
	1470.—M. H. Perceval, Esquire, six months salary as a Member of the Executive Council, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	50 0 0	
	1478.—William Smith, Esquire, ditto, as Clerk of the Legislative Council, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	225 0 0	
	1479.—Ditto, as Master in Chancery, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	40 10 0	
	1480.—Charles De Léry, Esquire, ditto, as Assistant Clerk of the Legislative Council, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	180 0 0	
	1481.—Jacques Voyer, Esquire, ditto, as Writing Clerk Assistant and French Translator, to attend the Committees of the Legislative Council, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	112 10 0	
	1482.—A. W. Cochran, Esquire, ditto, as Law Clerk to the Legislative Council, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	90 0 0	
	1484.—William Ginger, his 6 Months Salary as Sergeant at Arms attending the Legislative Council, from 1st May to 31st October 1822 inclusive, pursuant to the Earl of Dalhousie's Warrant, dated 1st November 1822,	45 0 0	
	1485.—Charles Blouin, ditto, as Messenger attending ditto, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	16 4 0	
	1486.—Hugh M'Donald, ditto, as Door-keeper to ditto, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	12 10 0	
	Amount carried over, £	1478 1 4	

JOHN CALDWELL, Esquire, Receiver General of Lower-Canada. Cr.

Appendix (E.) 1st. Decr.

1823. April 11	By Balance of Account rendered this date,		£ 216077 0 9¾	
19	From N. F. Uniacke, Esquire, Attorney General, balance of Fines on 35 Timber Ships in 1821, £63 17 5, of which was paid on 22d October 1821,	£ 47 5 2		
21	From Ls. Montizambert, Esquire, Acting Provincial Secretary, on account of Duties on Licences,	280 0 0		
29	From William McRae, Esquire, Collector at St. John's, Duties for Quarter ended 10th April,	300 13 10		
	From Ditto Seizures made in said Quarter,	78 19 3		
	From Ditto as Justice of the Peace at ditto, Fines levied by him on J. Bernier and Ls. Carreau, under the Act 45th Geo. III, Chapter 10,	3 0 0		
30	From Ls. Montizambert, Esquire, Acting Provincial Secretary, on account of Duties on Licenses,	1500 0 0		
May 1	From Matthew Bell, Esquire, 12 Months Rent of the Forges of St. Maurice, to 1st January last,	500 0 0		
5	From Ls. Montizambert, Esquire, Acting Provincial Secretary, balance of Duties on Licenses to 5th April,	92 0 0		
	From Ditto, on account of Duties on Licenses,	1216 15 0		
C 6	From Commissary General Turquand, amount of the Earl of Dalhousie's Warrant dated May 1823, to defray certain charges of the Civil Expenditure of this Province, to 1st May 1823, not provided for by the Legislature thereof,	3511 2 2½		
13	From James M'Douall, 6 Months Rent of the King's Posts, to 10th April last,	600 0 0		
June 14	From Frederick East, Esquire, Naval Officer, on account of Pilotage Duties,	250 0 0		
23	From Wm. Finlay, 6 Months Rent of part of the King's Wharf, leased by the late John Mure, Esquire, due 1st instant,	162 10 0		
27	From the Commissioners for demolishing the Market House at Quebec,	88 4 2		
28	From Frederick East, Esquire, Naval Officer, on account of Pilotage Duties,	300 0 0		
July 1	From Matthew Bell, Esquire, 6 Months' Rent of the Forges of St. Maurice to this day,	250 0 0		
12	From William Macrae, Collector at St. John, for Duties collected in the Quarter ended 5th July,	978 4 4½		
	From Ditto, Seizures made in said Quarter,	7 0 0		
14	From Ls. Montizambert, Esquire, Acting Provincial Secretary, balance of Duties on Licenses, to 5th July instant,	1534 5 0		
15	From Frederick East, Esquire, Naval Officer on account of Pilotage Duties,	250 0 0		
30	From L. A. Thomas, King's Auctioneer, being the proceeds, after deduction of Charges of the Sale of a small quantity of damaged Provisions returned from Anticosti, and sold by him on account of Government,	1 5 0		
Augt. 12	From John Simpson, Esquire, Collector at Coteau du Lac, Duties collected in the Quarter ended 5th January last.	49 17 3		
	From Ditto. ditto, collected in ditto ended 5th April last,	8 17 3		
13	From Frederick East, Esquire, Naval Officer, in full for Pilotage Duties to 5th January last,	253 2 7		
	Lods et Ventes received per Statement,	491 11 6¾		
16	*Quints* ditto per ditto,	174 13 4		
	Received from the Collector at Quebec per ditto,	30566 3 11½		
		43495 9 11¼		
	Off 1-10th £	4349 10 11¾		
				39,145 18 11½
	Amount carried over,		£	255,222 19 9¼

Appendix (E.) 1st. Decr.

Dr. GOVERNMENT, in ACCOUNT CURRENT with

		£	s.	d.
	Amount Brought over, £	1478	1	4
1823 April 11,	1487.—To Cash paid Jane Brown, her 6 months allowance for having care of the apartments occupied by ditto, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	11	5	0
	1488.—Ditto, ditto for House Rent, for having care of ditto, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	13	10	0
	1489.—William Lindsay, Esquire, his 6 Months Salary as Clerk of the House of Assembly, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	225	0	0
	1490.—P. E. Desbarats, Esquire, ditto, as Assistant Clerk of ditto, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	180	0	0
	1491.—Wm. Green, Esquire, ditto, as English Translator, to ditto, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	90	0	0
	1492.—Charles Fremont, Esquire, ditto, as French Translator, to ditto from ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	90	0	0
	1493.—Robert Christie, Esquire, ditto, as Law Clerk to ditto, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	90	0	0
	1494.—Antoine Parant, ditto, as Sergeant at Arms, attending ditto, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	45	0	0
	1495.—M. Schindler, ditto allowance for having care of the apartments occupied by ditto, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	11	5	0
	1496.—Ditto, allowance for House Rent, for having care of ditto, from ditto toditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	13	10	0
	1497.—H. W. Ryland, 6 Months Salary as Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	50	0	0
	1498.—Thomas Douglass, Esquire, ditto as ditto, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	50	0	0
	1534.—Joseph Tardif, ditto as Keeper of the Court House at Quebec, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	27	0	0
	1535.—James Terroux, an allowance to him at the rate of £50 Currency per annum, as Keeper of the Court House at Montreal, and an allowance to his wife as a necessary woman, at the rate of £30 Currency per annum, and in lieu of all contingent charges, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	36	0	0
	1536.—James Gilker, 6 Months Salary as Keeper of the Court Hall at New Carlisle in the District of Gaspé, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	18	0	0
	1549.—Thomas Fargues Esqr. M. D. for his professional Services Physician as and Surgeon attending Prisoners confined in the Gaol and House of Correction for the District of Quebec, and for Medecines furnished the said Prisoners from 1st. May to 31st. October 1822, inclusive, pursuant to the Earl of Dalhousie's Warrant dated 1st. November,	100	0	0
	1550.—W. D. Selby Esqr. M. D. for ditto as ditto, for the District of Montreal, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	100	0	0
	1565.—J. B. D'Estimauville Esqr. 6 months Salary as Grand Voyer for the District of Quebec, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	75	0	0
	1566.—L. R. C. De Léry Esqr. ditto as ditto, for the District of Montreal, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	75	0	0
	1567.—E. W. R. Antrobus Esqr. ditto as ditto, for the District of Three-Rivers, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	45	0	0
	1568.—William Lemaistre, ditto, as Surveyor of Highways and Streets in the District of Gaspé, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	25	0	0
	1580.—Barthw. Tierney, ditto as Guager at the Port of St. John's, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	20	0	0
	1583.—John Grout, as Inspector of Chimnies, to prevent accidents by Fire at Quebec, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	30	0	0
	1584.—Pierre de Boucherville, ditto as ditto, at Montreal, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	30	0	0
	1585.—Alex. Thompson, ditto as ditto, at Three-Rivers, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	12	10	0
	1586.—Revd. J. O. Plessis, 6 months Rent of the Bishop's Palace, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	250	0	0
	1588.—Mrs. Louis Badelard, Widow of J. A. Panet, Esqr. 6 months Pension, from 1st. May to 31st. October 1822, inclusive, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	135	0	0
	1595.—Mrs. Rottot, ditto, from ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	18	0	0
	1596.—Henry Harwood, ditto from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	15	0	0
	1598.—Paul Lacroix, ditto, as late Surveyor of Highways in that part of the District of Montreal, which is above the Long Sault on the River Ottawa, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	25	0	0
	1636.—D. S. Jones, Salary as Public Schoolmaster at St. Thomas, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated 14th November 1822,	22	10	0
	1673.—James Terroux, Crier of the Courts of Quarter Sessions, for the District of Montreal, his account for Services at the Sessions in July and October 1822, as recommended in a Report of a Committee of the Executive Council, for the Audit of Public Accounts dated 18th December 1822, pursuant to ditto dated 19th December,	1	1	7
	1684.—B. Tremain, Treasurer, and one of the Commissioners for the House of Correction for the District of Quebec, his account of Disbursements for the 6 months ending 10th October 1822, as recommended in a ditto, dated 31st. December 1822, pursuant to ditto dated 4th January 1823,	135	5	4
	1686.—J. P. Leprohon, Treasurer to, and one of the Commissioners of the			
	Amount carried over, £	3542	18	8

JOHN CALDWELL, Esquire, Receiver General of Lower-Canada. Cr.

Appendix (E.) 1st. Decr.

	£	s.	d.
Amount brought over, £	255222	19	9¼
Amount carried over, £	255222	19	9¼

Appendix (E.) 1st Decr.

Dr. GOVERNMENT, in GENERAL ACCOUNT CURRENT with JOHN CALDWELL, Esquire, Receiver General of Lower-Canada. Cr.

		£		
	Amount brought over,	3542	18	3
1823 April 11	House of Correction of the District of Montreal, which, with £45 Sterling issued by Warrant dated 21st September last, forms the sum of £104 7 5 Sterling, being the amount of his account of disbursements from 11th April to 10th October 1822, as recommended in a Report of the Committee of the Executive Council for the Audit of Public Accounts dated 31st December 1822, pursuant to the Earl of Dalhousie's Warrant dated 4th January 1823,	59	7	5
	1687.—William Osgoode, Esquire, his six months Pension from 1st May to 31st October 1822 inclusive, pursuant to ditto dated 10th January 1823,	400	0	0
	1689.—A. W. Cochran, Esquire, six months allowance for Extra Fuel required for the Offices occupied by the Civil Secretary to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	22	10	0
	1695.—William Lindsay, Esquire, Treasurer to the Trinity House, his account of disbursements and the contingent expenses of that establishment from 1st June to 30th November 1822, as recommended in a Report of a Committee of the Executive Council for the Audit of Public Accounts dated 3d January 1823, pursuant to ditto dated 14th January 1823,	607	0	9
	1696.—Isaac Ogden, Esquire, six months salary as one of the Puisné Justices of the Court of King's Bench at Montreal, from 1st May to 31st October 1822 inclusive, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	450	0	0
	1708.—Alex. Forbes, Esquire, six months salary as Lieutenant Governor of Gaspé, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated 10th February 1823,	150	0	0
	1715.—Réné Kimbert, Treasurer to, and one of, the Commissioners for the House of Correction for the District of Three-Rivers, his account of disbursements for the 6 months ending 10th October 1822, as recommended in a Report of the Committee of the Executive Council for the Audit of Public Accounts dated 10th February, pursuant to ditto dated 11th February 1823,	27	7	8
	1720.—J. Day and J. Sherar, Commissioners for erecting a Court Hall at New Carlisle in the District of Gaspé, to be employed by them in erecting a Court Hall at New Carlisle aforesaid; for which they are to be hereafter accountable, &c. pursuant to ditto dated 19th February 1823,	188	15	3
	1727.—F. W. Ermatinger, Sheriff of the District of Montreal, his accounts for payments made to Crown Witnesses between 1st July and 30th November 1822, as recommended in a Report of the Committee of the Executive Council for the Audit of Public Accounts dated 22d February, pursuant to ditto dated 26th February,	80	10	2
	1728.—Andrew Patton, Bailiff and Special Constable at Stanstead, his account for the arrest and commitment to the Common Gaol at Montreal of two Prisoners from the Townships, as recommended in a ditto dated ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	7	18	5
	1730.—Réné Kimbert, one of the Commissioners and Treasurer to the House of Correction for the District of Three-Rivers, being to cover Letters of Credit issued for his account of disbursements for the House of Correction for the District of Three-Rivers between 21st November 1812 and 4th January 1816, as recommended by a Report of the Committee of the Executive Council for the Audit of Public Accounts dated 1st March 1823, pursuant to His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie's Warrant dated 3d March 1823,	272	18	7
	1731.—James Kerr, Esquire, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench at Quebec, his usual circuit allowance for attending the Court at Three-Rivers in January last, pursuant to ditto dated 7th March,	75	0	0
	1739.—Thomas Mann, Esquire, Sheriff of the District of Gaspé, his account for Candles and Biscuit for the use of the Gaol, as recommended by a Report of the Committee of the Executive Council for the Audit of Public Accounts dated 10th March 1823, pursuant to ditto dated 11th March 1823,	23	14	6
	1745.—Aaron Wood, his 6 months salary as Public Schoolmaster in the Seigniory of Argenteuil from 1st May to 31st October 1822, pursuant to ditto dated 18th ditto,	27	0	0
	1758.—N. F. Uniacke, Esquire, Attorney General, being for his Fees and disbursesements in certain prosecutions *quitam*, conducted by him in the summer of 1821, pursuant to ditto dated 26th March 1823,	42	10	8
	1759.—Representatives of the late Wm. Lindsay, Esquire, being his 55 days salary as Collector of the Customs at the Port of St. John from 1st May to 24th June 1822 inclusive, at the rate of £189 Sterling per annum, pursuant to ditto dated 30th March 1823,	28	9	6
	1760.—Wm. Macrae, Esquire, his 129 days salary as ditto at ditto from 25th June to 31st October 1822 inclusive, at ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	66	15	11
	1761.—Ditto, his 55 days salary as Comptroller of the Customs at ditto from 1st May to 24th June 1822 inclusive, at the rate of £126 Sterling per annum, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	18	19	8
	1762.—W. D. Lindsay, Esquire, his 129 days ditto as ditto at ditto from 25th June to 31st October 1822 inclusive, at ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	44	10	7
	1764.—F. Vassal de Monviel, Esquire, being to enable him to pay Militia Pensions due from 1st November 1822 to 30th April 1823 inclusive, for which he is accountable, &c. pursuant to ditto dated 4th April 1823,	160	5	9
	1767.—George Stanley, being his 12 months salary as Tipstaff of the Court of King's Bench at Montreal from 1st November 1821 to 31st October 1822 inclusive, pursuant to ditto dated 9th April,	18	0	0
	1768.—N. F. Uniacke, Esquire, Attorney General, his account for services at the			
	Amount carried over, £	6314	13	1

Appendix (E.) 1st. Decr.

	£		
Amount brought over, £	255222	19	9¼
Amount carried over, £	255222	19	9¼

Appendix (E.) 1st. Decr.

Dr. GOVERNMENT, in GENERAL ACCOUNT CURRENT with

1823		£		
	Amount brought over,	6314	13	1
April 12	Criminal Term in March last at Three-Rivers, as recommended by a Report of the Committee of the Executive Council for the Audit of Public Accounts dated 9th April 1823, pursuant to the Earl of Dalhousie's Warrant dated 11th April 1823,	77	5	0
	1769.—Ditto, his account for Travelling Expenses in attending do. as recommended in do. pursuant to do. dated do.	37	10	0
15	1770.—C. R. D'Estimauville, High Constable for the District of Quebec, to enable him to pay the Constables employed during the Criminal Term of the Court of King's Bench held in the month of March last, for which he is accountable, &c. pursuant to do. dated 14th April 1823,	54	0	0
	1771.—Ben. Ecuyer, Surveyor, being for making plans of the City of Quebec, for the use of the Magistrates, as provided for by an Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, pursuant to do. dated do.	54	0	0
19	1772.—N. F. Uniacke, Esquire, his account for Travelling Expenses in attending the Criminal Term of the Court of King's Bench held at Three-Rivers in September, as recommended by a Report of the Committee of the Executive Council for the audit of Public Accounts, dated 16th April pursuant to do. dated 18th April,	37	10	0
	1773.—Ditto, for attending the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery held at Montreal in November last as recommended in do. pursuant to do. dated do.	37	10	0
	1774.—Ditto, for miscellaneous legal services performed for the Crown from the 11th April to the 10th October 1822, as recommended in do. pursuant to do. dated do.	155	17	0
29	1775.—Ditto, for do. from 11th October 1822 to 10th April 1823, as recommended in do. dated 26th April pursuant to do. dated 28th April 1823,	177	12	6
	1776.—George Vanfelson, Advocate General, his account for Professional Services between do. and do. as recommended in do. pursuant to do. dated do.	68	8	0
30	1777.—Henry Cowan, Post-Master at Quebec, for the Postage of Letters and Packets on His Majesty's Service from 6th January to 5th April 1823, inclusive, pursuant to do. dated 30th April 1823,	226	19	9
	1778.—Ditto, for do. of do. in the Department of the Adjutant General of Militia from 11th October 1822 to 10th April 1822, pursuant to do. dated do.	35	6	10
	1779.—P. E. Desbarats, being the amount of his account for printing the Acts of the Provincial Parliament incorporating the Montreal Bank pursuant to do. dated do.	101	9	6
	1780.—To Cash paid His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, G. C. B. being his Six Months Salary as Captain General and Governor in Chief, from 1st November 1822 to 30th April 1823 inclusive, pursuant to his Warrant of 1st May 1823,	2250	0	0
	1782.—A. W. Cochran, Esquire, ditto, as Secretary to the Governor in Chief, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	250	0	0
	1783.—Lewis Montizambert, Esquire, ditto, as Assistant ditto, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	100	0	0
	1784.—Robert Dunn, Esquire, 181 days ditto, as Assistant in ditto, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	90	10	0
	1785.—Thomas Douglass, Esquire, Six Months as Clerk in ditto, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	50	0	0
	1786.—Ditto ditto, Allowance as ditto for House Rent, Fuel and Candles, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	37	10	0
	1787.—John Hale, Esquire, 181 days ditto, as Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	181	0	0
	1788.—Ditto ditto, Allowance for a Clerk, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	50	0	0
	1789.—Myself, Six Months Salary as Receiver General, from ditto to ditto, pursuant ditto, dated ditto,	200	0	0
	1790.—Ditto ditto, Allowance for a Clerk, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	50	0	0
	1791.—A. W. Cochran, Esquire, ditto, as Auditor of Land Patents, from ditto to ditto. pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	100	0	0
	1792.—Edward Bowen, Esquire, ditto, as French Translator to Government, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	100	0	0
	1793.—Frederick East, Esquire, ditto, as Naval Officer at Quebec, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	50	0	0
	1794.—Lewis Harper, ditto, as Keeper of the Governor's Secretary's Office, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	22	10	0
	1795.—John Gravely, 142 days ditto, as Messager in ditto, from ditto to 22d March 1823, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	17	10	1
	1796.—Wm. Woodington, ditto, as ditto in ditto, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	15	19	6
	1797.—James Thompson, 23 days ditto, as Extra ditto, from 8th to 30th April, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	2	11	9
	1798.—Jonathan Sewell, Esquire, Six Months Salary, as a Member of the Executive Council, from 1st November 1822 to 30th April 1823 inclusive, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	50	0	0
	1799.—John Richardson, Esquire, ditto, as ditto, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	50	0	0
	1800.—A. L. J. Duchesnay, Esquire, ditto, as ditto, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	50	0	0
	1801.—James Kerr, Esquire, do. as do. from do. to do. pursuant to do. dated do.	50	0	0
	Amount carried over, £	11145	13	0

JOHN CALDWELL, Esquire, Receiver General of Lower-Canada. Cr.

Appendix (E.) 1st. Decr.

	£		
Amount brought over,	255222	19	9¼
Amount carried over, £	255222	19	9¼

Appendix (E.) 1st. Decr.

Dr. GOVERNMENT, in GENERAL ACCOUNT CURRENT with JOHN CALDWELL, Esquire, Receiver General of Lower-Canada. Cr.

		£	s.	d.
	Amount brought over, £	11145	13	0
1823 May 2—	1802.—To Cash paid Olivier Perrault, Esquire, 6 Months Salary as a Member of the Executive Council, from 1st November 1822, to 30th April 1823,	50	0	0
	1803.—W. B. Coltman, Esquire, ditto, as Chairman of the Committee of the Executive Council for the Audit of Public Accounts, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	200	0	0
	1804.—H. W. Ryland, Esquire, ditto, as Registrar and Clerk of the Executive Council, and also for an Allowance to him for the Contingent Expenses of Fuel, Printing and Stationary, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	275	0	0
	1805.—G. H. Ryland, 181 days ditto, as Assistant Clerk of ditto, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	90	10	0
	1806.—Edward Hale, Esquire, ditto, as Secretary to the Committee of the Executive Council for auditing the Public Accounts, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	90	10	0
	1807.—John King, ditto, as Messnger in the Office of the Clerk of the Executive Council, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	25	0	0
	1808.—Ditto 6 months allowance to him, to provide the Fuel required for an additional number of stoves and to meet the encreased expense of cleaning and taking care of the apartments appropriated to the use of the Executive Council from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	20	0	0
	1809.—Michael Quin, ditto salary as Office Servant and Doorkeeper to the Executive Council from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	25	0	0
	1810.—Jonathan Sewell Esquire, ditto, as Chief Justice of the Province of Lower-Canada from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	750	0	0
	1811.—James Kerr, Esquire, ditto as one of the Puisné Judges of the Court of King's Bench at Quebec from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	450	0	0
	1812.—Olivier Perrault, Esquire, ditto as ditto at ditto from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	450	0	0
	1813.—Edward Bowen, Esquire, ditto as ditto at ditto from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	450	0	0
	1816.—George Pyke, Esquire, ditto as do at Montreal, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	450	0	0
	1817.—Pierre Bedard, Esquire, ditto as ditto at Three-Rivers from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	300	0	0
	1818.—Alexis Caron, Esquire, ditto as Judge of ditto at Gaspé, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	250	0	0
	1819.—James Kerr, Esquire, ditto as Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	100	0	0
	1820.—N. F. Uniacke, Esquire, ditto as Attorney General, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	150	0	0
	1823.—Fred. W. Ermatinger, Esquire, ditto as Sheriff of the District of Montreal, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	50	0	0
	1824.—Ditto as ditto, allowance to him for the purpose of paying a Public Executioner, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	13	10	0
	1827.—Thomas Mann, Esquire, ditto salary as Sheriff of the District of Gaspé, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	35	0	0
	1828.—Ditto, ditto allowance for travelling expenses, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	5	0	0
	1829.—Henry Blackstone, Esquire, ditto as Coroner for the District of Quebec, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	50	0	0
	1830.—J. M. Mondelet, Esquire, ditto as ditto for the District of Montreal, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	18	0	0
	1831.—Gilbert Ainslie, Esquire, ditto as Clerk of the Crown, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	50	0	0
	1832.—Amasa Bebee, ditto as Clerk of the Provincial Court and Clerk of the Peace for the District of Gaspé, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	25	0	0
	1833.—Ditto, ditto allowance for travelling expenses, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	7	10	0
	1835.—J. T. Taschereau, Esquire, salary as joint Chairman of the Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the District of Quebec, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	125	0	0
	1836.—Thomas McCord, Esquire, ditto as Police Magistrate at Montreal, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	125	0	0
	1837.—J. M. Mondelet, ditto as ditto at ditto, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	125	0	0
	1838.—Thomas Coffin, Esquire, ditto as Chairman of the Quarter Sessions of the Peace at Three-Rivers, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	100	0	0
	1839.—Ditto, as Inspector of the Police at ditto, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	25	0	0
	1840.—Ls. Montizambert, Esquire, ditto as Clerk of the Court of Appeals, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto.	60	0	0
	1841.—M. Landry, ditto as Usher of ditto, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	13	10	0
	1843.—Joseph Tardif, ditto as Keeper of the Court House at Quebec, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	27	0	0
	1844.—James Terroux, an allowance to him at the rate of £50 currency per annum as keeper of the Court House at Montreal, and an allowance to his wife as a ne-			
	Amount carried over, £	16128	3	0

Appendix (E.) 1st. Decr.

		£	s.	d.
	Amount brought over, £	255222	19	9¼
	Amount carried over, £	255222	19	9¼

Appendix (E.) 1st. Decr.

Dr. GOVERNMENT, in GENERAL ACCOUNT CURRENT with

		£	s.	d.
1823	Amount brought over,	16128	3	0
May 2—	cessary woman at the rate of £30 currency per annum and in lieu of all contingent charges from 1st November 1822, to 30th April 1823,	36	0	0
	1845.—James Gilker, 6 months Salary as Keeper of the Court House at New-Carlisle from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	18	0	0
	1846.—George Henderson, ditto, as Keeper of the Gaol at Quebec from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	45	0	0
	1847.—Ditto, ditto, allowance for the purpose of paying two Turnkeys from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	36	0	0
	1848.—Peter Holt, Salary as Keeper of the Gaol at Montreal from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	45	0	0
	1849.—Ditto, allowance as ditto for the purpose of paying two Turnkeys from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	36	0	0
	1850.—Richard Johnson, ditto, Salary as Keeper of the Gaol at Three-Rivers from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	22	10	0
	1851.—Ditto, allowance as ditto for the purpose of paying a Turnkey from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	11	5	0
	1852.—M. Landry, ditto, Salary as Crier of the Court of King's Bench and Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the District of Quebec, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	10	0	0
	1853.—Joseph Plamondon, ditto, as Tipstaff of the Court of King's Bench at Quebec from ditto to ditto pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	9	0	0
	1854.—George Stanley, ditto as Crier of the Court of King's Bench at Montreal from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	10	0	0
	1855.—Ditto, ditto as a Tipstaff to ditto from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	9	0	0
	1856.—Pierre Portugais, ditto, as Crier and Tipstaff to the Court of King's Bench at Three-Rivers from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto.	12	10	0
	1857.—C. R. D'Estimauville, ditto as Interpreter to the Court of King's Bench at Quebec from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	20	0	0
	1860.—Joseph Bouchette, Esquire, ditto as Surveyor General of the Province of Lower-Canada, from ditto to ditto, pursaant to ditto dated ditto,	225	0	0
	1861.—Ditto, 6 months allowance for Office Rent in ditto from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	33	15	0
	1862.—Ditto, ditto, for an Office Servant from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	20	0	0
	1863.—Ditto, ditto for Stationary as ditto from ditto pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	10	0	0
	1864.—William Sax, 181 days Salary as first Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office from ditto to ditto pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	90	10	0
	1865.—Robert Smith, 6 months as ditto, as second Clerk in ditto from ditto to ditto pursuant to ditto,	75	0	0
	1866.—F. Vassal de Monviel, Esquire, ditto as Adjutant General of Militia, from ditto to ditto pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	225	0	0
	1867.—Ditto, ditto allowance for Office Rent, as ditto from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	33	15	0
	1868.—J. T. Taschereau, Esquire, ditto as Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	135	0	0
	1869.—Lewis A. Thomas, 181 days ditto as Clerk in the Office of the Adjutant General of Militia, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	61	1	9
	1870.—Charles Petitclaire, ditto, as Messenger in ditto from ditto, to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	29	17	4
	1871.—Lieut. Col. Taylor, 6 Months ditto, as Provincial Aide-de-Camp, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	90	0	0
	1872.—Lieut. Col. Duchesnay, ditto as ditto from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	90	0	0
	1873.—William Lindsay, Esquire, ditto as Registrar of the Trinity House at Quebec, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	31	10	0
	1874.—John Lambly, ditto as Harbour Master at ditto, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	80	0	0
	1875.—Joseph Fenwick, ditto as Assistant ditto at ditto, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	50	0	0
	1876.—Gabriel Franchere, ditto as Harbour Master at Montreal, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	18	0	0
	1877.—Charles Hambleton, ditto as Keeper of the Light House on Green Island, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	45	0	0
	1878.—Ditto, ditto allowance as ditto to enable him to pay an Assistant, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	11	5	0
	1879.—John Delisle, ditto Salary as Clerk of the Montreal Branch of the Trinity House, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	9	0	0
	1880.—Jacques Langlois, ditto as Water Bailiff at Quebec, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	11	5	0
	1882.—H. W. Ryland, 6 months Pension in reward of his Public Services at the rate of £300 Sterling per annum, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	150	0	0
	1883.—Mrs. Henriette Dunn, ditto from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	125	0	0
	1884.—Mrs. Baby, ditto from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	75	0	0
	1885.—Sarah Taylor, ditto from ditto to ditto, pusuant to ditto dated ditto,	25	0	0
	Amount carried over, £	18198	7	1

Appendix (E.) 1st. Decr.

JOHN CALDWELL, Esquire, Receiver General of Lower-Canada. Cr.

	£	s.	d.
Amount brought over, £	255222	19	9¼
Amount carried over, £	255222	19	9¼

Appendix (E.) 1st. Decr.

Dr. GOVERNMENT, in GENERAL ACCOUNT CURRENT with JOHN CALDWELL, Esquire, Receiver General of Lower-Canada. Cr.

	1823.		£		
		Amount brought over	18198	7	1
	May 2—	1886.—Mrs. Lemaistre, 6 Months Pension, from 1st November 1822, to 30th April 1823,	25	0	0
		1887.—Mrs. Evans, ditto from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	10	0	0
		1888.—Mrs. Delouviere, ditto from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	10	16	0
		1889.—Ls. De Salaberry, ditto from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	100	0	0
		1890.—Paul Lacroix, ditto from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	25	0	0
		1891.—Mrs. Louise Badelard, Widow of the late J. A. Panet, Esquire, her ditto from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	135	0	0
		1892.—Mrs. Rottot, ditto, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	18	0	0
		1893.—Henry Harwood, his ditto, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	15	0	0
C		1896.—Reverend G. J. Mountain, D. D. 6 Months Salary as Archdeacon of Quebec, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	75	0	0
C		1897.—Ditto ditto, as Minister of the Established Church at Quebec, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	200	0	0
C		1898.—Ditto ditto, Allowance for House Rent as ditto, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	45	0	0
C		1899.—Revd. J. L. Mills, ditto, Salary as Evening Lecturer at Quebec, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	75	0	0
C		1900.—Revd. J. Bethune, ditto, as Minister of Christ Church at Montreal, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	150	0	0
C		1901.—Revd. B. B. Stevens, ditto, as Evening Lecturer at ditto, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	75	0	0
C		1902.—Revd. R. Q. Short, ditto, as Minister of the Established Church at Three-Rivers, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	100	0	0
C		1903.—Revd. J. Jackson, ditto as ditto, at William-Henry, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	75	0	0
C		1905.—Revd. C. C. Cotton, ditto as ditto, in the Township of Dunham, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	50	0	0
C		1906.—Revd. M. Townsend, ditto as ditto, at Caldwell and Christie's Manors, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	50	0	0
C		1907.—Revd. A. Anderson, ditto as ditto, at Argenteuil, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto. dated ditto,	50	0	0
C		1908.—John Grout, ditto, as Verger of the Metropolitan Church at Quebec, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	15	0	0
C		1909.—Revd. J. Harkness, D. D. ditto, as Presbyterian Minister at Quebec, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	25	0	0
C		1910.—Revd. S. Somerville, ditto as ditto, at Montreal, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	25	0	0
C		1911.—Revd. J. O. Plessis, ditto, as Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church of Quebec, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	500	0	0
C		1912.—Revd. A. M'Donell, ditto, as Roman Catholic Missionary in Upper-Canada, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	50	0	0
		1916.—Wm. Smith, Esqr. ditto, as Clerk of the Legislative Council, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	225	0	0
		1917.—Ditto ditto, as Master in Chancery, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	40	10	0
		1918.—Charles De Léry, Esqr. ditto, as Assistant Clerk of the Legislative Council, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	180	0	0
		1919.—Jacques Voyer, Esqr. ditto, as Writing Clerk Assistant and French Translator attending the Committees of the Legislative Council, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto.	112	10	0
		1920.—A. W. Cochran, Esqr. ditto, as Law Clerk to the Legislative Council, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	90	0	0
		1923.—William Ginger, ditto as Serjeant at Arms attending ditto, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	45	0	0
		1924.—Hugh M'Donald, ditto as Doorkeeper to ditto from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	12	10	0
		1925.—Charles Blouin, ditto as Messenger attending ditto from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	16	4	0
		1926.—Jane Brown, ditto for having care of the Apartments occupied by the Legislative Council and the Furniture thereunto belonging, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	11	5	0
		1927.—Ditto, allowance for House Rent from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	13	10	0
		1928.—William Lindsay, Esquire, ditto as Clerk of the House of Assembly from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	225	0	0
		1929.—P. E. Desbarats, Esquire, ditto as Assistant Clerk of ditto from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	180	0	0
		1930.—Wm. Green, Esquire, ditto, as English Translator to the House of Assembly from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	90	0	0
		1931.—Charles Fremont, Esquire, ditto as French Translator to ditto from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	90	0	0
		1932.—Robert Christie, Esquire, ditto as Law Clerk to ditto from ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	90	0	0
		1935.—M. Schindler, ditto as allowance for having charge of the Apartments occupied			
		Amount carried over, £	21518	12	1

Appendix (E.) 1st. Decr.

		£		
	Amount brought over, £	255222	19	9¼
	Amount carried over, £	255222	19	9¼

Appendix (E.) 1st Decr.

Dr. GOVERNMENT, in GENERAL ACCOUNT CURRENT with

	1823		£		
		Amount brought over,	21518	12	1
	May 2—	by the House of Assembly and the Furniture thereunto belonging, from 1st November 1822, to 30th April 1823, pursuant to Warrant dated 1st May,	11	5	0
		1936.—Ditto allowance, for House Rent from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	13	10	0
		1937.—H. W. Ryland, Esquire, ditto Salary as Clerk of the Crown in Chancery from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	50	0	0
		1938.—Thomas Douglass, Esquire, ditto as ditto from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	50	0	0
		1939.—Revd. J. O. Plessis, 6 months Rent for the Bishop's Palace from ditto to ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	250	0	0
		1940.—Thos. Fargues, Esquire, being 6 months allowance for his professional services as Physician and Surgeon, & attending on the Prisoners confined in the Gaol and House of Correction for the District of Quebec, and for Medicines furnished to the said Prisoners from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	100	0	0
		1941.—W. D. Selby, Esquire, being ditto as ditto for the District of Montreal from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	100	0	0
		1942.—E. Price and J. Delisle, their 6 month's joint allowance at the rate of £50 Sterling per annum for residing on the Island of Anticosti, and taking charge of the Dépôt of Provisions, with a view to the relief of such persons as may unfortunately be wrecked on the Island, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto.	25	0	0
		1943.—Antoine Hamel, his ditto, allowance for residing on ditto, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	25	0	0
		1944.—Olivier Godin, his ditto, for residing on ditto, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	15	0	0
		1945.—William Macrae, 6 months Salary as Collector of the Customs at the Port of St. John's, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	94	10	0
		1946.—W. D. Lindsay, ditto, as Comptroller of the Customs at ditto, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	68	0	0
		1947.—B. Tierney, ditto, as Guager at ditto, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	29	0	0
		1950.—J. B. D'Estimauville, ditto, as Grand Voyer of the District of Quebec, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	75	0	0
		1951.—L. R. C. De Léry, ditto as ditto of the District of Montreal, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	75	0	0
		1952.—Wm. Lemaistre, ditto, as Surveyor of Highways and Streets, in the District Gaspé, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	25	0	0
		1953.—John Grout, ditto, as Inspector of Chimnies to prevent accidents by Fire at Quebec, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	30	0	0
		1954.—P. De Boucherville, ditto as ditto, at Montreal, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	30	0	0
		1955.—Alexr. Thompson, ditto as ditto, at Three-Rivers, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	12	10	0
4—		1956.—Jasper Brewer, being an advance to him for writing performed for the service of the Executive Government since 1st. December 1822, pursuant to ditto dated 3d. May 1823,	90	0	0
		1957.—F. W. Ermatinger Esqr. Sheriff of the District of Montreal, advanced him for the purpose of obtaining the attendance of Crown Witnesses at the Court of Oyer and Terminer now in Session at Montreal, for which he is accountable &c. pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	100	0	0
7—		1958.—The Collector of the Customs at the Port of Quebec, the Amount of his account of Incidents under the Acts 33d. 35th and 41st. Geo. III. for the Quarter ended 5th January last, as recommended in a Report of the Committee of the Executive Council, for the Audit of Public Accounts dated 1st. May 1823, pursuant to ditto, dated 6th May 1823,	651	10	6
		1959.—Ditto his Account of ditto, under the Act 55th Geo. III. Cap. 3, for the Quater ended ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	8	15	6
		1960.—George Stanley, being arrears of Salary due to him as Tipstaff to the Court of King's Bench at Montreal, from 24th June 1818, to 31st. October 1821, inclusive, at the rate of £18 Sterling per annum, as recommended in a ditto, dated 2d May 1823, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	60	8	2
		1961.—J. B. Larue, Inspector of Roads for the Town and Banlieu of Quebec, being the Balance of his account up to this time, for keeping the Winter Roads in repair opposite to the buildings occupied by the Civil Departments of Government, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	13	10	0
8—		1962.—Olivier Larue, on account and in virtue of the Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament to appropriate a certain sum of money therein mentioned for the Gaol at Three-Rivers, for which he is accountable, &c. pursuant to ditto dated 7th May 1823,	270	0	0
9—		1963.—William Smith, Esquire, being in part of the contingent expenses of the Legislative Council during the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, pursuant to ditto dated 8th May 1823,	630	0	0
		1964.—William Lindsay, Esquire, being in part of the contingent expenses of the House of Assembly during ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	1515	12	0
13—		1965.—F. W. Ermatinger, Sheriff of the District of Montreal, his account of expenses attending the Special Session of Oyer and Terminer holden in the Township of Stanstead in September last, as recommended in a Report of the			
		Amount carried over, £	25923	2	9

JOHN CALDWELL, Esquire, Receiver General of Lower-Canada. Cr.

Appendix (E.) 1st. Decr.

		£		
	Amount brought over,	255222	19	9¼
	Amount carried over, £	255222	19	9¼

Appendix (E.) 1st. Decr.

Dr. GOVERNMENT, in GENERAL ACCOUNT CURRENT with JOHN CALDWELL, Esquire, Receiver General of Lower-Canada. Cr.

1823		£		
	Amount brought over,	25923	2	9
May 13—	Committee of the Executive Council for the Audit of Public Accounts dated 6th May 1823, pursuant to ditto dated 12th May 1823,	26	7	6
	1966.—Ditto, his account of the expenses of advertising the Session of Oyer and Terminer holden at Montreal in May last, and of conveying Samuel H. Wilcocke out of the Province, as recommended in ditto dated ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	9	14	11
	1967.—Ditto, his account of the expenses of apprehending Offenders, and of the maintainance, fuel, and other minor expenses attending their confinement between 11th April and 13th October 1822, as recommended in ditto dated ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	270	0	3
	1968.—Ditto, his account of various contingent expenses of his Office for the six months ending 10th April 1822, as recommended in ditto dated ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	50	0	10
	1969.—J. M. Mondelet, one of the Chairmen of the Quarter Sessions and Police Magistrates of the District of Montreal, his account of the contingent expenses of the Police Office of Montreal from 11th October 1820 to 31st October 1821, as recommended in a Report of the Committee of the Executive Council for the Audit of Public Accounts dated 6th May 1823, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	106	9	7
	1970.—Ditto, ditto from 1st November 1821 to 31st October 1822, as recommended in ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	88	5	7
	1971.—P. H. Smith, Deputy Provincial Surveyor, being, with the Warrant issued to him for £9 Sterling the 25th February last, the Amount of his Account for surveying the Division line between the Seigniory of Pierreville and the Waste Lands of the Crown as recommended in ditto, dated ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	11	7	0
	1974.—Ciriac Ouellet, Bailiff of the Court of King's Bench, his account for the service of Subpænas in the Criminal Term of the King's Bench in September last, as recommended in a ditto, dated ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	3	2	3
	1975.—Perrault & Ross, Prothonotaries of the Court of King's Bench, their account for a Statement prepared under the Order of the Court, relative to the Affairs of the late Sheriff of Quebec, as recommended in a ditto, dated ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	45	0	0
14—	1976.—F. W. Ermatinger, Sheriff of the District of Montreal, being to enable him to meet the Expense necessary to be incurred in executing Bench Warrants for the apprehension of Criminals for which he is accountable &c. pursuant to ditto, dated 13 May 1823	45	0	0
	1977.—Lewis Gugy, Esquire, Treasurer to, and one of the Commissioners for the relief of Insane Persons and support of Foundlings in the District of Three Rivers, for which he is accountable, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	180	0	0
	1978.—Joseph Perrault, Esquire, President of the Society of Education for the District of Quebec, for which he is accountable, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	90	0	0
15—	1979.—The Collector and Comptroller of the Customs at the Port of Quebec, being for one year's Rent of the Naval Office, from 1st May 1822 to 30th April 1823 inclusive, pursuant to ditto, dated 14th May 1823.	18	0	0
	1980.—Thomas Ausbrow, 6 months Salary, as Public Schoolmaster at Kamouraska, from 1st November 1822 to 30th April 1823 inclusive, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	27	0	0
	1981.—Isaac Whitcher, ditto as ditto at Stanstead, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	22	10	0
	1982.—Joseph Philippon, ditto as ditto at Sainte Marie Nouvelle-Beauce, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	27	0	0
	1983.—C. Desroches, ditto as ditto at Cap Santé, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	22	10	0
	1985.—A. Coté, ditto as ditto at Saint Thomas, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	27	0	0
	1987.—James Walker, ditto as ditto at Terrebonne, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	27	0	0
	1989.—Thos. Russel, ditto as ditto at Stanbridge, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	22	10	0
	1990.—J. H. Ayer, ditto as ditto at St. Armand, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	27	0	0
	1991.—D. T. Jones, ditto as ditto at La Chine, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	22	10	0
	1992.—Dan. Thomas, ditto as ditto at Melbourne, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	27	0	0
	1993.—Wm. Power, ditto as ditto at Drummondville, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	25	0	0
	1994.—W. G. Holmes, 12 months ditto as ditto at Montreal, from 1st May 1822 to 30th April 1823 inclusive, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	50	0	0
	1995.—Selby Burns, ditto as ditto at Three Rivers, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	54	0	0
	1996.—James Little, 6 months ditto as ditto at Quebec, from 1st November 1822 to 30th April 1823 inclusive, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	27	10	0
	1998.—Robert Dupont, 46 days ditto as ditto at Ste. Anne, from 1st November to 16th December 1822 inclusive, at £54 Sterling per annum, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	6	16	1
	Amount carried over,	27281	16	9

Appendix (E.) 1st. Decr.

	£		
Amount brought over,	255222	19	9¼
Amount carried over,	255222	19	9¼

Appendix (E.) 1st. Decr.

Dr. GOVERNMENT, in GENERAL ACCOUNT CURRENT with

			£	s.	d.
1823. May 15,		Amount brought over, £	27281	16	9
	2000.	—Louis Montizambert, Esquire, Acting Provincial Secretary, being his 331 days allowance as Acting Provincial Secretary and Registrar, to defray the expense of providing an Office for registering and enrolling Grants of the Crown Lands from 4th June 1822 to 30th April 1823 inclusive, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	48	19	4
	2001.	—William Woodington, his 39 days salary as Messenger in the Governor's Secretary's Office, from 23d March to 30th April 1823, at £45 Sterling per annum, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	4	10	0
	2002.	—Representatives of A. Parant, 77 days ditto as Serjeant at Arms to the House of Assembly from 1st November 1822 to 16th January 1823 inclusive, at the rate of £90 Sterling per annum, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	18	19	8
	2003.	—Augustus Welling, 104 days ditto as ditto attending ditto, from 17th January to 30th April 1823, at ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	25	12	10
	2005.	—Chevalier Robert d'Estimauville, 28 days ditto as Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, attending the Legislative Council from 3d to 30th April 1823 inclusive, at £135 Sterlg. per annum, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	10	7	1
	2006.	—Representatives of Alex. Wilson, 72 days ditto as Inspector of Merchandize at Côteau du Lac, from 1st May to 11th July 1822 inclusive, at the rate of £150 Sterling per annum, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	29	11	9
	2007.	—Ditto, ditto allowance for House Rent as ditto from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	3	11	0
	2008.	—W. S. Sewell, Esquire, 169 days salary as Sheriff of the District of Quebec, from 13th November 1822 to the 30th April 1823 inclusive, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	46	6	0
	2009.	—W. S. Sewell, Esquire, 169 days allowance, as ditto, to pay a Public Executioner, from ditto to ditto inclusive, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	12	10	0
	2010.	—William Forder, being for writing done by him in the Office of the Governor's Secretary from the month of February to the month of May 1823, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	18	0	0
	2011.	—C. R. D'Estimauville, 173 days Salary as High Constable at Quebec from 1st November 1822 to 22nd. April 1823, at the rate of £36 Sterling per annum, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	17	1	3
	2012.	—William Lindsay, Esquire, Registrar and Treasurer of the Trinity Board, being towards defraying the expenses of that Board, for which he is accountable, &c. pursuant to ditto, dated ditto.	225	0	0
	2013.	—John Childs, 136 days Salary as Public Schoolmaster at Frampton from 16th December 1822 to 30th April 1823, inclusive, at the rate of £36 Sterling per annum, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	13	8	3
16.	2016.	—Jonathan Sewell, Esquire, 6 months Salary as Speaker of the Legislative Council from 1st November 1822 to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated 15th May,	450	0	0
	2019.	—Vallierès de St. Réal, Esquire, the Salary due to him as Speaker of the House of Assembly for the half year ended 30th April 1823, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	450	0	0
18.	2020.	—John Grout, being for Sweeping Chimnies, belonging to Public Buildings from 1st May 1822 to 30th April 1823, inclusive, pursuant to ditto dated 17th May,	4	9	7
	2021.	—Frederick Griffin, Esqr. Secretary and Treasurer to the Commissioners for the Lachine Canal, towards defraying the expenses of the said Canal, for which he is accountable, &c. pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	1800	0	0
21.	2022.	—J. B. Legendre, Provincial Surveyor, towards defraying the expense of Surveying the residue of the Township of Wendover for which he is accountable, &c. pursuant to ditto, dated 20th May,	36	0	0
	2023.	—Robert Young, 187 days Salary as Superintendant of Pilots, from 26th October 1822 to 30th April 1823, at £90 Sterling per annum, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	46	2	2
	2024.	—E. W. R. Antrobus, 6 Months Salary as Grand Voyer of the District of Three-Rivers. from 1st November 1822 to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	45	0	0
22.	2025.	—John Simpson, 293 days Salary as Inspector of Merchandize at Côteau du Lac, from 12th July 1822 to ditto, at £150 Sterling per annum, pursuant to ditto, dated 21st May,	120	8	2
	2026.	—Ditto, allowance for House Rent as ditto, from ditto to ditto, at £18 Sterling per annum, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	14	9	0
	2027.	—Charles Taché Esqr. being to replace the like Sum expended for certain necessary repairs done to the Temiscouata or Portage Road, pursuant to an Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature, Cap. 4. pursuant to ditto datedditto,	55	9	8
25.	2028.	—Gilbert Anslie, Clerk of the Crown, his account for Travelling charges in attending the Courts of Oyer and Terminer held at Sherbrooke and Stanstead in September last, as recommended in a Report of the Committee of the Executive Council for the Audit of Public Accounts dated 20th May 1823, pursuant to ditto dated 24th May 1823.	33	6	8
27.	2030.	—Noah Freer Esqr. being to meet the expenses attending indigent Sick Emigrants from the United Kingdom, pursuant to an Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, for the Expenditure of which he will hereafter account, pursuant to ditto dated 26th. May,	270	0	0
29.	2031.	—Gilbert Ainslie, Esqr. his account for Services performed at the Criminal Session of Oyer and Terminer held at Sherbrooke in September last, as recommended in a Report of the Committee of the Executive Council for the Audit of Public Accounts dated 19th May 1823,	13	7	2
		Amount carried over, £	31094	6	4

Appendix (E.) 1st. Decr.

JOHN CALDWELL, Esquire, Receiver General of Lower-Canada. Cr.

	£	s.	d.
Amount brought over, £	255222	19	9¼
Amount carried over, £	255222	19	9¼

Appendix (E.) 1st. Decr.

Dr. GOVERNMENT, in GENERAL ACCOUNT CURRENT with

1823		£		
	Amount Brought over,	31094	6	4
May 29	2032.—Gilbert Ainslie, Esquire, his account for Services at Stanstead in September last, as recommended in ditto dated ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	5	11	8
	2033.—Ditto for Services performed at Montreal, in November last, as recommended in a ditto dated ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	70	8	10
	2034.—Ditto for the usual allowance for in Travelling Expenses attending the Court of Oyer and Terminer at Montreal, in November last, as recommended in ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	25	0	0
	2035.—P. E. Desbarats, King's Printer, his account for printing the Provincial Acts incorporating the Banks of Quebec and Canada, and for sundry other Acts and Stationary by orders from the Office of the Civil Secretary, as recommended in a ditto dated ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	209	16	8
	2036.—The Representatives of the late Alexander Wilson, Collector of the Customs at Côteau du Lac, being 50 per Cent on the actual duties Collected by him during the Quarters between 5th April and 10th October 1822, as recommended in ditto dated ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	8	8	8
30	2037.—J. P. Leprohon, Esqr. Treasurer and one of the Commissioners for the House of Correction at Montreal, towards defraying the Expenses of the said House of Correction, for which he will account in his half yearly account to 10th October next, pursuant to ditto dated 29th May 1823,	135	0	0
31	2038.—Col. Fitzgerald, being to reimburse so much paid by him as Wages to the person having charge of the Government House at Montreal, pursuant to ditto, dated 30th May 1823.	13	3	8
June 13	2039.—Robert Young, his 35 days Salary as Superintendant of Pilots, from 21st September to 25th October 1822, at the rate of £90 Sterling per annum, pursuant to ditto, dated 12th June 1823,	8	12	7
15	2040.—Representatives of J. B. D'Estimauville, Esqr. his 12 days Salary as Grand Voyer for the District of Quebec, from 1st to 12th May 1823 inclusive, at the rate of £150 Sterling per annum, pursuant to ditto, dated 14th June 1823,	4	18	7
21	2041.—T. M'Cord and J. M. Mondelêt, being for the Contingent Expenses of the Police Office at Montreal, for which they are accountable, &c. pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	90	0	0
	2042.—Thomas Amyot, Esqr. 6 Months Salary as Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Lower-Canada, from 1st November 1822 to 30th April 1823 inclusive, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	200	0	0
	2043.—Sir G. Pownall, 6 Months Pension, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	150	0	0
	2044.—Robert Christie, Esqr. being to enable J. T. Taschereau, Esqr. one of the Commissioners, to proceed with him to Gaspé for the purpose of receiving such remaining Claims as may be made to Lands in that District, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	135	0	0
22	2045.—J. P. Proulx, Deputy Provincial Surveyor, being for the Survey of the Boundary and Subdivision of the Township of Cranbourne, for which he will hereafter account, pursuant to ditto, dated 21st June,	45	0	0
	2046.—Wm. Osgoode, 6 Months Pension, from 1st November 1822 to 30th April 1823 inclusive, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	400	0	0
26	2047.—Ls. H. Gauvin, his 12 days Allowance for having Charge of Witnesses at the Criminal Court for the District of Montreal, at the rate of 20s. per day, pursuant to ditto, dated 25th June 1823,	10	16	0
28	2048.—Benjamin Tremain, Esqr. one of the Commissioners for the House of Correction at Quebec, being towards erecting a Stepping Mill in the Gaol of this District, for the Expenditure of which Sum he is hereafter to account, pursuant to ditto, dated 27th June,	360	0	0
	2051.—William Lindsay, Esquire, Registrar and Treasurer of the Trinity House, for which he is accountable, &c. pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	171	0	0
July 6	2052.—The Honble. Sir F. N. Burton, K. C. G. Six Months allowance for House Rent as Lieutenant Governor of the Province, from 1st November 1822 to 30th April 1823 inclusive, pursuant to ditto dated 5th July,	225	0	0
	2053.—Charles Taché, Esquire, Commissioner to superintend the works to be done on the Road leading to Lake Temiscouata, being part of the Sum appropriated in the late Session of the Provincial Legislature, for which he is hereafter to account, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	90	0	0
10	2054.—P. Smith, Deputy Provincial Surveyor, being for outfit to be employed in the Survey of the Residue of the Township of Brandon, for the expenditure of which he will hereafter account, pursuant to ditto dated 9th July 1823,	49	10	0
	2055.—Gaspard Dagen, 12 months allowance to enable him to procure Firewood for the Rooms he occupies in the Court House at Montreal, from 1st November 1822 to 31st October 1823 inclusive, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	13	10	0
13	2056.—F. W. Ermatinger, Sheriff of the District of Montreal, being to enable him to discharge the Draft, which A. Chamberlin, Special Constable, has drawn upon him for the amount of his account, as taxed, for conveying the bodies of Samuel Davis and Jer. Lyfford, charged with making and passing counterfeit Dollars, to the Common Gaol of Montreal under the Warrant of Selah Pomroy, Justice of the Peace for the said District, as recommended in a Report of the Committee of the Executive Council for the Audit of Public Accounts dated 5th July 1823, pursuant to ditto dated 12th July,	9	0	0
	Amount carried over, £	33522	8	3

JOHN CALDWELL, Esquire, Receiver General of Lower-Canada. Cr.

Appendix (E.) 1st. Decr.

	£		
Amount brought over,	255222	19	9¼
Amount carried over, £	255222	19	9¼

Appendix (E.) 1st Decr.

Dr. GOVERNMENT, in GENERAL ACCOUNT CURRENT with

1823		£		
	Amount brought over,	33522	8	3
July 15—	2057.—Benjamin Hobson, for his Salary as Schoolmaster at New Carlisle in the District of Gaspé, from 1st November 1821 to 31st October 1822, at the rate of £45 Sterling per annum, and for his allowance as a retired Schoolmaster from 1st November 1822 to 30th April 1823 inclusive, at the rate of £30 Currency per annum, pursuant to ditto dated 14th July 1823,	58	10	0
16—	2058.—A. L. J. Duchesnay, Esquire, for 6 months Rent of a House occupied as offices for Civil Secretaries to the Governor in Chief, from ditto to ditto at £150 Currency per annum, pursuant to ditto dated 15th July,	67	10	0
17—	2059.—William Sewell, Sheriff of the District of Quebec, his account for small repairs and contingent expenses for the Gaol, and subsistence of Prisoners between 11th October 1822 and 10th April 1823, inclusive, as recommended in a Report of the Committee of the Executive Council for the audit of Public Accounts dated 11th July 1823, pursuant to ditto dated 16th July 1823,	217	18	3
	2060.—William Macrae, Collector of the Customs at the Port of St. John's, his account of incidental expenses attending the collection of the Quarter ended 5th April 1823, as recommended in a ditto, dated ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	72	12	7
	2061.—J. M. Mondelet, Coroner of the District of Montreal, his account of the contingent expenses of his Office for the 6 months ending 10th April last, as recommended in a Report of the Committee of the Executive Council for the audit of Public Accounts dated 11th July 1823, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	29	11	9
19—	2062.—N. F. Uniacke, Esquire, Attorney-General, his account for criminal prosecutions conducted by him at the Court of King's Bench at Quebec in the last September Term, as recommended in ditto, dated 10th July 1823, pursuant to ditto, dated 18th July 1823.	233	15	0
	2063.—Ditto for Criminal prosecutions at the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, held in November last at Montreal, as recommended in a ditto dated ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	398	0	0
	2064.—Green and Perrault, Clerks of the Peace, for the District of Quebec, their account for Services performed by them in Quarter Sessions from 10th October 1822, to 10th April 1823, as recommended in a ditto dated 12th July, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	34	2	10
	2065.—P. E. Desbarats, King's Printer, being part of the Amount of his Account for printing the Provincial Acts passed during the last Session of the Legislature, as recommended in a ditto dated ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	260	4	3
	2067.—Thomas Wilson, Esquire, Treasurer of the Agricultural Society for the District of Quebec, being for Premiums, &c. awarded by the said Society, for the Expenditure of which he will hereafter account, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	450	0	0
	2068.—Frederick Goedicke, Six months Salary as French Translator and Interpreter to the Court of King's Bench and Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the District of Montreal, from 1st November 1822 to 30th April 1823 inclusive, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	20	0	0
Aug. 2—	2070.—William Smith, Esquire, Clerk of the Legislative Council, for Balance of Contingent Expenses of said Council for the year 1823, pursuant to their Address of 21st March last, pursuant to ditto dated 1st August 1823,	794	6	3
	Balance, £	219064	0	7¼
	£	255222	19	9¼

*** The Sums respectively marked (C.) on each side of this Account, do not properly belong to the General Expenses of the Civil Government of Lower-Canada, chargeable against the Funds of the Province. On the Credit side they form the Amount advanced from the Military Chest for the payment of the Clergy. And on the Debit side the Amount actually paid there-for during the period of this Account, agreeably to the regulation by which this Expense has for some years past been regularly provided for out of the Military Chest.

The Sums marked (A.) on the Debit side of this Account are in like manner chargeable against the Monies advanced, or to be advanced, from the Military Chest.

Appendix (E.) 1st. Decr.

JOHN CALDWELL, Esquire, Receiver General of Lower-Canada. Cr.

		£		
	Amount brought over, £	255222	19	9¼
	£	255222	19	9¼

Receiver General Office,
Quebec, 17th November 1823.

(Signed) JOHN CALDWELL,
Receiver General.

Balance as above stated, - - - - - - £				219064	0 7¼
Less Amount outstanding on Letters of Credit, -	£116639	15	1½		
Pensions uncovered by Warrants, -	2693	0	10		
Advances made on Warrants, - - -	3435	2	4		
Amount paid for Notarial Extracts, - -	178	0	3½		
				122946	7 7
£				96117	13 0¼

STATEMENT OF *LODS & VENTES* received between 11th April and 16th August 1823 inclusive.

1823																	
April	21	F. Buteau,.....	Ls. Labbé,.....	Rue Sous le Fort,	21st January	1823,	17th April	1823,	£1263	0	0	£ 105	5	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	£ 70	3	4
	30	Charles Lortie,.....	Jos. Allaire-.....	St. John's Suburbs,	6th April	1801,	3d September	1812.	62	10	0	5	4	2		5	4	2
		Joseph Allaire,.....	M. Deblois dit Dostie,...	Ditto,.....	23d November	1802,	3d September	1812,	62	10	0	5	4	2		5	4	2
		C. Cazeau and Louis Trudel,	P. Crêpeau,.....	Ditto,.....	1st February	1823,	28th April	1823,	229	3	4	19	1	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	12	14	8
May	5	George Potts,.....	C. C. Farran,.....	Ditto, ...	6th November	1821,	4th April	1823,	200	16	8	16	14	$8\frac{2}{3}$		16	14	$8\frac{2}{3}$
		C. C. Farran,.....	Jos. Gagné,.....	Ditto,.....	17th August	1822,	4th April	1823,	232	16	8	19	8	$0\frac{2}{3}$		19	8	$0\frac{2}{3}$
		John Mure,-.....	Au. Bernard,.....	St. Roc Suburbs,..	20th July	1810,	1st May	1823,	37	10	0	3	2	6		3	2	6
		Au. Bernard,.....	Jos. Bornais,.....	Ditto.....	31st May	1814,	1st May	1823,	42	12	6	3	11	$0\frac{1}{2}$		3	11	$0\frac{1}{2}$
		Jos. Bornais,.....	M. Maillotte,.....	Ditto.....	4th November	1816,	1st May	1823,	100	0	0	8	6	8		8	6	8
		J. Heli dit Breton,.....	Wm. Gibson,.....	Ditto.....	1st May	1823,	2d May	1823,	70	0	0	5	16	8	$\frac{1}{3}$	3	17	$9\frac{1}{3}$
	24	Ls. T. Besserer,,.....	Ls. Vidal,.....	St. John's Suburbs,	11th January	1819,	5th February	1820,	120	0	0	10	0	0		10	0	0
June	3	M. A. De Lanaudière.....	Toussaint Pothier,.....	St. Helen Street,..	13th June	1820,	27th May	1823,	2000	0	0	166	13	4		166	13	4
	12	C. Lefrançois,.....	A. Campbell,.....	Mountain Street,..	12th March	1823,	10th June	1823,	1288	5	0	107	7	1	$\frac{1}{3}$	71	11	$4\frac{2}{3}$
	18	Ursulines,.....	A. Dubord dit Latourelle,	St. John's Suburbs,	7th November	1815,	22d August	1821,	69	3	4	5	15	$3\frac{1}{3}$		5	15	$3\frac{1}{3}$
		A. Dubord dit Latourelle,...	Et. Martel,.....	Ditto.....	17th January	1816,	22d August	1821,	39	19	8	3	6	$7\frac{2}{3}$		3	6	$7\frac{2}{3}$
		Gt. between Et. Martel and	Ignace Motard,.....	Ditto.....	2d November	1819,	22d August	1821,	28	6	8	2	7	$2\frac{2}{3}$		2	7	$2\frac{2}{3}$
	30	Sheriff of Quebec,.....	Donald Grant,.....	Ditto,.....	7th June	1823,	20th June	1823,	125	0	0	10	8	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	7	16	3
		Ditto,.....	J. Martel,.....	St. Roc Suburbs,..	3d September	1822,	4th June	1823,	107	0	0	8	18	4		8	18	4
		J. Martel,.....	J. Bélanger,.....	Ditto,.....	21st May	1823,	4th June	1823,	90	0	0	7	10	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	5	0	0
		Exch. between J. Bélanger &	A. Frichette,.....	Ditto,.....	30th May	1823,	5th June	1823,	37	10	0	3	2	6	$\frac{1}{3}$	2	1	8
		Exch. " ditto and	J. Desroches dit Laliberté,	Ditto,.....	31st May	1823,	5th June	1823,	75	0	0	6	5	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	4	3	4
July	26	James Ross.....	Alexr. Orkney,.....	Mountain Street,..	29th April	1823,	25th July	1823,	1000	0	0	83	6	8	$\frac{1}{3}$	55	11	$1\frac{1}{4}$
																£491	11	$6\frac{3}{4}$
				QUINTS.														
April	24	Exch. between H. Cull and	A. Pritchard, ...	Seigniory of Bic and Bic Island,.....	27th June	1801,	24th April	1823,	15	0	0	3	0	0		3	0	0
August	5	Ls. Marie Couillard,.....	Messire Jacques Panet,...	Part of Fief	26th March	1823,	4th August	1823,	150	0	0	30	0	0		30	0	0
		Joseph Couillard,.....	Ditto,.....	l'Islet St. Jean.	8th July	1823,	4th August	1823,	162	10	0	32	10	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	21	13	4
		A. P. Skene,.....	Edwd. Harbottle,.....	Fief Cumberland,,.	15th June	1819,	24th July	1823,	400	0	0	80	0	0		80	0	0
		Edwd. Harbottle.....	Wm. Torrance,.....	Ditto,.....	16th July	1823,	24th July,	1823,	300	0	0	60	0	0		40	0	0
																£174	13	4

Appendix (E.) 1st. Decr.

ACCOUNT OF CASH received from the Collector at Quebec, between 11th April and 16th August 1823 inclusive.

		14th Geo. III. Chap. 88.	33d. 35th & 41st Geo. III.	55th Geo. III. Chap. 2.	55th Geo. III. Chap. 3.	3d Geo. IV. Chap. 44 & 45.	3d Geo. IV. Chap. 119.
1823.							
May 12	Duties for period ended 1st May, - - - -	0 0 0	0 0 0	644 18 8½	2640 2 2	0 0 0	0 0 0
July 15	Dittto for Quarter ended 5th July, - - - -	13930 16 8	524 4 5	6171 4 5½	1080 3 10	1705 3 11	325 0 0
Aug. 16	Do. received to this date on account of 10th Oct. Quarter, £3544 9 9½	13930 16 8	524 4 5	6816 3 2	3720 6 0	1705 3 11	325 0 0

RECAPITULATION.

14th Geo. III. Chapter 88,	13930	16	8
33d 35th and 41st Geo. III.	524	4	5
55th Geo. III. Chapter 2,	6816	3	2
55th Geo. III. Chapter 3,	3720	6	0
3d Geo. IV. Chapter 44 and 45,	1705	3	11
3d Geo. IV. Chapter 118,	325	0	0
Received on account of the Quarter ending 10th October,	3544	9	9½
£	30566	3	11½

No. 2.

ACCOUNT OF THE OPERATIONS

OF THE

OFFICE OF RECEIVER GENERAL,

UNDER INSPECTION AND CONTROL,

From 16th. August 1823, to 1st December 1823.

Appendix (E.) 1st. Decr.

GOVERNMENT IN ACCOUNT CURRENT with W. B COLTMAN and JACOB OLDHAM, order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR IN CHIEF,

DR.

TO CASH paid the following persons by Order of the Receiver General for the payment of Warrants addressed to him by the Governor in Chief, in conformity to His Excellency's Order made in Council the 16th August, and His Excellency's further Instructions signified by letter from His Civil Secretary, Andrew W. Cochran, Esquire, dated 19th August, viz:—

1823	No. of Warrant.		
Augt. 23	1814.—James Reid, Esquire, being his Six Month's Salary as one of the Puisné Justices of the Court of King's Bench at Montreal, from 1st November 1822 to 30th April 1823 inclusive, pursuant to the Warrant of His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie dated 1st May 1823,	450 0 0
25	1815.—Louis Charles Foucher, Esquire, being ditto as ditto of ditto at ditto, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	450 0 0
Septr. 1	1986.—William Irvine, being ditto as Public Schoolmaster at Côteau du Lac, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated 14th May 1823,	18 0 0
C	1894.—The Right Revd. Jacob, Lord Bishop of Quebec, being ditto from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated 1st May 1823,	1300 0 0
C	1895.—Ditto, being his Six Months allowance for House Rent, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	200 0 0
Septr. 2	1834.—J. Fletcher, Esquire, being his Six Month's salary as Joint Chairman of the Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the District of Quebec, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	125 0 0
	1999.—Donald McDermid, being his Six Month's allowance as a retired Schoolmaster, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated 14th May 1823,	9 0 0
	2029.—C. R. Ogden, Acting Attorney General for the District of Three-Rivers, being the Amount of his Account for attending the Courts of Oyer and Terminer held at Sherbrooke and Stanstead in September last, as recommended in a Report of the Committee of the Executive Council for the Audit of Public Accounts dated 20th May 1823, pursuant to ditto dated 24th May 1823,	73 5 0
	2050.—Frederick Griffin, Esquire, Secretary and Treasurer to the Commissioners for the La Chine Canal, being towards defraying the Expense of making the said Canal, for the expenditure of which sum the said F. Griffin is hereafter to account, pursuant to ditto dated 27th June 1823,	1800 0 0
	2100.—Joseph Bouchette, Junr. Esquire, being towards defraying the Expense of the Survey of the Township of Kilkenny, for which he will hereafter account, pursuant to ditto dated 22d August 1823,	50 0 0
	2095.—L. H. Gauvin, being for the service of Subpœnas and other Process and keeping the Crown Witnesses together for the Grand Jury, and for Trials during the ensuing Criminal Term at Montreal, for which he will hereafter account, pursuant to the Warrant of His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, dated 22d August 1823,	90 0 0
	2115.—Thomas Aylwin, High Constable for the District of Quebec, being for the payment of Constables, &c. to be employed at the ensuing Criminal Term of the Court of King's Bench, for the expenditure of which sum he is hereafter to account, pursuant to ditto dated 27th August 1823,	90 0 0
	2097.—Olivier Larue, being a Balance due to him pursuant to the Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, to appropriate a certain Sum of Money therein mentioned for the Gaol at Three-Rivers, pursuant to ditto dated 22d August 1823,	1078 15 10
	2106.—Pierre Portugais, being his salary as Keeper of the Court House at Three-Rivers, from 13th March 1822 to 30th April 1823 inclusive, at the rate of £36 Sterling per annum, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	40 16 7
	2103.—The Honorable Mr. Justice Kerr, being for one half of the July Circuit Expenses in the District of Quebec, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	37 10 0
5	2111.—Lewis Montizambert, Acting Provincial Secretary, being the Amount of his Account of the Contingent Disbursements of his Office, from 11th October to 10th April last, as recommended in a Report of the Committee of Council for the Audit of Public Accounts dated 25th August 1823, pursuant to ditto dated 26th August 1823,	22 18 1
8	2092.—Jean Belanger, Esquire, Treasurer and one of the Commissioners for the Relief of Insane Persons and for the Support of Foundlings and Invalid Persons at the General Hospital in the District of Quebec, for the expenditure of which sum he will hereafter account, pursuant to ditto dated 22d August 1823,	1335 7 6
	2083.—Green & Perrault, Clerks of the Peace for the District of Quebec, being the Amount of their Accounts for services out of Sessions, from 10th October 1822 to 10th April 1823, as recommended in a Report of the Committee of Council for the Audit of Public Accounts dated 12th July 1823, pursuant to ditto dated 12th August 1823,	38 19 5
	2084.—Ditto as ditto, being ditto for the usual allowance of Stationary furnished the Magistrates, from ditto to ditto as ditto dated ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	6 0 0
	2099.—Benjamin Tremain Esqr. Commissioner and Treasurer for the House of Correction at Quebec, being towards erecting a Stepping Mill in the Goal of this District, for the Expenditure of which Sum he is hereafter to account, pursuant to the Warrant of His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie dated 22d. August 1823.	180 0 0
	Amount carried over,	7395 12 5

Appendix (E.) 1st. Decr.

Esquires, Persons appointed to inspect and control the operations of the Office of the Receiver General, by made in Council the 16th August 1823.

CR.

1823		Currency.	Sterling.
Augt. 23	By Cash received by the Receiver General, and forthwith paid by him to us, for Duties received by him from the Collector of the Customs at the Port of Quebec, levied under 14th Geo. III, Cap 88th, for the Quarter ending 10th October 1823,	1000 0 0	
Septr. 1	By ditto ditto for ditto, received by him from the Collector of the Customs at Côteau du Lac, for the Quarter ending 5th July 1823,	266 16 9	
	By ditto received by us from Commissary General Turquand, Amount of the Earl of Dalhousie's Warrant No. 915, dated 30th August 1823, in aid to the Civil Government of Lower-Canada,	5555 11 1	
6	By ditto ditto from ditto Amount of ditto, No. 921, dated 4th September 1823, in aid to ditto,	5555 11 1	
	By ditto ditto from ditto, Amount of ditto, No. 922, dated 5th September 1823, in aid to ditto,	5555 11 1	
9	By Cash received by the Receiver General, and forthwith paid by him to us, for Duties received by him from the Collector of the Customs at the Port of Quebec levied under 14th Geo. III, Cap. 88th, for the Quarter ending 10th October 1823,	3000 0 0	
	Amount brought over,	£ 20933 10 0	

Appendix (E.) 1st Decr.

GOVERNMENT in ACCOUNT CURRENT with W. B. COLTMAN and JACOB OLDHAM, order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR IN CHIEF,

Dr.

			£		
1823		Amount brought over,	7395	12	5
Septr.	8	2091.—Frederick Griffin Esquire, Treasurer &c. being towards defraying the Expenses of the La Chine Canal, for the Expenditure of which Sum he will hereafter account, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	1800	0	0
		2089.—Henry Cowan, being for the Postage of 1140 Letters and Packets on His Majesty's Service from 6th April, to 5th July 1823 inclusive, as per account annexed, pursuant to ditto dated 13th August 1823,	210	16	3
		2094.—Noah Freer Esquire, being to meet the Expenses attending Indigent Sick Emigrants from the United Kingdom, pursuant to the Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, pursuant to ditto dated 22d. August 1823.	270	0	0
	9	2075.—Perrault and Ross, Prothonotaries of the Court of King's Bench Quebec, being the amount of their account for Candles and small repairs for the Court House, for the half year ended 10th October 1822, as recommended in a Report of the Committee of Council for the Audit of Public Accounts dated 1st. July 1823, pursuant to ditto dated 12th August 1823.	36	11	4
		2076.—Ditto as ditto being ditto, of the Contingent Expenses of their Office for the half year ended 10th October 1822, as recommended in ditto dated ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	21	15	7
	10	2096.—J. H. Dunn, Esquire, Receiver General of Upper Canada, being one fifth of the Duties levied at the Port of Quebec, from 11th October 1822, to the Quarter ended 5th April and up to 1st May 1823, agreeably to the Act of the Imperial Parliament, 3 Geo. IV. C. 119, pursuant to ditto dated 22d. August 1823.	6176	12	7
		2090.—C. R. Ogden, King's Counsel and Acting Attorney General for the District of Three-Rivers, being the amount of his Account of the cost of certain Actions brought by him against the Seigneurs of La Baie and Courval, in the years 1819 and 1821, as recommended in a Report of the Committee of Council for the Audit of Public Accounts dated 15th August 1823, pursuant to ditto dated 18th August 1823.	72	13	10
	11	2098.—John Phillips, being an Account of Work done at the Castle of St. Lewis, pursuant to the Warrant of His Excellency The Earl of Dalhousie, dated 22d. August 1823.	180	0	0
		2049.—Hugh Fraser Esqr. being to pay for the Chairs and Curtains provided for the Rooms occupied for the sittings of the Courts and of the Magistrates in the Court House of the District of Three Rivers, pursuant to ditto dated 27th June 1823,	76	10	0
	12	2128.—Lieut. Colonel Vassal de Monviel, Adjutant General of Militia, being for Travelling charges to be incurred by him and other Expenses of the Militia, for the Expenditure of which Sum he will hereafter Account, pursuant to ditto dated 2d. September 1823,	36	0	0
		2082.—J. P. Leprohon, Treasurer to, and one of the Commissioners for the House of Correction for the District of Montreal, being the Amount of his Account of disbursements for the House of Correction, from 11th October 1822, to 10th April 1823, as recommended in a Report of the Committee of Council for the Audit of Public Accounts dated 11th July 1823, pursuant to ditto dated 12th August 1823,	118	3	0
	19	2066.—Charles Delery, Esquire, Clerk Assistant of the Legislative Council, being to enable him to defray the Expenses already incurred in the Purchase of Books, to be charged against the monies granted to defray the Contingent Expenses of the said Council for 1823, pursuant to ditto dated 18th July 1823,	43	15	9
	20	2116.—John Goudie and Charles Smith, two of the Commissioners for Internal Communications in the County of Quebec, for the Expenditure of which Sum they are hereafter to account, pursuant to ditto dated 27th August 1823,	90	0	0
	22	2131.—William Lindsay Esquire, Registrar and Treasurer of the Trinity Board, being towards defraying the Contingent Expenses of the said Board, for the Expenditure of which Sum he will hereafter account, pursuant to ditto dated 3d. September 1823,	232	4	0
		2132.—Ditto, Clerk of the House of Assembly, being for the Contingent Expenses of the House of Assembly up to the 31st. October next, for the Expenditure of which Sum he will hereafter account, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	1670	8	0
	24	2134.—F. W. Ermatinger, Sheriff of the District of Montreal to enable him to defray the Expenses of Summoning Crown Witnesses in cases pending in the King's Bench at Montreal, for which he will hereafter account, pursuant to ditto dated 5th September 1823,	180	0	0
		1984.—Clement Cazeau, being his 6 months Salary as a Public Schoolmaster in St. Roch, from 1st November 1822 to 30th April 1823 inclusive, pursuant to ditto dated 14th May 1823,	27	0	0
	27	2130.—Reid, Levesque & Monk, Prothonotaries of the Court of King's Bench at Montreal, being to enable them to purchase the Fuel necessary for the Court House at Montreal, for the expenditure of which sum they will hereafter account, pursuant to the Warrant of His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie dated 3d September 1823,	135	0	0
	29	2117.—Charles Taché, Junr. Esquire, being the remainder of a Sum appropriated by an Act passed in the late Session of the Provincial Legislature, to be expended on the Temiscouata Road leading to New-Brunswick, for which he will hereafter account, pursuant to ditto dated 27th August 1823,	90	0	0
Octr.	2	2149.—J. T. Taschereau and J. G. Thompson, Esquires, Police Magistrates, being for the Contingent Expenses of the Police Office at Quebec, for which they will hereafter account, pursuant to ditto dated 23d September 1823,	90	0	0
		Amount carried over, £	18953	2	9

Appendix (E.) 1st. Decr.

Esquires, Persons appointed to inspect and control the operations of the Office of the Receiver General, by made in Council the 16th August 1823.

			Currency.			Sterling.
1823		Amount brought over, £	20933	10	0	
Septr.	11	By Cash received by the Receiver General, and forthwith paid by him to us for *Lods & Ventes* paid by Antoine Barbeau as per Statement—folio 56,	4	3	4	
	19	Ditto ditto for Duties received by him from the Collector of the Customs at the Port of Quebec, levied under 33d, 35th and 41st Geo. III,—53 Geo. III, Cap. 11th—55th Geo. III, Cap. 3,—3d Geo. IV, Cap. 44 and 45th and 3d Geo. IV, Cap. 119, for the Quarter ending 10th October 1823,	2300	0	0	
	20	By ditto ditto for *Lods & Ventes* paid by Joseph Valin, as per Statement—folio 56,	6	19	4	
	24	By ditto ditto for Duties received by him from the Collector of the Customs at the Port of Quebec levied under 14th Geo. III, Cap. 88, for the Quarter ending 10th October 1823,	2000	0	0	
	29	By ditto, received by the Receiver General, and forthwith paid by him to us for Duties received by him from the Collector of the Customs at the Port of Quebec, levied under 33d, 35th and 41st Geo. III.—53d Geo. III. Cap. 11th—55th Geo. III. Cap. 3d.—3d. Geo. IV. Cap. 44th & 45th—3d Geo. IV. Cap. 119th for the Quarter ending 10th October 1823,	3000	0	0	
Octr.	1	By ditto, ditto for six months Rent of the King's Posts, to 10th October 1823, received from James McDouall, Esquire,	600	0	0	
		Amount carried over, £	28844	12	8	

Appendix (E.)

1st. Decr.

GOVERNMENT in ACCOUNT CURRENT with W. B. COLTMAN and JACOB OLDHAM, order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR IN CHIEF,

Dr.

1823			£		
		Amount brought over £	18953	2	9
Octr. 2	1781.—The Honorable Sir Francis N. Burton, K. C. G. being (with £253 9 4 Sterling paid him by the Receiver General, prior to 16th August last) in full of his 6 month's Salary as Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Lower-Canada, from 1st November 1822 to 30th April 1823 inclusive, at the rate of £2500 Sterling per annum, pursuant to ditto dated 1st May 1823,	396	10	8
6	2150.—Lewis Gugy, Esquire, Sheriff of the District of Three-Rivers, being for the purpose of paying needy Crown Witnesses appearing at the late Criminal Assizes held there in this month, for which he will heareafter account, pursuant to ditto dated 23d September 1823,	27	0	0
	2151.—F. W. Ermatinger, Sheriff of the District of Montreal, being for the payment of needy Crown Witnesses at the Criminal Term lately held at Montreal, for which he will hereafter account, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	90	0	0
9	2153.—J. P. Proux, being with the Warrant for £45 Sterling issued the 21st June 1823, the Amount of his Account for surveying and subdividing the Township of Cranbourne in the months of June, July and August last, as recommended in a Report of the Committee of Council for the Audit of Public Accounts dated 25th September 1823, pursuant to ditto dated 26th September 1823,	58	4	5
	2146.—Frederick Griffin, Esquire, Secretary and Treasurer to the Commissioners for the La Chine Canal, the said Fred. Griffin to be hereafter accountable to His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors for the said sum of £2250 Sterling, and for the due application thereof when thereunto required, pursuant to ditto dated 16th September 1823,	2250	0	0
	2141.—Gilbert Ainslie, Clerk of the Crown, being, with the sum of £18 Sterling paid him by the Receiver General on 25th July last, the Amount of his Account of services performed at the Criminal Term of the Court of King's Bench, holden at Quebec in March last, as recommended in a Report of the Committee of Council for the Audit of Public Accounts dated 8th September 1823, pursuant to the Warrant of His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie dated 10th September 1823,	17	9	0
	2141.—Ditto, ditto, being the Amount of his Account of services performed at ditto, holden at Three-Rivers in March last, as ditto in ditto dated ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	17	4	8
13	2142.—Ditto, ditto, being ditto of travelling Expenses in attending ditto, as ditto in ditto dated ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	25	0	0
14	2143.—Ditto, ditto, being ditto, performed at the Criminal Session of Oyer and Terminer, holden at Montreal in May last, as ditto in ditto dated ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	33	15	7
	2144.—Ditto, ditto, being ditto of travelling Charges for attending ditto, as ditto in ditto dated ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	25	0	0
	2102.—J. P. Bureau, being towards defraying the Expense of the Survey and Subdivision of the Township of Caxton, for which he will hereafter account, pursuant to ditto dated 22d August 1823,	50	0	0
	2158.—P. H. Smith, Deputy Provincial Surveyor, being with the Warrant issued the 9th July last, for £49 10 0 Sterling in advance for this service, the Amount of his Account for subdividing the grantable Lands in the remainder of the Township of Brandon, as recommended in a Report of the Committee of Council for the Audit of Public Accounts dated 6th October 1823, pursuant to ditto dated 10th October 1823,	27	0	0
	2136.—J. B. Le Gendre, being with the Warrant issued 20th May last for £36, the Amount of his Account for surveying in June and July last the remainder of the Township of Wendover, (inclusive of two days employed by him and his party to verify the Outlines of Horton) as recommended in a ditto dated 8th September 1823, pursuant to ditto dated 19th September 1823,	44	1	4
	1997.—Maria Ellis, being her 6 months Salary as Mistress of the Public School at Quebec, from the 1st November 1822 to 30th April 1823 inclusive, pursuant to ditto dated 14th May 1823,	22	10	0
	2079.—N. F. Uniacke, Attorney General, being the amount of his Account for Criminal Prosecutions conducted by him in the Court of King's Bench at Three-Rivers in the last September Term, as recommended in a Report of the Committee of Council for the Audit of Public Accounts, dated 10th July 1823, pursuant to ditto, dated 12th August 1823,	84	10	0
	2112.—Ditto ditto, being ditto, conducted by him at the Court of King's Bench at Quebec in the last March Term, as recommended in a Report of the Committee of Council for the Audit of Public Accounts, dated 25th August 1823, pursuant to the Warrant of His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, dated 26th August 1823,	135	10	0
	2113.—Ditto ditto, being ditto, conducted by him at the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery holden in May last at Montreal, as recommended in ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	62	5	0
	2114.—Ditto ditto, being the amount of his Account for travelling Expenses in attending ditto, as recommended in ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	37	10	0
	2152.—W. S. Sewell, Esquire, Sheriff of the District of Quebec, being for the payment of needy Crown Witnesses, appearing at the present Criminal Term of Court of King's Bench, the said W. S. Sewell to be hereafter accountable to His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, for the said Sum of £90 Sterling, pursuant to ditto, dated 25th September 1823,	90	0	0
	Amount carried over, £	22446	13	5

Appendix (E.)

1st. Decr.

Esquires, Persons appointed to inspect and control the operation of the Office of Receiver General, by made in Council, the 16th August 1823.

1823		Currency.			Sterling.
	Amount brought over, £	28844	12	8	
Octr. 2	By Cash received by the Receiver General, and forthwith paid by him, to us for Duties received by him from the Collector of the Customs at the Port of Quebec, levied under 14th Geo. III. Cap. 88, for the Quarter ending 10th October 1823,	2000	0	0	
4	By ditto, for ditto received by ditto, from ditto levied under 33d 35th and 41st Geo. III.—53d Geo. III. Cap. 11th—55th Geo. III. Cap. 3d.—3d Geo. IV. Cap. 44th and 45th and 3d Geo. IV. Cap. 119, for the Quarter ending 10th October 1823,	3000	0	0	
6	By ditto, ditto for ditto received by ditto, from ditto, levied under ditto for ditto, ending ditto,	2000	0	0	
11	By Cash received by the Receiver General, and forthwith paid by him to us, for Duties received by him from the Collector of the Customs at the Port of Quebec, levied under 33d 35th and 41st Geo. III.—53d Geo. III. Cap. 11th—55th Geo. III. Cap. 3.—3d Geo. IV. Cap. 44th and 45th and 3d. Geo IV. Cap. 119, for the Quarter ending 10th October 1823,	1700	0	0	
	Amount brought over, £	37544	12	8	

Appendix (E.) 1st. Decr.

GOVERNMENT, in ACCOUNT CURRENT with W. B. COLTMAN and JACOB OLDHAM, order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR IN CHIEF

Dr.

			£		
1823		Amount brought over, £	22446	13	5
Octr. 14	2108.	—Lewis Gugy, Sheriff of the District of Three-Rivers, being to enable him to pay Doctor Carter for his contingent Services as Physician to the Gaol at Three Rivers, for the half year ending 10th April last, and for which payment the said Sheriff shall be accountable to His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, as recommended in a Report of the Committee of Council for the Audit of Public Accounts, dated 25th August 1823, pursuant to ditto, dated 26th August 1823,	37	10	0
	2110.	—Ditto, being with £90 Sterling issued by Warrant dated 10th March last, the Amount of his Accounts as Treasurer to, and one of the Commissioners for the relief of the Insane, &c. for the District of Three-Rivers, for the half year ending the 10th April last, as recommended in ditto, dated ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	59	10	0
18	2135.	—Mr. Justice Foucher of the Court of King's Bench at Montreal, being his Allowance for Circuit Expenses in holding the Court at Three-Rivers in March Term 1823, pursuant to ditto, dated 8th September 1823,	75	0	0
	2147.	—Green & Perrault, Clerks of the Peace at Quebec, being the Amount of their Account of Commission at 5 per Cent, on the Amount of Fines received by them, and paid over between 11th April 1822 and 10th April 1823 as recommended in a Report of the Committee of Council for the Audit of the Public Accounts, dated 15th September 1823, pursuant to the Warrant of His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, dated 16th September 1823,	5	11	0
	2109.	—Neilson & Cowan, being the Amount of their Account for Stationary and Printing for the Governor's Secretary's Office for the six months ending 10th April last, as recommended in a Report of the Committee of Council for the Audit of Public Accounts, dated 25th August 1823, pursuant to ditto, dated 26th August 1823,	104	6	6
21	2156.	—Olivier Perrault, Esquire, one of the Puisné Judges of the Court of King's Bench at Quebec, being his usual Allowance for travelling Expenses in going the Circuit in the District of Three Rivers during the last Term, persuant to ditto, dated 8th October 1823,	75	0	0
	2129.	—The Honourable Mr. Justice Reid, being his Allowance for travelling Expenses in going the July Circuit in the District of Montreal, pursuant to ditto, dated 3d September 1823,	75	0	0
23	1825 / 1826	Lewis Gugy, Esquire, Sheriff of the District of Three-Rivers, being (with £45 4 6 Sterling, paid him by the Receiver General in June and July last) in full of these Warrants—Warrant No. 1825 being his six months Salary, as Sheriff of the District of Three Rivers, from 1st November 1822 to 30th April 1823 inclusive, pursuant to ditto, dated 1st May 1823, and Warrant No 1826 being his six month's Allowance for the purpose of paying a Public Executioner, from 1st November 1822 to 30th April 1823 inclusive, pursuant to ditto, dated 1st May 1823 also,	5	15	6
	2107.	—Ditto, ditto, being in part of his Account for the maintenance, Fuel and other minor Expenses, attending the confinement of Prisoners in the Gaol of that District, for the half year ending 10th April last, as recommended in a Report of the Committee of Council for the Audit of Public Accounts, dated 25th August 1823, pursuant to ditto, dated 26th August 1823,	100	0	0
	2124.	—Thomas Cary & Co., being the Amount of their Account for Printing one hundred Circular Letters for a Committee of the Executive Council, and one hundred and fifty Circular Notices by order of the Governor in Chief, as recommended by ditto, dated 29th August 1823, pursuant to ditto, dated 30th August 1823,	3	8	5
24	2170.	—Jeremiah Leaycraft, Esquire, being the Amount of Duties paid by him, returned pursuant to an Order of the Lords Commissionners of His Majesty's Treasury, dated 14th March 1823, pursuant to ditto, dated 23rd October 1823,	1302	18	6
	2148.	—James Monk, Esquire, being his six Months Salary as Chief Justice of Montreal, from 1st November 1822 to 30th April 1823 inclusive, pursuant to the Warrant of His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, dated 16th September 1823,	550	0	0
25	2171.	—J. T. Thirlwall, Esquire, being the Amount of Duties paid by him, returned, pursuant to an Order of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, dated 14th March 1823, pursuant to ditto, dated 23rd October 1823,	689	19	0
27	2085.	—John Delisle, Clerk of the Peace for the District of Montreal, being the Amount of his Account for Business done for the Crown at the Quarter Sessions, between October 1822 and April 1823, as recommended in a Report of the Committee of Council for the Audit of Public Accounts, dated 12th July 1823, pursuant to ditto, dated 12th August 1823,	12	12	11
	2086.	—Ditto, ditto, being the Amount of his Account for the usual Allowance of Stationary furnished the Magistrates for the half year ended 30th April 1823, as recommended in ditto, dated ditto. pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	6	0	0
	2163.	—John Phillips, being an Account of Work and Repairs performed by him at the Castle of St. Lewis, pursuant to ditto, dated 18th October 1823,	274	0	0
	2172.	—William Stevenson, Esquire, being the amount of Duties paid by him, returned pursuant to an Order of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, dated 14th March 1823, pursuant to ditto, dated 23d October 1823,	370	14	0
	2167.	—Louis and Joseph Lassiseraie, being for Iron Work done to the Gaol at Three-Rivers, pursuant to an act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, pursuant to ditto, dated 21st October 1823,	213	14	0
		Amount carried over, £	25407	13	3

Appendix (E.) 1st. Decr.

Esquires, Persons appointed to inspect and control the operations of the Office of the Receiver General, by made in Council the 16th August 1823.

Cr.

			Currency.			Sterling.
1823		Amount brought over, £	37544	12	8	
Octr. 20		By Cash received by the Receiver General, and forthwith paid by him to us, for Duties received by him from the Collector of the Customs at the Port of Quebec, levied under 33d, 35th and 41st Geo. III.—53d Geo. III. Cap. 11—55 Geo. III. Cap. 3. 3d Geo. IV. Cap. 44 & 45, and 3d Geo. IV. Cap. 119 for the Quarter ending 10th October 1823,	2000	0	0	
24		By ditto ditto, for ditto, received by ditto, from ditto, levied under 14th Geo. III. Chap. 88, being in full for ditto, ending ditto, per Statement, fol. 57,	39	4	8	
28		By Cash received by the Receiver General, and forthwith paid by him to us, for *lods et ventes* paid by P. Fiset, as per statement, fol. 56,	7	13	0	
		By Ditto, ditto, for ditto, paid by Marquis and Martineau as per statement, fol. 56,	100	13	2	
		By Ditto, ditto, for Duties received by him from the Collector of the Customs at the Port of Quebec levied under 33, 35 and 41 Geo. III.—53 Geo. III. cap. 11—55 Geo. III. c. 3—3 Geo. IV. c. 44 & 45 and 3 Geo. IV. c. 119, for the Quarter ending 10th October 1823,	1000	0	0	
		Amount carried over, £	40692	3	6	

Appendix (E.) 1st. Decr.

GOVERNMENT IN ACCOUNT CURRENT with W. B. COLTMAN and JACOB OLDHAM, order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR IN CHIEF,

DR.

			£	s.	d.
1823		Amount brought over, £	26403	4	1
Octr. 28	2160.	—Louis H. Gauvin, being his 15 days allowance for having Charge of Witnesses at the Criminal Court for the District of Montreal, as per Account annexed, pursuant to ditto, dated 15th October 1823,	13	10	0
	2162.	—Benjamin Tremain, Esquire, Commissioner and Treasurer for the House of Correction at Quebec, being towards defraying the Expenses of the said House, for which he will hereafter account, pursuant to ditto, dated 18th October 1823,	180	0	0
	2164.	—Henry Cowan, Esquire, Post Master at Quebec, being for Postage of Letters and Packets on His Majesty's Service, between 6th July and 5th October 1823 inclusive, as per Account annexed, pursuant to ditto, dated 20th October 1823,	217	0	0
	2165.	—Ditto ditto, being for Postage of 269 Letters and Packets on His Majesty's Militia Service, from 11th April to 10th October 1823 inclusive, as per Account annexed, pursuant to the Warrant of His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, dated 10th October 1823,	51	1	1
29	2157.	—David Grant, Treasurer to the Agricultural Society for the District of Three-Rivers, being for the distribution of Premiums, for which he will hereafter Account, pursuant to ditto, dated 8th October 1823,	180	0	0
	2127.	—William Forder, being for Extra Writing and Copying performed by him in the Governor's Secretary's Office, in the months of May, June and July last, pursuant to ditto, dated 2d September 1823,	27	0	0
	2166.	—Adam Gordon, Esquire, being the amount of his Salary as Agent of the Province of Lower-Canada, for the 18th months beginning on the 1st November 1821 to the 30th day of April 1823, at the rate of £200 Sterling per annum, pursuant to ditto, dated 21st October 1823,	300	0	0
	2168.	—William Woodington, being for his Expenses in going and returning from Quebec to Sorel, as per Account annexed, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	2	7	4
30	2188.	—William Macrae, Collector of the Customs at the Port of St. John, being the Amount of his Account of the Incidental Expenses attending the Collection of the Quarter ending 5th July last, as recommended in a Report of the Committee of Council for the Audit of Public Accounts, dated 30th August 1823, pursuant to ditto, dated 4th September 1823,	110	5	3
31	2169.	—Frs. Baillairgé, Road Treasurer Quebec, being the amount of his Account of Assessments on Public Buildings for the year 1823, as recommended in ditto, dated ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated 22d October 1823,	158	10	3
Novr. 5	2367.	—David Grant, Esquire, being the residue of the sum granted for the encouragement of Agriculture in the District of Three-Rivers, for which he is hereafter to Account, pursuant to ditto, dated 1st November 1823,	180	0	0
6	2088.	—Mrs. Mary Elmsly, being for her six months Pension, from 1st November 1822 to 30th April 1823 inclusive, pursuant to ditto, dated 13th August 1823,	100	0	0
	2204.	—George Ryland, Esquire, being (with £13 10s. Sterling, paid him by the Receiver General, 31st July last,) his 184 days Salary as Assistant Clerk of the Executive Council, from the 1st May to 31st October 1823 inclusive, at the rate of 10s. Sterling per diem, pursuant to the Warrant of His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, dated 1st November 1823,	78	10	0
7	2193.	—John Hale, Esquire, being his 184 days Salary as Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts, from 1st May to 31st October 1823 inclusive, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	184	0	0
	2194.	—Ditto, being his six months allowance for a Clerk as Inspector General of ditto, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	50	0	0
	2205.	—Bernard Hale, Esquire, being his 184 days Salary as Secretary to the Committee of Council for Auditing the Public Accounts, from ditto to ditto, at the rate of 10s. per diem, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	92	0	0
	2202.	—W. B. Coltman, Esquire, being his six months Salary as Chairman of the Committee of Council for the Audit of Public Accounts, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	200	0	0
	2200.	—Ditto, being his six months Salary as a Member of the Executive Council of Lower-Canada from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	50	0	0
	2216.	—Pierre Bedard, Esquire, being his six months Salary as Judge of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Three-Rivers from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	300	0	0
C	2307.	—The Rev. R. Q. Short, being his six months Salary as Minister of the Established Church at Three-Rivers from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	100	0	0
	2177.	—The Honourable Sir Francis N. Burton, K. C. G. being his six months Salary as Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Lower-Canada from ditto to ditto,	1250	0	0
8	2206.	—John King, being his six months Salary as Messenger in the Office of the Clerk of the Executive Council from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	25	0	0
	2207.	—Ditto, being his six months allowance as ditto to ditto, to enable him to provide the Fuel required for an additional number of Stoves, and to cover the encreased expense of cleaning and taking care of the Apartments appropriated to the use of the Executive Council, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	20	0	0
	2184.	—Louis Harper, being his six months Salary as Keeper of the Governor's Secretary's Office from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	22	10	0
	2189.	—Edward Bowen, Esquire, being his six months Salary as French Translator to Government from 1st May to 31st October, inclusive, pursuant to the Warrant of His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, dated 1st November 1823,	100	0	0
		Amount carried over, £	30394	18	0

Appendix (E.) 1st. Decr.

Esquires, Persons appointed to inspect and control the operations of the Office of the Receiver General, by made in Council the 16th August 1823.

			Currency. £	s.	d.	Sterling. £	s.	d.
1823		Amount brought over, £	40692	3	6			
Octr. 30		By Cash received by the Receiver General, for Duties received by the Collector of the Customs at the Port of St. John's for the Quarter ending 10th October 1823,	934	18	11			
Novr. 4		By Cash received by the Receiver General and forthwith paid by him to us, for Duties on Licences paid him by Ls. Montizambert, Esquire, acting Provincial Secretary to 10th October 1823,	504	10	0			
5		By Ditto, ditto, for Duties reeeived by him from the Collector of the Customs at the Port of Quebec on account of the Quarter ending 5th January next,	1500	0	0			
7		By Cash received by the Receiver General, and forthwith paid by him to us for Duties received by him from the Collector of Customs at the Port of Quebec, levied under 33, 35 and 41 Geo. III.—53 Geo. III. c. 11—55 Geo. III. c. 3—3 Geo. IV. c. 44 and 45, and 3 Geo. IV. c. 119, being in full for the quarter ending 10th October 1823 as per statement, fol. 57,	386	7	1			
8		By ditto, ditto, for ditto, received by ditto from ditto, on account of the quarter ending 5th January next,	1500	0	0			
C		By Ditto, ditto, for the amount of the Earl of Dalhousie's Warrant No. 958, dated 6th November 1823 on Commissary General Turquand, on account, and to defray certain charges of the Civil Expenditure of this Province not provided for by the Legislature thereof Sterling, £3180 18 6,	3534	7	2			
		Amount carried over £	49052	6	8			

Appendix (E.) 1st. Decr.

GOVERNMENT in ACCOUNT CURRENT with W. B. COLTMAN and JACOB OLDHAM, order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR IN CHIEF,

DR.

			£		
1823 Novr. 8		Amount brought over, £	30394	18	0
	2212.	—Edward Bowen, Esquire, being (with £70 17 5 Sterling paid him by the Receiver General, prior to the 16th August last) the amount of six months Salary as one of the Puisné Judges of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Quebec from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	379	2	7
	2104.	—Ditto, being for one half of the July circuit expenses in the District of Quebec, pursuant to ditto, dated 22d August 1823,	37	10	0
	2133.	—W. Green, Esquire, being (with £9 Sterling paid him by the Receiver General on the 15th July last) the amount of his six months Salary as English Translator to the House of Assembly from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated 1st November 1823,	81	0	0
	2208.	—Michael Quin, being his six months Salary as Office Servant and Door Keeper to the Executive Council from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	25	0	0
	2288.	—Mrs. Henrietta Dunn, being her six months Pension as widow of the late Honorable Thomas Dunn, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	125	0	0
	2181.	—Robert Dunn, Esquire, being his 184 days Salary as Assistant in the Governor's Secretarys Office from ditto to ditto, at the rate of 10s. per day,	92	0	0
	2203.	—Herman W. Ryland, being his six months Salary as Registrar and Clerk of the Executive Council, and also an allowance to him for the Contingent Expenses of Printing, Stationary and Fuel from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	275	0	0
	2287.	—Ditto, being his six months Pension in reward of his Public Services at the rate of £300 Sterling per annum from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	150	0	0
	2340.	—Ditto being his six months Salary as Clerk of the Crown in Chancery from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	50	0	0
	2289.	—Mrs. Baby, being her six months Pension as widow of the late Honorable Frs. Baby from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	75	0	0
	2344.	—W. D. Selby, M. D. being his months allowance for his Professional Services as Physician and Surgeon attending Prisoners confined in the Gaol and House of Correction for the District of Montreal, and for Medicines furnished to the said Prisoners from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	100	0	0
	2125.	—Louis Lefevre, being the amount of his account for Services of Subpœnas and other Process before Trial, on Proceedings issued from the Court of King's Bench, for the half year ending 10th April last, as recommended in a Report of the Committee of Council for the audit of Public Accounts, dated 29th August 1823, pursuant to the Warrant of His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, dated 30th August 1823,	9	8	2
	2126.	—Ditto, being the amount of his Account of the charges for apprehension and commitment of Criminals by Warrant from the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions at Three-Rivers, for the half year ending 10th April last as recommended in ditto, dated ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	2	4	1
	2243.	—Frederick Goedicke, being his six months Salary as Interpreter to the Court of King's Bench and Quarter Sessions of the Peace at Montreal from 1st May to 31st October 1823, inclusive, pursuant to ditto, dated 1st November 1823,	20	0	0
	2285.	—John Delisle, being his six months Salary as Clerk to the Montreal Branch of the Trinity Board from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	9	0	0
	2231.	—Gilbert Ainslie, Esquire, being his six months Salary as Clerk of the Crown, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	50	0	0
	2250.	—George Henderson, being six months allowance to him as Keeper of the Gaol at Quebec, for the purpose of paying two Turnkeys at the rate of £40 Currency each per annum from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	36	0	0
	2249.	—Ditto, being his six months Salary as Keeper of the Gaol at Quebec, from 1st. May to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	45	0	0
	2235.	—J. G. Thompson, Esquire, being his 133 days Salary as Joint Chairman of the Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the District of Quebec, from 21st. June to 31st. October 1823 inclusive, at the rate of £250 Sterling per annum, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	91	1	11
	2269.	—Jasper Brewer, Esquire, being six months allowance to him as Clerk to the Auxiliary Land Board from 1st. May to 31st. October inclusive, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	50	0	0
	2186.	—James Thompson, being his 184 days Salary as Extra Messenger in the Governor's Secretary's Office, from 1st. May to ditto at the rate of 2s. 6d. per day, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	20	14	0
	2198.	—James Kerr, Esquire, being his six months Salary as a Member of the Executive Council of Lower Canada, from 1st. May to 31st. October 1823 inclusive, pursuant to the Warrant of His Excellency The Earl of Dalhousie, dated 1st. November 1823,	50	0	0
	2210.	—Ditto, being (with £236 5 0 Sterling paid by the Receiver General prior, to 16th August last) the amount of his six months Salary as one of the Puisné Judges of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Quebec, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	186	15	0
	2219.	—Ditto, being his six months Salary as Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	100	0	0
	2358.	—Price and Delisle, being their six months allowance at the rate of £50 Sterling per annum, jointly for residing on the Island of Anticosti, with a view to the relief of such Persons as may be wrecked thereon from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	25	0	0
		Amount carried over, £	32479	13	9

Appendix (E.) 1st. Decr.

Esquires, Persons appointed to inspect and control the operations of the Office of Receiver General, by made in Council, the 16th August 1823.

			Currency.			Sterling.
1823 Novr. 8		Amount brought over, £	49052	6	8	
		By Cash received by us from Commissary General Turquand, amount of the Earl of Dalhousie's Warrant No. 959, dated 7th November 1823, in aid to the Civil Government of Lower-Canada,	5555	11	1	
		Amount carried over, £	54607	17	9	

Appendix (E.) 1st Decr.

GOVERNMENT in ACCOUNT CURRENT with W. B. COLTMAN and JACOB OLDHAM, order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR IN CHIEF,

DR.

			£		
1823		Amount brought over £	32479	13	9
Novr. 8	2244.—Hugh Fraser, Esquire, being his six months Salary as Interpreter in the different Courts in the District of Three-Rivers, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,		12	10	0
	2123.—Ditto, Coroner of the District of Three-Rivers, being the amount of his account for a Coffin and Sepulture of a person found dead in the Streets of Three Rivers the 14th November last, as recommended in a Report of the Committee of Council for the Audit of Public Accounts dated 29th August 1823, pursuant to ditto dated 30th August 1823,		1	4	9
	2122.—Ditto as ditto, being his account for two Inquisitions held in the half year ending 10th April last, with travelling charges to attend one at Nicolet, as recommended in ditto dated ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,		4	5	1
	1842—Ditto, being (with £72 Sterling paid him by the Receiver General the 22nd. December last,) in full of these Warrants :— 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2078, 2121 } Warrant No. 1842, being his six months Salary as French Interpreter in the different Courts of the District of Three-Rivers, from 1st. November 1822, to 30th April inclusive, pursuant to ditto dated 1st. May 1823, Sterling £12 10s—Warrant, No. 2071, being the amount of Fraser and Thomas' (Joint Prothonotaries of the Court of King's Bench, Three-Rivers) account for six months allowance for Stationary to 10th October 1823, as recommended in a Report of the Committee of Council for the Audit of Public Accounts, dated 1st. July 1823, pursuant to ditto dated 12th August 1823, £2 5s. Sterling. Warrant No. 2072, being the amount of Fraser and Thomas' (Joint Clerks of the Peace, for the District of Three-Rivers) Account of Contingent Expenses of that service for the half-year ended 10th October 1822, as recommended in a Report of the Committee of the Executive Council, for the Audit of Public Accounts, dated 1st. July 1823, pursuant to ditto dated ditto, £16, 6s. 8d. Sterling—Warrant No. 2073, being Hugh Frasers' account, as Coroner for one Inquisition holden in the half-year ended 10th October 1822, with travelling charges to attend the same, as recommended in ditto dated ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto, £2 3 8. Sterling.—Warrant, 2074, being ditto (as Coroner of the District of Three-Rivers) Account for the Sepulture of an unknown Body in the half-year ended 10th October 1822, as recommended in ditto dated ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto, £1 4 9 Sterling.—Warrant No. 2078, being ditto, (Joint Prothonotary of the Court of King's Bench Three-Rivers) account of disbursements for repairs of the old Court House at Three-Rivers, in the year 1817, as recommended in ditto, dated 9th July 1823, pursuant to ditto dated ditto, £27 4 6 Sterling.—Warrant No. 2121, being for Thomas and Fraser's (Joint Prothonotaries of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Three-Rivers) Amount of their charges for drawing up Returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials for the year 1822, and half-years allowance of Stationary to 10th April 1823, as recommended in ditto dated 29th August 1823, pursuant to ditto dated 30th August 1823, £11 5 Sterling.		0	19	7
	2234.—Jean T. Taschereau, Esquire, being his Six months Salary as Joint Chairman of the Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the District of Quebec, from 1st May to 31st October inclusive, pursuant to ditto dated 1st November 1823,		125	0	0
	2272.—Ditto, being his 6 months Salary as Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,		135	0	0
	2330.—Jane Brown, being her 6 months allowance for House Rent, as having charge of the Apartments occupied by the Legislative Council, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,		13	10	0
10	2329.—Ditto, being ditto for having care of the Apartments occupied by the Legislative Council and the Furniture thereunto belonging, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,		11	5	0
	2087.—Alexander Forbes, Esquire, being his six months Salary as Lieutenant Governor of Gaspé, from 1st November 1822 to 30th April 1823 inclusive, pursuant to the Warrant of His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie dated 13th August 1823,		150	0	0
	2298.—Henry Harwood, being his six months Pension, from 1st May to 31st October 1823 inclusive, pursuant to ditto dated 1st November 1823,		15	0	0
	2326.—Wm. Ginger, being his six months Salary as Serjeant at Arms attending the Legislative Council, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,		45	0	0
	2251.—Peter Holt, being ditto as Keeper of the Gaol at Montreal, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,		45	0	0
	2252.—Ditto, being his six months Allowance as ditto, for the purpose of paying two Turnkeys at the rate of £40 Currency each per annum, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,		36	0	0
	2282.—Charles Hambleton, being his six months Salary as Keeper of the Light House on Green Island, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,		45	0	0
	2283.—Ditto, being his six months Allowance as ditto, for the purpose of paying an Assistant, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,		11	5	0
	2286.—Jacques Langlois, being his six months Salary as Water Bailiff at the Port of Quebec, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,		11	5	0
	2368.—Benjamin Tremain, Esquire, being towards defraying the expense of erecting a Stepping Mill, for which he will hereafter account,		90	0	0
	2215.—George Pyke, Esquire, being his six months Salary as one of the Puisné Judges of the Court of King's Bench at Montreal, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,		450	0	0
		Amount carried over, £	33681	18	2

Appendix (E.) 1st. Decr.

Esquires, Persons appointed to inspect and control the operations of the Office of the Receiver General, by made in Council the 16th August 1823.

			Currency.			Sterling.
1823		Amount brought over, £	54667	17	9	
Novr. 10	By Cash received by us from Commissary General Turquand, Amount of the Earl of Dalhousie's Warrant No. 960, dated 8th November 1823, in aid to the Civil Government of Lower Canada,		5555	11	1	
	By ditto ditto from ditto, amount of ditto, No. 961, dated 10th November 1823, in aid to ditto,		5555	11	1	
		Amount carried over, £	65718	19	11	

Appendix (E.) 1st. Decr.

GOVERNMENT, in ACCOUNT CURRENT with W. B. COLTMAN and JACOB OLDHAM, order of His Excellency the Governor in Chief

Dr.

	1823		£		
		Amount brought over, £	33681	18	2
	Novr. 10	2270.—F. Vassal de Monviel, being his six months Salary as Adjutant General of Militia, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	225	0	0
		2271.—Ditto, being his six months Allowance for Office Rent and Fuel as Adjutant General of Militia, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	33	15	0
		2173.—Ditto, being to be expended by him in the payment of Pensions to wounded Militiamen and Widows of Militiamen, for the half year ending 31st October instant. The said François Vassal de Monviel to be accountable to His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors for the said Sum of £165 7 6, and for the due application thereof when thereunto required, pursuant to ditto dated 28th October 1823,	165	7	6
		2273.—Lewis A. Thomas, being his 184 days Salary as Clerk in the Office of the Adjutant General of Militia, from 1st May to 31st October 1823 inclusive, at the rate of 7s. 6d. Currency per diem, pursuant to the Warrant of His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie dated 1st November 1823,	62	2	0
		2274.—Charles Petitclair, being his 184 days Salary as Messenger in the Office of the Adjutant General, from ditto to ditto, at the rate of 3s. 8d. per diem, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	30	7	3
		2187.—A. L. J. Duchesnay, Esquire, being for six months Rent of a House occupied as Offices for the Civil Secretary to the Governor in Chief, at the rate of £150 Currency per annum, from 1st May to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	67	10	0
		2197.—Ditto, being his 6 months Salary as a Member of the Executive Council of Lower-Canada, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	50	0	0
		2356.—Pierre de Boucherville, being his six months Salary as Inspector of Chimnies and to prevent accidents by fire at Montreal, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	30	0	0
		2292.—Mrs. Evans, being her six months Pension, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	10	0	0
		2245. Joseph Tardif, being his six months Salary as Keeper of the Court House at Quebec, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	27	0	0
		2242.—Thomas Aylwin, being his 16 days Salary as Interpreter to the Court of King's Bench at Quebec, from the 16th to the 31st October 1823 inclusive, at the rate of £40 Sterling per annum, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	1	15	0
		2260.—Ditto, being his 192 days Salary as High Constable at Quebec, from 23d April to 31st October 1823 inclusive, at the rate of £36 per annum, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	18	18	9
		2334.—Charles Fremont, being his six months Salary as French Translator to the House of Assembly, from 1st May to 31st October 1823 inclusive, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	90	0	0
		2182.—Thomas Douglass, Esquire, being his six months Salary as Clerk in the Governor's Secretary's Office, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	50	0	0
		2183.—Ditto, being his six months Allowance as Clerk in the Governor's Secretary's Office, from 1st May to 31st October 1823 inclusive, for House Rent, Fuel and Candles, pursuant to the Warrant of His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie dated 1st November 1823,	37	10	0
		2341.—Thomas Douglass, Esquire, being his six months Salary as Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	50	0	0
		2196.—John Richardson, Esquire, being ditto as a Member of the Executive Council of Lower-Canada, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	50	0	0
C		2316.—The Revd. J. O. Plessis, being ditto as Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church at Quebec, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	500	0	0
		2342.—Ditto, being for six months Rent of the Bishop's Palace, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	250	0	0
C 11		2317.—The Revd. Alexander McDonnell, being his six months Salary as Roman Catholic Missionary in Upper Canada, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	50	0	0
		2345.—Wm. Macrae, Esquire, being his six months Salary as Collector of the Customs at the Port of St. John's, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	94	10	0
		2346.—W. D. Lindsay, Esquire, being ditto as Comptroller of the Customs at the Port of St. John's, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	63	0	0
		2347.—B. Tierney, being his 156 days Salary as Guager of the Customs at the Port of St. John's, from ditto to 3d October 1823, pursuant to ditto ditto dated ditto,	17	1	11
		2352.—L. R. C. De Léry, Esquire, being his six months Salary as Grand Voyer of the District of Montreal, from ditto to 31st October 1823, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	75	0	0
		2354.—Wm. Lemaistre, being ditto as Surveyor of Highways and Streets in the District of Gaspé, from ditto to ditto, dated ditto,	25	0	0
C		2315.—The Revd. James Somerville, being ditto as Minister of the Presbyterian Church at Montreal, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	25	0	0
C		2314.—The Revd. James Harkness, being ditto as ditto at Quebec, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	25	0	0
For Services since 31st October 1823, entered Folio 53.		2371.—Hugh Fraser, Esquire, being to enable him to provide Fuel, &c. for the Court House and Public Offices of the District of Three-Rivers, for which he will hereafter account, pursuant to the Warrant of His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie dated 8th November 1823.			
		Amount carried over, £	35805	15	7

Appendix (E.) 1st. Decr.

Esquires, Persons appointed to inspect and control the operations of the Office of the Receiver General, by made in Council the 16th August 1823.

Cr.

		Currency.	Sterling.
1823 Novr.	Amount brought over, £	65718 19 11	
	M Amount carried over, £	65718 19 11	

Appendix (E.) 1st *Decr.*

GOVERNMENT, in ACCOUNT CURRENT with W. B. COLTMAN and JACOB OLDHAM, order of His Excellency the Governor in Chief

Dr.

			£	s.	d.
1823 Novr. 11		Amount brought over, £	35805	15	7
	2369.	—L. H. Gauvin, being for services of Subpœnas for Crown Witnesses to attend at two several Sessions of General Gaol Delivery, holden at Montreal in October and November 1821 and May 1822, agreeably to the allowance finally made by the Report of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench at Montreal, as recommended in a Report of the Committee of Council for the Audit of Public Accounts dated 4th September 1823, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	260	4	8
	2335.	—Robert Christie, Esquire, being his six months Salary as Law Clerk to the House of Assembly, from 1st May to 31st October inclusive, pursuant to ditto dated 1st November 1823,	90	0	0
	2332.	—Pierre E. Desbarats, Esquire, being (with £13 10s. Sterling paid him by the Receiver General on the 12th July last) his six months Salary as Assistant Clerk of the House of Assembly, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	166	10	0
	2178.	—The Honorable Sir Francis Burton, K. C. G. being his six months Allowance for House Rent as Lieutenant Governor of the Province, from 1st May to 31st October 1823 inclusive, at the rate of £450 Sterling per annum, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	225	0	0
C	2306.	—The Revd. B. Stevens, being his six months Salary as Evening Lecturer at Montreal from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	75	0	0
	2217.	—Alexis Caron Esquire, being ditto as Judge of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Gaspé from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	250	0	0
	2267.	—Wm. Sax, being his 184 days Salary as first Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	92	0	0
	2220.	—N. F. Uniacke, Esquire, being his six months Salary as Attorney General of Lower-Canada from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	150	0	0
	2213.	—James Reid Esquire, being ditto as one of the Puisné Judges of the Court of King's Bench at Montreal from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated, ditto,	450	0	0
	2225.	—Lewis Gugy, Esquire, being ditto as Sheriff of the District of Three-Rivers, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	37	10	0
	2226.	—Ditto, being his six months allowance as ditto for the the purpose of paying an Executioner from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	13	10	0
	2277.	—Wm. Lindsay, Esquire, being his six months Salary as Registrar of the Trinity Board at Quebec from 1st May to 31st October 1823, inclusive, pursuant to the Warrant of His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, dated 1st November 1823,	31	10	0
	2331.	—Ditto, being ditto, as Clerk of the House of Assembly from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	225	0	0
	2338.	—Manon Schindler, being her six months allowance for having charge of the Apartments occupied by the House of Assembly and the Furniture thereunto belonging from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	11	5	0
	2339.	—Ditto, being ditto, for House Rent as having charge of the apartments occupied by the House of Assembly from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	13	10	0
12	2291.	—Mrs. Le Maistre, being her six months Pension from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	25	0	0
	2227.	—Thomas Mann, Esquire, being his six months Salary as Sheriff of the District of Gaspé, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	35	0	0
	2228.	—Ditto, being his six months allowance as ditto for travelling expenses from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	5	0	0
	2247.	—James Gilker, being his six months Salary as Keeper of the Court House at New-Carlisle from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	18	0	0
	2237.	—J. M. Mondelêt, Esquire, being ditto as Joint Chairman of the Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the District of Montreal, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	125	0	0
	2230.	—Ditto, being ditto as Coroner of the District of Montreal, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	18	0	0
	2325.	—C. R. Destimauville, Esquire, being ditto as Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod attending the Legislative Council, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	67	10	0
	2328.	—Jacques Voyer, Esquire, being ditto as Writing Clerk and French Translator to attend Committees of the Legislative Council, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	112	10	0
	2359.	—Antoine Hamel, being his six months allowance at the rate of £50 Sterling per annum, for residing on the Island of Anticosti, with a view to the relief of such Persons as might be wrecked thereon, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	25	0	0
	2214.	—L. C. Foucher, Esquire, being his six months Salary as one of the Puisné Judges of the Court of Kings Bench at Montreal, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	450	0	0
	2176.	—The Earl of Dalhousie, G. C. B. being his six months Salary as Captain General and Governor in Chief, from 1st May to 31st October 1823 inclusive, pursuant to his own Warrant, dated 1st November 1823,	2250	0	0
	2296.	—Mrs. Badelard Panet, being her six months Pension as the Widow of the late Honourable J. A. Panet, in consideration of his long Services as Speaker of the House of Assembly, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	135	0	0
	2327.	—Hugh M'Donald, being his six months Salary as Door-keeper to the Legislative Council, from ditto, to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	12	10	0
	2275.	—Lieutenant Colonel George Taylor, being his six months Salary as Provincial Aide-de-Camp, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	90	0	0
		Amount carried over, £	41265	5	3

Appendix (E.) 1st. *Decr.*

Esquires, Persons appointed to inspect and control the operations of the Office of the Receiver General, by made in Council the 16th August 1823.

		Currency.	Sterling.
1823 Novr.	Amount brought over, £	65718 19 11	
	Amount carried over £	65718 19 11	

Appendix (E.) 1st. Decr.

GOVERNMENT in ACCOUNT CURRENT with W. B. COLTMAN and JACOB OLDHAM, order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR IN CHIEF,

Dr.

1823			£		
		Amount brought over, £	39078	7	10
Nov. 12	C	2311.—The Revd. M. Townshend, being ditto as Minister of the Established Church in Caldwell and Christie Manors, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	50	0	0
	C	2310.—The Revd. C. C. Cotton, being ditto as ditto in the Township of Dunham, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	50	0	0
	C	2303.—The Revd. G. J. Mountain, being his six months allowance for House Rent as ditto at Quebec, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	45	0	0
	C	2302.—Ditto, being his six months Salary as ditto at ditto, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	200	0	0
	C	2301.—Ditto, being ditto as Archdeacon of Quebec, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	75	0	0
	C	1904.—The Honourable and Revd. C, Stewart, D. D. being ditto as ditto, in the Township of Hatley, from 1st November 1822 to 30th April 1823 inclusive, pursuant to ditto, dated 1st May 1823,	50	0	0
	C	2309.—Ditto, being ditto as ditto, from 1st May to 31st October inclusive, pursuant to ditto, dated 1st November 1823,	50	0	0
		2185.—William Woodington, being ditto as Messenger in the Governor's Secretary's Office, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	22	10	0
		2255.—Michel Landry, being ditto as Crier of the Court of King's Bench and Quarter Sessions for the District of Quebec, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	10	0	0
		2241.—Ditto, being ditto as Usher to the Court of Appeals, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	13	10	0
		2294.—Louis De Salaberry, Esquire, being his six months Pension, from 1st May to 31st October inclusive, pursuant to the Warrant of His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, dated 1st November 1823,	100	0	0
		2263.—Joseph Bouchette, Esquire, being (with £50 0 3, Sterling paid him by the Receiver General, prior to the 16th August last,) his six months Salary as Surveyor General of the Province of Lower-Canada, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	174	19	9
		2265.—Ditto, being his six months allowance as ditto for an Office Servant, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	20	0	0
	13	2268.—Robert Smith, being his six months Salary as Second Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	75	0	0
		2254.—Richard Johnson, being his six months allowance as Keeper of the Gaol at Three-Rivers, for the purpose of paying a Turnkey, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	11	5	0
		2253.—Ditto, being his six months Salary as ditto, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	22	10	0
		2257.—George Stanley, being ditto as Crier of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Montreal, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	10	0	0
		2258.—Ditto, being ditto as Tipstaff to ditto, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	9	0	0
		2245.—Levesque and Monk, Joint Prothonotaries of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Montreal, being with the Warrant for £135 Sterling, issued in advance on 21st September 1822, the amount allowed for their Account of the Contingent Expenses of their Office for the six months ending 10th April last, as recommended in a Report of the Committee of Council for the Audit of Public Accounts, dated 29th August 1823, pursuant to ditto, dated 15th September 1823,	3	19	0
		2118.—Ditto ditto, being the Amount of their charge for furnishing Extracts of the Registers of the Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the said District, for the years 1820 and 1821, as recommended in ditto, dated ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated 30th August 1823,	18	0	0
		2174.—Louis Massue & Co., being for Articles furnished by them for the Relief of Insane Persons, for the Support of Foundlings and Invalid Persons at the General Hospital as per Account annexed, pursuant to ditto, dated 31st October 1823,	89	13	11
		2281.—Gabriel Franchère, being his six months Salary as Harbour Master at Montreal, from 1st May to 31st October inclusive, pursuant to the Warrant of His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, dated 1st November 1823,	18	0	0
		2232.—Amasa Bebee, being ditto, as Clerk of the Court and Clerk of the Peace for the District of Gaspé, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	25	0	0
		2233.—Ditto, being his six months Allowance, as ditto for ditto, for travelling Expenses and Stationary, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	7	10	0
		2180.—Ls. Montizambert, Esquire, being his six months Salary as Assistant Secretary to the Governor in Chief, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	100	0	0
		2362.—Ditto, £6 Sterling, being his twelve months Allowance for Stationary as Clerk of the Court of Appeals, from 1st November 1822 to 31st October 1823, and £2 0 6 Sterling, being for a Register furnished for the use of the said Court, as per Account annexed, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	8	0	6
		2240.—Ditto, being his six months Salary as Clerk of the Court of Appeals, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	60	0	0
		2290.—Mrs. Taylor, being her six months Pension, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	25	0	0
		Amount carried over, £	40382	6	0

Appendix (E.) 1st. Decr.

Esquires, Persons appointed to inspect and control the operations of the Office of Receiver General, by made in Council, the 16th August 1823.

1823		Currency.			Sterling.
	Amount brought over, £	65718	19	11	
Novr. 14	By Cash received by the Receiver-General and forthwith paid by him to us, for Lods & Ventes paid by Pierre Bontin as per Statement, fol. 56,	3	4	7	
	Ditto ditto for ditto, paid by the Reverend J. O. Plessis as per ditto fo. 56,	50	0	0	
	Amount carried over, £	65772	4	6	

Appendix (E.) 1st. Decr.

GOVERNMENT IN ACCOUNT CURRENT with W. B. COLTMAN and JACOB OLDHAM, order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR IN CHIEF,

DR.

			£	s.	d.
1823		Amount brought over, £	42569	3	5
Novr. 13	2372.—Patrick H. Smith, Deputy Provincial Surveyor, being to enable him to trace and run the line dividing the augmentation of Nicolet from the Township of Aston, for which he will hereafter account, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,				
For Services since 31st October 1823, entered Folio 53.	2353.—E. W. R. Antrobus, Esquire, being his six months Salary, as Grand-Voyer for the District of Three-Rivers, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,		45	0	0
	2336.—The Representatives of A. Welling, being his 165 days Salary as Serjeant at Arms attending the House of Assembly, from 1st May to 12th October 1823 inclusive, at the rate of £90 Sterling per annum, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,		40	13	8
	2351.—J. P. L. Taschereau, Esquire, being his 172 days Salary, as Grand Voyer of the District of Quebec, from 13th May to 31st October inclusive, at the rate of £150 Sterling per annum, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,		70	13	8
14	2361.—Hugh Greig, being an Allowance to him, as Keeper of the Government House at Montreal, from 26th June to 30th September 1823 inclusive, being 96 days at the rate of 1s. Current per day, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,		4	6	5
	2004.—The Representatives of Wm. Boutillier, being his 153 days Salary, as Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod attending the Legislative Council, from 1st November 1822 to 2d April 1823 inclusive, pursuant to the Warrant of His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, dated 14th May 1823,		56	11	9
	2276.—Lieut.-Col. J. B. T. Duchesnay, being his six months Salary, as Provincial Aide de Camp, from 1st May to 31st October 1823 inclusive, pursuant to ditto, dated 1st November 1823,		90	0	0
	2297.—Mrs. Rottot, being her six months Pension, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,		18	0	0
	2364.—Ezekiel Hart, being for Tin furnished to the Gaol at Three Rivers, as per Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,		11	3	4
15	2293.—Miss De Louvière, being her six months Pension, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,		10	16	0
	2256.—Joseph Plamondon, being his six months Salary as Tipstaff to the Court of King's Bench, for the District of Quebec, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,		9	0	0
	2337.—Jacques Leblond, Junior, being his 19 days Salary, as Sergeant at Arms attending the House of Assembly, from the 13th to the 31st October 1823 inclusive, at the rate of £90 Sterling per annum, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,		4	13	8
	2384.—Thomas Ansbrow (being with £2 18 6 Sterling paid him by the Receiver General on the 11th July last) his six months Salary, as Public Schoolmaster at Kamouraska, from the 1st May to 31st October 1823 inclusive, pursuant to ditto, dated 12th November 1823,		24	1	6
C	2313.—John Grout, being his six months Salary, as Verger of the Metropolitan Church at Quebec, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated 1st November 1823,		15	0	0
	2357.—Alexander Thompson, being ditto, as Inspector of Chimnies at Three-Rivers, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,		12	10	0
	2239.—Thomas Coffin, Esquire, being ditto, as Inspector and Head of the Police at Three-Rivers, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,		25	0	0
	2238.—Ditto, being ditto, as Chairman of the Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the District of Three-Rivers, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,		100	0	0
17	2350.—John Simpson, being his six months allowance for House rent, as Inspector of Merchandise at Côteau du Lac, from 1st. May to 31st. October 1823 inclusive, pursuant to the Warrant of His Excellency The Earl of Dalhousie, dated 1st. November 1823,		9	0	0
	2349.—John Simpson, Esquire, being his six months Salary as Inspector of Merchandise at Côteau du Lac, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,		75	0	0
	2355.—John Grout, being ditto, as Inspector of Chimnies to prevent accidents by Fire at Quebec, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,		30	0	0
	2388.—Charles Desroches, being ditto, as Public Schoolmaster at Cap Santé, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated 12th November 1823,		22	10	0
	2218.—John Fletcher, Esquire, being ditto, as Judge of the Court of King's Bench for the Inferior District of St. Francis, from ditto to ditto, at the rate of £500 Sterling per annum, pursuant to ditto dated 1st. Nov. 1823,		250	0	0
C	2305.—The Revd. J. Bethune, being ditto, as Minister of the Established Church at Montreal, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,		150	0	0
	2188.—Andrew Wm. Cochran, Esquire, being ditto, as Auditor of Land Patents, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,		100	0	0
	2324.—Ditto being ditto, as Law Clerk to the Legislative Council, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,		90	0	0
	2179.—Ditto being ditto, as Secretary to the Governor in Chief, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,		250	0	0
18	2363.—Pierre Bedard, Esquire, Judge of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Three-Rivers, being his allowance for Circuit Expenses in the month of July last, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,		75	0	0
	2380.—W. B. Coltman, Esquire, being arrears of Salary due to him as a Member of the Executive Council, from 1st. May 1822, to 30th April 1823 inclusive, pursuant to ditto dated 11th November 1823,		100	0	0
	2279.—Joseph Fenwick, being his six months Salary as Assistant Harbour Master at Quebec, from 1st. May to 31st October 1823, inclusive, pursuant to ditto, ditto, dated 1st November 1823,		50	0	0
		Amount carried over, £	44348	3	5

Appendix (E.) 1st. Decr.

Esquires, Persons appointed to inspect and control the operations of the Office of the Receiver General, by made in Council the 16th August 1823.

		Currency. £	s.	d.	Sterling. £	s.	d.
1823 Novr. 21	Amount brought over, £	65772	4	6			
	Amount carried over, £	65772	4	6			

Appendix (E.) 1st. Decr.

GOVERNMENT in ACCOUNT CURRENT with W. B. COLTMAN and JACOB OLDHAM, order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR IN CHIEF,

DR.

			£	S	D
1823		Amount brought over, £	44348	3	5
Novr. 19	2278.	—John Lambly, being ditto, as Harbour Master at Quebec, from ditto, to ditto pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	80	0	0
20	2370.	—Gaspard Dagen, being to enable him to procure Firewood, for the rooms he occupies in the Court House at Montreal, from 1st. November 1823, to 31st. October 1824, pursuant to the Warrant of His Excellency The Earl of Dalhousie, dated 8th November 1823,	13	10	0
	2259.	—Pierre Portugais, being his six months Salary as Crier and Tipstaff to the Court of King's Bench at Three-Rivers, from 1st. May to 31st. October 1823 inclusive, pursuant to ditto, dated 1st. November 1823,	12	10	0
	2248.	—Ditto being ditto, as Keeper of the Court House at Three-Rivers, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	18	0	0
21	2319.	—Vallières de St. Réal, Esquire, being ditto as Speaker of the House of Assembly, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	450	0	0
	2236.	—Thomas M'Cord, Esquire, being ditto, as Chairman of the Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the District of Montreal, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	125	0	0
	2246.	—James Terroux, being an allowance to him, at the rate of £50 Currency per annum as Keeper of the Court-House at Montreal, and an allowance to his wife as necessary woman at the rate of £30 Currency per annum, and in lieu of all Contingent charges, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	36	0	0
	1881.	—Claude Thibault, being his six months Salary as Water Bailiff at Montreal, from 1st. November 1822, to 30th April 1823 inclusive, pursuant to ditto dated 1st. May 1823,	4	10	0
	2385.	—Joseph A. Phillipon, being ditto, as Public Shoolmaster at Ste. Marie Nouvelle Beauce, from 1st. May to 31st. October 1823 inclusive, pursuant to ditto dated 12th November 1823,	27	0	0
C	2308.	—The Revd. Jno. Jackson, being his six months Salary as Minister the Established Church at William Henry, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	75	0	0
	2328.	—Charles Blouin, being ditto, as Messenger to the Legislative Council, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	16	4	0
	2343.	—Thomas Fargues, Esquire, M. D. being his six months allowance for his professional services as Physician and Surgeon attending Prisoners confined in the Gaol and House of Correction, for the District of Quebec, and for Medecines furnished to the said Prisoners, from 1st. May to 31st. October 1823 inclusive, pursuant to the Warrant of His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, dated 1st. November 1823,	100	0	0
	2211.	—Olivier Perrault, Esquire, being his six months Salary as one of the Puisné Judges of the Court of King's Bench, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	450	0	0
	2199.	—Ditto being ditto, as Member of the Executive Council, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,	50	0	0
	2393.	—Jean Belanger, Esquire, Treasurer and one of the Commissioners for the Relief of Insane Persons and Support of Foundlings for the District of Quebec, being for contingent Expenses, for which he will hereafter account, pursuant to ditto dated 15th November 1823,	1180	0	0
	2398.	—Green & Perrault, Clerks of the Peace, being the Amount of their Account of the usual allowance of Stationary furnished the Magistrates, from 11th April to 10th October 1823, as recommended in a Report of the Committee of Council for the Audit of Public Accounts dated 15th November 1823, pursuant to ditto dated 17th November 1823,	6	0	0
	2399.	—Ditto, ditto, being the Amount of their Commission at 5 per cent, on the Amount of Fines received by them between 11th April and 10th October 1823 as recommended in ditto dated ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	1	18	11
	2397.	—Ditto, ditto, being the Amount of their Account for Services out of Sessions from ditto to ditto, as recommended in ditto dated ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	60	1	6
	2396.	—Ditto, ditto, being the Amount of their Account for Services performed in Sessions from ditto to ditto, as recommended in ditto dated ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	43	0	5
	2223.	—F. W. Ermatinger, Esquire, being his six months Salary as Sheriff of the District of Montreal, from 1st May to 31st October inclusive, pursuant to ditto dated 1st November 1823,	50	0	0
	2224.	—Ditto, being his six months Allowance as ditto, for the purpose of paying a Public Executioner, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,	13	10	0
22	2348.	—George Scott, being his 16 days Salary as Guager of the Customs at the Port of St. John's, from the 16th to the 31st October 1823 inclusive, at the rate of £40 Sterling per annum, pursuant to the Warrant of His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie dated 1st November 1823,	1	15	0
	2400.	—George Vanfelson, Advocate General, being the Amount of his Account for professional Services between 11th April and 10th October 1823, as recommended in a Report of the Committee of Council for the Audit of Public Accounts dated 15th November 1823, pursuant to ditto dated 17th November 1823,	65	11	0
24	2154.	—J. Sewell, Esquire, Chief Justice of the Province, being his usual Allowance for travelling expenses in attending the last Circuit in the District of Three-Rivers, pursuant to ditto dated 30th September 1823,	75	0	0
		Amount carried over, £	47302	14	3

Appendix (E.) 1st. Decr.

Esquires, Persons appointed to inspect and control the operations of the Office of the Receiver General, by made in Council the 16th August 1823.

CR.

			Currency. £	S	D	Sterling. £	S	D
1823		Amount brought over, £	65772	4	6			
Novr. 22		By Cash received from the Receiver General and forthwith paid by him to us, for Duties received by him from the Collector of the Customs at Côteau du Lac, for the Quarter ending 10th October 1823,	198	9	6			
		By Ditto, ditto, for ditto received by ditto, from the Collector of the Customs at the Port of Quebec, on account of the Quarter ending 5th January next, making on account of Duties for that Quarter £5000, as per Statement fol. 57,	2000	0	0			
		O Amount carried over, £	67970	14	0			

Appendix (E.) 1st. Decr.

GOVERNMENT, in ACCOUNT CURRENT with W. B. COLTMAN and JACOB OLDHAM, order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR IN CHIEF,

DR.

			£		
1823		Amount brought over £	47302	14	3
Novr. 24	2318.—J. Sewell, Esquire, being his six months Salary as Speaker of the Legislative Council, from 1st May to 31st October 1823 inclusive, pursuant to his Warrant dated 1st November 1823,		450	0	0
	2195.—Ditto, being ditto as a Member of the Executive Council of Lower-Canada, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,		50	0	0
	2209.—Ditto, being ditto as Chief Justice of the Province of Lower-Canada, from ditto to ditto, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,		750	0	0
	2175.—James Sherrar, Esquire, and Farquahar McRae, Esquire, being for the Distribution of Premiums awarded by the Agricultural Society of the Inferior District of Gaspé, for which they will hereafter account, pursuant to ditto dated 31st October 1823,		90	0	0
	2069.—Wm. Smith, Esquire, being for the expense of distributing the Laws, for which sum of £180 Sterling and the due application thereof he will hereafter account, pursuant to ditto dated 21st July 1823,		180	0	0
25	2375.—F. Vassal de Monviel, Adjutant General of Militia, being the Amount of his Account for the contingent expenses of his Office, for Stationary and Advertisements for the six months ending 10th April last, as recommended in a Report of the Committee of Council for the Audit of Public Accounts dated 3rd November 1823, pursuant to ditto dated 10th November 1823,		26	13	2
	2266.—Joseph Bouchette, Esquire, being his six months Allowance as Surveyor General, for Stationary from 1st May to 30th October 1823 inclusive, pursuant to the Warrant of His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie dated 1st November 1823,		10	0	0
	2376.—T. Cary & Co. being the Amount of their Account of Stationary supplied the Committee of Council for the Audit of Public Accounts for the 6 months ending 10th April last, as recommended in a Report of the said Committee dated 3rd November 1823, pursuant to ditto dated 10th November 1823,		15	1	3
	2403.—A. Wolff, being his six months Salary as Public Schoolmaster at Berthier, from 1st May to 31st October 1823 inclusive, pursuant to ditto dated 19th November 1823,		27	0	0
	—Ditto, being ditto as ditto, from 1st November 1822 to 30th April 1823 inclusive, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,		27	0	0
	2404.—Benjamin Hobson, being ditto as retired Schoolmaster at New Carlisle, from 1st May to 31st October 1823 inclusive, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,		13	10	0
	2405.—James McNish, being his twelve months Salary as Public Schoolmaster at New Carlisle, from 1st November 1822 to 31st October 1823 inclusive, pursuant to ditto dated ditto,		18	0	0
26	2081.—Wm. S. Sewell, Sheriff of the District of Quebec being the amount of his account for payments to needy witnesses under the Provincial Act, 39 Geo. III. Cap. 9, for the half year ending 10th April 1823 as recommended in a Report of the Committee of the Executive Council for the audit of Public Accounts dated 11th July 1823, pursuant to ditto, dated 12th August 1823,		7	9	5
C 27	2377.—The Revd. James Reid, being his salary as Curate of St. Armands from 1st November 1822 to 30th April 1823, included, pursuant to ditto, dated 11th November 1823,		50	0	0
C	2378.—Ditto, being ditto as ditto, from 1st May to 31st October 1823, inclusive, pursuant to ditto, dated ditto,		50	0	0
29	To Balance carried forward,		12106	4	6
		£	61173	12	7
Novr. 29	To Cash paid the following Persons by order of the Receiver General for the payment of Warrants addressed to him and issued after 31st October 1823, and for services subsequent to that period, viz :				
	2371.—Novr. 11th Hugh Fraser, see folio 33,		54	0	0
	2372.— " Patk. H. Smith, " 41,		10	0	0
	To Balance carried down,	£	12042	4	6
		£	12106	4	6

A True Copy.

Certified. (Signed) W. B. COLTMAN,
Chairman of the Committee of the Executive Council for the Audit of Public Accounts.

☞ The Sums respectively marked (C.) on each side of this Account, do not probably belong to the General Expenses of the Civil Government of Lower-Canada, chargeable against the Funds of the Province. On the Credit side they form the Amount of £3180 18 6 advanced from the Military Chest for the payment of the Clergy, and on the Debit side the Amount of £3135 actually paid there-for during the period of the Account, agreeably to the regulation by which this Expense has for some years past been regularly provided for out of the Military Chest.

The Sums marked (A.) on the Debit side of this Account are in like manner chargeable against the Monies advanced, from the Military Chest.

Appendix (E.) 1st. Decr.

Esquires, Persons appointed to inspect and control the operations of the Office of the Receiver General, by made in Council the 16th August 1823.

			Currency.			Sterling.		
1823 Novr.	Amount brought over,	£	67970	14	0	61173	12	7
		£	67970	14	0	61173	12	7
Novr. 29	By Balance brought forward from folio 53,	£				12106	4	6
		£				12106	4	6
Novr. 29	By Balance brought down,					£12042	4	6
	On this Balance lodged with the Company and Directors of the Bank of Montreal, that Company have a claim to the following amount, viz : for advances made with our knowledge in discharge of different Pay Lists dated 4th September, 18th October and 10th November, to Artificers, &c. employed in performing sundry works and repairs at the Castle of St. Lewis &c. and addressed on the part of Government for payment to the late Receiver General, subsequent to the 16th August last,					146	19	6
	For advances as above in part payment of a List of Persons who receive small Pensions from Government dated 1st November 1823,					60	8	4
		£				207	7	10

For both these sums it was stated in the respective Pay Lists that Warrants were hereafter to issue, but these have been omitted to be applied for in due time.

Quebec, 29th November 1823.

(Signed) W. B. COLTMAN,
JAC. OLDHAM.

LODS ET VENTES received by the RECEIVER GENERAL and forthwith paid to W. B. COLTMAN and JACOB OLDHAM, between the 11th April and 14th November inclusive.

FROM WHOM		TO WHOM	SITUATED	DATE OF TRANSFER	CAPITAL	*LODS ET VENTES*	*CENS*	SUM RECEIVED
1823 Sept. 11	André Frechette,	Ante. Barbeau,	St. Roc Suburbs,	16th July 1823,	£ 75 0 0	£ 6 5 0	£ 0 0 0⅓	£ 4 3 4
20	Veuve Desroches,	Jos. Valin,	Ditto,	8th August 1816,	83 12 2	6 19 4		6 19 4
						Amount to 10th	October 1823,	£ 11 2 8
Oct. 28	S. Ranson,	Jos. Gagnon,	Quartier du Palais,	2d December 1806,	£ 500 0 0	£ 41 13 4	£ 13 2 0	£ 42 6 6
	Veuve Gagnon,	Marquis & Martineau,	Ditto,	4th July 1822,	700 0 0	58 6 8	0 0 0	58 6 8
	Fras. Tapin,	Pierre Bussiere,	St. John's Suburbs,	6th October 1818,	42 18 0	3 10 1⅔	0 0 0	3 10 1⅔
	Pierre Bussiere,	P. Fiset,	Ditto,	10th September 1823,	74 11 8	6 4 3⅔	0 0 0⅓	4 2 10⅓
Nov. 12	Pierre Blais,	Pierre Boutin,	St. Roc Suburbs,	19th January 1822,	38 15 0	3 4 7	0 0 0	3 4 7
14	John Mure,	J. O. Plessis,	Ditto,	18th November 1814,	600 0 0	50 0 0	0 0 0	50 0 0
							Hal. Currency, £	161 10 9⅓
							Amount to 10th October 1823, £	11 2 8
							Ditto from Ditto to 14th November 1823,	161 10 9⅓
							Total Amount, £	172 13 5⅓

Appendix (E.) 1st. Decr.

ACCOUNT of CASH received by the Receiver General, previous to the 16th August last, and subsequently received by him, and forthwith paid by him to W. B. Coltman and J. Oldham from the Collector of the Customs at the Port of Quebec.

		14th Geo. III Cap. 88th	33d 35th & 41 Geo. III.	53d Geo III Cap. 11th.	55th Geo. III. Cap. 3.	3d Geo, IV. Cap. 44 & 45	3d Geo. IV. Cap. 119.	
1823 October 10,	Duties for the Quarter ending this day,.....£	10819 10 0	10229 7 11	4372 3 8	788 9 1	25 19 2	734 11 8	£5000 0 0
November,	On Account of Duties for the Quarter ending 5th January next,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

RECAPITULATION.

	14th Geo. III. Chap. 88th,	£10819 10 0		
	33d 35th and 41st Geo. III,	10229 7 11		
	53d Geo. III, Chap. 11th,	4372 3 8		
	55th Geo. III, Chap. 3d,	788 9 1		
	3d Geo. IV. Chap. 44th and 45th.	25 19 2		
	3d Geo. IV. Chap. 119,	734 11 8	£26970 1 6	
	On Account of Duties for the Quarter ending 5th January next,		5000 0 0	£31970 6
	Amount of Cash received by the Receiver General for Duties under 14th Geo. III. Chap. 88th, prior to the 16th August last,		£2780 5 4	
1823	Amount of ditto sebsequently received by ditto and forthwith paid by him to W. B. Coltman and J. Oldham for ditto under ditto, viz :—	£1000 0 0		
August 23	Paid by him,	3000 0 0		
Sept. 9	Ditto,	2000 0 0		
24	Ditto,	2000 0 0		
October 2	Ditto,	39 4 8	£8039 4 8	
24	Ditto,			£10819 10 0
	Amount of Cash received by the Receiver General for Duties under 33d 35th and 41st Geo. III, Chap. 11th 55th Geo. III, Cap. 3d—3d Geo. IV. Chap. 44th and 45th—and 3d Geo. IV. Chap. 119, previous to the 16th August last,		£764 4 5	
1823	Amount of ditto subsequently received by ditto and forthwith paid by him to W. B. Coltman and J. Oldham, for ditto, under ditto, viz:	£2300 0 0		
Septr. 19	Paid by him,	3000 0 0		
29	Ditto,	3000 0 0		
October 4	Ditto,	2000 0 0		
6	Ditto,	1700 0 0		
11	Ditto,	2000 0 0		
20	Ditto,	1000 0 0		
28	Ditto,	386 7 1	£15386 7 1	£16150 11 6
Novr. 7	Ditto,			
				£26970 1 6
	Ditto on account of Duties for the Quarter ending 5th January next,			£5000 0 0 £31970 1 6

P

No. 3.

LIST OF OUTSTANDING WARRANTS NOT YET DISCHARGED.

Appendix (E.)

1st. Decr.

ACCOUNT of OUTSTANDING WARRANTS which have not yet been discharged, principally owing to their not having yet been presented for payment to the late Receiver General.

		Sterling.
Warrants outstanding issued from the 1st November 1822 to 30th April 1823, viz:		
1483.—William Bouthillier, being his salary as Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, attending the Legislative Council, from 1st. May to 31st. October 1822,		£67 10 0
1599.—The Rt. Revd. Jacob Lord Bishop of Quebec, his salary as Lord Bishop of Quebec, from ditto to ditto inclusive,	£1800 0 0	
1600.—Ditto allowance for House rent, from ditto to ditto,	200 0 0	
	£1500 0 0	
Paid on account thereof by the Receiver General, £1000 Currency,	£900 0 0	600 0 0
1683.—G. Selby, his account of Disbursements as Treasurer, and one of the Commissioners for the relief of Insane Persons in the District of Montreal, for the twelve months ended 31st. October 1822,	£1350 0 0	To cancel letters of Credit.
1697.—Peter Romain, salary as Public Schoolmaster, at Point Levi, from 1st. May to 31st. October 1822,	£27 0 0	
Paid on account thereof by the Receiver General, £29 19 3 Currency,	26 19 4	0 0 8
1721.—Levesque and Monk, Prothonotaries of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Montreal, being their contingent expenses for the six months ending 10th October last,		13 7 6
1722.—Ditto, amount of their account of disbursements for the Court House, at do.		32 0 3
		£712 18 5
Warrants issued from 1st. May to 25th November 1823,		
1858.—Richard Hart, salary as High Constable of the District of Montreal, from 1st. November 1822, to 30th April 1823,		£9 0 0
1859.—Joseph Planté, ditto as Clerk of the Terrars of the King's Domain, from ditto to ditto.		45 0 0
1972.—Philotus Carter, being the amount of his account, for arresting one Joseph Leclerc, on a charge of Grand Larceny, in the Parish of Soulange, and conveying him to Montreal, in July 1821,		4 0 1
1973.—James Newton. ditto as ditto, for ditto, one Gillery in May 1822, and conveying him to ditto,		2 0 6
1988.—Augustin Vervais, salary as Shoolmaster at Terrebonne, from 1st. November 1822, to 30th April 1823,		22 10 0
2014.—Jonathan Sewell, salary as Speaker of the Legislattve Council, for the year 1820,	650 19 3	
2015.—Ditto as ditto, ditto for the year 1821 and 1822,	1800 0 0	
2016.—L. J. Papineau, ditto as ditto, of the House of Assembly, for the year 1820,	650 19 3	Suspended for the present.
2017.—Ditto as ditto of ditto, for the years 1821 and 1822,	1800 0 0	
	£4901 18 6	
2077.—Chs. R. Ogden, being the amount of his account, for services performed by him in nine Criminal cases at the Quarter Sessions of the District of Three-Rivers, for the years, 1818 and 1819,		9 9 0
2080.—Charles Marshall, being ditto for costs in various Judgements obtained in favor of the crown in 1821,		53 17 10
2093.—George Selby, being for the relief of Insane Persons for the District of Montreal, for which he is accountable,		1350 0 0
2101.—Louis Legendre, being towards the expense of the Survey of the Township of Warwick and Bulstrode amount advanced by the Receiver General, £60 Currency or £54 Sterling,		0 0 0
2105.—Isaac Ogden, salary as one of the Puisné Judges of the Court of King's Bench in the District of Montreal, from 1st. November 1822, to 30th April 1823,		450 0 0
2137.—Fred. W. Ermatinger, amount of his account, for advertising the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer in November last,		1 3 10
2138.—Ditto, being ditto, for payments for maintenance, Fuel and other minor expenses attending the confinement of Criminals, from 11th October 1822, to 10th April 1823,		353 13 8
2139.—Ditto being ditto, for payments to needy Witnesses attending the different Criminal Courts holden in Montreal, from the 11th October 1822, to 30th June 1823,		147 10 7
2155.—J. G. Heriot and Jh. Ployart, Commissioners for making a Road from Drummondville to Sorel, advanced them, for which they will hereafter account,		225 0 0
2190.—Fred. East, salary as naval officer, at the Port of Quebec, from 1st. May to 31st. October 1823,		50 0 0
2191.—John Caldwell, ditto as Receiver General, from dito to ditto,	£200 0 0	Suspended for the present.
2192.—Dittto allowance in lieu of contingencies, from ditto to ditto	50 0 0	
2201.—Wm. Smith, salary as Member of the Executive Council, from ditto to ditto,		50 0 0
2221.—Wm. S. Sewell, ditto as Sheriff of the District of Quebec, from ditto to ditto,		50 0 0
2222.—Ditto allowance as ditto, for paying a Public Executioner, from ditto to ditto,		13 10 0
Amount carried over,		£ 3549 16 11

ACCOUNT of OUTSTANDING WARRANTS which have not yet been discharged, principally owing to their not having yet been presented for payment to the late Receiver General.

Appendix (E.) 1st. Decr.

		Sterling.
Amount brought over, £		3549 16 11
Warrants outstanding issued from the 1st November 1822 to 30th April 1823, viz:		
2229.—Henry Blackstone, salary as Coroner of the District of Quebec, from ditto to ditto,	50 0 0	
Advanced him by the Receiver General,	31 10 0	
		18 10 0
2262.—Joseph Planté, ditto, as Clerk of the Terrars of the King's Domain, from ditto to ditto,		45 0 0
2264.—Joseph Bouchette, allowance as Surveyor General, for Office rent, from ditto to ditto,		33 15 0
2280.—Robert Young, salary as superintendant of Pilots, from ditto to ditto,		45 0 0
2284.—Claude Thibault, Ditto, as Water Bailiff to the Montreal Branch of the Trinity House,		4 10 0
2295.—Representatives of Paul Lacroix, his Pension, from 1st. May to 5th July,		9 0 9
2299.—The Lord Bishop of Quebec, salary as Lord Bishop of Quebec, from 1st May to 31st. October,		1300 0 0
2300.—Ditto allowance for House rent, from ditto to ditto,		200 0 0
2304.—Revd. J. Mills, salary as Evening Lecturer at Quebec, from ditto to ditto,		75 0 0
2312.—Revd. A. Henderson, ditto as Minister of the Established Church at Argenteuil, from ditto to ditto,		50 0 0
2320.—Wm. Smith, ditto as Clerk of the Legislative Council, from 1st. May to 31st. October 1823,		225 0 0
2321.—Ditto ditto, as Master in Chancery, from ditto to ditto,		40 10 0
2322.—Chs. De Léry, ditto as assistant Clerk of the Legislative Council, from ditto to ditto,		180 0 0
2360.—Olivier Gaudin, allowance for residing on the Island of Anticosti, from ditto to ditto,		15 0 0
2365.—Michael Robitaille, for carpenter's work done to the Gaol at Rivers,		114 17 7
2366.—John Fletcher, to enable him to purchase Fuel and Stoves, and to defray the expense of small repairs to the Building used as a Court House, in the Inferior District of St. Francis, for which he will hereafter account,		90 0 0
2373.—Louis Montizambert, acting Provincial Secretary, allowance, for providing an Office, from 1st. May to 31st. October 1823,		27 0 0
2374.—Lewis Gugy and J. G. Tonnancour, Commissioners for the Court House at Three-Rivers, balance of their account, for the erection of the said Court House,	£9956 3 4	
Proportion thereof to go in discharge of Letters of Credit,	9945 0 0	
		11 3 4
2379.—Wm. Smith, arrears of his salary as Member of the Executive Council, from 1st November 1822, to 30th April 1823,		50 0 0
2381.—M. H. Perceval, salary as Member of the Executive Council, from 1st. November 1822, to 31st. October 1823,		100 0 0
2386.—Joseph Ayer, ditto as Schoolmaster at St. Armand, from 1st. May to 31st. October 1823,		27 0 0
2387.—Thomas Russel, ditto as ditto, at Stanbridge, from ditto to ditto,		22 10 0
2389.—A. Vervais, ditto as ditto, at Terrebonne, from ditto to ditto,		22 10 0
2390.—J. P. Leprohon, Treasurer to the House of Correction at Montreal, to defray the contingent expenses of the same for which he will hereafter account,		135 0 0
2391.—Réné Kimbert, ditto to the ditto, at Three-Rivers, for ditto ditto ditto,		45 0 0
2392.—James Reid, Judge of King's Bench Montreal, being to defray his travelling expenses in attending the Court at Three-Rivers, in September last,		75 0 0
2394.—Thomas Coffin and J. De Normanville, Commissioners for erecting a Gaol at Three-Rivers, being for repairs to the same for which they will hereafter account,		90 0 0
2395.—To the Collector of the Customs at the Port of Quebec, amount of the account of Incidents under the acts 33, 35 and 41 Geo. 3d, for the Quarter ending 5th July last,		568 3 3
2401.—J. M. Mondelet, Coroner of the District of Montreal, amount of his account in part of the contingent expenses of his office from 11th April to 10th Oct. 1823,		63 11 3
2406.—Charles Fortier, being for nails furnished for the Gaol at Three-Rivers,		18 9 4
2407.—Jacques Bureau, being for Linseed Oil, furnished ditto at ditto,		10 10 7
2408.—Lewis Gugy, one of the Commissioners, and Treasurer, for the relief of Insane Persons in the District of Three Rivers, being to defray the contingent expenses of the same, for which he will hereafter account,		75 0 0
2409.—A. W. Cochran, being his twelve month's allowance, for extra Fuel required for Offices occupied by the Civil Secretary, from 1st. November 1822, to 31st. October 1823,		45 0 0
2410.—The Collector of the Customs at the Port of Quebec, amount of his account, of Incidents under the Act 53d. Geo. 3d. Cap. 11, for the Quarter ending 5th July last,		13 2 4
2411.—Joseph Planté, Inspector of the King's Domain, being the amount of his Commission on the receipts of the Domain, from 11th. November 1821 to 10th October 1822,	£162 0 0	
Advanced by the Receiver General,	148 10 0	
		13 10 0
2412.—Ditto, ditto, for ditto, from 11th October 1822 to 10th April 1823,		49 11 0
Q Amount brought over, £		7458 1 4

Appendix (E.)

1st. Decr.

ACCOUNT of OUTSTANDING WARRANTS which have not yet been discharged, principally owing to their not having yet been presented for payment to the late Receiver General.

				Sterling.		
Amount brought over, £				7458	1	4
Warrants outstanding issued from the 1st November 1822 to 30th April 1823, viz:						
2413.—J. Bélanger, Treasurer and one of the Commissioners for the relief of Insane Persons, being amount of his Account for Repairs to the Cells at the General Hospital. £302 8 0				To cancel Letters of Credit.		
2414.—J. P. Leprohon, Treasurer to the House of Correction at Montreal, balance of his Account of Disbursements, from 11th April to 10th October 1823,				3	15	2
2415.—R. Kimbert, being the amount of his disbursements as Treasurer and one of the Commissioners for the House of Correction Three-Rivers,				54	6	4
2416.—Thomas & Fraser, Clerks of the Peace for the District of Three-Rivers, being their Account for Services, between 11th October 1822 to 10th April 1823,				19	0	1
2417.—Thomas Wilson, being for the Purchase of Books, Implements and Models for the Agricultural Society, for the expenditure of which he will hereafter account, being the proportion of £400 Cy. voted last Session, due to the District of Quebec and Gaspé,				154	5	9
2418.—Wm. Sewell, Sheriff of the District of Quebec, being to enable him to pay for Repairs to the Gaol, for which he will hereafter account,				130	10	6
2419.—Major R. R. Loring, for purchase of Fuel and other Expenditures for the Government House at Montreal, for which he will hereafter account,				18	0	0
2420.—J. B. Larue, Road Inspector, one half of the expense of keeping the Winter Roads in repair opposite the Buildings occupied by the Civil Departments of Government,				13	10	0
				£7851	9	2
Of these Warrants the following are not chargeable against the Funds of the Province.						
Balance of Nos. 1599 & 1600.—To the Lord Bishop of Quebec,	£600	0	0			
2299.—To ditto ditto,	1300	0	0			
2300.—To ditto ditto,	200	0	0			
2304.—The Revd. J, Mills	75	0	0			
2312—To Revd. A. Henderson,	50	0	0			
				2225	0	0
				5626	9	2
The following Warrants have been suspended for the present.						
No. 2014.—To Jonathan Sewell,	650	19	3			
2015.—To ditto,	1800	0	0			
2016.—To L. J. Papineau,	650	19	3			
2017.—To ditto,	1800	0	0			
2191.—To John Caldwell,	200	0	0			
2192.—To ditto,	50	0	0			
	£5151	18	6			
The following Warrants are merely issued for the discharge of Letters of Credit.						
No. 1683.—To George Selby,	1350	0	0			
Proportion of 2374.—To L. Gugy & J. G. Tonnancour.	9945	0	0			
2413.—To J. Bélanger,	302	8	0			
	£11597	8	0			
The amount of the following Warrant has been advanced by the late Receiver General.						
No. 2101.—To Louis Legendre,	£54	0	0			

The late Receiver General further states that he has made advances to the following Persons in whose favor he expected Warrants to issue, viz:

	Currency.			Sterling.		
To James Little, Schoolmaster at Quebec,	£13	10	0	£12	3	0
Mary Ellis, Schoolmistress at ditto,	12	10	0	11	5	0
Felix Têtu, Notary at Quebec,	10	0	0	9	0	0
L. J. Papineau, late Speaker,	722	4	5	650	0	0
Nuns of the Hôtel-Dieu Quebec,	200	0	0	180	0	0
				£862	8	0

Quebec, 28th November 1823.

(Signed) W. B. COLTMAN,
Chairman of the Committee of the Executive Council for the Audit of Public Accounts.

No. 4.

APPROPRIATIONS OF LAST SESSION WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN PAID FOR WANT OF FUNDS.

Appendix (E.)
1st. Decr.

STATEMENT of APPROPRIATIONS made in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature which have not been paid for want of Funds.

					Currency.		
By the Provincial Act 3d Geo. IV. cap. 23,	Towards completing the Lachine Canal,				12000	0	0
By do. do. cap. 26,	For the purposes of the establishment of the Montreal General Hospital,				850	0	0
By do. do. cap. 26,	As an aid to enable the Religious Ladies Hospitaliers, of the Hôtel Dieu of Quebec, to complete the Wards, &c. recently erected by them,				2139	6	9
By do. do. cap. 29,	In aid and for the support of the House of Industry in the City of Montreal,				250	0	0
By do. do. cap. 37,	To enable His Majesty to defray certain arrears of expenses appertaining to the Civil Government, viz :						
	To the Honourable Jonathan Sewell, as Speaker of the Legislative Council for the year 1820,	650	19	3			
	To ditto, as ditto, for the years 1821 and 1822,	1800	0	0			
	To the Honourable Louis J. Papineau, for his Salary as Speaker of the House of Assembly for the year 1820,	650	19	3			
	To ditto, as ditto, for the years 1821 & 1822,	1800	0	0			
		4901	18	6	5446	11	8
By do. do. cap. 41.	An aid to His Majesty for the purpose of making a navigable Canal from or near the Town of St. John's to the Basin of Chambly, £50,000 0 0 The appropriation made by this Act only to become perfect from the time when the works of the said Canal shall be commenced, and no greater sum than £20,000 currency to be advanced in one year, and the said Canal not to be commenced until the Lachine Canal shall be finished.						
				£	20685	18	5

The Receiver General in expectation of Warrants issuing, has made advances to the Religious Ladies of the Hotel Dieu of £209 Currency, and to the Honourable L. J. Papineau of £722 4 5 Currency,

Quebec, 27th November 1823.

(Signed) W. B. COLTMAN,
Chairman of the Committee of the Executive Council for the Audit of Public Accounts.

Appendix (F.) No. 1.

3rd Decr.

TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF LOWER-CANADA, IN PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

Report of the Agricultural Society of the Diſtrict of Three-Rivers.

THE Preſident and Committee of management of the Agricultural Society of the Diſtrict of Three-Rivers, in transmitting to the Provincial Legislature their Accounts, juſtifying the expenditure of the Public Monies entruſted to them, beg leave humbly to report, that in their judgment, the inſtitution of the ſaid Society, after all due allowances made, has been of ſignal advantage to the Diſtrict at large; the following are the moſt striking effects of its growing influence over the Agricultural ſyſtem amongst the Canadian Farmers: First. The quality of Seed Grain is ſo much more carefully ſelected, that ſcarcely any inferior Corn is ever offered for Sale in the Markets, while formerly that of truly good quality, was ſeldom seen, or when ſeen, admired as a rarity. Secondly. The breed of Horſes and Cattle is ſenſibly improving from the Farmer's attention being directed to a more judicious choice of breeding animals. Thirdly. The number of Sheep bred, is vaſtly greater than in former years, ſimply from the attention now paid to the proper ſeaſon for letting out the Rams. Fourthly. The Art of Ploughing, as well as making and uſing Agricultural implements, is much better underſtood: the Caſt Iron Plough is getting into uſe and promiſes to be of advantage. Fifthly. The culture of Esculent Roots is coming more and more into practice, the ſame may be ſaid of the ſowing of Graſſes.

It muſt be admitted however, that the practice of improved husbandry is yet in infancy, and that its progreſs is not as rapid as might have been expected, from the obvious nature of the objects held forth, or the pains taken by the Society; but the great obstacle to improvement, although ſomewhat leſſened, has not ceaſed to exiſt. The Committee therefore feel themſelves warranted in ſaying that the Farmers will never be complete or ſucceſſful Agriculturists, until they are generally informed by means of Schools diſperſing the key of Sciences throughout the Country Parishes; previous to ſuch deſirable epoch, ignorance and prejudice will preſerve their baneful ſway, and counteract in a great meaſure the beſt directed efforts. Nevertheless, every thing conſidered, ſome good has already reſulted, and muſt continue to reſult in an augmenting ratio, from a perſeverance in the ſyſtem of Agricultural Societies, under the foſtering care of the Legislature, and the zealous exertions of individuals in the better informed claſſes of the Community.

The foregoing remarks apply only to the Canadian part of the Diſtrict. The Committee however have every reaſon to believe that the Auxiliary Society eſtablished at Sherbrooke will produce equal, if not better reſults, within the ſphere of its operations; but having received from it no report either on the extent of Premiums granted, or account of expenditures, nor ſuch remarks as locality might ſuggeſt on the ſubject of Agriculture in the Townships, the Committee cannot ſay any thing in particular in regard to that portion of the Diſtrict of Three-Rivers.

The Committee in concluding, beg leave to obſerve that the ſum granted to the Diſtrict, by the munificence of the Legislature, is not fully adequate to the object in view, and ſtate, that the ſcantiness of their preſent means muſt preclude their promoting the eſtabliſhment of Auxiliary Societies in various parts of the District where they are much deſired; ſuch Societies being in the opinion of the Committee, the most efficient mode of diffuſing extenſively, the required knowledge on Agricultural ſubjects; there being in fact, more of pageantry than real advantage in District Exhibitions, where a few wealthy individuals are ſure to carry off every premium, to the discouragement of the humbler practical farmer; the latter class being the most numerous, are alſo certainly that most requiring instruction and stimulus to exertion.

The time will doubtless come, when private interest will become here, as it is elſewhere, the principal ſpring of industry, but that period is yet diſtant, whenever it arrives, Agricultural Societies will ceaſe to be of uſe.

The preſent Report humbly ſubmitted.

L. GUGY, Preſidt. A. S. T. R.

Three-Rivers, 29th November 1823.

STATEMENT of the Premiums granted and paid by the Agricultural Society for the Diſtrict of Three-Rivers, out of the monies appropriated by the Legislature of this Province, for that purpoſe.

At the Ploughing Match in this Diſtrict, on the 18th October last.

	£	s.	d.
1. To Jean Lottinville, of the Banlieu, for having done the beſt work on an area of half an arpent of land,	2	10	0
To his Driver,	0	15	0
2. To Jean Lonval, of ditto, for the next beſt,	2	0	0
To his Driver,	0	10	0
Carried forward,	£5	15	0

Brought forward,	£5	15	0
3. To Zacharie Cloutier, of ditto, for the next beſt,	1	15	0
To his Driver,	0	5	0
4. To Antoine Buiſſon, of ditto, for the next beſt,	1	10	0
To his Driver,	0	5	0
5. To Joſeph Panneton, Junr. of ditto, for the next beſt,	1	5	0
To his Driver,	0	5	0
6. To Benjamin Aubry, of ditto, for the next beſt,	1	0	0
To his Driver,	0	5	0
7. To Joachim Clairmont, of St. Gregoire, for the next beſt,	0	10	0
To his Driver,	0	5	0

REWARDS.

To Auguſtin Loranger, of the Banlieu, for Ploughing,	0	5	0
To Antoine St. Pierre, of ditto, for ditto,	0	5	0
To Philippe Girard, of ditto, for ditto,	0	5	0
To Auguſtin Hamelin, of ditto, for ditto,	0	5	0
To André Panneton, of ditto, for ditto,	0	5	0
To Joſeph Denis Pratte, of ditto, for ditto,	0	5	0
To James Crawford, of Cap Ste. Magdeleine, for ditto,	0	5	0
To François Loranger, of the Banlieu, for ditto,	0	5	0
To Michel Labadie, of ditto, for ditto,	0	5	0
To Louis Noël, of ditto, for ditto,	0	5	0

At the Exhibition of Cattle, Potatoes and Turnips, on the 20th October laſt.

1. To Alexis Baril, of Maskinongé, for a Grey Horſe, 4 years old,	4	0	0
2. To Joſeph Pepin, of Bécancour, for a Brown Horſe, 4 years old,	3	0	0
3. To Louis Marchand, of Maskinongé, for a Black Horſe, 11 years old,	2	10	0
4. To Louis Lebrun, of ditto, for a Black Horſe, 4 years old,	2	0	0
5. To Joſeph Loranger, of Ste. Marguerite, for a ditto, 4 years old,	1	10	0
6. To Louis Bellemard, of Yamachiche, for a Grey Horſe, 4 years old,	1	0	0
7. To Auguſtin Tapin, of Maskinongé, for a Grey Mare, 4 years old,	4	0	0
8. To Gonzague Villeneuve, of ditto, for a Brown Mare, 8 years old,	3	0	0
9. To the ſaid Joſeph Pepin, for a Brown Mare, 5 years old,	2	10	0
10. To Simon Savoie, of Rivière du Loup, for a Grey Mare, 14 years old,	2	0	0
11. To Pierre Dubois, of Bécancour, for a Grey Mare, 14 years old,	1	10	0
12. To François Bouraſſa, of Pointe du Lac, for a Black Mare, 11 years old,	1	0	0
13. To Joſeph Lafrenière, of Maskinongé, for a Brown Horſe, 3 years old,	2	0	0
14. To Louis Réné Godefroy de Tonnancour, Esqr., of the Banlieu, for a ditto, ditto,	1	10	0
15. To François Théodore Panneton, of ditto, for a Black Mare, 11 years old,	20	0	
16. To Antoine Louval, of ditto, for a ditto, 3 years old,	1	10	0
17. Do Michel Trahant, of Yamachiche, for a Mare, 3 years old,	1	0	0
18. To the ſaid Joachim Clairmont, of St. Gregoire, for a Bull 3 years old,	2	10	0
19. To Louis Vannaſſe, of Rivière du Loup, for a do. do.	2	0	0
20. To Jean Carufel, of Maskinongé, for a do. do.	1	10	0
21. To Joſeph Vannaſſe, of Rivière du Loup, for a do. four years old,	1	0	0
22. To Jean Evangeliſte Carufel, of Maskinongé, for a do. do.	0	10	0
23. To the ſaid Joſeph Vannaſſe, for a Milch Cow, 4 years old,	2	10	0
24. To Louis Gouin, of La Baie du Febvre, for a do. do.	2	0	0
25. To Philippe Girard, of the Banlieu, for a do. do.	1	10	0
26. To Etienne Duval, of Three-Rivers, for a do. ſix years old,	1	0	0
27. To John Mitchelſon, of do. for a do. 4 years old,	0	10	0
28. To Antoine Picotte, of Rivière du Loup, for the best Ram,	2	0	0
29. To Jean Baptiſte Précourt, of Point du Lac, for the next best,	1	10	0
30. To Olivier Beaudry, of St. Marguerite, for the next best,	1	0	0
31. To François Garçeau, of Rivière du Loup, for the next best,	0	10	0
Carried over,	£71	10	0

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Brought over,	£71	10	0
32. To the said Antoine Picotte, for the four best Sheep,	2	0	0
33. To Antoine Lamontagne, of Rivière du Loup, for the four next best,	1	10	0
34. To Antoine Garçeau, of Pointe du Lac, for the four next best	1	0	0
35. To the said Joseph Loranger, for the four next best,	0	10	0
36. To the said Antoine Picotte, for 18 Lambs produced by 12 Sheep,	3	0	0
37. To the said Jean Lottinville, for 19 do. produced by do.	2	0	0
38. To François Nobert, of St. Anne, for 16 do. produced by do.	1	10	0
39. To René Kimber, Esquire, of the Town of Three-Rivers, for a Boar,	2	0	0
40. To Alex. Desaunier, of Rivière du Loup, for a do.	1	10	0
41. To Jean Baptiste Panneton, of the Banlieu, for the best Sow one year old,	2	0	0
42. To François Rousseau, of the said Town, for the next best,	1	10	0
43. To Germain Beaulieu, of St. Gregoire, for the next best,	1	0	0
44. To Bazile Doucet, of the Banlieu, for the next best,	0	10	0
45. To the said Antoine Picotte, for 8 Pigs littered last Spring,	3	0	0
46 To the said Joseph Vannasse, for the next best,	2	10	0
47. To the said Phillippe Gerard, for the next best,	2	0	0
48. To the said Jean Bte. Panneton, for 6 Pigs littered last Spring,	1	10	0
49. To K. C. Chandler, Esquire, of Nicolet, for the best crop of Potatoes on an area of an arpent of Land,	3	0	0
50. To Etienne Bellemard, of Yamachiche, for the next best,	2	10	0
51. To Louis Bettez, of ditto, for the next best,	2	10	0
52. To Antoine Buisson, of the Banlieu, for the next best,	2	0	0
53. To the said Jean Lottinville, for the next best,	1	10	0
54. To Antoine Jutras, of the Town, for the next best,	1	0	0
Carried forward,	£113	0	0

Brought forward,	£113	0	0
55. To Thomas Omand, of Cap de la Magdeleine for the next best,	0	10	0
56. To William Collins, of do. for the best Crop of Turnips,	3	0	0
57. To Louis Doyon, of Rivière du Loup, for the next best,	2	10	0
58 To the said Thomas Omand, for the next best,	2	0	0
59. To John Boyes, of this Town, for the next best,	1	10	0
	£122	10	0

REWARDS.

To James Crawford, of Cap de la Magdeleine, for for a new Plough,	2	10	0
To Thomas Dickson, of Becancour, for a do. do.	1	5	0
To C. Modeste Pratte, for a Horse of the Canadian breed,	0	10	0
To Thomas Hooper, the Honorable M. Bell's farmer, for the next best,	0	10	0
To Augustin Caron, for a Bull four years old,	0	5	0
To Etienne Bellemard, for a Milch Cow, 6 years old,	0	5	0
To François Boucher, Esquire, of Maskinongé, for a do. four years old,	0	5	0
To Joseph Panneton, for a do.	0	5	0
To Joseph Louval, Esqr for a do.	0	5	0
To Thomas Hooper, the Honourable M. Bell's farmer, for Turnips of a superior quality,	0	10	0
To John Boyes, for the next best,	0	10	0
To John Brack, of Nicolet, farmer to K. C. Chandler, Esquire,	0	10	0
	£130	0	0
15th October last, Paid for the Ploughing Match at Batiscan,	5	5	0
22d ditto, Paid for the Ploughing Match at Becancour,	5	5	0
3d November last, Paid for the Ploughing Match at Rivière du Loup.	5	5	0
	£145	15	0

True Extracts from the Registers,
Three-Rivers, 21st November 1823.

ANT. Z. LEBLANC,
Secretary.

Dr. The Agricultural Society for the District of Three-Rivers, in Account Current with David Grant, Treasurer. Cr.

1823.			
Oct. 18. To Cash amount of Premiums at the District Ploughing Match according to the Rules of the Society,	£13	0	0
To ditto amount of Gratifications,	2	10	0
To ditto paid François Dargie for measuring the Ground for Ploughing,	0	5	0
20. To ditto amount of Premiums at the Exhibition of Cattle, Potatoes, Turnips, &c., according to the Rules of the Society,	107	0	0
To ditto amount of Gratifications,	7	10	0
To ditto paid Charles Whitcher, Esquire, Treasurer of the Auxiliary Society at Sherbrooke,	100	0	0
To ditto amount of Premiums at the Ploughing Match at Batiscan, 15th October last,	5	5	0
25. To ditto amount of Premiums at the Ploughing Match at Bécancour, 22d October last,	5	5	0
Nov. 20. To ditto amount of Premiums at the Ploughing Match at River du Loup, 3d November last,	5	5	0
21. To ditto paid L. Duvernay, his Account for Printing,	12	0	0
22. To ditto paid A. Z. Leblanc, Secretary to the Society, his Account for Stationary,	2	3	0
To ditto paid John Pigott, for making out Copies of Accounts and Report, including Stationary,	2	0	0
22 To Balance due to the Society,	137	12	0
	£399	15	0

1823.			
Oct. 30. By Cash received agreeably to His Excellency the Governor's Warrant of October 1823, deducting 2s-6d. for the Warrant Fee,	£199	17	6
Nov. 5. By ditto received agreeably to His Excellency the Governor's Warrant of November 1823, deducting 2s-6d. for the Warrant,	199	17	6
	£399	15	0

All the above charges are supported by Vouchers in my hands.

Three-Rivers, 22d November 1823.

DAVID GRANT, Treasurer.

The present Account examined and approved.

L. GUGY, Presdt. A. S. T. R.

Appendix (F.) No. 2.

19th Dec.

To the Honorable the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the Province of Lower-Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled.

The Report of the Quebec Agricultural Society.

In making the annual Report to the Legislature, the Quebec Agricultural Society has again the pleasure to announce a considerable degree of improvement in the general Husbandry of the District.

At the Exhibition of fatted Cattle last Easter, the Competitors were numerous, and in point of quality, it was the opinion of competent Judges, would have done credit to any European Market.

The Society still holds the same favorable opinion of the original breed of Horned Cattle of the Province, yet it thinks that it might be considerably improved by a judicious crossing with another breed now in this Province. The race of sheep however is not so satisfactory; the quality of the Wool being very inferior; the Society labours to procure the introduction of a more profitable breed. The breed of Hogs also requires to be improved; with this in view, His Excellency the Governor in Chief, in his usual benevolence, has taken some pains to distribute among the Farmers in this neighbourhood, several young animals of a very superior breed, some of which were exhibited at the Easter show of Cattle.

The autumnal exhibition of live Cattle and Garden Stuffs, notwithstanding the very unfavorable weather, was numerously attended and gave great satisfaction; the Society also has the greatest pleasure in announcing a very apparent improvement yearly in Ploughing: Competitors now come forward with alacrity, the last Ploughing Match was attended by no less than forty four Ploughs, several of which were drawn by a single pair of Horses; some work was produced even with imperfect Implements that might have borne a comparison with European Ploughing. These facts tend to show that a spirit of improvement is excited, which should be encouraged by every means and followed up on the part of this Society by more efficient methods of conveying instruction than has hitherto been in its power, with this end in view, the Society begs leave to submit for the consideration of the House the two following propositions:

It has been several years resolved by this Society, that among the several means of conveying Agricultural information to our Farmers, one of the most efficacious would be the distribution of printed tracts in the form of a regular periodical paper, filled with a proportion of original & local matter, and of judicious selections of the most approved practices, from foreign publications, all purely of an Agricultural nature and to the exclusion of every thing foreign to it.

This has always been a favorite measure with this Society, and has great faith in the happy results to be expected from such an establishment under its immediate control. The Society hopes this project may be viewed by the House in the same favorable light, and followed by a special Grant of One hundred pounds a year for the five ensuing years, placed at the command of this Society. It is expected that at that period, a paper of this description will be able to make itself sufficiently useful to provide for its own support.

Another means of improvement which has been successfully made use of in Europe, is the formation of "Farms of Instruction" conducted by a professed and thorough bred Farmer. A Farm of this description of sufficient extent to keep a stated number of Pupils in constant employment, would not be attended by a great expense; the principal outlay would be required at first, to fence, stock and otherwise put the Farm and Buildings into a fit order; probably the sum of Eight hundred pounds in the first instance, and One hundred pounds yearly afterwards, would be adequate to the formation of a Farm sufficiently large to produce yearly, twelve well instructed young Farmers, who will have had during 2 years residence on the Farm, information and practice sufficient to enable them to conduct a Farm of their own in an approved style. This farm might at the same time serve as a Dépôt for the best breeds of all kind of Cattle.

The Society has seen with pleasure, several attempts towards conforming to the wishes of His Majesty's Government for the introduction of the culture of Hemp in this Province; it was never doubted that the article would grow well in this climate, in a suitable soil, but the after management of it, to render it marketable, is the greatest difficulty and obstacle to its general introduction as a regular article of Culture. To remove this impediment, the Society is now engaged, having taken steps towards procuring some of the most suitable and economical instruments from Great-Britain for this purpose. The Society understand there exist some legal restrictions to the exportation of Machinery used in manufactures, it is in hopes however of causing the restrictions to be removed in this instance.

The Society with pleasure has observed the readiness that has been shewn throughout the Province, to benefit by the provision made by Law, in the last Session of the Legislature, for the establishment of Fairs; the Society has a prospect of happy results from this measure, and now labours for their formation within this District.

Two years since, this Society caused to be procured from Great-Britain, several sets of Agricultural Implements to serve as models in this District, also a selection of Books, with a view of procuring matter for the intended paper on Agricultural subjects, which by estimation should amount to about the share that the Society had reason to expect out of the sum of Four hundred pounds granted by the Legislature for similar purposes. On the arrival of the articles, it was with no small surprise it was found that the amount doubled the sum expected; there remains in consequence a sum of Two hundred and sixty two pounds seven shillings and two pence unpaid on this account, for which deficiency the Society humbly prays relief by a special grant.

To enable the Society to carry on its ordinary operations of granting Premiums in the District at large, and of giving means to the several Auxiliary Societies for effectually conducting their establishments, the Society prays the Legislature will duly provide.

The Society begs leave to submit the Treasurer's statement of the Funds placed at its disposal, leaving a balance in hand at this time of One hundred and ninety six pounds, thirteen shillings and four pence, which with a sum of Three hundred pounds yet to be received, will be about sufficient to meet the several demands on the Society.

By order of the Committee.

JH. PLANTE', P. S. A. Q.

Quebec, 2d December 1823.

Dr. The QUEBEC AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY in Account Current with THOMAS WILSON, Treasurer. Cr.

1823.				1823.				
Dec. 1. To disbursements by order of the Managing Committee of the Quebec Agricultural Society, from the 10th January 1823, to this date, as per account annexed,	£631	19	3	Jan. 10. By Balance in the hands of the Treasurer,	£157	6	6
To Balance in hand,	196	13	4	July 22. By Cash received from the Receiver General, as per Warrant,	500	0	0
				Nov. 29. By Cash received of ditto per ditto, as the proportion of £400 for Agricultural Implements and Books for this District and Gaspé, £171 8 7			
				To be deducted therefrom paid for the Warrant, 2 6			
					171	6	1
	£828	12	7		£828	12	7

N. B.—Mr. Wilson, Treasurer, remarks that though the sum of £171 6 1 has been charged in the above account as received, it is not so as yet.

Errors Excepted,

Quebec, 1st December 1823.

(Signed) THOS. WILSON, Treasurer.

True Copy JH. PLANTE', P. S. A. Q.

Appendix (F.) No. 2.

19th Dec.

Disbursements by order of the managing Committee of the Quebec Agricultural Society, from 10th January 1823 to the 1st. December 1823.

1823.			
February 6th.—Cash paid Messrs. Thomas Cary & Co. for printing of the Advertisements regarding the cultivation of Hemp,	£ 3	1	3
March 26th.—Cash paid Premiums and Gratifications at the District show of fatted Cattle in Quebec,	74	15	0
May 22d.—Cash paid Benoit Roy of Ste. Anne Gratification for Flax,	3	0	0
July 3d.—Cash paid Joseph Roy dit Desjardins, of Kamouraska, Gratification for Wheat,	1	10	0
16th.—Cash paid the Auxiliary Society of St. Thomas,	25	0	0
—Cash paid do do. of Pointe aux Trembles,	25	0	0
22d —Cash paid do. do. of St. François,	25	0	0
24th.—Cash paid Premiums and Gratifications at the Cattle show for the County of Quebec.	23	0	0
26th.—Cash paid the Auxilary Society of Kamouraska,	37	10	0
Cash paid do. do. of Ste. Anne.	30	0	0
September 3rd —Cash paid Messrs. Neilson and Cowan their account for Printing &c. from 28th December 1822 to 6th August 1823,	33	6	11
October 9th.—Cash paid Premiums and gratifications at the District Cattle show and Ploughing Match,	142	0	0
25th.—Cash paid the Auxiliary Society of St. Charles,	12	10	0
Novr. 30th.—Cash paid do. of Pointe aux Trembles, in addition,	12	10	0
" " Cash paid do. of Ste. Marie,	12	10	0
" " Cash paid Messrs. Neilson and Cowan on account of their Account for implements of Agriculture, and Books imported in 1822.	171	6	1
	£631	19	3

Errors Excepted.

Quebec, 1st December 1823.

(Signed) Thos. WILSON, Treasurer,

True Copy

Jh. PLANTE', P. S. A. Q.

The undermentioned Auxiliary Societies are to receive the sums under noted, as soon as they have complied with the conditions required of them, by the Committee of the Quebec Agricultural Society :

The Auxiliary Society of St. Jean,		£ 25	0	0
Cap Santé,		25	0	0
Malbay,		15	0	0
St. Paul's Bay		12	10	0
Premiums offered for 1823 and 1824 not yet adjudged, viz :	*dollars*			
County of Quebec, for the best Orchard,	30			
No. 19. 20. 21. 22.	38			
For Grain and Vegetables, 14th April next,	87			
For Flax,	20			
For Hemp,	28			
For preserving green Crops,	16			
		54	15	0
Premiums and gratifications to be adjudged 5th January 1824,				
For fatted Swine and Poultry,	161 *dollars.*	40	5	0
Premiums and Gratifications for Grain and Green Crops, Hay feed &c. on the 14th April 1824	340 *dollars.*	85	0	0
District Premiums for Flax.	60			
for Hemp,	130			
		47	10	0
Premiums for Butter and Agricultural experiments,	170	42	10	0
Premiums and Gratifications for fatted oxen and Sheep alive, on the 14th April next,	368	92	0	0
Premiums for the importation of a Bull & Cow of the Teeswater breed of Cattle,	50	12	10	0
Probable account for Printing, &c.		30	0	0
		£482	0	0

Quebec, 1st December 1823,

(Signed) Thos. WILSON, Treasurer.

True Copy Jh. PLANTE', P. S. A. Q.

Appendix (F.) No. 3.

9th Jany. 1824.

To the Honorable the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the Province of Lower-Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled.

THE Agricultural Society for the District of Montreal have the honor to report, that since their formation, they have annually had the honor of submitting to the House, a Report of their proceedings relative to the expenditure of the pecuniary means which have been placed at their disposal for the encouragement of Agriculture in this District, by the Legislature of the Province.

That from unforeseen causes which have deprived them of the benefit of the very liberal provision made by the Legislature at its last Session, they have it not in their power to offer any satisfactory Report of their proceedings during the last year, in furtherance of the object entrusted to them.

That the Society in acting upon the principle recommended in their Report to the Legislature at its last Session, relative to the improvement of the Breed of Cattle, and still deeming it in their opinion to be the mode in which the Agricultural interest of the Province, and of this District in particular, could be the most effectually promoted, and that in preference to every other species of encouragement that has hitherto been or could be offered, had ordered from the Mother Country a few of the short horned Tees-water or Holderness Breed, as being the kind where from their various invaluable qualities, even in that country where Agricultural pursuits are so well understood and practised, have been the most particularly recommended ; part of which have since been received, with advice that the remainder, as soon as the most approved kind could be procured, would be purchased and forwarded early in the Spring.

That on sending the order to England, and previously to the offering of any other species of encouragement for the then approaching season, the Society conceived it expedient & made application on the third day of April last to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, that a portion of the monies granted for this District should be placed in the hands of their Secretary, to be at their disposal, to which an answer to the following purport having been returned "that the request could not be "complied with, but that it would be as soon as circumstances would "permit, of which intimation would be given," and no intimation having up to the nineteenth day of July last, or since, been given to them on the subject, and being aware that certain pecuniary embarrassment existed in the quarter from whence the supply of money was to be derived, and not having any other resource for the obtaining of it, the Society considered it to be the most prudent part to desist from any further proceeding, and also to countermand the purchase, which they accordingly did, (but are uncertain whether in sufficient time to prevent the importation) of that portion of the Cattle, which had not been the present, but was intended to be shipped the ensuing season, and to await such future contingency as might arise, not only for relieving them from the burthen of the debt, which they had necessarily contracted in the purchase of the Cattle above alluded to, but also for the expense incurred in the payment of the Premiums offered for the Show of Cattle in the month of March last.

The Society most sincerely lament that any circumstance should have arisen, to prevent the beneficial effects that might have resulted from their united efforts, in the due application and expenditure of the very liberal means which had been afforded to them by the Legislature, or in any degree to damp that ardour for Agricultural improvement, which appears at present to pervade every class throughout the District ; and in making the present Report, they cannot do otherwise than in the most forcible manner to refer to their Report made to the House at the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, as recommending the most essential objects, and pointing out what they are still of opinion to be the most useful course that could be pursued for the general interest of the Province, more particularly that relating to the amelioration of the Breed of Cattle, which they conceive, in the very deficient and deteriorated state in which it at present exists throughout the Country, to be paramount to every other ; and that by authorising the importation of a superior class of foreign growth, to afford the means at a small expense, to those who would be otherwise from pecuniary disability incapable of application to the same source, and thereby, by adding a stimulus to individual exertion, could not do otherwise than ensure a most useful, invaluable and permanent benefit to the Province.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

By Order of the Committee.

H. GRIFFIN, Sec'y.

Montreal, 10th December 1823.

Appendix (G.) No. 1.

5th Decr.

Report of the Commissioners appointed for the District of Quebec for the execution of the Act passed in the third year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled "An Act to appropriate a certain Sum of Money therein mentioned for the relief of Insane, Invalid and Infirm persons, and towards the support of Foundlings"

THE Commissioners report that out of the monies placed at their disposal by the Legislature, they have paid :

1st The arrears of Boarding due to the General Hospital and Hotel Dieu of Quebec up to 31st October 1822, amounting to the sum appropriated to that particular object,	£668	7	10
2d The Boarding of Invalids and Infirm persons in the General Hospital, for the year ended 31st October last,	554	2	0
3d That of Insane Persons, for the same period,	641	1	3
4th That of Foundlings, also for the same period,	1527	13	1½
5th For Contingent Expenses,	13	16	1
	£3405	0	3½

Making in all Three thousand four hundred and five pounds and three pence half-penny, according to the Accounts they rendered to the Executive Government on the 20th October and 29th November last.

Appendix (G.) No. 1. 5th Decr.

They further report that there are at present 158 Foundlings boarded in the Country parts, under charge of the Commission—20 Insane persons in the Cells of the General Hospital, and 29 Infirm and Invalid Boarders in the same place. With respect to the persons last mentioned, the Commissioners have felt some regret on finding that the General Hospital has proved an insufficient receptacle for the admission of an increased number of persons who have made application there, and were in every respect worthy of admittance.

They therefore humbly represent the matter last mentioned as worthy the consideration of the Legislature, and submit whether it would not be expedient that a moderate sum should be placed at their disposal, towards relieving the urgent wants of those unfortunate persons who cannot for the present be received in that Asylum, until it shall become possible to admit them.

The Commissioners estimate the Expenditure of the current year as follows:—

1st. For Foundlings, - - -				£1600	0	0
2d. For Insane Persons, - -				650	0	0
3d. For Invalids and Infirm persons,	£600	0	0			
And to relieve divers Out-Boarders until they can be admitted into the General Hospital, - -	100	0	0			
				700	0	0
4th. For Contingent Expenses of these Establishments,				200	0	0
				£3150	0	0

The whole humbly Submitted.

Quebec, 4th December 1823.

G. J. MOUNTAIN, D. D.
Archdn. and Rector of Quebec.
SIGNAY, Priest, Curate of Quebec.
THOs. WILSON.
WM. HOLMES, M. D.
JEAN BELANGER.

Appendix (G.) No. 2. 9th Decr.

The Government of the Province of Lower-Canada, in Account with Louis Gugy, for Sundry Expenditures in his capacity of Treasurer and one of the Commissioners for the due execution of the Act of the Parliament of the said Province, for the relief of Insane Persons and for the support of Foundlings, &c. within the District of Three-Rivers, from 11th April to the 10th October 1823 inclusive.

Dr. 1823.		No. of Vouchers.	£	s	d
April 10th.	—To balance due the Treasurer this day as per account rendered,		23	13	10
„ 18th.	—To paid Edward Kimber, for Sundries,	1	12	7	1½
July 3d.	—To paid the Lady Hospitalière of the Ursulines, for Sundry destitute persons relieved in Hospital,	2	19	11	8
„ „	To do. the Lady Dépositaire of do. for the Insane,	3	52	15	0
October 1st.	—To do. Edward Kimber for Sundries,	4	9	13	2
" 2d.	—To do. Louis Dupont, care of one Child, 6 Months, and Sundries,	5	5	5	0
" 3d.	—To do. Marie and Marguerite Perigord, do. of 9 ditto, 6 Months, and Sundries as per Account,	6	46	15	8
" 4th.	—To do. Marie Turcotte, her Account for taking care of 2 Children and for Sundries,	7	11	4	10
" 7th	—To do. Solomon Benjamin, Shoemaker, for Shoes furnished the last 12 months,	8	9	15	2
" 8th.	—To do. Marianne Pressé, her Account for taking care of 4 Children, 3 months and 1 do. 3 months and Sundries,	9	13	12	6½
" 10th.	—To do. paid Charles Fortier, hire of a Stove for the Cells,	10	1	5	0
" "	To do. Dr. Carter, for Medecines and Attendance on Sick Children, by desire of the Commissioners,	11	5	18	4
" "	To do. John Pigott, for Copying Accounts for the three Branches of the Legislature,	12	0	15	0
" "	To balance in Treasurer's hands this day,		52	18	9

Cr.						
May.—By Warrant,	£200	0	0			
Sept.—By Ditto,	65	11	1			
	£265	11	1	£265	11	1

REMARKS.—It appearing by the foregoing half yearly account, that the monthly charges upon the Commission amount to about £33, and that they are not growing. A tolerable correct Estimate may be formed of the probable amount required to maintain the Establishment in the District of Three-Rivers, for the ensuing year, but the Building occupied as a place of confinement for the Insane will require repairs next year, estimated at £30, some of which have already been undergone, but not charged here, having been done subsequent to the 10th October.

The foregoing Account and Remarks humbly submitted.

L. GUGY,
E. LE BLANC,
CHARLES FORTIER,
RENE' KIMBER.
} Commissioners.

Three-Rivers, 25th November 1823.

Appendix (H.) 6th Decr.

No. 1.

Circular to the Honourables the Judges of King's Bench, Quebec, Montreal and Three-Rivers.

CASTLE OF ST. LEWIS,
QUEBEC, 2nd April 1823.

SIR,

HIS Excellency the Governor in Chief being desirous of ascertaining the opinions of the Judges individually, upon the appointment of Mr. W. S. Sewell to be Sheriff of this District, I am directed by His Excellency to transmit to you herewith, a copy of the Address of the House of Assembly upon that subject, and to request that you will state your opinion whether that appointment is in any respect illegal, or really dangerous to the rights of the Subject in the administration of Justice.

I am &c.

(Signed) A. W. COCHRAN.

No. 2.

THREE-RIVERS, 19th April 1823.

SIR,

In obedience to the desire of His Excellency the Governor in Chief mentioned in your Letter of the second instant, whereby you inform me that His Excellency wishing to ascertain the opinion of the Judges individually, respecting the appointment of Mr. W. S. Sewell to the Office of Sheriff of the District of Quebec, you have been directed by His Excellency to transmit to me Copy of the Address of the House of Assembly on that subject, and to request me to state my opinion whether that appointment be in any respect illegal or really dangerous to the rights of the Subject in the Administration of Justice, I have the honor to transmit to you my opinion, which I request you will lay before His Excellency.

I am not aware of any thing in the Laws of the Country which is opposed to the appointment of Mr. W. S. Sewell as Sheriff, under the circumstances mentioned in the said Address.

Nor do I believe that appointment to be really dangerous to the rights of the Subject in the Administration of Justice, although it might be to be wished, that the said Sheriff should not bear that relation to the Chief Justice which forms the subject of the complaints of the House of Assembly, by reason of the distrust which that relation might occasion or serve as a pretext for, under the peculiar circumstances remarked by the House of Assembly in the said Address.

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

(Signed) P. BEDARD,
Provl. Judge of Three-Rivers.

A. W. COCHRAN, Secretary &c.

Certified Copy,
A. W. COCHRAN, Secy.

No. 3.

MONTREAL, 21st April 1823.

SIR,

I had the honor to receive your letter of the 2nd instant, with a copy of the Address of the House of Assembly to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, touching the appointment of Mr. W. S. Sewell to be Sheriff of the District of Quebec; and requesting that I would state my opinion whether that appointment was in any respect illegal, or really dangerous to the rights of the Subject in the administration of justice—and I have now the honour to state to you in answer thereto, that my opinion is, that the above appointment is not illegal, nor can it be considered as dangerous to the rights of the Subject in the administration of justice.

Public inconvenience may be a sufficient cause for revoking or even annulling an appointment to an office, but this inconvenience must be founded upon some evident and apparent cause, such as incompatibility, by reason of the person appointed holding some other office, both of which cannot consistently be executed by the same person—the incapacity or insufficiency of the grantee, as being a minor, a non resident, and such like—but the possibility of an inconvenience that may arise in the discharge of an office, is too vague and visionary, to constitute a legal ground of objection to any appointment, and if admitted, could be made to affect, in some shape or other, every appointment under the Crown.

In considering the above Address of the House of Assembly, the inconvenience to be apprehended from the appointment in question, seems predicated upon the supposition that undue influence might be used by the Chief Justice over his Son in the exercise of his Office of Sheriff, which might tend to the public detriment—to admit this supposition, would be to attach criminality to the conduct of the Chief Justice in the discharge of his duty, a thing, in law, wholly inadmissable, as it always presumes that every man in the lowest as well as the highest office, performs his duty uprightly, and until the contrary appears, no presumption can be taken against it.

Under the patronage held by the Chief Justices of the Kings Bench and Common Pleas in England, there are many instances of the appointment of their relatives and connections, to offices in and about those Courts, touching the administration, proceeding, or execution of Justice, in which the inconvenience now suggested, must have been equally obvious and equally detrimental, and had this been a ground of objection to such appointments, there is reason to presume that many persons

Appendix (H.) 6th Decr.

would have been ready to avail themselves of it; but I have not met with any instance of such objection having been raised.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) J. REID.

ANDREW. WM. COCHRAN, Esquire,
&c. &c. &c. Quebec.

Certified Copy,
A. W. COCHRAN, Secy.

No. 4.

QUEBEC, 23d April 1823.

SIR,

In answer to your letter of the 2nd instant, expressing to me the desire of His Excellency the Governor in Chief, that I should state my opinion, whether the appointment of Mr. Sewell to the Office of Sheriff of this District, is in any respect illegal or really dangerous to the rights of the Subject in the Administration of Justice; I have the honor to acquaint you for the information of His Excellency, that after giving the matter further consideration, I see no cause to alter the opinion I entertained when the subject was referred by His Excellency to the Executive Council, and which opinion I then gave in my place at the Board.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) J. KERR.

Mr. Secretary COCHRAN.

Certified Copy,
A. W. COCHRAN, Secy.

No. 5.

CASTLE OF ST. LEWIS,
QUEBEC, 26th April 1823.

SIR,

I have submitted to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, your letter of the 23rd instant, in which you acquaint me for his information, that on further considering the question referred to you in my letter of the 2d instant, with respect to the appointment of Mr. Wm. S. Sewell to be Sheriff of this District, you see no cause to alter the opinion which you gave on this subject, in your place at the Council Board, when the matter was referred to the Executive Council, and I am directed by His Excellency to acquaint you, that he does not know what opinion you gave as an Executive Councillor, but now requests your opinion as a Judge on the reference contained in my letter.

I am &c.
(Signed) A. W. COCHRAN.

Honble. Judge KERR.

A true Copy
A. W. COCHRAN, Secretary.

No. 6.

To His Excellency, George, Earl of Dalhousie, G. C. B. Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Province of Lower-Canada, &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency,

The undersigned, Justices of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Quebec, have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from Your Excellency's Secretary, dated 2nd Instant, in which it is intimated to them, that Your Excellency is desirous of ascertaining the opinions of the Judges upon the appointment of Mr. W. S. Sewell, and in which are referred to them the following questions. "Whether that appointment is in any respect illegal, or really dangerous to the rights of the Subject in the Administration of Justice," and having given these questions, together with the Address of the House of Assembly, all that deep consideration which they merit, and perceiving that the same Address, in order to shew that the nomination of Mr. Sewell to the office of Sheriff of the Court, in which his Father presides, is illegal, proceeds upon the ground, that the public is thereby deprived of the Judicial opinions of Mr. Chief Justice Sewell, in all cases of controversy which may arise wherein his Son is a party, either in regard to the duties or emoluments of his office; the undersigned feel sensible that in pronouncing any opinion on the question proposed by your Excellency, they would put themselves in the exact situation in which the House of Assembly alledge that the Chief Justice has suffered himself to be placed, by the appointment of his Son to the office of Sheriff for the District of Quebec, for if, as President of the same Court with the undersigned, he is thereby subject to recusation, so will they by making their opinions known on the matter propounded, disqualify themselves from sitting and deciding in all matters which may judicially be brought in the same Court, in respect to the legality of Mr. Sewell's appointment, either by writ of *scire facias* in order to repeal the letters patent issued in behalf of that Gentleman, or by such other course of judicial proceeding, as the parties believing themselves aggrieved, may think proper to take for the purpose of obtaining a decision of that question, or of *any other* relating to that office.

Under these circumstances, and considering the peculiar law of this Province by which the Judges are bound to decide both the law and the fact in Civil cases, and are subject to recusation for giving extra judicial opinions, the undersigned most humbly and most respectfully submit to your Excellency, that, in praying to be excused from now giving any opinion on the matters so referred, they best discharge their duty to your Excellency, the Representative of their Sovereign, and to themselves.

All which is nevertheless very humbly submitted, by Your Excellency's most obedient Servants.

(Signed) { J. KERR,
OL. PERRAULT,
EDWD. BOWEN.

Quebec, 30th April 1823.

Certified Copy,
A. W. COCHRAN, Secy.

No. 7.

To His Excellency, George, Earl of Dalhousie, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of Lower-Canada, &c. &c.

My Lord,

In obedience to Your Excellency's order of reference contained in Mr. Secretary Cochran's Letter of the 2d. instant, desiring my opinion on the appointment of the Sheriff, Mr. Sewell, I have the honor to transmit as my opinion, fully considered, that in that appointment I find nothing illegal or really dangerous to the rights of His Majesty's Subjects in the Administration of Justice.

The objections or arguments against that Appointment rest merely on suppositions or suspicions of Crimes, Abuses, &c. which morally cannot ever be committed, *although it be very possible that they might be so.* But can such suppositions be admitted, unless to man in Office,—Character, Honor, &c. are entirely denied? It is contrary to the first and well established principle—that an honest man is never to be suspected—he enjoys and ought in peace to enjoy his character. Could it be otherwise, what condition or situation in Society has any individual, against whom such suppositions or suspicions might not operate his removal, and render him incapable of exercising his functions, by supposing (even with much probability) inconveniencies, abuses and crimes, which are even morally impossible.

These, my Lord, are the motives, which lead me thus to give you my Report, which I most respectfully submit to Your Excellency's wisdom.

(Signed) L. C. FOUCHER.

Montreal, 30th April 1823.

Certified Copy,
A. W. COCHRAN, Secretary.

Appendix (I.) 9th Decr.

ACCOUNT rendered by Charles Taché, the younger, a Commissioner appointed by virtue of the Act of the third year of His Majesty's Reign, for the repair of the Road commonly called the Temiscouata Road, on the Route to New-Brunswick, to the Honorable the Assembly of Lower-Canada, of the monies entrusted to him for the purposes of the said Act, paid to the persons herein after named, for Causeways made over Morasses and other places where necessary, that is to say:

1823.			
Octr. 21st.—To Abraham Pierre Jean, for 619½ feet of Causeway, according to Receipt No. 1,	£9	8	0
22d.—To Marcelle Saint Pierre, for 158 do. do. according to Receipt No. 2,	1	19	6
23d.—To Francois Frisbach, for 893½ do. do. according to Receipt No. 3,	10	5	10½
".—To Charles Dubé, for 634 do. do. according to Receipt No. 4,	7	18	7
".—To Joseph Clement Gagnon, for 564¼ do. do. according to Receipt No. 5,	6	10	10½
".—To Michel Pellerin, for 497¼ do. do. according to receipt No. 6,	5	13	10½
".—To Pierre L'amant Fortin, for 224½ do. do. according to receipt No. 7,	2	16	1½
24th.—To Jean Duperé, for 338 do. do. according to receipt No. 8,	4	3	4
27th.—To François Bélanger, for 419½ do. do. according to receipt, No. 9,	4	8	9
".—To Joseph Bélanger, for 663 do. do. according to receipt No. 10,	7	9	7½
".—To Baptiste Marquis, for 158 do. do. according to receipt No. 11,	1	19	6
30th.—To David Gardner, for 359¼ do. do. according to receipt No. 12,	4	9	9½
Novr. 8th.—To Louis Déchène, for 338 do. do. according to receipt No. 13,	4	13	4½
22d.—To Louis Fortin, for 320 do. do. according to receipt No. 14,	3	10	9
".—To André Picard, for 165 do. do. according to receipt No. 15,	2	1	2
24th.—To Charles Dubé, for 743 do. do. according to receipt No. 16,	6	13	10
".—To Hilary Beaulieu, for 199 do. do. according to receipt No. 17,	2	9	10½
28—To Jean Pierre Ouellet, for 561 do. do. according to receipt No. 18,	5	7	8
".—To Samuel Payne, for 838 do. do. according to receipt No. 19,	11	2	4½
Carried over	£102	17	10½

Appendix (I.) 9th Decr.

1823 Brought over,	102	17	10½
Nov. 28.—To Narciſſe Béchard, for 560 do. do. according to receipt No. 20.	4	13	6
".—To William Clifford, for 833 do. do. according to receipt No. 21,	10	3	0
".—To Richard Sleigh, for 348 do. do. according to receipt No. 22,	3	11	4½
Decr. 2d—To Louis Coté, for 392 do. do. according to receipt, No. 23.	4	18	0
	£126	8	9
Octr. 23.—Paid Joſeph Raymond for 48 days work employed in clearing the Road of the Trees which had fallen thereon from the great River du Loup as far as Lake Temiscouata, according to receipt No. 25,	8	8	9
Decr. 2d.—Paid François Frisbach, for 31 days work employed in felling Trees and Brushwood which obstructed the paſſage in ſeveral places, according to receipt No. 24, at 2s.6d.	3	17	6

Due to the underſigned Commiſſioner:

July	Six days employed in repairing to and inspecting the several places where it was neceſſary to have work done, at 10s.	£3	0	0
	For a Horſe and man employed during that time, at 5s,	1	10	0
Augst.	Eight days employed in repairing to the ſpot and in ſetting the ſeveral Contractors at work, and in returning home, at 10s.	4	0	0
	For a Horſe and Man employed during that time in carrying my baggage, at 5s.	2	0	0
Septr.	Eight days employed in repairing to Lake Temiscouata, & in receiving certain portions of the work, and in returning home, at 10s.	4	0	0
	Travelling thither and returning 28 leagues, at 1s 3d,	1	15	0
Sept. 26 to Octr. 3, inclusive.	Travelling to Quebec to obtain Funds for the purpoſes of the above mentioned works, 8 days, at 10s.	4	0	0
	Travelling from River du Loup to Quebec and back, for the Journey above-mentioned, 72 leagues at 1s.3d.	4	15	0
	Maintenance on the journey and in Town,	2	0	0
Octr.	Four days employed in repairing to the ſpot to receive the rest of the Work, and returning home, at 10s.	2	0	0
	For a Horſe and Man employed during that time in conveying myſelf and baggage, at 5s.	1	0	0
		30	0	0
	Amount of the whole expense, -	£168	15	0

The underſigned Commiſſioner respectfully begs leave to obſerve, that the ſmall difference in the expense of the Causeways, ariſes from there having been in ſome places more difficulty than in others.

RECAPITULATION.

Monies received by the underſigned for the repairs above mentioned,	£200	0	0
Deduct the account of the expenſe above mentioned, amounting to	168	15	0
Remaining in the hands of the Commiſſioner.	£31	5	0

The whole humbly submitted.

River du Loup, 3d December 1823.

CHS. TACHE', Junr.

Appendix (K.) 10th Dec.

To the Honorable the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the Province of Lower Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled.

The Justices of the Peace for the District of Quebec, residing in the City of Quebec, under whose direction the monies appropriated by the Act of the Provincial Parliament passed in the fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to appropriate a certain sum of "money therein mentioned for the relief of Indigent Sick Emigrants "from the United Kingdom," have been expended, have the honor hereby to report to the Three Branches of the Legislature according to the fourth Section of the said Act.

Appendix (K.) 10th Dec.

Immediately after the passing of the said Act they applied to the making of regulations according to the third Section of the same, upon consulting the Physicians, which regulations have been approved by His Excellency the Governor in Chief, and they are hereunto annexed under the Schedule No. 1. After some difficulty at the commencement of an Establishment of so novel a nature, they have attained a degree of regularity sufficient to afford the Public the benefit of the Institution.

Weekly returns have been made in the form of the Schedule No. 2.

Quarterly Returns have been made, one of which up to the 14th August 1823, (No. 3, hereunto annexed) shews that there had then been expended £334 7 4. And there had been admitted.—Sick 113

Discharged,	73	
Dead,	9	
Remaining in the Hospital on the 14th. August,	31	113

Another from 15th August to 29th November 1823. (No. 4.) by which it appears that from the 15th August to the 29thNovember, there was expended, £291 17 11½

In this period there were admitted, including the 31 remaining on the 14th August, 147

Discharged,	103	
Dead,	13	
Remaining on the 29th November	31	147

The result has been that from 1st. June to 1st. December instant, as appears by the annexed general Statement (No. 5.) there were admitted into the Hospital.—Sick persons, 229

Of whom there were discharged,	176	
Dead,	22	
Remaining in Hospital,	31	229

There have been expended according to the same return in those periods, £661 10 3

By the same Return, it appears that the average cost per day of each sick person, grounded upon the whole expenditure, that is to say, £668 10 3½, has been 2s. 10d. per day, (or 6¼d. for diet per man) but of that sum there has for the whole year been expended the sum of £312 0 6¼

which will not recur for the six months which still remain.

Expenditure in the last six months not being for the the whole year,	381	9	9
Balance not expended,	£81	9	8½
By the Statement and Estimate No. 6, it appears that for the six months next ensuing, there would be required a sum of	£381	9	9
Deduct the abovementioned balance,	81	9	9
Amount probably required,	£300	0	0

They also annex to this Report a Representation from the Physicians. No. 7.)

Also in No. 8 is enclosed an Inventory of Articles remaining in charge and now in the Emigrants Hospital, exclusive of the Medecines, Instruments, &c.

From the large number of Sick persons, that is to say, 229 persons who have been admitted into the Hospital, it appears that the Act has been productive of much good, by affording succour to so large a number of unfortunate persons, and by relieving the Society of the charge.

The whole nevertheless most humbly submitted.

By authority from the Justices of the Peace for the District of Quebec, residing in the City of Quebec.

J. T. TASCHEREAU,
One of the Chairmen of the Court of Quarter Sessions.
JNO. G. THOMPSON,
Ch. Qr. Sessions.

Quebec, 9th December 1823.

The Papers referred to in the above Report, will be found on the Files of this House. The titles of them are as followeth:

No. 1.—Regulations of the Establishment for the relief of Indigent Sick Emigrants from the United Kingdom.
" 2.—Weekly Return of Expenditure in the Emigrant Hospital at Quebec, from 23d. to 29th November 1823.
" 3.—Statement of Expenditure on Account of the Emigrant Hospital at Quebec, between 1st June and 14 August 1823.
" 4.—Statement of Expenditure on Account of the Emigrant Hospital at Quebec, between 15th August and 29th November 1823.
" 5.—General Statement of Expenditure in the Emigrant Hospital at Quebec, between 1st June and 1st December 1823.
" 6.—Estimate of the probable sum required for the Emigrant Hospital, from 1st December 1823, to 1st May 1824.
" 7.—Report of the Medical attendants of the Emigrants Hospital, to the Justices of the Peace charged with the execution of the Act 4 Geo. IV. Cap. 7, for the relief of Indigent Sick Emigrants.
" 8.—Inventory of Articles remaining in charge at the Emigrant Hospital at Quebec, the 2d December 1823.

List of Medecines, Surgical Instruments, &c. remaining in the Dispensary at the Emigrant Hospital at Quebec, November 29th 1823.

Appendix (L.) 12th Dec.

No. 1.

STATEMENTS of SUMS paid by Order of His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, out of Monies at the disposal of the Crown, between 1st November 1821 and 31st October 1822 inclusive.

	£	s	d	£	s	d
To Officers of Government,	9643	11	3			
To do. of Executive Council,	2155	0	0			
For the Administration of Justice,	21980	8	0			
Pensions,	3587	12	0			
Clergy,	6378	7	1			
School Masters,	1607	0	2			
Surveyor General's Office,	1242	14	5			
Sundry charges,	6247	18	4½			
				52842	11	3½
				£52842	11	3½

STATEMENT of the REVENUES of the CROWN and the sums at its disposal, received between 1st November 1821 and 31st October 1822 inclusive.

	£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
From the Commissary General, to defray certain charges not provided for by the Legislature,	3589	18	4						
From do. do do.	3534	7	2½						
				7124	5	6½			
Fines and Forfeitures,	1868	19	0½						
Rent of King's Posts,	1025	0	0						
Rent of King's Wharf,	378	2	0						
Judgment of King's Bench at Montreal,	186	6	10¾						
Rents of Crown and Clergy Reserves,	51	9	4½						
Seizures,	224	4	6½						
Rent of Forges of St. Maurice,	500	0	0						
Lods et Ventes,	2069	19	10						
Quints,	638	19	8						
Duties under 14th Geo. 3,	13919	13	4						
Duties on Licences,	2460	4	5½						
				23322	19	1¼			
				30447	4	8			
Off 1-10th				3044	14	5½			
							27402	10	2¼
Annual aid, - - - - - - - -							5000	0	0
							£32402	10	2¼
Balance-being so much drawn from the monies remaining in my hands in trust for the Province of Upper-Canada, and applied to the discharge of the Warrants issued for the Expenses of the Civil Government and Administration of Justice, but subject to repayment when the difficulties between the Provinces should be adjusted, in obedience to and in conformity with a Report of the Executive Council to that effect,							20440	1	1
							£52842	11	3½

To Balance stated opposite 1st November 1822,				£20440	1	1
Sums paid between 1st Nov. and 31st Dec. 1822.						
Officers of Government, - -	£4581	5	1			
Do. of Executive Council, -	1029	0	0			
Administration of Justice, - -	7257	18	4			
Clergy, - - -	3160	0	0			
Pensions, - - - -	545	16	0			
Surveyor General's Office, -	455	15	0			
Schoolmasters, - - - -	360	18	2			
Sundry Charges, - - -	732	9	11			
Proportion of 14th Geo. III, to Upper-Canada, - - - -	6541	15	1¼			
				24664	17	7¼
				£45104	18	8½

Sums received between 1st Nov. and 31st Dec. 1822.									
From the Commissary General, to defray certain charges not provided for by the Legislature,	£3534	7	2½						
From do. to make good the deficiency to the 1st November 1822,	5555	11	1¼						
From do. in aid of the Lachine Canal,	10000	0	0						
From do. to repay to Upper-Canada,	27777	15	6½						
				46867	13	10½			
Rent of King's Wharf,	162	10	0						
Fines, - - -	323	0	3						
Lods et Ventes, - -	83	6	8						
				568	16	11			
				47436	10	9¼			
Off 1--10th,				4743	13	0¾			
							42692	17	8¼
Balance on 31st December 1822, overdrawn on this Fund, - - - - -							2412	1	0
							£45104	18	8½

(Signed) JOHN CALDWELL, Rr. Gl.

Appendix (L.) 12th Dec.

No. 2.

STATEMENT of Payments chargeable against the unappropriated Funds of the Province of Lower-Canada, between 1st November 1821 and 31st October 1822, inclusive.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Appropriation by sundry Acts of the Legislature.						
Salaries of Officers of the Legislature and Contingent Expenses thereof, between 1st November 1821 and 31st October 1822,	8217	7	8			
Expenses of Collecting the Revenue,	4156	10	3			
Expenses of the Trinity House,	1501	18	7			
Election Expenses,	112	4	7			
Militia Service,	1706	7	2			
Insane Persons and Foundlings,	2095	1	6			
Encouragement of Agriculture,	585	1	2			
Apprehending Deserters,	9	0	0			
House of Correction,	757	3	2			
Expenses of Provincial Secretary's Office,	94	6	2			
Expenses of the House of Assembly,	900	0	0			
Road Assessment,	192	5	8			
				20327	5	11
Annual aid to His Majesty,				5000	0	0
				25327	5	11
1822. November 1st. Balance at the disposal of the Legislature,				134756	3	7
				£160083	9	6
Expenditure under the different Appropriations between 1st November and 31st December 1822.						
Expenses of Militia,	905	9	9			
Trinity House,	1167	4	10			
Agriculture,	282	18	11			
Upper-Canada, proportion of Duties,	31586	9	8¼			
				33942	3	2¼
Balance at the disposal of the Legislature,				101924	13	6¼
Sterling,				£135866	16	8½

STATEMENT of the unappropriated Monies of the Province of Lower-Canada, including a Balance at its disposal on 1st November 1821, and of the Sums received between that and 31st October 1822.

	£	s.	d	£	s	d.
Balance unappropriated at the disposal of the Legislature as per Statement of the 1st November 1821,				135521	18	1¾
Duties—Gross amount collected under different Provincial Acts. Quarter ended 5th January 1822, as taken from the Custom House Books:						
Under 33d, 35th and 41st Geo. III,	5304	1	3			
Under 55th Geo. III, Cap. 3,	3981	18	11			
Under 55th Geo. III, Cap. 2,	2977	10	4			
				12263	10	6
Actual payments under the above Acts for Quarter ended 5th July:						
Under 33d, 35th and 41st Geo. III,	467	2	3½			
Under 33d and 55th Geo. III, Cap. 3,	5497	12	4½			
Under 55th Geo. III, Cap. 2,	112	7	6			
				6077	2	2
Duties received from the Collector at St. John,	1548	11	0			
Do. do. from the Chateauguay Collector,	315	3	4			
Do. do. from the Collector at Côteau du Lac,	7	10	0			
Pilotage Duties,	1261	19	10			
Duties from Auctioneers,	1569	3	9			
Refunded by Commissioners, Market House, Quebec,	282	10	0			
Provincial Licenses,	3632	4	8½			
				8687	18	11½
Duties received from the Collector at Quebec, Quarter ended 10th October:						
Under 33d, 35th and 41st Geo. III,	11338	18	11			
Under 55th Geo. III, Cap. 3,	0	14	4			
Under 55th Geo. III, Cap. 2,	3980	7	6½			
				15320	0	9½
Currency,				£177870	10	6½
Off one tenth,				17787	1	0¼
Sterling,				£160083	9	6
Sums received between 1st November and 31st December 1822.						
1822. Nov. 1st. Balance at the disposal of the Legislature,				134756	3	7
Duties received from the Collector at Côteau du Lac,	9	7	5			
Pilotage Duties,	1200	0	0			
Fines from the Trinity House,	24	13	10			
	1234	1	3			
Off one tenth,	123	8	1½			
				1110	13	1½
Sterling,				£135866	16	8½

(Signed) JOHN CALDWELL,
Rr. Gl.

MEMORANDUM

Balance at the disposal of the Legislature,	£101924	13	6
Unexpended Appropriations per Account,	29720	11	0
	£131645	4	6
Less.—Probable amount of the available balance, after deducting outstanding Warrants,	70000	0	0
Balance,	£61645	4	6

(Signed) J. C.

No. 3.

STATEMENT of Sums paid by order of His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, out of monies at the disposal of the Crown, between 1st January and 22nd March 1823.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance overdrawn on 1st January 1823.				2412	1	0
Salaries of Officers of Government,	200	0	0			
Do. Executive Council,	256	16	11			
For the Administration of Justice,	2228	3	2			
Pensions,	250	0	0			
Clergy,	50	0	0			
Schoolmasters,	173	10	0			
Sundry Charges,	1021	15	3			
Proportion of 14th Geo. III. to Upper Canada,	1075	13	2			
				5255	18	6
Sterling,				£7667	19	6

STATEMENT of the Revenues of the Crown and of the sums at its disposal, received between 1st January and 22nd March 1823.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Seizures at St. John,	122	18	10			
Rent of King's Posts,	512	10	0			
Fines,	2	10	0			
Lods et Ventes,	76	13	10½			
Quints,	173	6	8			
Duties under 14th Geo. III. January Quarter,	5975	17	6			
Seizures at Quebec,	24	10	7¼			
	6388	7	6			
Off one tenth,	688	16	9			
				5199	10	9
Balance overdrawn 22nd March 1822,				1468	8	9
Sterling,				£7667	19	6

Quebec, 22nd March 1823.

(Signed) JOHN CALDWELL,
Rr. Genl.

Appendix (L.) 12th Dec.

No. 4.

STATEMENT of Payments chargeable against the unappropriated Funds of the Province of Lower-Canada, between 1st January and 22nd March 1823, inclusive.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Contingent Expenses of the House of Assembly,	1497	7	0			
Collection of the Revenue,	91	19	2			
Trinity House,	81	10	0			
Militia Service,	74	5	0			
Upper-Canada, proportion of January Quarter,	4980	16	3			
				6725	17	5
Balance at the disposal of the Legislature,				122292	4	11¼
Sterling,				£129018	2	4¼

Mem.

March 22. Balance at the disposal of the Legislature, £122292 4 11
Unexpended appropriations as per account, 20242 19 9
£142535 4 8

Less.—Probable amount of the available balance after deducting a sum of £9000 Sterling, placed in my hands for the specific purpose of an aid towards completing the Lachine Canal, 70269 11 0
£72265 13 8

STATEMENT of unappropriated Monies of the Province of Lower Canada, including a Balance at its disposal on the 1st January 1823, and of the sums since that period to 22nd March 1823.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance at the disposal of the Legislature on the 1st January 1823,				101924	13	6¼
Dock dues,	111	9	8			
Duties at Saint Johns,	1469	11	7			
Duties-Licenses,	104	0	0			
Duties at Coteau du Lac,	9	7	5			
Duties at Chateauguay,	251	15	6			
Pilotage Duties,	182	16	0			
Auction Duties,	303	12	1			
Collector at Quebec, Quarter ended 5th January,						
33, 35 & 41st Geo. III. £19066 2 1						
55th Geo. III. Chap. 2, 7610 2 8¾						
55th Geo. III. Chap. 3, 519 9 5						
3d Geo. IV. Cap. 44 & 45, 43 5 0						
3d Geo. IV. Chap. 119, 482 5 0						
	27671	4	2¼			
	30103	16	5¼			
Off one-tenth,	3010	7	7¾			
				27093	8	10
Sterling				£129012	2	4¼

Quebec, 22nd March 1823.

(Signed) JOHN CALDWELL,
Rr. Genl.

No. 5.

STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS on account of appropriations made by the Legislature, and of the balance remaining in hands on that Account.

By balance of unexpended appropriations on 10th October 1821,				£63042	5	1
So much appropriated for Militia purposes,	£652	10	0			
Do. do. for relief of Insane persons,	3300	0	0			
Do. do. for House of Correction	600	0	0			
Do. do. for Militia Staff,	1850	0	0			
				6402	10	0
				£69,444	15	1

From the above the sums paid on Letters of Credit and temporary Warrants between 11th October 1821 and 31st December 1822 are to be deducted,

Letters of Credit between 11th October 1821 and 10th October 1822.

Frs Vaffal de Monviel, on account of Militia,	337	10	0
Jos Bouchette, do. Surveys for do.	105	0	0
G. Allfopp and E. Hale, do. Internal Communications,	176	0	0
J. Badeaux, do. do.	175	0	0
Wm. Lindfay, do. Trinity Houfe,	1056	0	0
T. Day and J. Sherar, do. Gaol at New Carlifle,	1540	5	4
Augs. Gugy, do. Court Houfe at Three-Rivers,	1500	0	0
F. Griffin, do. La Chine Canal,	11000	0	0
McCord & Leprohon, do. Houfe of Correction, Montreal,	250	0	0
L. Gugy, do. Infane perfons at Three-Rivers,	217	0	0
F. Tetu, J. Goudie and C. Smith, do. Internal Communications,	820	0	0
R. Kimber, do. Houfe of Correction, Three-Rivers,	50	0	0
R. Chriftie, do. Gafpé Claims,	50	0	0
R. Smith, do. Surveys of Militia Lands,	85	0	0
B. Tremain, do. Houfe of Correction, Quebec,	200	0	0
J. Belanger, do. Infane at Quebec,	336	0	0
G. Selby, do. do. at Montreal,	1500	0	0
De Salaberry, Guerout and Gale, do. Internal Communications,	300	0	0
Carried forward,	£19697	15	4

Brought forward,	£19697	15	4
McCord, Guy & Mondelet, do. do.	75	0	0
J. P. Leprohon, do. Houfe of Correction, Montreal,	45	0	0
	£19817	15	4

Letters of Credit and temporary Warrants between 10th October and 31st December 1822.

L. Gugy, on account of Infane perfons at Three-Rivers,	100	0	0
F. Griffin, do. La Chine Canal,	11500	0	0
A. Gugy, do. Court Houfe, Three-Rivers,	250	0	0
Tetu, Goudie and Smith, do. Internal Communications,	200	0	0
Turner and Armour, do. improving Navigation,	100	0	0
Jofeph Bouchette, Junr. do. Surveys,	20	0	0
J. B. Bureau, do. do.	10	0	0
Taché, do. Bridge over River du Loup,	20	0	0
Defbarats, De Léry, Hall & Tafchereau, do. Internal Communications,	3550	0	0
Wm. Lindfay, do. Trinity Houfe,	100	0	0
R. Kimber, do. Houfe of Correction, Three-Rivers,	50	0	0
Jos. Bouchette, do. Surveys,	75	0	0
Vaffal de Monviel, on account of Militia purpofes,	168	15	0
J. Belanger, do. Infane at Quebec,	419	18	1
P. Smith, do. Surveys,	30	0	0
			36421 8 5
Currency			£33022 16 8
Off 1-10th			3302 5 8
Balance unexpended Sterling			£29720 11 0

(Signed) JOHN CALDWELL,
Rr Genl.

No. 6.

GENERAL STATEMENT BY THE RECEIVER GENERAL.

To place in as clear and diftinct a manner (as the cafe will admit) the prefent ftate of the Funds of the Province, it was conceived defirable to ascertain from the Statement fent by the Government to the Legislature, the dispofable amount at the prefent moment—and alfo by a Comparative Statement or rather reference to the mode of fettlement adopted by the Committee of the Affembly in their Report of 19th February laft, to learn from that document the extent to which the Affembly conceived

Appendix (L.) 12th Dec.

itself authorised to vote out of the actual Funds. For this purpose Statement No. 1, was prepared from Mr. Cary's Account which would leave £153330 13 7¾; and No. 2 prepared from the Report of the Committee of the Assembly, leaves £133775 13 11¼ at the disposal of the Provincial Legislature. No. 3 shews the amount of the recent appropriations. No. 4 is an account of the monies remaining unexpended on former appropriations. No. 5 is an account of the amount outstanding on Letters of Credit. No. 6 is a Statement of all monies received between 10th October 1822 and 22d March 1823. No. 7 is a Memorandum of the State of the Receiver General's Account on the 22d March 1822, and goes to prove that the balance in his hands is insufficient to meet actual appropriations by £9879 17 0 Sterling, and supposing the Bills of Indemnity to have passed, there would remain from the account stated upon the Report of the Assembly, a Sum due to the Provincial Chest by the Imperial Government of £58728 1 3 Sterling.

The apparent result of these Statements is, that a sum of £9879 17 0 Sterling is requisite to enable the Receiver General to meet the Provincial Appropriations, and that for the discharge of any Warrants drawn on the permanent list, that a Loan should issue in his favor, subject to repayment when the Royal Revenues will authorise it.

It is to be observed that an actual claim has been made for money paid on account of the Clergy previous to 1817, which with Pensions under similar circumstances would cover the amount or nearly so.

No. 1.

MEMORANDUM.—Shewing the Funds at the disposal of the Legislature, according to the Statement signed by Mr. J. Cary, dated 20th January 1823, and sent by Message to the Assembly, continued to 22d. March 1823.

	£	s.	d.
1822. Nov. 1.—Balance unappropriated at the disposal of the Legislature,	173572	3	1¾
Chargeable with so much payable to Upper Canada, per Act of the Imperial Parliament 3d. Geo. IV. Cap. 119,	35342	2	1
Balance,	£138230	1	0¾

To be added, the following sums since received on Provincial Account viz:

January Quarter Collection 33d 35th and 41st.	£4720	14	4			
Do. do. 55th Geo. III. Cap. 3	3392	2	7			
Do. do. 55th Geo. III. Cap. 2	2845	2	2			
Do. do. 3d Geo. IV. Cap. 44 and 45	43	5	0			
Do. do. 3d Geo. IV. Cap. 119	432	5	0			
				11433	19	1
Nov. 5.—F. East, Pilotage Duties,				1200	0	0
27.—J. Simpson, Collector at Côteau du Lac,				9	7	5
Decr. 7.—W. Lindsay, on Account of Trinity House,				24	13	10
1823. Jany. 18.—Mr. Marette Dock dues,				111	9	8
27.—Mr. M'Crae, Collector at St. Johns,				1469	11	7
Feby. 3.—Mr. L. Montizambert, on Account of Licenses,				104	0	0
26.—Heirs Wilson, Duties at Côteau du Lac,				9	7	5
27.—James Milne, Collector at Chateauguay,				251	15	6
March 15.—F. East, Pilotage Duties,				182	16	0
Auctioneers Duties,				303	12	1
						15100 12 7
At the disposal of the Legislature, 22d March 1823, Currency,						£153330 13 7¾

No. 2.

MEMORANDUM—Shewing the Funds at the disposal of the Provincial Legislature, according to the Report of the Special Committee of the Assembly of the 18th and 19th February 1823, as ordered to be printed by that House, and continued to 22d March 1823.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1822. Nov. 1st. Balance at the disposal of the Legislature, - -				163702	10	0¼
Chargeable with the Bill proposed for 1822, - - -				45027	9	8
Balance,				£118675	1	4¼
To be added the following sums received since on Provincial Accounts, viz:						
January Quarter Collection, 33d, 35th and 41st,	£4720	14	4			
— Do. do. 55th Geo. III, Cap. 3,	3392	2	7			
— Do. do. 55th Geo. III, Cap. 2,	2845	2	2			
— Do. Imperial Acts 3d Geo. IV, Cap. 44 and 45,	43	5	0			
— Do. do. 3d Geo. IV, Cap. 119,	435	5	0			
				11433	11	1
Carried forward,				£11433	11	1 £118,675 1 4¼
Brought forward				£11433	11	1 £118675 1 4¼
Nov. 5. F. East, Pilotage Duties,				1200	0	0
27. J. Simpson, Collector at Côteau du Lac,				9	7	5
Dec. 7. W. Lindsay, on account of Trinity House,				24	13	10
1823. Jany. 18. Mr. Marette, on account of Dock dues,				111	9	8
27. Mr. M'Crae, Collector at St. Johns,				1469	11	7
Feby. 3. L. Montizambert, on account of Licenses,				104	0	0
26. Heirs Wilson, on account of Duties at Côteau du Lac,				9	7	5
27. James Milne, Collector at Chateauguay,				251	15	6
March 15. Auctioneers Duties,				303	12	1
F. East, Pilotage Duties,				182	16	1
						15100 12 7
At the disposal of the Legislature 22d March 1823, Currency,						£133775 13 11¼

No. 3.

LIST OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1823.

March 22. For the relief of Indigent Sick Emigrants,	£ 750	0	0
For the Montreal Hospital and Quebec Hôtel-Dieu,	2989	6	9
For the Censitaires of La Salle,	5000	0	0
For the Lachine Canal,	12000	0	0
For the House of Industry at Montreal,	250	0	0
For the Quarantine Act,	300	0	0
For Agricultural Societies,	2100	0	0
For Pensions to Mr. Monk and Mr. Ogden,	1111	2	2
For Stepping Mills,	1200	0	0
For Education Society at Quebec,	200	0	0
For Drummondville and Temiscouata Roads,	761	13	0
For Militia Service,	1700	0	0
For Lieutenant Governor,	3277	15	6
For the Gaol at Three-Rivers,	2443	0	0
For Insane persons and Foundlings,	5620	17	10
For Houses of Correction,	600	0	0
For Benjamin Ecuyer,	60	0	0
For Mrs. Panet's Pension,	300	0	0
For Arrears due for 1822,	8507	17	7
For Appropriation for 1823,	26268	16	4
	£75440	9	2
Off one-tenth,	7544	0	11
Sterling,	£67896	8	3

No. 4.

Account of Appropriations expended since 10th October 1822.

Oct. 10. Remaining unexpended at this date,				£38728	18	10
Paid.						
Warrant in favor of Tetu et al:	£180	0	0			
Do. do. Griffin,	1800	0	0			
Do. do. do.,	2250	0	0			
Do. do. Desbarats et al:	3195	0	0			
Do. do. Griffin,	1800	0	0			
Do. do. do.,	1800	0	0			
Do. do. Badeaux et al:	180	0	0			
Do. do. do.,	1292	14	0			
Do. do. Sherar et al:	188	15	3			
Do. do. Badeaux et al:	63	12	0			
Do. do. Griffin,	1800	0	0			
Do. do. Man,	63	0	0			
	14613	1	3			
Add one ninth,	1623	13	5			
				16236	14	8
Currency,				£22492	4	2
Deduct one tenth,				2249	4	5
Balance unexpended 22d March 1823, Stg.				£20242	19	9

No. 5.

ACCOUNT of CASH outstanding on Letters of Credit 22d March 1823.

1822. Oct. 11. Balance outstanding per Account rendered, - -	£138112	9	1½
16. Paid Artificers List, dated 15th October, - - -	48	6	10
19. Paid R. Kimber, Letter of Credit dated 26th August, - -	50	0	0
22. Paid Ls. Gugy, do. dated 21st do.,	50	0	0
Nov. 20. Paid Artificers List, dated 19th November, - - -	209	8	9
Dec. 19. Paid do. dated 17th December, -	38	11	3
1823. Jany. 3. Paid Wm. Smith, Letter of Credit of 17th May 1822, - -	200	0	0
Carried over,	£138708	15	11½

Appendix (L.) 12th Dec.

			Brought over	£138708	15	11½
Jany. 17.	Paid Artificers Lift, dated 15th January 1823,			24	19	11
Feby. 11.	Paid do. dated 10th February,			22	5	0
17.	Paid Wm Hamilton, Letter of Credit 29th Auguft 1822,			150	0	0
March 15.	Paid Artificers Lift of 15th March,			23	16	3
				£138930	7	1½
1822.	Deduct.					
Nov. 7.	Refunded by J. P. Leprohon,	£173	1 3			
16.	Do. by C. Taché, Junr.	150	0 0			
18.	Do. by Vaffal de Monviel,	191	5 0			
21.	Do. by Wm. Hackett,	40	0 0			
Dec. 4.	Do. by Wm. Lindfay,	1023	6 3			
28.	Do. by Hugh Frafer,	515	19 5			
1823.						
Jany. 23.	Do. by Receiver General of Upper-Canada,	4000	0 0			
Feby. 15.	Do. by Wm. Lindfay,	1000	0 0			
				7093	11	11
				£131836	15	2½
			Off one tenth,	13183	13	6¼
			Sterling,	£118653	1	8¼

No. 6.

STATEMENT of Cash received between 11th October 1822 and 22d. March 1823 inclusive.

1822. October 22.	From Wm. McCrae, by Collector at St. Johns, duties for Quarter ended 10th October,	£ 559	19	7½
"	From do. as Justice of the Peace at St. Johns, a fine imposed by him in December 1821 on C. Sterne, for Vending Liquors contrary to Law,	2	10	0
November 2.	From Commissary General Wood, Amount of His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie's Warrant No. 721 dated 1st November, being on account and to defray certain charges of the Civil Expenditure of this Province, between 1st May and 31st October 1822, not provided for by the Legislature thereof £3180 18 6 Sterling,	3534	7	2¼
	From do. Amount of do. No. 722 dated do. being to make good the deficiencies of the Revenues of this Province, to 1st November 1822, as notified in the Despatch of His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie to Earl Bathurst, dated 10th June 1822. £5000 Sterling,	5555	11	1¼
5.	From F. East, Naval Officer, on account of Pilotage Duties,	1200	0	0
27.	From J. Simpson, Collector at Côteau du Lac, on account of Duties received by the late Alexander Wilson, in the Quarter ended 10th October,	9	7	5
30.	From Commissary General Wood, amount of the Earl of Dalhousie's Warrant dated 28th November, advanced in aid of the Lachine Canal, near Montreal,			
	Carried forward	£10861	15	4¼
	Brought over,	£10861	15	4¼
	under the authority conveyed in Earl Bathurst's Letter of 8th August 1821 £9000 Sterling,	10000	0	0
	From do. dated 30th November, in aid of the Civil Expenditure of Lower-Canada, £25000 Sterling,	27777	15	6½
December 7.	From Wm. Lindsay Trinity House, fines received by him between 1st November 1821 and 30th November 1822,	24	13	10
23.	From John Mure, Esquire, 6 months Rent of part of the King's Wharf, due 1st instant,	162	10	0
27.	From F. W. Ermatinger, Esquire, Sheriff of the District of Montreal, fines set and forfeited to Our Sovereign Lord the King, in His Majesty's different Courts holden in and for the said District, received by him between 30th November 1820 and 31st May 1821,	55	11	5
	From do. do. Fines received by him between 1st June and 30th November 1821,	135	13	9
	From do. do. Fines received by him between 1st December 1821 and 30th June 1822,	131	15	1
1823. January 18.	From J. L. Marette, Dock Dues,	111	9	8
27.	From Wm. M'Crae, Esquire, Collector at St. Johns, duties for Quarter ended 5th January,	1469	11	7
	From do. Seizures made in do.	122	18	10
February 3.	From Ls. Montizambert, Esquire, Duties on Licenses to 10th January last,	104	0	0
26.	From McTavish McGillivray, & Co. six months Rent of the King's Posts to 10th October,	512	10	0
	From Thomas Wilson, Esquire, balance of duties collected by the late Alexr. Wilson, at Côteau du Lac, in July and October Quarters 1822,	9	7	5
27.	From James Milne, Esquire, Collector at Chateauguay, Duties on Rafts and Scows from 5th April 1822 to 5th Jany. 1823,	251	15	6
March 5.	From F. East, Esquire, on account of Pilotage Duties,	182	16	0
	From W. Pardy, Esquire, J. P. Chambly, a Fine imposed by him on J. Demers, for retailing Liquors contrary to Law,	2	10	0
	From the Collector, per Statement,	58422	18	1¼
	From Auctioneers,	303	12	1
	Lods et Ventes,	169	0	11½
	Quints,	473	6	8
	Currency.	£111285	11	9½
	Off one-tenth,	11128	11	2
	Sterling,	£100157	0	7½

DUTIES from Auctioneers, between 11th October 1822, and March 1823.

1822. Octr. 31.	J. and J. Young, Montreal,	£126	2	6
1823. March 8.	Wurtele & Fraser, Quebec,	177	9	7
		£303	12	1

STATEMENT of CASH received from the Collector at Quebec, between 11th October 1822 and 22d March 1823, inclusive.

Date of Receipt.	Period.	14th Geo. III.	33d, 35th and 41st Geo. III.	55th Geo. III. Cap. 2.	55th Geo. III. Cap. 3.	3d Geo. IV, Cap. 44.	3d Geo. IV, Cap. 119.
1822. October 15.	Quarter ended 10th October,	9431 5 0	11338 18 11	3980 7 6¼	0 14 4	0 0 0	0 0 0
1823. January 15.	Do. do. 5th January,	5975 17 6	19066 2 1	7610 2 8¾	519 9 5	43 5 0	432 5 0
"	Seizures,	0 0 0	24 10 7½	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	£	15407 2 6	30429 11 7½	11590 10 3	520 3 9	43 5 0	432 5 0

RECAPITULATION.

14th Geo. III,	£15407	2	6
33d, 35th and 41st Geo. III,	30429	11	7½
55th Geo. III, Cap. 2,	11590	10	3
55th Geo. III, Cap. 3,	520	3	9
3d Geo. IV, Cap. 44 and 45,	43	5	0
3d Geo. IV, Cap. 119,	432	5	0
	£58422	18	1¼

Appendix (L.) 12th Dec.

LODS et VENTES received between 10th October 1822 and 22d March 1823, inclusive.

Date.	From	To	Situated	Date of Transfer.	Capital. £ s d	£ s d	Remission.	Sum received. £ s d
1822.								
Oct. 26.	John Mure	Jos. Gagnon,	St. Roch's Suburbs,	10 May 1811	60 0 0	5 0 0		5 0 0
31.	Sheriff of Quebec	D. Grant,	St John's Suburbs,	15 Oct. 1822	64 6 2	5 7 2½	¼	4 0 5
Nov. 12.	James Ross	Geo. Ross,	Sault au Matelot,	12 Augt. 1822	1500 0 0	125 0 0	⅓	83 6 8
1823.								
Jany. 3.	A. Wexler	C. Pinguet,	St. Roch's Suburbs,	8 March 1819	425 0 0	35 8 4		55 8 4
"	F. Verrault	A. Bélanger,	Ditto,	3 Oct. 1822	158 0 0	13 3 4	⅓	8 15 6⅔
Feby. 7.	Aug. Plaisance	Messire Deguise,	Ditto,	8 Nov. 1822	125 0 0	10 8 4	⅓	6 18 10½
March 22.	F. Durette	R. Blackiston,	Mountain Street,	30 Dec. 1822	460 0 0	38 6 8	⅓	25 11 1½
								£169 0 11½

QUINTS.

Oct. 14. From Lewis Gugy, Esquire, Sheriff of the District of Three-Rivers, so much adjudged to be paid to our Lord the King at the Court of K. B. at Three-Rivers, 25 September 1821, for the Quint on the Sale of the Seigniory of Becancour by Jesse Dunbar, Widow of Ralph H. Bruyeres, and others, to F. Baby, by Deed before N. B. Doucet, at Montreal.

				28 Augt. 1817,	1500 0 0	300 0 0		£300 0 0
1823. Jany. 20.	Margaret Barrow	Josias Wurtele,	Fief & Seigneurie of Bourgmarie,	28 Oct. 1822,	1300 0 0	260 0 0	⅕	173 6 8
								£473 6 8

No. 7.

MEMORANDUM—Stating the available Funds towards meeting the appropriations made at the last Session of the Legislature and those of former Sessions.

1823.	Dr.	Cr.
March 22d—Balance of account rendered 10th October 1822,		£212118 0 4
Total amount of Monies received between 10th October 1822 and 22d March 1823, per account, -		100056 13 11
Deduct.		
Amount of Warrants issued to No. 1748 inclusive, - - -	£105609 16 3	
Do. Pensions uncovered by Warrants,	2581 7 6	
Do. Letters of Credit outstanding, per account, - - - -	118653 1 8	
In my hands on account of Upper-Canada as appropriated by 3d Geo. IV. Cap. 119, independent of any further award by the arbitrators, -	6060 17 10	
Available balance, - - -	79269 11 0	
Sterling	£312174 14 3	£312174 14 3

	Dr.	Cr.
March 22d—Available balance as above, - - - -		£ 79269 11 0
The unexpended appropriations amount to, - - - - - -	£20242 19 9	
The appropriations for 1823 amount to,	67896 8 3	
Balance between the appropriation and available Balance, or deficit requisite to meet the actual appropriations, - - -		9879 17 0
Sterling	£88149 8 0	£ 88149 8 0

By the Report of the Committee of the House of Assembly, there was at the disposal of the Legislature 1st November 1822, - - - -		£133775 13 11¼
Off 1-10th		13377 10 4¼
		120398 3 7
Available Balance, - - - - - - -		79269 11 0
Due by this Statement of the Provincial Chest, -		£41128 12 7
By Mr. Cary's account, the disposable sum would be,		£153330 13 7¼
Off 1-10th		15333 1 4¼
		137997 12 3
Available Balance, - - - - - - -		79269 11 0
Due by this Statement to the Provincial Chest, Stg.		£58728 1 3

No. 7.

Observations of the Receiver General relative to the Public Monies in his hands &c.

The Receiver General begs leave to call the attention of His Excellency to the peculiar situation in which he will be placed should His Excellency not be graciously pleased to take such measure as may render the Balance in his hands at least equal to the amount of the appropriations assented to by His Excellency, the balance in his hands being presumed to be the full amount of the unappropriated monies and unexpended appropriations, the words of the Revenue Bills enacted in this Province expressly providing, that the monies so levied are to remain in the Receiver General's hands, for the future disposition of the Legislature, with the exception of the Acts 33d, GEO. III, the proceeds of which are specially appropriated towards defraying the expenses of the Legislature, those of the 45th, GEO. III Chap. 12, for the expenses of the Trinity House, the 48th, GEO. III, raising the Fund for the Inland navigation, and the 41st GEO. III, Chap. 13, which is granted to His Majesty without reservation.

The Receiver General by his Patent is allowed £400 Sterling per annum (to which the Lords of the Treasury have added £100 per annum allowance to a Clerk and the contingent expenses of his Office) for the services performed by him in the receipt and payment of the monies arising from the 14th, GEO. III, and the hereditary Revenues, which though it does not perhaps place him upon a footing with other officers of the Government, whose Salaries have been considerably augmented since the date of his Patent, yet this being established he does not in any wise complain as respects the remuneration for the performance of this part of his duty.

For the duties imposed on him by Acts of the Provincial Parliament he has never received any Salary. The receipt and payment of large sums of money the Receiver General respectfully begs leave to observe involve great responsibility and invariable loss in various ways, as an instance on one occasion, the Receiver General was directed by His Majesty's Government to debit himself with upwards of Two thousand pounds more than he received, in consequence of the failure of his agent at Montreal, though that agent was to a certain degree accredited by the Government, being allowed a per Centage on Duties received from Auctioneers at Montreal, mistakes cannot be avoided nor could he wish they should exist to the benefit of the Receiver General, those to his disadvantage may frequently remain undetected or be discovered too late.

The Receiver General submits that the remuneration of his Office ought to be at least equal to that of the best paid Officers in the Revenue, of which he is unquestionably at the head in point of Rank, and in which the responsibility and labor are so much greater.

Under these circumstances, the Receiver General most respectfully begs leave to suggest, that should it be considered that the sums placed in his hands by His Grace the Duke of Richmond and His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, go to the extinguishment of the debt due to the Province of £40000, prior to the Administration of His Excellency Sir John Coape Sherbrooke, a sum equal to the balance of the monies drawn from his hands out of the unappropriated monies, and which the Legislature has uniformly refused to make good, be replaced there, or at least so as to make the balance equal to that of the amount of appropriations consented to by His Excellency, and which will amount to about £9000, if the money advanced from the Military Chest for the La Chine Canal, should be considered applicable, or to about £18000 if it should not be so considered—And that a sum equal to the amount of the permanent List in May next be advanced, subject to repayment whenever the receipt of the monies under the 14th, GEO. III. will permit it.

That if on the other hand those sums so placed by His Grace the Duke of Richmond and His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, are considered as placed in his hands to make good the Warrants drawn on the Receiver General for services not recognised by the Assembly, and not authorised by any Act of the Legislature, and which are believed to amount to £46000. His Excellency may be graciously pleased, now that appropriations to so large an extent beyond the balance in the Receiver General's hands have been assented to, to cause the debt contracted by payments made to the Clergy, and Pensions prior to Sir John Sherbrooke's Administration to be repaid to him

No. 8.

MEMORANDUM FROM THE RECEIVER GENERAL.

In the month of November 1812, His Excellency Sir George Prevost issued a Warrant in favor of the Receiver General for

£5670 Sterling, which was at that time considered the balance due to the Civil Chest, for sums drawn from thence for the general purposes of Government, and it was then understood that a Warrant in aid was for the future to issue regularly every six months, for what was then called the Schedule B, and comprised the amount required for the Clergy, Pensions, and some other heads of Expenditure which were considered to belong to the Imperial Government. However from that period to 30th July 1818, when Sir John Coape Sherbrooke issued his first Warrant in Aid; no Supply had been received from the Military Chest, and the consequence was that a Debt had accrued to the extent of £27000 Sterling for the Clergy, and £9000 Sterling for the Pensions. Since that time a Warrant to cover the Expenditure for the Clergy has regularly issued for each accruing six months; the old debt remaining unpaid. Of this debt Sir John C. Sherbrooke was perfectly aware, as it had been matter of conversation between him and the Receiver General, who was given to understand that the sum should be reimbursed, and from His Excellency having declared that he was willing to draw for it, the impression is that he would have done so had he not been prevented by the dangerous state of his health which hurried his departure.

The nature and extent of this debt was also reported to His Grace the Duke of Richmond, who professed his willingness to settle the same, but on consideration referred the matter to His Majesty's Ministers, who it is believed never gave a direct answer either in the affirmative or the negative, but in the mean time His Grace having felt from the unsettled state in which the finance questions of the Province were, that it was necessary to place Funds in the hands of the Receiver General in order to carry on the Government, did in October 1818 grant £5000 in aid of the Civil Expenditure, and in May following after the Appropriation Bills had fallen through, he placed in the hands of the Receiver General a further sum of £14400, as an Aid to the Civil Government, which it is supposed will fully cover any excess of Expenditure not provided for by the Legislature during His Grace's Administration.

In the Autumn of 1821, the Receiver General furnished to His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, an account of the sums due to the Civil Chest by reason of monies drawn out for the payment of the Clergy between November 1812 and November 1817, amounting to £27000 Sterling, which it is believed was transmitted to His Majesty's Ministers.

In the month of May last, Mr. Davidson who was acting for the Receiver General, apprehending that a degree of responsibility might attach to the Receiver General from the nature of the Resolutions adopted by the Assembly touching the Funds which could be legally considered as at the disposal of the Legislature, prepared a Letter to His Excellency the Governor in Chief for the purpose of calling His Excellency's attention to the extraordinary situation in which he considered the Receiver General to be placed, when the formal Resolutions of a Branch of the Legislature were considered in opposition to what had always been obtained from usage, this Letter was communicated in confidence to the then Secretary, who advised him not to send it in, but wait a few days when he would again see him on the subject. After some time he was told he had put him off until he could obtain permission to communicate the result of references somewhat similar in their nature to the Letter in question, which being granted, he gave him to understand that any sums called for and not provided for by Law were to be considered as borrowed from the monies held by the Receiver General in trust from Upper-Canada, and were subject to reimbursement when the differences between the Provinces should be adjusted—the payments were accordingly made. On the return of the Receiver General from England, the Report of Council in question was officially communicated to him, and in November last when the Upper-Canada drawbacks were called for, His Excellency was pleased to issue his Warrant for £25000 Sterling in aid of the Civil Expenditure, he having previously placed there a sum of £5000 Sterling, with Instructions to consider it as applicable to the necessary demands for Pensions and Schools.

From the foregoing statement it would appear that the sums placed in the Receiver General's hands by the Duke of Richmond and the Earl of Dalhousie, will about make up the sums not provided for by the Legislature since 1818, supposing the Bills which passed the Assembly this year, and which were rejected by the Legislative Council, to be enacted in a form that could permit their passing the Upper House, and that the debt remaining due to the Province may be considered that acknowledged by Sir John C. Sherbrooke in 1818, arising as already stated from monies drawn to meet the Salaries of the Clergy, and for Pensions between 1812 and 1818, the Receiver General having, on the faith that the monies drawn out of his hands by the Executive Government would be replaced when appropriated by Law, never made any difficulty in paying any Warrants drawn on him.

No. 9.

SKETCH of Actual State of the Provincial Funds on the 1st November 1822, exclusive of appropriated monies, and reckoning all the arrears of Custom House Bonds to be paid up.

Balance of monies at the disposal of the Legislature by Statement furnished,				£173572	3	1¾
To be deducted.						
Proportion of amount paid to Upper-Canada,				35342	2	1
Currency,				£138230	1	0¾
Sterling,				£124407	0	11½
Out of which there is required to cover the deficiency previous to 1818, formerly charged as met by Interest on army Bills	£17240	11	5¼			
Amount advanced on Governors responsibility from 1819 to 1821, by Statements laid before the Legislature,	68916	10	8			
Idem in 1822,	17517	12	3½			
Proportion of duties levied under the 14th Geo. III. erroneously deducted from the General Statements of the Public expenses of Lower Canada, laid before the Legislature for 1819, 1820 and 1821, as the same have since been paid to Upper Canada,	5285	17	4			
Expenses of Printing the Laws and other services, which have been deducted from the General Statements of Public Expenses, but have not yet been so deducted from the Statement of monies at the disposal of the Legislature,	2472	17	10			
				111533	9	6¾
Leaving the Actual balance at the disposal of the Legislature on the 1st November 1822 after payment in full of all arrears of Expenses of the Civil Government, Sterling,				£12873	11	4¼

No. 10

STATEMENT of Cash paid on account of the Clergy from 1st May 1813 to 1st November 1817 inclusive.

	Warrants dated 1st May 1813.	1st Novr. 1813.	1st May 1814.	1st Novr. 1814.	1st May 1815.	1st Novr. 1815.	1st May 1816.	1st Novr. 1816.	1st May 1817.	1st Novr. 1817.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
The Bishop of Quebec,	1200 0 0	1200 0 0	1200 0 0	1200 0 0	1200 0 0	1200 0 0	1200 0 0	1200 0 0	1200 0 0	1200 0 0	12000 0 0
Revd. Jeho. Mountain,	225 0 0	225 0 0	225 0 0	225 0 0	225 0 0	225 0 0	225 0 0	198 9 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1998 9 9
" J. J. Mountain,	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	0 0 0	1800 0 0
" G. Mountain,	75 0 0	75 0 0	48 18 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	504 5 2	578 5 2
" R. Q. Short,	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	1000 0 0
" J. Jackson,	75 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0	750 0 0
" C. Stewart,	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	300 0 0
" C. C. Cotton,	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	500 0 0
" R. Bradford,	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	0 0 0	450 0 0
Mr. J. Grout,	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	150 0 0
Revd. A. Spark,	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	250 0 0
" J. Sommerville,	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	250 0 0
" J. O. Plessis,	100 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	4600 0 0
" A. Macdonell,	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	40 12 3	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	365 12 3
" E. Burke,	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	500 0 0
" J. L. Mills,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	26 14 2	75 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0	476 14 2
" G. Jenkins,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0	375 0 0
" M. Townsend,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	200 0 0
" J. Reid,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	200 0 0
" J. Leeds,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	167 15 5	167 15 5
										Sterling	£2691 12 9

(Signed) JOHN CALDWELL,
Receiver General.

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No. 11.

OBSERVATIONS BY LORD DALHOUSIE on Mr. Caldwell's Statement.

I think it very immaterial which of the two Statements is adopted as the balance of monies at the disposal of the Legislature at the close of the year 1822. The accuracy of which balance must be a matter of future consideration, and can only be determined by a reference to His Majesty's Ministers. This question does not belong to Mr. Caldwell's department, he ought to present simple accounts of monies received and paid by him for the Public.

I will however take it at £153,330, that being the Official Document of the Inspector General of the Public Accounts—Now I ask what is the amount of fixed Salaries and estimated Contingencies of the Civil Government for 1823?

What Appropriations have been voted?

What means has the Receiver General to pay any Warrants calculated for the periods payable in May and November next?

Mr. C. shews this partly by No. 5 and No. 6, but in doing so he considers only the amount of appropriations, although he has gathered the whole Revenue appropriated and unappropriated since 10th October last, amounting to £100,056, leaving a balance available of £19,000, with a deficit of £9879, equal to the appropriations of the year, but he leaves aside all expenses of the Civil Government and Administration of Justice, although specially provided for out of the Revenues which he has collected, he leaves aside also all thought of the debt of £30,000 due to the Military Chest for 1822, and which was particularly mentioned by me to the Legislature as the first items of payment in the current year. I consider these statements by the Receiver General as insufficient and unsatisfactory to the subject of our present enquiry—in the concluding part of Mr. C's paper he requests a Loan from the Military Chest—that is beyond my authority, unless under the most urgent necessity for the Civil Government from failure in the Ordinary Revenue.

The wants of a Public Officer would not justify me, and I must resist the more just now, because the aid I took upon myself to give last year, has not been repaid as I expected it would have been before this time. I fancy if relief is to be given to the Receiver General by the Government, it must be done from other sources, or by other arrangements. I may declare to the Public my inability to pay this year either Salaries, Contingencies or appropriations. I may defer to a late period, part of these on a regulated scale of halves or one fourth, but I cannot use the Military or Civil Chest promiscuously in aid of each other. The claim which Mr. C. makes for monies paid the Clergy in the periods between 1813 and 1817 is in my opinion a fair claim on the part of the Province, but I have not been able to obtain the permission of His Majesty's Ministers to pay it, although I gave Mr. C. a Letter to deliver into Lord Bathurst's hands, strongly stating the case and soliciting permission,—at the same time I informed Mr. C. that unless he brought me that authority I should never consent to it—but if I am correct, the sum has been charged in Mr. C's accounts against the Public—he is no longer accountable for it, and his demand can have nothing to do with the present inquiry—If I were to pay it, the balance due by the Receiver General would not be diminished—it might afford means to go on with at present, but it would also add much to the gross sum of balance due—the same argument applies to the payment of the Pensions and all other sums to which the Legislature objects in the Statement of Accounts during Peace or War for thirty years.

In the memoire Mr. C. has addressed me and which I have laid before the Council with the Financial Statements, he represents the inadequate Salary allowed to his Office and speaks of a tacit permission to hold a large floating balance in his hands, on the faith of which he thinks he ought not to be prest to pay the balance available to the Legislature, but I have no intimation of that nor have I authority to find a substitute for so large a sum so preoccupied by His Majesty's Government.

I think there is some reason to find fault that the Receiver General did not give notice of it while the Legislature was in Session, then I might have checked the large appropriations voted to Public Institutions and Works, then an opportunity and the only one was offered of making legal arrangements against the embarassment to which he has been exposed—Mr. C. must have known of the impending difficulties from the parties interested, the Executive Government and the Public, but supposing for a moment that such tacit permission had been granted, it could only signify a temporary use of that floating balance until the Public Service required it of him—that moment is arrived, and Mr. C. must have seen it approaching by the embarassment and discussion of the last three years—he ought to have been prepared to pay the full balance or he ought to have prepared the Executive Government by a candid Statement of the exact sum whic he could not be in funds to pay up. Under these circumstances however it is now necessary to consider our difficulties more closely, and particularly that part of the account which relates to the monies received between 10th October 1822 and 22d March 1823, a sum of £100,000, if this be a debt

THE REPLIES OF THE RECEIVER GENERAL.

The Receiver General begs leave to state that his Public Accounts delivered every six Months are always drawn up in the manner His Excellency seems to approve.

£32,089 11 3.

Unexpended	£20,000	
Voted this year	67,000	
		£87,000

The amount of the Receiver General's Balance will meet in part the Provincial Appropriations—To meet the permanent List, the Receiver General does not conceive he has any monies in his hands nor will he have any before the middle of May. The Receiver General, it is true, in his Statement has not divided the different heads of receipt and expenditure, nor could he do so on the principle upon which his *memoire* was founded, because its object was to call His Excellency's attention to two points. The first was that from the Statements on which the Assembly acted, they conceived themselves entitled to appropriate to the extent they did. The second is, that being admitted, that the sums in the Receiver General's hands from any and every source did not amount to the sum appropriated by Law.

This sum with the exception of whatever portion of it was required to make good the deficiencies of the permanent List, and which was advanced by the Receiver General in conformity to a Report of Council in April last, the Receiver General conceives was made good by the Assembly as far as in them lay by the Indemnity Bills passed by them, and he can only suppose that those Bills of Indemnity were founded on a supposition that in fact all the unappropriated monies were in the Provincial Chest, in conformity with the statement furnished by the Executive Government and signed by Mr. Cary. On this ground a repayment might have taken place, for the fair presumption is that the desire of the Assembly in passing what they called the Indemnity Bill for 1822, was to place the Government and themselves in the situation each would respectively have been, had the Bill for 1822 passed that House in the Session of 1822 instead of that of 1823.

As the Imperial Government had previously borrowed from the Province, the Receiver General took the liberty to suggest repayment on the large appropriations being assented to.—Or if that question could not be entered into at the present moment, in conformity to the kind disposition expressed by His Excellency previous to the close of the Legislature, took the liberty of suggesting a Loan to complete the amount of Appropriations. The Receiver General likewise took the liberty of suggesting an advance as not an uncustomary way, or in default of which, a temporary Loan as a legitimate one of enabling him to pay the permanent List for May next, as heretofore the deficiencies of that List were always supplied from the Military Chest—and as he understood, when in England, that His Excellency had liberty to draw in aid of that Fund. It is submitted how far it may be expedient to suspend the extraordinary appropriations for the year. It is submitted with much humility how far Lord Bathurst's note taken as explanatory of Mr. Caldwell's to Mr. Wilmot, may not convey the authority to pay whatever legal or equitable claim the Province of Lower-Canada may be fairly considered to have against the Imperial Government, and which Lord Bathurst seemed to consider, could only be settled by His Majesty's Government in this Country. It is submitted likewise that the inconvenience which Mr. Caldwell might suffer, kindly alluded to by Lord Bathurst in that Note, could only refer to his balance being materially diminished by the witholding of monies which by Law ought to have remained in his hands in concurrence with large appropriations.

It is true the repayment of the £33,000, the supposed balance due the Provincial Government, would for the moment increase the Receiver General's balance, though from the large appropriations it must in a short time be materially diminished, it has often been much larger than it now is, and the Receiver General cannot but flatter himself, that he possesses property of a rapidly improving nature, in value equal to more than double the amount of his present balance.

The Legislature never has objected to the above sums, more particularly to the Clergy payments being allowed, as no Governor has ever come forward to state to the Legislature the same to have been abstracted from the Provincial Monies.

It may be observed that the floating balances stated, can only be considered as available, when drawn for the purposes to which the Law has appropriated them, which application being in its nature essentially gradual and presupposing the amount of the appropriations to be in the Receiver General's hands, no case he conceives can occur to put him to the smallest inconvenience.

The Receiver General could only know of the appropriations likely to take place when Bills had passed the Lower House, and had made certain progress in the Upper, having in his capacity of Receiver General only kept a general account of monies paid and received, he did not know the exact amount that the Executive had abstracted from his hands, he felt likewise there were Officers in charge of the Department of Accounts whose talents and industry were unquestionable—he feared that any interference on his part might be considered as intrusive and as displaying in him an undue solicitude on a subject which he must always consider as one of peculiar delicacy, and when previous to the close of the Legislature he had the honor of having a conversation with His Excellency on the subject of His Excellency's kind expressions and liberal views, forbade to have a moment uneasiness either as respected the Public or himself. It was not until after that interview that he learned that the unappropriated monies in hands amounted to only £12,873 11 4½

The Receiver General did not make any such communication, having always considered that he had sufficient funds at hand to meet any legitimate demand—besides the Receiver General depended on the good faith of the Imperial Government, that the sums taken for services never in the contemplation of the Provincial Legislature, would have been repaid whenever large appropriations were made, on any other ground the Receiver General would constantly have reiterated the application he made to the Provincial Government for a Salary adequate to the responsibility of his situation, and have set forth at large the claims which he conceives he and the Estate of his late Father have for the receipt and payment of very large sums of Provincial monies which have passed through their hands, without hitherto any allowance having been made by the Legislature.

The Receiver General if he understands what is alluded to in the practice he is sup

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taken upon the Receiver General's Chest in name of those who are bonds for duties on imports last year, it is in my idea a proceeding altogether unjustifiable by a Public accountant, and if the amount has been actually received into the Chest, it is necessary to shew the expenditure, because I have not signed Warrants or Letters of Credit to the amount of one fourth that sum. Upon the most serious and anxious consideration of the subject I feel myself bound in duty to go directly to the point, a deficit in the Receiver General's Chest is not avowed, but it is evident from these papers—the relief cannot come from the Military Chest, in circumstances such as these it need not be thought of—I should be the last person in the Province to take any step that mght distress a Public Officer, or an individual who stands so high in Public esteem as Mr. C. does, but I am also the last that will shrink from a straight forward discharge of the duties that are expected from my station in the Government.

posed to be guilty of, begs leave to state he is not aware that such has ever taken place in his office. The Receiver General begs leave with much submission to call His Excellency's attention to Statement No. 6, which will shew that the Warrant List between October 1822 and 22d March 1823, amount to £105609 16 5—he likewise begs leave to produce his official Check List of Warrants issued.

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The Receiver General regrets most deeply that most unfavorable and alarming impression should have been made on the mind of His Excellency by the indistinct and awkward manner in which he must have brought forward his case for His Excellency's consideration, and which he was induced to do at this moment, considering it from the view which the Assembly have taken of the subject, and of which His Excellency had expressed no disapprobation, as one to him particularly favorable, and one which by enabling them to arrive at the adjustment of account between the Imperial and Provincial Governments, which was so much to be desired, for the future good understanding of both, should at the same time allow His Excellency to extend to the Receiver General those kind offices which the Receiver General has ever found His Excellency most willing to exert in his favor when consistent with his Public duty.

The Receiver General begs leave to express his hope that His Excellency will always find him to possess that zeal and those means for the service of His Majesty's Government in this Country as becomes one who holds so highly honorable and important an Office, and which has now been filled by him and his highly respected Father for more than thirty years, he flatters himself with some advantage to the Country, and no inconvenience to His Majesty's Servants.

No. 12.

Extract of further Observations by His Excellency the Governor in Chief, on the replies furnished by the Receiver General.

"To afford any aid from the Military Chest being beyond the "authority vested in me, I can give no sort of relief to the Chest "of the Province in order to meet the payment in May next. "Mr. C. must find these means—the alternative imposed upon "me is to recall the Legislature and lay the facts before it, with "a view to such relief by Loan or otherwise as may be judged "expedient.

"If Mr. Caldwell is prepared to meet the payment of May, "the large appropriations may be stayed until November or De-"cember, and in mean time some person may be dispatched with "Copies of these papers, to be laid before Lord Bathurst and the "Lords of His Majesty's Treasury, and to bring me back instruc-"tions how to proceed on the next half yearly payments.

(Signed) D.

Appendix (M.) 20th Dec.

To the Honorable the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the Province of Lower-Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled.

Report of the Commissioners appointed under and in virtue of an Act passed in the fifty-ninth year of the Reign of His Majesty George the Third, intituled, "An Act to secure the Inhabitants of the Inferior District of Gaspé in the possession and enjoyment of their Lands," in obedience to the fifteenth Section of the said Act.

We the Commissioners appointed in virtue of the said Act have the honor to submit the annexed List of Claims as published according to Law in the Quebec Gazette, since our Report at the last Session of the Legislature and which Claims being now ready for adjudication, we shall accordingly with all convenient speed proceed to dispatch.

In the course of last summer it was found necessary to visit the District of Gaspé to enable those concerned in oppositions and Counter Claims to fyle their respective evidence, or to adjust their differences amicably. In most instances the parties had previously come to a fair understanding, and where that was not the case, they were admitted to proof in support of their several pretensions. Many additional Claims, particularly at *Bonaventure*, were also at the same time presented, which from the absence of the Claimants or other unavoidable circumstances during our preceding visits, had not been brought forward. The time fixed for receiving Claims expired in July last, so that our Register now contains all that can come before us for adjudication under the Act.

In the course of the present winter, we shall, pursuant to the Act, lay before His Majesty's Executive Council a detailed statement (actually in preparation by the Secretary to the Commission) of all Claims in which final judgment has been entered. The powers vested in us will expire in April one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and we have no room to doubt, that as far as it shall have depended upon us, the whole of the business will have been brought to a close.

The whole obediently submitted.

J. T. TASCHEREAU,
Presidt. of Com. G. L. C.
L. JUCHEREAU DUCHESNAY,
Com. G. L. C.

Quebec, 18th December 1823.

Notice.—Pursuant to an Act of the Legislature of this Province passed in the fifty ninth year of the reign of his late Majesty George the Third, intituled, "An Act to secure the Inhabitants "of the Inferior District of Gaspé in the possession and enjoy-"ment of their Lands." Public Notice is hereby given, that a claim by Edward Isaac Man, Esquire, of Ristigouche in the said Inferior District, to the lands hereunder described, situate in the Inferior District of Gaspé, hath been fyled with the Commissioners appointed under and in virtue of the said Act. By reason whereof all and every other person and persons having any claims or pretensions to the said lands, or to any of them, or any part of the same, in opposition to the claim of the said Edward Isaac Man, or to the claims or pretentions of the other persons also herein under mensioned, are required to present the same at the Office of the said Commissioners No. 21, Mountain Street, in the City of Quebec, within two Months immediately following the expiration of three months from the publication hereof, that is to say, within five months next after this date, in default whereof all claims and pretensions to the said Lands, other than those of him the said Edward Isaac Mann, and those of the other persons herein under mentioned, shall in conformity with the fifth section of the said Act be barred and extinguished.

The said Lands are severally described: as followeth—that is to say. A Lot of land on the N. side of the River Ristigouche, bounded on the E. by Lot No. 1. of the Lands laid out for Loyalists, on the N. entrance of the River du Loup or Porcupine River, on the S. by the several courses of the River Ristigouche, on the W. by a line running N. 45 W. from two Chains distance above Point à la Croix to the Mountain, thence along the base of the Mountains to the line of departure, containing about two thousand four hundred acres.

Also another Lot of Land commencing at a Pine tree on the bank of the River Ristigouche, about twenty yards above the dwelling house of Peter Adams opposite the first North Island, thence running up the several Courses of the River to the Westward about one Mile and a half to an Elm tree, at the foot of the first rapids, with the usual depths in rear, including the three small Islands fronting on the Southward the said tract, acquired by purchase of Samuel Parry, Junr. Allan Cameron and others, and occupied by the claimant for upwards of thirty years.

Also lots Nos. 14 and 15 at Ristigouche aforesaid, situate at Battery Point, containing each lot two hundred acres or thereabouts, acquired by purchase of William Harlow at New Carlisle 7th March 1789.

☞ Thomas Man of the said Inferior District of Gaspé, Esquire, and Isaac Man of the same District, claim the undivided two fourth parts of the first above mentioned lot of land as Heirs or Legatees of the late Isaac Man, Senr. in his life time of the said Inferior District. (Claim CCXXV.)

☞ François Coudeau and other Indians of the Mickmack Tribe at Ristigouche have also fyled a Claim, for a tract of land which comprises the said lot first above mentioned. (Claim CCXCVIII.)

☞ Claims have been fyled by Sebastien Landry, Joseph Landry, Romain Landry, Jean Baptiste Landry, Raymond Landry, Severe Landry, Jacques Auffroy, Augustin Allard, Jean Baptiste Leblanc, Joseph Leblanc, Vincelas Leblanc and Hilary Michaud, for lands comprised within the first mentioned lot of land, which claims are opposed by Urbain Laviolette and a number of the Inhabitants of Carleton, as specified in a letter bearing date at Carleton 2d September 1822, addressed to J. T. Taschereau Esq. President of the Commissioners for determining Claims to Lands in the said Inferior District, denying the right of them the said Sieurs Landrys and others, to the lands by them claimed, and representing that the same are Marshes from which the Inhabitants of Carleton since the settlement of that place derive their annual supplies of hay, and praying that the same may remain as a Common for the Inhabitants. (Claim DXLVIII.)

ROBERT CHRISTIE,
Secy. to Coms. for Gaspé.
Lands Claims

Quebec, 18th Nov. 1822.

BOARD OF LAND CLAIMS,
Inferior District of Gaspé.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to an Act passed by the Legislature of this Province, in the Fifty-ninth year of the reign of His Majesty George the Third, intituled "An Act to secure the Inhabi-

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« tants of the Inferior Diſtrict of Gaſpé in the poſſeſſion and en-
« joyment of their lands." Public Notice is hereby given that the following claims to the lots of land herein under mentioned, ſituate in the Inferior Diſtrict of Gaſpé, have, by the ſeveral perſons under mentioned, been preſented to, and fyled with the Commiſſioners appointed under and in virtue of ſaid Act. By reaſon whereof, all and every other perſon and perſons having any claim or pretenſion to the ſaid lots of land or to any of them, in oppoſition to the claims here under ſpecified, are required to preſent the ſame at the office of the ſaid Commiſſioners No. 21, Mountain Street, in the City of Quebec, within five months from and after this date, in default whereof all claims and pretenſions to the ſaid lands, other than thoſe herein mentioned, will, in conformity with the fifth ſection of the ſaid Act, be barred and extinguiſhed—viz:

Claim 95. Lot No. 6, at Seal Rock in Gaſpé Bay, containing two hundred acres on a front of nineteen chains, bounded on the ſouth-eaſt by waſte land of the Crown, on the north-weſt by land claimed by James Smith, in front by Gaſpé Bay, and in the rear by waſte lands of the Crown—by James Reid.

207. A lot of ſix hundred acres, on a front of eighteen acres, at a cove commonly called *L'Anſe à Blondet*, to the eaſtward of Point Mackrel, and diſtant from the ſaid Point two leagues or thereabouts, the front of ſaid lot commencing at the eaſtern extremity of ſaid cove, and running from thence weſtward, along the ſhore, the diſtance of eighteen acres—by James Fergufon Winter, John Steen and Anthony Cerwick.

209. A tract of one thouſand acres on a front of thirty acres, comprehending five lots of two hundred acres each, at the place commonly called the *Grande St. Anne*, ſituate to the eaſtward of lands claimed by the *Vallées*, and bounded on the weſt by the ſaid lands, on the eaſt by waſte lands of the Crown, and in front by the River St. Lawrence—by Etiénne Lajoie.

210. A lot of land at Cape Chat, conſiſting of ſix acres in front by forty acres in depth—by François Drouin.

☞ A more accurate deſignation of this lot with a plan and *Procès-Verbal* of ſurvey is required by the Commiſſioners.

216. The following four lots in New-Carliſle, viz. Nos. 57, in the ſecond range, 125 in the fifth range, 176, 177, 178, in the ſixth range, 183, 184, in the ſeventh range, 237, 238, in the eighth range. Alſo the following town parks in the rear of New-Carliſle aforeſaid, viz: Nos. 2, 3, 4, in the firſt range, 97, 98, 99, 100, in the ſecond range, 107, 108, 109, 110 in the third range, 117, 118, 119, 120 in the fourth range, 127, 128, 129, 130 in the fifth range, each park containing eight acres on a front of one acre. Alſo lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the firſt range of country lots on the weſt of the town of New-Carliſle, containing each lot one hundred acres on a front of nineteen chains. Alſo, lots Nos. 79 and 80 in the third range of country lots; 117 and 118 in the fourth range on the eaſt ſide of New-Carliſle, and 85 in the rear of the town park, each of the ſaid lots containing one hundred acres, on a front of nineteen chains—by Robert Caldwell and Andrew Caldwell. ☞ An oppoſition has been fyled by William Thompſon for the ſaid country lot No. 17. ☞ The ſaid town lot No. 17, is alſo claimed by Maria Maxwell, widow of the late Major Hamilton Maxwell.

218. The following town lots in New-Carliſle, viz: Nos. 11 in the firſt range, 50 in the ſecond range, 71 and 72 in the third range, 109 in the fourth range, 127, 128, 131 and 132 in the fifth range, 169, 170, 173 and 174 in the ſixth range. Alſo the following town parks in rear of New-Carliſle, viz: Nos. 7 and 8, containing each eight acres on a front of one acre. Alſo, lots Nos. 21 and 22 in the ſecond range or conceſſion of lake lots in rear of New-Carliſle, containing each one hundred acres on a front of three acres. Alſo, lot No. 56, containing one hundred acres on a front of ſix acres in the ſecond conceſſion of country lots on the eaſt ſide of New-Carliſle—by Elizabeth Kempffer, widow of the late Louis Kempffer, for herſelf and her minor children, namely, Robert Kempffer, Henry Kempffer and Anne Kempffer, (wife of Robert Smollett) iſſue of the marriage which heretofore exiſted between her the ſaid Elizabeth Kempffer and her ſaid huſband late deceaſed.

☞ An oppoſition has been fyled by Robert Fergufon, Eſquire, for the ſaid four lots Nos. 72 in the third range, 109 in the fourth range, and 132 in the fifth range.

224. The following lots in the Townſhip of Cox, viz: Nos. 130 in the fifth range, 187, 188, 193 in the ſeventh range, 228 and 233 in the eighth range of town lots in New-Carliſle. Alſo, the following town parks at the ſame place, viz: 13 and 14 in the firſt range, 103, 104, 105 in the ſecond range, 113, 114, 115, 116 in the third range, 133, 134, 135, 136 in the fifth range, containing eight acres on a front of one acre each. Alſo, the following lots called Lake Lots, viz: No. 19, containing one hundred & forty two acres on a front of ſix acres, 20 containing one hundred & forty ſeven acres on a front of ſix acres, 21 containing one hundred and fifty one acres on a front of ſix acres, and 22 containing ſixty three acres on a front of ſeven chains and a half.—by John Caldwell.

226. A lot in Hope (without a No.) containing two hundred acres on a front of ſix acres, the eastward part beginning at about five acres weſt of a brook ſituate to the east of and near Point *au Loup Marin*, and from thence running weſt: alſo a lot containing three hundred acres on a front of nine acres, to the west of and near the ſaid Point, the eaſtward part beginning at about three acres weſt of a small brook, and from thence running westward, the ſaid lots bounded in front by the Bay des Chaleurs, on both ſides and in the rear by waſte lands, (of theſe two lots a more accurate deſignation with a plan and *proces verbal* of ſurvey is required by the Commiſſioners) alſo the eaſterly half of lot No. 48, in the ſecond range of Cox, containing fifty acres on a front of three acres, alſo on the part and behalf of the Heirs of the late Nicholas Driſcoll town lot No. 49 in New-Carliſle--by Amaſa Bebee.

228. Lot No. 89, in the fifth range of town parks in New-Carliſle—by John McNairn.

231. The following town lots in New-Carliſle, viz. No. 34, in the ſecond range, 74, 75 in the third range, 106, 107 in the fourth range, 146 in the fifth range, 232 in the eighth range. Alſo lot No. 9 in the firſt range of the town parks in the ſame place. Alſo country lot No. 5, on the eaſt ſide of New-Carliſle, containing one hundred acres on a front of ſix acres. Alſo lots Nos. 73, 74 in the third range of country lots on the eaſt ſide of New-Carliſle, containing each one hundred acres on a front of ſix acres, alſo the following lots commonly called lake lots, viz. No. 2, containing one hundred acres on a front of three acres, and Nos. 15, 16, containing each one hundred acres or thereabouts on a front of ſix acres—by James Sherar, Eſq.

232. The following town lots in New Carliſle, viz: No. 121, 122, 126, 133, 134 in the fifth range, 166, 179, 180 in the ſixth range, 181, 182 in the ſeventh range, 239, 240 in the eight range, also No. 1, in the first range of Town Parks in the rear of New Carliſle, containing eight acres on a front of one acre. Also a part of lot No. 1, in the first range of Country lots on the east of New Carliſle, bounded in front by the road or highway, on the east by the remainder of said lot, and divided from it by a line running N. 5. E. magnetecally, on the west by the town plot of New Carliſle and in rear by the second range of country lots, containing thirty-eight and one half acres or thereabouts, on a front of nine and one half chains. Also Nos. 76 and 77 in the third range of country lots east of New Carliſle, containing each one hundred acres. Also Lake Lot No. 18, containing one hundred acres or thereabouts on a front of six acres,—by Robert Sherar Esqr.

236. The westerly half of lot No. 22 in the first range of country lots in the Township of Cox, west of New Carliſle, containing fifty acres on a front of three acres,—by Nicolas Renouffe. ☞ An opposition has been fyled against this claim by Richard Billingsley.

237. No. 67 in the third range of of town lots in New Carliſle, also country lots No. 10 in the first range, 64 in the second range, and 71 in the third range of country lots E. of New Carliſle, containing one hundred acres each on a front of six acres—by James Scott.

243. The westerly part of lot No. 19 in the front range of country lots on the west side of New Carliſle, containing seventy-five acres on a front of fourteen chains & twenty five links. Also lot No. 46 in the second range of country lots west of New Carliſle, containing one hundred acres on a front of six acres, fronting on the said lot No. 19—by John Rafter. ☞ An opposition has been fyled for the easterly half of said lot No. 46 by Jos. Babin and Charles Babin.

245. Lot No. 203 in the seventh range of town lots in New Carliſle, containing one acre, and N. 36 in the second range of Town Parks in the rear of New Carliſle, containing eight acres on a front of one acre— by Joseph Walker.

246. A lot at the south Beach in Percé, beginning at the N. E. end of a fishing room possessed by John Baker, and divided from it by a line running N. 10°. W. 363 feet, thence runing N. 50°. E. 346 1-2 thence S. 15°. E. 544 1-2 feet, and along the beach S. 10°. W. 350 feet. Also, a lot at the same place, beginning at the S. W. end of the said fishing room of John Baker, and from thence running along the shore S. 55°. W. 858 feet, thence N. 42°. W. 313 1-2 feet, thence N. 53°. E. 1048 feet, thence S. 10°. E. to the point of departure 363 feet; also a lot at the same place, beginning at the S. W. end of a lot or stage possessed by John Baker Blondin, and from thence running along the beach S. 51°. W. 323 1-2 feet, thence N. 48°. W. 247½ feet, thence N. 51°. 30, E. 350 feet, thence S. 38°. E. to the point of departure, 247 1-2 feet; also a lot at the same place, comprehending lot No. 25 and part of lot No. 26, with other land, of an irregular figure, beginning at the N. E. of lot No. 27 and running along the same N. 33°. W. 600 feet, to a fresh water brook, thence N. 30°. E. to a Cedar Post, 107½ feet, thence N. 40°. E. to another Cedar Post 168 feet, thence N. 27°. E. to another Cedar Post 356½ feet, thence S. 70°. E. to another Cedar Post 16½ feet, thence S. 8°. E. 861 feet, thence S. 52°. W. to the point of departure 211 feet; also a lot at the same place comprehending lots Nos. 28 and 31 with other land of an irregular figure, beginning at the N. E. end of land possessed by Jeremiah Sheay, and from thence running along lot No. 29, N. 47°. W. 383½ feet, S. 45°. W. 475 feet; thence N. 43°. W. 634½ feet, thence S. 39°. W. to a Cedar Post 51½ feet, thence N. 43°. W. to another Cedar Post 206¼ feet, thence N. 34°. E. to another Cedar Post 56 feet, thence N. 4°. W. to another Post 124 feet, thence N. 7°. E. to another Post 219 feet, thence N. 12°. W. to another Post 122½ feet, thence N. 55°. E. to another Post by a brook 74½ feet, thence N. 36°. 30 E. to another Post 264 feet, thence N. 34°. E. to another Post 346½ feet, thence N. 53°. W. to another Post 206½ feet, thence S. 81°. E. to another Post 379½ feet, thence N. 88°. E. 115½ feet, thence N. 83°. E. to another Post 182½ feet, the rear bounded by the Mountain, thence along the land of Wm. Driscoll S. 6°. E. 268 feet, thence along land claimed by S. Barnes, in front S. 60°. W. 398 feet, thence along land of the said S. Barnes, in front S. 50°. W. 99 feet, thence along land of the said S. Barnes, S. 41°. W. to a Cedar Post 330 feet, thence along Land of the said S. Barnes, N. 48°. E. to a Cedar Post 602¼ feet, thence along lot No. 27, S. 48°. 30 E. 396 feet, thence along the main road in front to the first point of departure S. 51°. 45 W. 223 feet. Also a lot at same place beginning in front at the S. W. angle of land possessed by John Baker

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Blondin, and from thence running along the main road, S. 51°. 30 W. 179 feet, thence N. 47°. W. 429 feet, thence N. 46°. 30 E. 231 feet, thence S. 40°. E. to the first point of departure 429 feet. Also at the same place a lot taken to complete the lot intended for the Gaol beginning at the E. corner and running in rear of the last mentioned lot S 47°. 30 W. 211 feet, thence N. 47°. 30 W. 412¼ feet, thence N. 47°. 30 E. 231 feet, and S. 47°. 30 E. to the first point of departure 412¼ feet; also a lot beginning in front at the rear E. angle of the last mentioned lot and from thence running S. 47°. 30 W. 231 feet, thence N. 47°. 30 W 338¼ feet, thence N. 78°. E. 270 feet, thence S. 41°. E. to the first point of departure 127 feet. Also a lot at the same place beginning in front at the S. W. corner of the main road, near a Cook House (belonging to these Claimants) and from thence running S. 49°. W. 155 feet, thence N. 44°. W. to a Cedar Post 429 feet, thence S. 44°. 30 W. to another Post 191 feet, thence S. 35°. W. to another Post 123 feet, thence S. 24°. W. to the side of a great gulch 106½ feet, thence N. 61°. W. to another Post 78 feet, thence N. 23°. W. to another Post 49½ feet, thence N. 65°. W. to another Post 214½ feet, thence N. 22°. E. to another Post 354 feet, thence N. 27°. E. to another Post 222 feet, thence N. 44°. W. to another Post 86 feet, thence N. 38°. E. to another Post 165 feet, thence N. 22°. W. to another Post 128 feet, thence S. 73°. E. to another Post 198 feet, thence S, 55°. E. to another Post 231 feet, thence S. 46°. E. to the first point of departure 1016½ feet; also at the same place a lot beginning at the front S. W. angle of a field claimed by John Baker Blondin, and from thence running S. 80°. W. to a Cedar Post 349 feet, thence N. 71°. W. to another Post 99 feet, thence N. 52°. W. to another Post 247½ feet, thence N. 52°. E. to another Post 330 feet, thence S. 44°. E. to the first point of de parture 528 feet. Also at the same place lots Nos. 13, 19 and 20 per plan of the late Willian Vondenvelden Esq. Surveyor, and a lot at the same place containing fifteen acres by certificate granted to the late Mortough Moriarty; also at Cape Despair a lot containing two hundred acres on a front of six acres, acquired by purchase from John Beek in March 1800, also a fishing room on a front of 90 feet, by 330 feet in depth from low water mark, situate at Newport, bounded to the E. by François Sire, and to the W. by Benjamin Grenier, and running into the Harbour or Cove of Newport 60 feet below low water mark; also a lot in Hope of 33 1-3 acres in depth, on a front of 51 yards contiguous to land heretofore claimed by these claimants and adjacent to lot No. 2, claimed by Alex. Brotherton Esq. also a lot in Cox containing 48 acres on a front of 6 acres, situate in Paspebiac, bounded in front by lots No. 24 and 25. ☞ for this lot an opposition has been fyled by Joseph Hottot. Also a lot on the Beach at Paspebiac, commencing at a Cedar Post on the E. side of the Beach at that part, and thence running S. 62°. W to a post placed at high water mark on the W. side of said Bank, thence N. 28°. 45 W. 1208 feet, thence S. 52°. W. to high water mark on the western side of said Bank, thence N. 52°. E 149 feet to a Post, thence N. 6°. E. 81 feet, thence N. 55°. E. 24 feet to a Post placed at high water mark on the E. side of the said Bank, and from thence following the course of the eastern shore of the said Bank, until it joins the first station, bounded to the S. by a fishing room formerly belonging to John Huard, on the N. by the fishing room of Adrian D'Arosbile, in front by the Bay des Chaleurs, and in rear by the Barachois of Paspebiac comprehending a superficies of threeacres and a half or thereabout, by Philip Robin, Philip Robin the younger, John Robin, James Robin, Elizabeth Robin widow of John Robin, Thomas Pipon, François Janvrin and John Poigndestre.

251. Lot No. 10 to the west of Port Daniel, containing two hundred acres on a front of six acres, bounded in front by the Bay des Chaleurs, and in rear by waste lands of the crown.—By John Studely.

253. Lots No. 7, in the first range, 54, in the second range, 108, in the fourth range, 191 in the seventh range, 230 in the eighth range of town lots in New-Carlisle. Also, the westerly half of lot No. 12, in the first range, and lots Nos. 47, 48 105 in the second range, 52, 53, 54 in the third, and 87 in the fifth range of town parks, containing each eight acres on a front of one acre—by Hector Morrison. ☞ An opposition has been fyled for the said town lot No. 108 by James Sherar, Esquire.

255. Lots Nos. 22 in the first, 40 in the second, 81 in the third, and 100 in the fourth ranges of town lots in New-Carlisle. Also, a part of lot No. 24, in the first range of country lots west of New-Carlisle, containing ninety acres or thereabouts, on a front of five and a half acres, bounded in front by the Bay des Chaleurs, on the east by the residue of the said lot, and on the west by lot No. 22. Also, lots Nos. 44 in the second, 94 in the third range of country lots west of New-Carlisle, being in the prolongation of said lot No. 21, and containing each one hundred acres on a front of six acres. Also, lots No. 1 and 2, at Caplin River in the township of Hamilton, the said lot No. 1 containing two hundred acres, and the said lot No. 2 containing one hundred acres —by Jane Sterns, widow of the late Daniel Sterns. ☞ She claims the said town lots Nos. 40, 81 and 100 for and in the name of her father Fulkert Sprong. ☞ An opposition has been fyled against the claims to the said lot No. 44—by Amos Hall. An opposition has also been fyled against the claim to lot No. 1. at Caplin River, by Fabien Poirier.

257. Lots Nos. 95, 112 in the fourth, and 129 in the fifth range of town lots in New-Carlisle. Also, No. 10 in the first range of Town Parks in the rear of New-Carlisle. Also, in the township of Cox, (east of New-Carlisle) the easterly half of lot No. 7 in the first range of country lots, containing fifty acres on a front of three acres. Also, Nos. 8 and 9, in said first range, containing each one hundred acres on a front of six acres. Also, lots Nos. 61, 62, 63 in the second range of country lots, containing each one hundred acres on a front of six acres. Also, lot No. 75, in the third range of country lots, containing a like quantity of acres on the like front. Also, Lake Lot No. 17, containing one hundred acres or thereabouts on a front of six acres. Also, Lake Lot No. 7, in rear of large Lake, containing one hundred acres on a front of three acres—by Thomas Sherar, Esquire; and Lake lot No. 8 in rear of the large lake, containing one hundred acres on a front of three acres—by James Sherar, Esquire;—and the westerly half of said lo No. 7 above mentioned, containing fifty acres on a front of three acres —by Philip Sterns.

264. Lot No. 15 in Hope Town, consisting of one hundred acres on a front of two and a half acres—by Pierre Roussy.

266. A lot of three acres in front by thirty three and a third acres in depth, on the river Ristigouche, including the Church thereupon erected (at the Indian Village) bounded in front by the said river, in rear by waste lands, and on the other side by lands claimed by the Indians. Also, at Carleton, a lot containing one hundred acres on a front of three acres, bounded on the west by land of J. Baptiste Leblanc, on the east by lands of François Boudreau, in front by the Barachois. Also, the lot in the second range in Carleton aforesaid, in rear of and in prolongation of the said last mentioned lot. Also, at Maria, lot No. 3, in the first range, containing sixty six and two third acres on a front of two acres. Also, the second range in rear of and in prolongation of the same, and of equal contents. Also, in New-Richmond, one square acre of land with a Chapel thereon erected on lot No. 20, and a square lot of fifty feet adjoining the same. Also, a lot in the second range of lots in New-Richmond aforesaid, in the rear of and in prolongation of the said lot No. 20—by Messire. Jean François Gagnon, Priest and Missionary at Carleton, Ristigouche, Maria, and New-Richmond, for and on behalf of the respective Fabriques of the Roman Catholic Churches or Congregations at those places, severally.

268. The western part of lot No. 1 in the first range of lots in Carleton, consisting of three acres, less eight perches in front, by thirty three and one third acres in depth. Also, a lot of land in the second range in rear of and in the prolongation of the said lot. Also, lots Nos. 5 and 6 in the first range of Carleton, containing together two hundred and fifty eight acres and nine perches on a front of seven acres and ten perches, with a small Island in front of the said lot, containing six acres or thereabouts. Also, lots Nos. 6 and 7 in the second range of the said township, containing together a like quantity and being in the prolongation of the two last mentioned lots. Also, a lot of three hundred acres of land on a front of nine acres in the rear of land commonly known as Shoolbred's Patent, bounded on the east by the river Grand Nouvelle, on the west in the rear by waste lands, and in front by Shoolbred's Patent —by Urbain Laviolette, who also claims on the part and behalf of his wife Elizabeth Gauthier, and her minor children Jules Dugas, Joseph Dugas, Charles Dugas Nathalie Dugas, and Marguerite Dugas, issue of the marriage which heretofore existed between the said Elizabeth Gauthier and Tranquille Dugas late deceased, the western part of lot No. 41, in the first range of Carleton aforesaid, consisting of two acres in front by thirty three and one third in depth, bounded on the east by the residue of the said lot claimed by John Landry, and on the west by lot No. 40 claimed by Mathurin Bigeot.

269. The westerly half of lot No. 2 in the first concession of Carleton, containing fifty acres on a front of one acre, two roods and one half pole. Also, lot No. 16 in the same range at Carleton aforesaid, containing one hundred and thirty three acres on a front of four acres. Also, lot No. 21 in the same range at Carleton aforesaid, consisting of two acres and seven perches in front by thirty three and a third in depth. Also, lot No. 13 in the same range at Carleton aforesaid, consisting of two acres and seven perches in front by thirty three & one third acres in depth. Also, lot No. 3, in the second range of Carleton, containing one hundred acres on a front of three acres—by Zacharie Nadeau.

277. Lot No. 25 in the first range of Carleton, containing one hunand ten acres and two perches on a front of three acres and four perches. Also, the lot in the second range of lots at Carleton aforesaid in rear of & in prolongation of said lot No. 25 and of equal contents—by Jacques Orfroy, of, for & on the behalf of his wife Marie Landry and her minor children Louis Arseneau, Felix Arseneau, and Marie Louise Arseneau, issue of the marriage which heretofore existed between the said Marie Landry and the late Louis Arseneau, deceased.—The said Jacques Orfroy also claims for himself a lot in the second range of Maria, containing two hundred acres on a front of nine acres, bounded on the west by the continuation of the northern line of lot No. 6 in the first range.

278. Lot No. 26 in the first range of Carleton, containing one hundred acres on a front of three acres. Also, the lot in the second range of Carleton in rear of and in prolongation of the said lot No. 26 and of equal contents. Also, a lot of land in the second range of Maria, containing three hundred acres on a front of nine acres, bounded on the north by land claimed by Paul Johnston, and on the south by waste lands of the crown—by Joseph Leblanc.

279. Lot No. 29 in the first range of Carleton, containing one hundred and fifteen acres and five perches on a front of three acres and six perches. Also, the lot in the second concession in rear of and in the prolongation of said lot No. 29 and of equal contents—by Jean Clerc.

280. Lot No. 15, in the first range of Carleton, consisting of two acres ten perches in front, by thirty three and one third acres in depth, also the Easterly half of lot No. 12 in the first range of Carleton aforesaid, consisting of one acre and four and a half perches in front, by thirty three and a third acres in depth, also lot No. 30 in the first range of Maria, containing one hundred acres on a front of three acres—by Mathurin Leblanc.

283. Lot No. 24 in the first range of Carleton containing one hundred acres on a front of three acres. Also a lot of two hundred acres in the second range of Maria, bounded on the N. E. by land claimed by Jean Clerc *alias* Comeau, and on the S. W. by Waste Lands of the Crown—by Severe Landry.

285. Lot No. 31 in the first range of Carleton, containing eighty seven acres and two perches on a front of two acres and eighty perches. Also a lot of land in the second range of Maria, containing three hundred acres on a front of nine acres, bounded on the West by the continuation of the North line of lot No. 48 in the first range—by Augustin Allard. ☞ An opposition has been fyled by Frederick Loubert for one hundred acres of this last mentioned lot, being as he represents it the prolongation of the said lot No. 48

287. Lot No. 42 in the first range of Carleton, containing one hundred and thirty three acres and one third, on a front of four acres. Also lot No. 35 in the second range of Carleton, containing one hundred and ninety acres on a front of two acres three roods and four poles. Also the Easterly half of lot No. 35 in the first range of Carleton, containing fifty acres on a front of one acre and a half. Also a lot in the second range of Maria, containing three hundred acres on a front of nine

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acres, bounded on the West by land claimed for the Church, & on the East by land claimed by Hypolite Landry—by Sebastien Landry.

288. Lot No. 34 in the first range of Carleton, containing one hundred acres on a front of three acres. Also lot No. 34 in the second range of Carleton aforesaid, containing ninety five acres on a front of three acres less ten feet. Also a lot of two hundred acres on a front of six acres in the second range of lots at Maria, bounded on the West by land claimed by Sebastien Landry, on the East by the continuation of the Eastern line of lot No. 6 in the first range of Maria. Also Lot No. 5 on the North side of the River Ristigouche, containing one hundred acres on a front of three acres. Also the Easterly half of lot No. 1 at the same place (East of River du Loup,) containing fifty acres on a front of one acre and a half—by Hypolite Landry. ☞ The last mentioned lot is claimed by the said Hypolite Landry conjointly with Lazare Alain.

289. Lot No. 45 in the first range of Carleton, containing one hundred acres on a front of three acres, Also the lot in the second range of Carleton, in prolongation of the said lot No. 45, and of equal contents. Also a lot of five hundred acres of land on a front of fifteen acres in the second range of lots in Maria, bounded on the East by land claimed by Joseph Leblanc, on the West by land claimed by Marcel Landry. The first mentioned lot—by Nicholas Landry and Julie Leblanc, widow Landry, that is to say, the W. side by the said N. Landry, and the E. side by the said Julie Leblanc, the remaining lots are claimed by the said Nicholas Landry. ☞ An opposition has been fyled for a part of the said lot of land at Maria, consisting of four acres in front—by Hypolite Leblanc, who is desired to fyle without delay a more accurate designation of the portion he claims in the said lot.

290. Lot No. 49 in the first range of Carleton, containing ninety acres on a front of two acres and nine perches. Also the lot in the 2nd range in the rear and in prolongation of the said lot No. 49, and of equal contents—by Baptiste Leblanc and his Sons, J. Baptiste Leblanc, Joseph Leblanc, Gilbert Leblanc & Nicholas Leblanc, issue of the Marriage which heretofore existed between the said Baptiste Leblanc and Marguerite Boudreau deceased.

294. A lot of one square acre on lot No. 2 in the first range of Carleton, bounded on the East by the adjacent lot No. 3, on the West, and in front by the said lot No. 2, and in rear by the Highway. Also a lot in the second range of Maria, consisting of two acres and six perches in front, by thirty and one third acres in depth, bounded on the West by the land claimed for the church, on the East by Waste land of the Crown, and in front by lot No. 2 in the front range of Maria—by Louis Dagneau.

297. Part of lot No. 53 in the first range of Carleton, containing one hundred and sixty four acres on a front of three acres, bounded on the West by the residue of the said lot in the possession of the heirs of the late Benjamin Leblanc, on the East by the line separating Carleton from Maria. Also a lot of one hundred acres on a front of three acres, bounded on the East by the line separating Carleton from Maria, and on the West by the continuation of the Western line of the said part of lot No. 53. Also a lot of land in Maria (first range) of a triangular figure, containing forty acres by three acres in front, bounded on the West by land of Louis Noreau deceased, and on the East by land of Elie Levesque, and terminating in a point at the intersection of the lateral lines of two lots of land belonging to Benjamin Leblanc, Junr. and Alexis Landry—by Desire Leblanc.—Who also claims for himself and for and on behalf of Benjamin Leblanc, Luc Leblanc, Scholastique Leblanc, (wife of Joseph Audet,) Charlotte Leblanc, (wife of Gabriel Audet,) Agathe Leblanc, (wife of Alexis Bouchard,) Monique Leblanc, (wife of Louis Esryember alias Sansfaçon,) Théotiste Leblanc, (wife of Urbain Boudreault,) Joseph Hilarion Leblanc, Luce Leblanc, (wife of Luke Johnston,) Marie Nicholas Leblanc, (wife of Bazile Dentremont,) Elizabeth Leblanc, (wife of Charles Boudreault,) Marie Rufine Leblanc, (wife of Antoine Cire,) the residue of the said lot No. 53. Also the lot in the second range of Carleton, in rear of and in prolongation of the residue of the said lot, the usufruct of which said last mentioned lots is by desire of the claimants to remain with Marie Dugas widow of the late Benjamin Leblanc the father of the said claimants.

298. A tract of land on the North Shore of the River Ristigouche, beginning on the West side of River du Loup, or Porcupine River, and from thence running Westward along the River Ristigouche to *Pointe à Bourdon*, by thirty three and one third acres in depth (contents are not specified)—by François Condeau and the Indians of the Mickmack Tribe at the Ristigouche Misson. ☞ Within the tract of land aforesaid, Robert Ferguson, Esquire, claims a lot of land with the fisheries upon the same, heretofore belonging to the late Daniel Sternes, containing four hundred acres or thereabout on a front of eighty roods, situate below *Pointe à Bourdon*, bounded to the West by lands of Thomas Busteed Junr. and on the East by a lot claimed for the heirs of the late David Connacher. The said Robert Ferguson also claims for and on the behalf of the minor children of the said late David Connacher, lot No. 1. (comprehended in the above tract of land). West of Mission Point, consisting of two hundred acres on a front of six acres, bounded on the East by a brook commonly called *ruisseau à l'officier*, on the West by a fir post or picket, lateral lines N. 12° E. magnetically. ☞ This claim of the Indians also interferes with the claims of Edward I. Man and Thomas Man, Esquires.

299. Lot No. 3 on the North side of the River Ristigouche, containing three hundred and eighty eight acres on a front of thirty seven chains. Also the following lots of land on the same River, to the East of the River du Loup, or Porcupine River, viz: Nos. 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, 20, 23 and 24, containing each one hundred on a front of six acres—by Thomas Busteed. ☞ An opposition for the said lot No. 24 has been fyled by Peter Kavanagh.

300. Lot No. 4 (on the same River,) West of *Pointe à Bourdon*, containing two hundred and eighty three and one half acres on a front of twenty seven chains. Also lot No 6 at same place, containing four hundred acres or thereabout, on a front of forty seven chains. Also lot 4. East of the above mentioned River du Loup otherwise called Porcupine River, (contents not specified)—by Peter Adams.

301. Lot No. 5, West of Mission Point on the said River Ristigouche, containing four hundred and sixty two acres on a front of forty four chains—by John Adams.

302. Lot No. 8. West of Mission Point on the said River Ristigouche, containing two hundred acres on a front of six acres. Also lot No. 10 at the same place, containing two hundred acres on a front of nineteen chains—by Samuel Clarke.

303. Lot No. 9, West of Mission Point aforesaid, containing two hundred acres on a front of nineteen chains—by Patrick Smith.

304. Lot No. 11 West of Mission Point aforesaid, containing one hundred and seventy eight and a half acres on a front of Seventeen Chains—by William Rice.

305. Lot No. 12, West of Mission Point aforesaid, containing two hundred acres on a front of six acres—by John Morrison.

306. Lot No. 16, East of the aforesaid River du Loup, containing one hundred acres on a front of three acres—by Charles M'Pherson.

307. Lot No. 19 in Carleton, (first range,) consisting of three acres and four perches in front, by thirty three and a third acres in depth—by Pierre Gagné.

312. The Easterly half of lot No. 36 in Carleton, (first range) containing forty six acres one perch and a half perch on a front of one acre and five perches—by Charles Labillois, Physician.

314. Lot No. 23 in the front range of Maria, containing one hundred and seven acres and nine perches on a front of three acres and three perches. Also the lots in rear and in prolongation of the same, in the second and third ranges, each of equal contents as the said lot No. 23—by Pierre Audet.

315. Lots Nos. 61 and 62 in the front range of Maria, containing together four hundred acres of land, on a front of six acres, by sixty six and two third acres in depth, bounded on the East by land occupied by Edward Syre, on the West by land occupied by Jean Bourquette. Also two lots immediately in the rear of and in prolongation of the said lots 61 and 62, and of equal depth and contents—by Laughlan M'Cormick.

316. Lot No. 10 in the first range of lots in Maria, containing one hundred and fifteen acres and five perches, on a front of three acres and six perches. Also the lots in the second and third ranges in the same place, being in the rear and in prolongation of the said lot No. 10, and of equal contents each—by Louis Normandeau.

319. Lot No. 36 in the first range of Maria, containing one hundred and twenty five acres and five perches, on a front of three acres and ten perches. Also the lot in the second range in rear and in prolongation of the said lot No. 36, and of equal contents—by Gabriel Audet.

322. Two lots, numbers not specified, in the front range of Maria aforesaid, containing together two hundred acres on a front of six acres, bounded on the West by land of Baptiste Leblanc, on the East by land of Luke Leblanc. Also the lots in the second range, in the rear of and in prolongation of the said two lots, and of equal contents—by William Moet.

325. Lots Nos. 25, 26, 27 in the first range of lots in Maria, containing together three hundred acres on a front of nine acres. Also, three hundred acres on a front of nine acres in the second range of lots in Maria aforesaid, being in rear of and in prolongation of the said lots Nos. 25, 26, 27. Also eight lots of land in the third range of the same place, containing together eight hundred acres on a front of twenty four acres, bounded on the West by lands of Isaie Bernard, on the East and in rear by waste lands of the Crown—by Gabriel Lapointe, with the exception of the said lot No. 27, which is claimed by Augustin Lapointe.

326. The East half of lot No. 21 in the first range of Maria, containing seventy four and one half acres on a front of two acres and three perches. Also at the same place, lot No. 29, containing one hundred acres on a front of three acres, bounded on the East by Hilarion Dugas, and on the West by Isaïe Bernard—by Gervais Boudreault, and Marie Delamare his wife.

327. A lot in the second range of Maria, containing eighty eight acres on a front of two acres and eight perches, being the lot in rear of and in the prolongation of lot No. 20 in the first range—by Désiré Audet.

328. Lots. 41, 42 in the first range of Maria. Also the lots in the second range in rear and in prolongation thereof—by Julien Lévesque. Lot No. 43, in the first range aforesaid—by Hilarie Leblanc. Lots No. 44 and 45, in the first range aforesaid—by Simon Bernard. Lot No. 37 in the first range aforesaid, and the lot in the second range, in rear of and in prolongation of the same—by Jean Baptiste Audet. Lot No. 38 in the first range aforesaid, and the lot in the rear of and in prolongation of the same—by Jean Baptiste Breton: each of the said lots containing one hundred acres on a front of three acres. ☞ The said lot No. 41 is also claimed by Maria Maxwell, widow of the late Major Hamilton Maxwell.

329. Lot No. 15 in the first range of Maria, consisting of two acres and seven perches in front by thirty three and one third in depth. Also the lot in the second range in the rear of and in the prolongation of the same, and of equal contents—by Pierre Thibodeau.

330. Lot No. 43 in the first range of Carleton, containing one

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hundred acres on a front of three acres. Alſo the lot in the ſecond range in rear of and in prolongation of ſaid lot No 43 and of equal contents. Alſo the Weſt half of lot No. 3 to the Eaſt of River du Loup, on the River Riſtigouche, conſiſting of one and a half acre in front, by thirty three and a third in depth—by André Dugas.

332. Lot No. 47 in the firſt range of lots in Carleton, conſiſting of two acres and eight perches in front, by thirty three and one third in depth. Alſo the lot in the ſecond range in the rear of and in prolongation of the ſaid lot No. 47 and of equal contents—by Louis Allan.

333. Lot No. 8 in the firſt range of Maria, conſiſting of two acres and ten perches in front by thirty three and one third acres in depth. Alſo the lot in the ſecond range in the rear of, and in prolongation of the ſaid lot No. 8 and of equal contents—by John Leblanc.

334. Lot No. 6 in the firſt range of Maria, containing one hundred and fifteen acres and five perches on a front of three acres and ſix perches—by Joſeph Sinton.

338. Lot No. 9 in the firſt range of Maria, containing two hundred acres on a front of ſix acres. Alſo the lot in the ſecond range in the rear of, and in prolongation of the ſaid lot No. 9 and of equal contents—by Jean Baptiſte Barriau.

345. Lot No. 1. in the firſt range of Maria, containing two hundred and thirty three and one third acres on a front of ſeven acres. Alſo lot No. 7 in the ſame range containing eighty ſeven acres and two perches on a front of two acres and eight perches—by Aſſime Leblanc: and lot No. 5 in the ſame range, containing four hundred acres on a front of twelve acres—by Pierre Berriau.

350. Lot No. 67 in the front range of Maria, containing one hundred acres on a front of three acres—by Benjamin Sire. Lot No. 66 in the ſame range and of equal contents—by Louis Sire. Lot No. 65 in the same range and of equal contents—by Gregoire Leblanc. Lot. No. 64 in the ſame range and of equal contents—by Joſeph Leblanc. Lot No. 63 in the ſame range and of equal contents—by Edward Sire. Lot No. 51 in Maria aforeſaid, containing ſix hundred acres on a front of ſix acres, running in depth one hundred acres—by Louis Sire. ☞ The ſaid claimants, with the exception of the ſaid L. Sire, (who claims a greater proportion than the others) claim the lots in the ſecond range of Maria in the rear of and in prolongation of their ſeveral lots above mentioned.

352. Lots Nos. 8, 9, 10 in the firſt range of Carleton, containing together three hundred and ſixty ſeven acres and nine perches on a front of eleven acres and one perch. Alſo the weſt half of Lot No. 12 in the ſame range, containing forty five acres on a front of one acre and four and a half perches. Alſo the lots of land in the rear of and in prolongation of the ſaid ſeveral lots Nos. 8, 9 and 10 and of equal contents. Alſo a piece of land on the north ſide of the River Riſtigouche, containing two hundred and fifty acres or thereabouts, on a front of eighteen chains or thereabout, bounded on the Eaſt by land commonly called Shoolbred's Patent, and on the Weſt by lot No. 24, Eaſt of River du Loup, otherwiſe called Porcupine River—by Matthew Stewart Eſqr.

360. A Lot of land in New-Richmond, consisting of six acres in front (depth not specified) bounded in front by New-Richmond Bay; on the North by the Southern depth line of land occupied by the Widow Gilker, on the South by land claimed by George Duthie, and in rear by the intersection of the depth lines of the lands of the said Widow Gilker and of George Duthie—by Peter Lynd.

361 Lot No. 17 in New-Richmond, containing one hundred acres on a front of three acres, in the front range. Also a lot in the second range in the rear and in prolongation of the said lot No. 17, and of equal contents—by William Willett.

365. A Lot (number not specified) in the front range of New-Richmond, of one hundred acres on a front of three acres or thereabouts, situate about nine acres above the North boundary line of land possessed by Widow Gilker, bounded on the West by waste Lands of the Crown, and on the East by land claimed by John Kerr. Also the lot of land in the second range in the rear of and in prolongation of the said lot and of equal contents—by George Willett.

377. Two Lots of Land (Nos. not specified) in the front range of Hamilton, near to and East of Caplin River, containing each one hundred acres on a front of three acres, bounded on the west by a lot said to belong to the heirs of Daniel Sternes, on the east and in rear by waste Lands of the Crown—by Edward Burton & John Jamison, that is to say Burton claims the Western, and Jamison the Eastern lot.

379. Lot No. 40 in New Richmond, containing two hundred acres on a front of three acres, claimed by George Cruger and Laurent Carey, that is to say, the east half by Cruger, and the west half by Carey.

381. Lot No. 24 in the first range of New Richmond, containing one hundred acres on a front of three acres. Also lot No. 29 in the same range, containing one hundred acres on a front of three acres. Also the lot in the second range in the rear of and in prolongation of the said lot No. 29—by Aubin Degouffe.

388. A lot consisting of two hundred acres on a front of six acres in the first range of lots, on the River Cascapicha in New Richmond aforesaid, bounded on the North by Goose Creek, and thence running South six acres along the said River for its front—by Alexander Calder.

402. Lot Nos. 29, 30 and 31 in the front range of Hamilton, containing each one hundred acres on a front of three acres, the said lots 29 and 30—by Joseph Bourg, and the said lot 31—by John North. Also lot No. 26 in the same place, containing two hundred acres on a front of six acres—by Alexander Bernard.

417. The West half of lot No. 22 in Hamilton aforesaid, containing one hundred acres on a front of three acres, bounded on the East by land claimed by François Paquet, on the West by lot No. 21. Also lot No. 17 at the same place (East of Caplin River,) bounded on the West by Jacques Brière, and on the East by Pierre Poirier—by Charles Gauthier.

419. Lot No. 44 in Hamilton aforesaid, containing eighty-nine and one half acres on a front of eight and one half chains—by Pierre Maié, and the adjacent lot No. 45, consisting of thirty-three and one third acres on a front of one acre—by Michel Porlier.

420. Lot No. 42 in Hamilton aforesaid, (East of Ruisseau Leblanc,) containing one hundred acres on a front of three acres—by Joseph Lepage and Ephraim Lepage, the East half by the said Ephraim Lepage, the West half by the said Joseph Lepage. Also the lots in the second range in rear of and in the prolongation of their respective half lots—by the same persons.

422. Lot No. 2 in Hamilton aforesaid, containing two hundred and fifty acres on a front of seven and one half acres—by Michel Boutin. Lot No. 3 at the same place containing one hundred acres on a front of three acres—by Charles Poirier, Junr. Lot No. 9 at the same place containing one hundred acres on a front of three acres—by Jacques Bugeol.

430. Lots Nos. 13 and 14 at little Bonaventure in Hamilton aforesaid, containing each one hundred acres on a front of three acres. Also No. 36 at great Bonaventure in Hamilton aforesaid, containing fifty-one acres and four perches on a front of one acre and seven perches. Also No. 121 at great Bonaventure aforesaid, containing one hundred acres on a front of three acres. Also Lot No. 11 containing two hundred acres on a front of six acres on the N. W. of the River Bonaventure, bounded on the S. W. by Joseph Gauthier, and on the N. E. by waste land of the Crown, and in the rear by Placide Bugeol. Also a tract of six hundred acres of land on a front of eighteen acres on the N. W. side of the said River, bounded on the S. E. by lands of Messrs. Man's, on the N. W. by waste lands of the Crown. Also Lot No. 2, on the same side of said River, containing two hundred acres on a front of six acres.—by Gregoire Arseneau.

431. Lot No. 28 in Hamilton aforesaid, on a front of two acres and two perches by thirty three and a third acres in depth, bounded on the W. by Michel Quessé, and on the E. by Charlemagne Arbou. Also lot No. 12 of one hundred acres on a front of three acres, bounded on the W. by Nicholas Poirier and on the E. by Gregoire Arseneau. Also Lot No. 117 in the same Township, containing one hundred acres on a front of three acres, bounded on the W. by Gregoire Arseneau and on the E. by Jean Bte. Michel Lepage, Esqr. Also Lot No. 9, on the N. W. side of Bonaventure River containing two hundred acres on a front of six acres, bounded on the W. by Isaac Bernard and on the E. by Joseph Gauthier Senr.—by Charles Cavenagh, Esq.

436. Lot No. 30 in the first range of Hamilton, containing ninety acres on a front of two acres and nine perches. Also lot No. 40, at the same place containing fifty-five acres on a front of one acre eight perches. Also lot No. 29 at the same place containing ninety-one acres on a front of two acres and nine perches. Also Lot No. 9 at Little Bonaventure in this Township containing one hundred acres on a front of three acres. Also lot No. 4 on the W. side of the River Bonaventure, containing two hundred acres on a front of six acres, bounded on the N. E. by the Representatives of Pierre Morin, on the S. W. by Joseph Babin, in front by the said River, and in rear by waste lands of the Crown—by Charlemagne Arbou.

441. A tract of one thousand acres of land below Port Daniel (comprising five lots of land of two hundred acres of land on a front of three acres each) on the W. of *Ruisseau de l'anse à Musique*; and bounded on the E. by the said Ruisseau or Brook, and on the W. by waste lands of the Crown—by Pierre Laforce, Esq. Margaret Laforce widow of the late Pierre Boucher, and Josephte Laforce wife of Augustin Germain, Esquire.

442. Lot No. 53 in the second range of Town Lots in New Carlisle containing one acre. Also Lot No. 40 in the second range of Town Parks in the rear of N. Carlisle containing eight acres on a front of one acre. Also a Lake Lot (as yet unsurveyed) to contain one hundred acres on front of three acres in the second concession in rear of the New Lake, bounded in front and being the prolongation of lot No. 21, claimed by Mrs. Kempffer, in rear by waste lands. Also lots Nos. 8 and 9 in the front range of lots at Port Daniel, containing each two hundred acres on a front of six acres. Also lot No. 49 in the second range of lots in the same place, (being in the rear and prolongation of said lot No. 8,) containing two hundred acres on a front of six acres—by James Gilker.

443. A lot (not numbered) at Port Daniel, containing thirteen hundred acres on a front of one hundred and twenty-three chains and twenty four links, commencing at a Cape which forms the western extremity of a Cove commonly called *l'Anse au Gascon*, and from thence running eastward along the said Cove, for its front, lateral lines running N. magnetically—by Alexander Brotherton, Senr. Isabella Brotherton, Adam Brotherton, Joanna Brotherton, Margaret Brotherton, and John Alexander Brotherton.

444. Lot No. 7 in the front range of Port Daniel, containing one hundred acres on a front of three acres. Also lots Nos. 35 in the second range, 66 in the third range, 69 and 70 in the fourth range, 83 and 84 in the fifth range of Town Parks in rear of New-Carlisle, containing each eight acres on a front of one acre—by John Astles—☞ an opposition having been fyled for the said lots Nos. 69 in the fourth range, and 83 in fifth range of Town Parks, by Jane Imhoof, the said John Astles has relinquished his claim to the same in favor of the said Jane Imhoof.—☞ An opposition for the said Town Park No. 66 has been fyled by William Wilson.

445. Lot No. 6 in the rear of Large Lake in the Township of Cox, containing one hundred acres on a front of three acres—by John Ross.

446. Lot No. 29 in Cox aforesaid in the first range of Country Lots west of New-Carlisle, containing one hundred acres on a front of six acres—by Joseph Gauthier and Vital Poirier.

447. Lots Nos. 69 and 70 in the third range, and 111 in the fourth range of Town Lots in New-Carlisle, containing each one square acre—by Cornelli Jeffers.

449. Lot No. 5 in Grand Paspebiac, containing ten acres on a front of three chains sixteen links—by Nicolas Lebrasseur. Lot No. 6 at

the same place of the like contents on a like front—by Benoni Chapadeau. The said claimants also respectively claim the ground on the concession in rear of their respective lots, prolonged until they meet the prolongation of the depth line of the first range or concession of Cox. Also the lots in the two ranges in rear of and in the prolongation of their respective lots above mentioned. ☞ An opposition has been fyled by Philip Alexandre for the ground on the common aforesaid, in rear of the said lots.

450. Lots Nos. 32, 33 and 34 in Hope, containing each two hundred acres on a front of five acres, bounded in front by the Sea, on the East by land of Richard Mauger, on the West by land of Frederick Aubut—by Benjamin Trachy, Abraham Trachy, Edward Trachy, Charles Lemesurier, Philip Jeune. Also two lots of land in the second concession of Hope, that is to say, a lot of forty acres on a front of one acre, bounded in front by part of lot No. 2, claimed by George Prevost, the West by land claimed by the heirs of the late Louis Roussi, to the East by land of Alexander Brotherton. And a lot of one hundred and sixty acres on a front of four acres, bounded in front by lot No. 3, claimed by Chs. Robin & Co. on the West by land of Alexr. Brotherton, and to the East by land claimed by John Gallié, (lateral lines run N. 5°. W. magnetically)—by Benjamin Trachy aforesaid.

451. Lots No. 12 in the front, and 66 in the second range in Cox, situate on the East side of New-Carlisle, containing each one hundred acres, on a front of six acres—by Clement Holmes, Benjamin Joseph, Elizabeth Holmes, Philip Le Gallas and John Whittom.

454. Lot No. 28 in Grand Paspebiac, containing ten acres on a front of one acre. Also, an unsurveyed lot of land of one chain and a half by ten acres in depth, bounded on the West by the said lot No. 28—by Pierre Loiselle and André Loiselle. ☞ The said P. and A. Loiselle claim two other lots in the rear of Paspebiac, which are not sufficiently described in their claim for publication.

455. A lot of land containing seven hundred acres on a front of twenty one acres, at the Cove commonly called "*Anse aux Islets*," on the east side of Point Mackrell, bounded on the north by a brook dividing it from a lot claimed by James Day, Esquire, on the south and in rear by waste land of the Crown, including a small Island in front of said lot of land—by Andrew Caldwell.

457. Lot No. 55, at Port Daniel, containing two hundred acres on a front of six acres, in the second concession or range of lots—by James Neilson.

458. Lot No. 40, in Hope, containing two hundred acres on a front of five acres, bounded on the east by Shigawake-brook, on the west by Lot No. 39, and in front by the *Bay des Chaleurs*—by James Almond.

461. Lots Nos. 178 in the sixth range, 190 in the seventh range, 231 in the eighth range of town lots in New-Carlisle, containing one square acre each. Also, Nos. 11 in the first range, 50 and 51 in the second range, and 105 in the fourth range of town parks in the rear of New-Carlisle, containing eight acres each, on a front of one acre. Also, Lake lots Nos. 6 and 7, (originally 11 and 12, contents not specified,) bounded in front by lots in rear of New-Carlisle, in rear by new lake, on the east by lot No. 5, and on the west by lot No. 8—by Jane Imhoof, widow of the late Louis Imhoof.

462. Lot No. 69 in the third range of lots in Cox, containing one hundred acres on a front of six acres, east of New-Carlisle—by John Whittom and Benjamin Joseph.

466. Lots Nos. 9 and 10 in the first range, 51, 52, 59 in the second range, 61 and 62 in the third range of town lots in New-Carlisle, containing each one square acre—also the south half of lot No. 12 in the first range of town parks at the same place, containing four acres on a front of one acre—also lot No. 49 containing eight acres on a front of one acre, in the second range of town parks at the same place—also lot No. 55 in the second range of Country lots in Cox, east of New-Carlisle, containing one hundred acres on a front of six acres—also Lake lot No. 6, at the same place, containing one hundred acres on a front of three acres, bounded in front by lots in the rear of New-Carlisle, and in rear by the new Lake—by Alexander McKay and Angelique McKay. Also lot No. 35 in the range of town lots in New-Carlisle aforesaid, containing one square acre by the said Angelique McKay. ☞ The said town lot No. 59, is also claimed by Mrs. Maxwell, widow of the late Major Hamilton Maxwell.

470. Lot No. 14 in Paspebiac, containing ten acres on a front of one acre; also a lot of equal contents on the Common in the rear, and in prolongation of the said lot No. 14. Also a further prolongation of the same to the depth of eighteen acres—by Peter d'Arosbile and Adrien d'Arosbile.

☞ They also claim a lot on the River Nouvelle in rear of these lots not sufficiently described for publication.

471. Lot No. 23 in Paspebiac, of one acre in front by ten in depth, with a lot in rear of, and in prolongation of the same on the Common; also the lots in prolongation of the said lots, in the two Concessions immediately in rear thereof—the three first mentioned by Joseph Duguay, the last by Jean Louis Laurent. Also lot No. 22 in the same place; also the lots in prolongation of the same in the Common, and in the two Concessions immediately in rear thereof—by Fabien Duguay.

472. A lot of land in rear of lot No. 3, on the east side of Paspebiac, on the line of prolongation between Paspebiac and Hopetown, containing one hundred acres on a front of three acres, bounded in front by the said lot No. 3, to the east by the said line of prolongation, to the west and rear by waste lands of the Crown—by Francis Gallié.

473. Lot No. 3 in Paspebiac, containing ten acres on a front of three chains and sixteen links. Also a lot of land on the Common, directly in rear and in prolongation of the said lot No. 3, running in depth until it meets the prolongation of the depth line of the first Concession of Cox. Also the lots of land in the second and third Concessions, in rear and in prolongation of the said lots, and of equal contents. Also a Fishing lot or Grève on the east bank of Paspebiac, of three quarters of an acre in front, bounded in front by the sea, in rear by the Barachois, on the north-west by François Duguay, and on the south-east by Tousaint Lamy—by Michel Parisé. ☞ He also claims an unsurveyed lot on the River Nouvelle, of thirty-three and a third acres on a front of one acre, bounded on the east and west sides by a prolongation of the depth or lateral lines of lot No. 12 in the front range of Paspebiac.

474. A lot of six hundred acres of land in the second range of Hope, directly in the rear of lots Nos. 10, 11 and 12 in the first range in Hope aforesaid—by Hector Ross.

478. Lot No. 13 in Paspebiac, containing two acres on a front of one acre. Also a lot on the Common, in rear of and in prolongation of the same. Also a lot of eighteen acres in rear of and in prolongation of the said last mentioned lot. Also a lot of thirty-three and one third acres on a front of one acre, bounded in front by the River Nouvelle, and on the east and west by lines prolonged from lots Nos. 12 and 14 in Paspebiac aforesaid—by James Huard and Romain Huard.

479. Lot No. 17, in the front range of Paspebiac, containing ten acres on a front of one acre. Also a Lot on the Common, in rear and in prolongation of the said Lot No. 17, running in depth until it meets the prolongation of the depth line, in the rear of the first Concession of Cox. Also two other Lots in the prolongation of the last mentioned Lot in the two Concessions or ranges in the rear thereof—by Pierre Hastanet. And Lot No. 21, in the front range of Paspebiac aforesaid, containing ten acres on a front of one acre. Also a lot on the Common, in the rear of and in prolongation of the same, in depth as above mentioned. Also a lot in the second range, in rear of and in prolongation of the last mentioned Lot—by François Lajoie.

480. Lot No. 15, in the front range in Paspebiac, containing ten acres on a front of one acre. Also a Lot on the Common, in rear of and in prolongation of the said Lot No. 15, running in depth until it meets the prolongation of the depth line of the first Concession of Cox. Also the Lots in rear of and in prolongation of the last mentioned Lot in the two ranges in rear of the same—by Louis Denis. And the adjacent Lot No. 16, in the front range of Paspebiac, containing ten acres on a front of one acre; also the three Lots immediately in rear and in prolongation of the same, as above mentioned with respect to the said adjacent Lot No. 15—by Jean Albert.

483. Lots Nos. 11, in first, 65, in the second, 70, in the third range of Lots in Cox, to the East of New Carlisle, containing each one hundred acres on a front of six acres—by Jacques Loiselle.

484. Lot No. 8, in the front range of Paspebiac aforesaid, containing ten acres on a front of three chains and ten links. Also a lot on the Common, in the rear of and in prolongation of the said Lot No. 8, running in depth until it meets the prolongation of the depth line of the first Concession of Cox. Also two Lots in rear of and in prolongation of the said Lots, in the second and third ranges. Also a Lot or fishing room on the south-west side of Paspebiac Beach, bounded in front by the Baie des Chaleurs, in rear by the Barachois, on the south-west by Jean Albert, and on the north-east by Jean Castillon—by Pierre Duguay, sen. ☞ He also claims a lot of thirty three and a third acres on a front of one acre, on the River Nouvelle, which is not sufficiently designated for publication.

485. Lot No. 27, in the front range of Paspebiac, containing ten acres on a front of one acre. Also a Lot of Land on the north side of the River Nouvelle, containing two hundred acres on a front of six acres bounded in front by the said River, on the east by the prolongation of the easterly lateral line of the said Lot No. 27, and on the west and in rear, by Waste Lands of the Crown—by Louis Huard and Germain Huard.

486. Lot No. 10, in the front range of Paspebiac, containing ten acres on a front of one acre—by Margaret Lantaigne, Widow of the late Joseph Huard, acting as well for herself as for Josephte Huard, Marguerite Huard, Jules Huard, Marie Huard, Philip Huard and Veronique Huard, her minor children, issue of her marriage with the late Joseph Huard, deceased. And a Lot on the Common in the rear and in prolongation of the said Lot No. 10, running in depth until it meets the prolongation of the depth line of the first range of Cox. Also two lots in the rear and in prolongation of the last mentioned Lot, in the two Concessions immediately in rear of the same—by Jean Grenier.

489. A lot of land containing one hundred acres on a front of three acres at Port Daniel, bounded in front by the Bay of Port Daniel, to the N. by a descent from the public road commonly called *Oisecque*: also a lot contiguous to the same, of one hundred acres on a front of three acres, bounded to the N. by land claimed by Joseph Blair, Junr.—by Bernard Castilloux and Stephen Castilloux.

490. Lot No. 11, in the front range of Paspebiac, containing ten acres on a front of one acre, also a lot on the Common, in rear of, and in prolongation of the said lot No. 11, running in depth until it meets the prolongation of the depth line of the first range of Cox, also two lots in rear and in prolongation of the last mentioned lots in the two concessions immediately in rear of the same—By Jean Aspiros. And the adjacent lot, No. 12, in the first range of Paspebiac, containing ten acres on a front of one acre, also the three lots immediately in rear of and in prolongation of the same, as above mentioned with respect to the said lot No. 11—by Jean Castilloux. ☞ An opposition has been fyled for lot No. 11 aforesaid, by Bernard Castilloux, acting as well for himself as for his wife Cutis Lebrasseur, and for Joseph Lebrasseur, Felicite Lebrasseur, and Marie Réné Lebrasseur.

491. Lot No. 6, in the first range of country lots in Cox, (E. of New Carlisle) containing one hundred acres on a front of six acres; also lot No. 59 in the second range of country lots at the same place and of the like contents; also a tract of land to the E. of lot No. 9 in rear of Large Lake, of sixty six and two-thirds acres in depth, containing nine hundred and fifty-eight acres (unsurveyed) bounded on the W. by the prolongation of the easterly line of lot No. 9, on the E. by lands claimed by Mr. Day; also a lot of land (unsurveyed) in rear of the land last above mentioned, containing twelve hundred acres, situate between large Lake and New Lake, bounded in front by a line running W. magnetically from the W. end of Large Lake, on the E. by the prolongation of the line of Lake Lot No. 1 in the rear of Large Lake, on the W. by the prolongation of line No. 4—by W. Scott. ☞ An opposition has been fyled by James Day, Esquire, for the land above mentioned in rear of Large Lake.

493. Lot No. 19, in the front range of Paspebiac, containing ten acres on a front of one acre, also a lot on the Common in rear

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of and in prolongation of the ſame, running in depth until it meets the prolongation of the depth line of the first conceſſion in Cox, alſo the two lots in the two conceſſions in the rear of and in prolongation of the last mentioned lot,—by Réné Duguay, with the exception of the ſaid lot on the Common which is claimed by Julien Duguay—and the adjacent lot No. 20 at the ſame place and of the like contents, alſo the lots of lands in the rear of and in prolongation of the ſame as above mentioned with reſpect to the ſaid lot No. 19—by Emaneul Lebraſſeur. ☞ Eml. Lebrasseur alſo claims a lot of two hundred acres on the River Nouvelle not ſufficiently deſignated for publication.

494. Lot No. 1 in the front range of Paſpébiac containing ten acres on a front of one acre. Alſo a lot of land on the Common in the rear of and in prolongation of ſaid lot containing eighteen acres or thereabouts. Alſo a lot in the ſecond conceſſion in the rear of and in prolongation of the ſaid lots. Alſo a lot of thirty-three and one third acres, on a front of one acre on the river Nouvelle, bounded on the E. and W. by the prolongation of the lateral lines of the first mentioned lot No. 1—by Jean Chapados, the younger; and lot No. 4 in the front range of Paſpébiac aforeſaid containing ten acres on a front of one acre—by Jean Chapados and Michel Chapados—and the lots in the rear of the ſaid lot No 4, as above mentioned, with reſpect to the ſaid lot No. 1—by Michel Chapados.

495. Lot No. 21 at Port Daniel, containing one hundred and eighty-eight acres, on a front of four acres two chains and four links—by James Day, of Port Daniel.

497. Part of Lot No. 9, (formerly No. 8,) in Hopetown, containing ſixty acres on a front of one and a half acre—by Richard Major.

498. A lot of land (without a No.) at Port Daniel, containing one hundred acres of land on a front of three acres, bounded to the S. by Stephen Castilloux, to the N. by Farquhar McRae Esq. in front to the E. by the sea, and in rear to the W. by waste lands of the Crown—by Joseph Blair.

500. The E. half of Lot No. 18 in the first range of Cox (west of New Carlisle) containing fifty acres on a front of three acres. Also one fourth part of the adjacent lot No. 19 containing twenty five acres on a front of one and a half acre—by Joseph Babin the younger.

502. A Lot in the second range of Hope containing four hundred acres on a front of twelve acres, bounded on the E. by land claimed by W. Huntington, Junr. and on W. by waste land of the Crown—by John Huntington.

507. A Lot in the second range of Hope of six hundred acres of land, on a front of fifteen acres bounded on the E. by the prolongation of the W. boundary of lot No. 11, (formerly 10) in the first range and to the W. by waste lands of the Crown—by William Phelan, James Shannon, John Madagan, Patrick Enright and Patrick O'Brien. And part of lot No. 10 (formerly No. 9,)in Hope, containing fifty acres on a front of one and one quarter acre, bounded to the W. by land of John Ritchie, on the E. by land belonging to Mr. Day—by the said Patrick Shannon. And part of lot No. 11 at the same (contents not specified) bounded on the E. by land of Jas. Lambert, and on the W. by land of Owen Poor—by the said Wm. Phelan.

512. A lot of one hundred acres on a front of three acres to the West of a lot or piece of ground claimed by Peter Sire, at or near *l'anse aux jardins* West of *St. l'Anse à Blondet*, at or near New-port—by Eustache Vicaire. The above designation being vague and indefinite, the said Eustache Vicaire is desired to furnish a *proces-verbal* of survey, defining the said lot by metes and boundaries.

513. A lot in Port-Daniel, of four hundred acres of land on a front of twelve acres, bounded on the North by the land of Neil M'Kinnan, and to the South and West by waste land of the crown—by Farquhar M'Rae, Esquire.

514. A lot at *l'anse aux jardins* of one hundred acres on a front of three acres, bounded on the East by land claimed by James Ferguson Winter, on the West by a lot claimed by Eustache Vicaire—byPeter Sire.

515. A lot at Newport, of one hundred acres of land on a front of twelve chains and fifty four links, bounded on the West by a fishing room occupied by Francis David, on the East by the fishing room of Francis Grenier, in front by the Cove of New-port, and in rear by waste lands of the crown—by James Remon, junior, Charles Bertrand, Thomas Remon and Philip Hammon.

516. A lot at New-port aforesaid, of one hundred acres or thereabout on a front of five chains and thirty one links, bounded on the North West by a fishing room in possession of Eustache Lavigueur, and divided therefrom by a line running N. 34d. 45m. E. magnetically on the S. E. by the fishing room of—Sire, and divided therefrom by a line running N. 56d. 45m. E. magnetically, and in front by the Cove of New-port, and in rear partly by a Cove commonly called *l'anse à Carnival* and partly by waste land of the crown, being in depth sixty three chains twenty links—by John Decaen, John Dean, John Marett and François Ballaine.

517. A lot at New-port aforesaid, of twelve acres on a front of one chain and ninety two links, by sixty three chains in depth bounded on the S. by a fishing room occupied by Raymond Grenier, on the N. by Joseph Grenier, on the W. by the Cove of New-port and on the E. by the Sea, lateral lines N. 56d. 45m. E. magnetically—by John Legresly.

521. A Lot of land in the second range of Paspebiac, in rear of and in prolongation of Lot N°. 9, in the first range, containing eighteen acres. Also a Lot containing fifty-four acres or thereabouts, in the second range aforesaid, in rear of the prolongation of part of Lot N°. 24, claimed by Messrs. Charles Robin & Co.—for the Protestant Church at Paspebiac, and towards the support of the Protestant Clergy in this Province.

542. The following Lands *en Fief et Seigneurie*, that is to say, first, the Seigneurie of the River St. Anne, situate at the Mountains *Notre Dame*, on the River St. Lawrence, of one league in front, extending one half league above and one half league below the said River St. Anne, by one league in depth—secondly, the Seigneurie of River Magdalen, extending in front one half league above and one half league below the said River Magdalen, by two leagues in depth—and thirdly, the Seigneurie of l'*Anse de l'Etang*, situate on the said River St. Lawrence, six leagues below the Valley *des Monts* extending in front one half league on eit her side of the said *Anse* or Cove, by one league in depth—by Louis Panet of Quebec, Esquire, Notary.

And Public Notice is also hereby given, that a Procès Verbal of Survey of all Lots that actually are, or hereafter may be claimed in the said Inferior District of Gaspé, under and in virtue of the above recited Act, which have not heretofore been laid out and surveyed by actual measurement, will be required by the aforesaid Commissioners, before they proceed to the final adjudication of the respective claims submitted to them; of all which the Claimants, and all others whom it may in any wise concern will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

ROBERT CHRISTIE,
Quebec, 12th June, 1823. *Sec'y.*

Appendix (N.) 13th Jany. 1824.

STATEMENT of the FUNDS of the QUEBEC BANK, shewing the amount of the Capital Stock paid in, of the Debts due to the ſame, of the Monies depoſited, of the Notes in Circulation, and of Cash in hand.

	£	s	d
Capital paid in - - -	£51877	10	0
Debts due to the Bank - -	91770	16	11
Depoſits - - - -	26965	10	4
Notes in Circulation - - -	25565	0	0
Cash in hand - -	16043	6	0

Quebec, 7th January 1824.

W. G. Sheppard, Preſident.
C. Smith, V. Preſident.
Martin Chinic,
J. Jones, Junr.
P. E. Desbarats,
J. Wm. Woolsey,
L. Maſſue,
Joſeph Le Blond,
L. Moquin,
J. O. Brunet,
} Directors.

Sworn to before me this 7th day of January 1824.
NOAH FREER, J. P.

STATEMENT of the Amount of the Capital Stock paid in to the Bank of Montreal, of the Debts due to the ſame, of the Monies depoſited, of the Notes in Circulation, and of the Cash on hand, belonging to the ſaid Bank.—8th January 1824.

	£	s	d
Capital Stock paid in being 75 per Cent on £250000, - -	187500	0	0
Debts due to the Bank (including the Coſt of the Building,) - -	309472	14	0
Monies depoſited, - - -	96809	16	11
Notes in Circulation, - -	92727	15	0
Cash on hand (including £2710 13 0, Notes of the Canada, Quebec and York Banks,) - -	102303	9	4

Perſonally appeared before me this day Samuel Gerrard, Preſident, Thomas Thain, Vice Preſident, and John Forſyth, James Millar, Horatio Gates, David David, James Leslie, Thomas Torrance, George Moffatt, Frederick W. Ermatinger, and Francis A. Laroque, Directors of the Bank of Montreal, and made Oath that the above Accounts are correct and correspond with the Account Books of that Corporation.

Sworn and Subscribed in my preſence this 9th day of January 1824.
J. BOUTHILLIER, J. P.

S. Gerrard, Preſidt.
Thos. Thain, V. Preſidt.
Jno. Forſyth,
James Millar,
Horatio Gates,
David David,
J. Leslie,
G. Moffatt,
Fredk. W. Ermatinger,
Thomas Torrance,
Frs. Ant. Laroque.

N. B. Directors abſent A. Cuvillier, Esqr. and G. Garden, Esqr.

STATEMENT, Bank of Canada, for the Honorable the Houſe of Aſſembly.

Amount of the Capital Stock of the ſaid Corporation £200000 ſay two hundred thouſand pounds Currency.

Of which there is paid in £92825, ſay ninety-two thouſand eight hundred and twenty-five pounds Currency.

Amount of Debts due to the Bank £128121 0 5, ſay one hundred and twenty-eight thouſand one hundred and twenty-one pounds and five pence Currency.

Amount of Depoſits £11652 16 9, ſay eleven thouſand ſix hundred and fifty-two pounds, ſixteen ſhillings and nine pence Currency.

Amount of Bank Notes in Circulation £39206, ſay thirty-nine thouſand two hundred and ſix pounds Currency.

Caſh on hand £20683 8 7, ſay twenty thouſand ſix hundred and eighty-three pounds, eight ſhillings and ſeven pence Currency.

Montreal, 7th January 1824.

H. MACKENZIE,
Preſident of the Bank of Canada.

Sworn at Montreal this 10th day of January 1824.
Before me, GEORGE PYKE, J. K. B.

Appendix (O.) 16th Jany.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT to the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS of the Year 1823, containing additional Contingent Expenses of the Civil Government of Lower Canada, incurred between 11th October 1821 and 10th October 1822, and regular annual charges between 1st November 1821 and 31st October 1822, being an Account supplementary to those already furnished for the Year 1822, inclusive of omissions in the Accounts of that or previous Years.

		Sterling.
Amount of Expenses and annual Charges as stated for 1822, £		79220 14 9
DEDUCT,		
Estimate for expenses heretofore incurred which could not be correctly brought to account against the Public Revenue of past years, but which have been partially closed in the present year, viz—		
Amount entered by Estimate to close the chapter of expenses relative to the Administration of Justice in 1822, Sterling	£2000 0 0	
Items relative to previous years, detailed at the close of the Preliminary Account of 1822, and carried forward as having remained unclosed by that Account. *Vide* particulars therein,	2049 8 5	
Extraordinary Advances in 1822, as per particulars stated in the Account of that year, which have since been partially accounted for. *Vide* particulars of that year,	1101 17 7½	
		5151 6 0½
		74069 8 8½
ADD,		
Amount of Warrants for Services of and previous to the year 1822, issued subsequently thereto, inclusive of errors in former Accounts of that year.		

SALARIES TO OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT not included under the Head of any Department.

	Sterling.	
The Revd. J. O. Plessis, Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church at Quebec, as Rent of the Bishop's Palace used for Public Offices, from 1st May to 31st October 1822, inclusive,	250 0 0	
Noah Freer, for 114 days rent of a furnished House hired of him as a residence for the Lieutenant Governor of the Province, from 10th July to 31st October 1822 inclusive, at the rate of £450 Sterling per annum,	140 10 11	
A. L. J. Duchesnay, for six months rent of his House occupied as Offices for the Civil Secretary, from 1st May to 31st October 1822 inclusive, at the rate of £135 per annum, £67 10 0		
Less—the same as already entered in part at £90 per annum, 45 0 0		
	22 10 0	
Louis Montizambert, allowance as acting Provincial Secretary, for providing an Office for registering and enrolling Grants of the Crown Lands, from 4th June to 31st October 1822,	21 19 4	
Edward Price and Isaac Delisle, their joint Salary as resident on Anticosti to assist Mariners in distress,	25 0 0	
A. Hamel, ditto ditto ditto ditto,	25 0 0	
Olivier Gaudin, ditto ditto ditto,	15 0 0	
		500 0 3

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

William Smith, as Clerk of the Council, from 1st May to 31st October 1822,	225 0 0	
Ditto, as Master in Chancery, from ditto to ditto,	40 10 0	
Charles De Léry, as Assistant Clerk of the Council, from ditto to ditto,	180 0 0	
Jacques Voyer, as Writing Clerk Assistant and French Translator, ditto to ditto,	112 10 0	
A. W. Cochran, as Law Clerk, from ditto to ditto,	90 0 0	
William Boutillier, as Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, from ditto to ditto,	67 10 0	
William Ginger, as Serjeant at Arms, from ditto to ditto,	45 0 0	
C. Blouin, as Messenger, from ditto to ditto,	16 4 0	
H. M'Donald, as Doorkeeper, from ditto to ditto,	12 10 0	
Jane Brown, as Keeper of the Apartments, from ditto to ditto,	11 5 0	
Ditto, for House Rent, from ditto to ditto,	13 10 0	
		813 19 0

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

William Lindsay, Clerk of the Assembly, his Account of Disbursements from 1st November 1820 to 31st October 1821, viz. Clerks attached to the Office and Extra Clerks, including a Balance of £200, due for ditto on 1820, £1484 12 6		
Deputy Serjeant at Arms, Messengers and Doorkeepers, 464 15 0		
Messengers, Witnesses, Postages, &c. 444 19 10		
Printing Journals, Bills, Reports, Stationary, Copies of Papers, Insurance, &c. 192 7 4½		
Books for the Library, 426 8 0		
The Clerk, sundry petty Disbursements, 19 19 8		
Firewood, Candles, &c. 150 13 0½		
Carried over, £4866 10 5		
	Carried over, £	75383 7 11½

Appendix (O.) 16th Jany.

		Sterling.	Sterling.
Brought over, £	4866 10 5		£75383 7 11½
Tradesmens' Accounts for Repairs, Boxes for Papers and other articles,	83 19 5½		
Gazettes and Advertisements,	35 16 1		
	4986 5 11½		
Less Amount of the Warrant issued pursuant to an Address of the House of Assembly of 13th March 1821, on an Estimate of the above Disbursements, as stated in the Public Accounts of 1821,	4600 0 0		
Excess of Expenditure beyond the Estimate to 31st October 1821,	386 5 11½		
William Lindsay, his Account of Disbursements from 1st November 1821 to 31st October 1822, viz. Clerks attached to the Office and Extra Clerks,	1090 5 1		
Deputy Serjeant at Arms, Messengers and Doorkeepers,	390 15 0		
Messengers, Witnesses, Postages, &c.	64 4 0½		
Printing Journals, Bills, Reports, Stationary, Copies of Papers, Insurance, &c.	866 4 10		
Books for the Library,	142 3 4		
The Clerk's sundry petty Disbursements,	10 11 4		
Firewood, Candles, &c.	188 11 9		
Tradesmens' Accounts for Repairs, Boxes for Papers, and other Articles,	85 18 4		
Gazettes and Advertisements,	32 9 2		
	3257 8 10		
To cover the above Disbursements, His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie issued his Warrant to make up the Sum of £3314 16 10 Currency, £2983 7 2 Sterling, pursuant to an Address of the House of Assembly of 31st January 1823, leaving an excess in the hands of the Clerk of the Assembly agreeably to a Report of a Committee on his Accounts, presented to the House of Assembly on the 28th January, and for which he will have hereafter to account, of	57 8 0		
	3314 16 10	2983 7 2	
Less advances made to Mr. Lindsay, Clerk of the Assembly, as stated in the Public Accounts of 1822,		1486 0 2	
		1497 7 0	
W. Lindsay, as Clerk of the House of Assembly, from 1st May to 31st October 1822,		225 0 0	
P. E. Desbarats, as Assistant Ditto, from ditto to ditto,		180 0 0	
W. Green, as English Translator, from ditto to ditto,		90 0 0	
C. Frémont, as French Ditto, from ditto to ditto,		90 0 0	
R. Christie, as Law Clerk, from ditto to ditto,		90 0 0	
A. Parent, as Serjeant at Arms, from ditto to ditto,		45 0 0	
Manon Schindler, as Keeper of the Apartments, from ditto to ditto,		11 5 0	
Ditto, House Rent, from ditto to ditto,		18 10 0	
H. W. Ryland, as Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, from ditto to ditto,		50 0 0	
T. Douglass, as Ditto, from ditto to ditto,		50 0 0	
			2342 2 0

SALARIES of the JUDGES, and other Expenses attending the Administration of Justice.

N. F. Uniacke, Attorney General, his account of Services in the Court of King's Bench at Three Rivers, in September 1822, including Travelling Charges,	122 0 0	
Ditto, his ditto in ditto at Quebec in September 1822,	233 15 0	
Ditto, his miscellaneous Services performed between 11th April and 10th October 1822,	155 17 0	
Ditto, his fees and disbursements in certain prosecutions *qui tam*, conducted by him in the Summer of 1821, under the Lumber Act,	42 10 8	
Charles Marshall, Solicitor General, for Costs on various Judgements obtained in favour of the Crown in 1821,	53 17 10	
Charles Ogden, King's Counsel, for Travelling Charges, in attending a Court of Oyer and Terminer, holden at Sherbrooke and Stanstead in September 1822,	73 5 0	
Ditto, his account of the Costs of certain Actions brought by him against the Seigneurs of La Baie and Courval in the years 1819 and 1821,	72 13 10	
Ditto, his ditto of Services performed by him at the Quarter Sessions of the District of Three Rivers in the years 1818 and 1819,	9 9 0	
Carried over, £	763 8 4	£77725 9 11½

Appendix O.

16th Jany.

	Sterling.	Sterling.
Amount brought over, £	763 8 4	£77725 9 11½
P. A. De Gaspé, late Sheriff of the District of Quebec, his ditto of disbursements from 11th April to 10th October 1822.		
N. B. This Officer's Account has been sent in for an amount of £358 8 0, but in so imperfect a state, that it has not yet been allowed on Audit, and Mr. De Gaspé having been discovered to be a defaulter to a larger Amount for fines set and received, and for *Lods et Ventes* on Sales within the King's Domaine, received and not accounted for by him; no further part of this Account can be allowed than what has already been advanced to meet particular disbursements, and which advance has already been stated at £220 Currency,	198 0 0	
W. S. Sewell, Sheriff of the District of Quebec, his Account for certain Contingent expenses of the Sheriff's Office, from 11th April to 10th Oct. 1822,	382 14 3	
F. W. Ermatinger, Sheriff of the District of Montreal, his ditto of disbursements attending the Special Session of Oyer and Terminer, held at Stanstead in September last,	26 7 6	
Ditto, ditto, his ditto, between 11th April and 10th October 1822, of advertising the Session of Oyer and Terminer, held at Montreal, and conveying S. H. Wilcocke out of the Province,	9 14 11	
Ditto, ditto, his ditto, between ditto, and ditto, for apprehending Offenders, and their maintenance, fuel, and other minor expenses attending their confinement, to 10th October 1822,	270 0 3	
Ditto, ditto, his ditto of disbursements heretofore suspended in the Sheriff's Accounts to 10th April 1822,	50 0 10	
Ditto, ditto, his ditto for payment to needy Witnesses between 1st July and 30th November 1822,	80 10 2	
L. Gugy, Sheriff of the District of Three-Rivers, his ditto of disbursements for the Goal at Three-Rivers, and the maintenance of Prisoners from 11th April to 10th October 1822,	102 12 10	
Ditto, ditto, his ditto of disbursements attending the Special Sessions holden at Sherbrooke, in September last,	74 0 6	
Ditto, ditto, his ditto for the expenses of Services of *Subpœnas*, and for the execution of Bench Warrants, to 10th October 1822,	36 11 2	
Ditto, his ditto for payments to needy Witnesses to 10th October 1822,	5 8 0	
Thomas Man, Sheriff of the District of Gaspé, his ditto of disbursements for Candles and Biscuit to 10th October 1822,	23 14 6	
Ditto, ditto, his ditto of expenses for attendance as a Witness in the case of a Prisoner brought up by him from Gaspé to take his trial at Quebec,	16 4 0	
H. Blackstone, Coroner of the District of Quebec, amount of his account for the contingent expenses of his Office to October 1822, per estimate,	161 1 7	
J. M. Mondelêt, Coroner of the District of Montreal, his contingent expenses from 11th April to 10th October 1822,	54 13 6	
H. Fraser, Coroner of the District of Three-Rivers, his contingent expenses from ditto to ditto,	3 8 5	
Perrault & Ross, Prothonotaries of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Quebec, their account of disbursements attached to their Office, from ditto to ditto,	21 15 7	
Ditto, ditto, their ditto for Candles and small repairs, &c. to the Court-House, from ditto to ditto,	36 11 4	
Ditto, ditto, their ditto for a Statement ordered by the Court relative to the affairs of the late Sheriff of Quebec,	45 0 0	
Levesque & Monk, Prothonotaries of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Montreal, their ditto of disbursements attached to their Office, from ditto to ditto,	13 7 6	
Ditto, ditto, their ditto of disbursements for the Court-House, from ditto to ditto,	32 0 3	
Ditto, ditto, their ditto for furnishing Extracts of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials for the years 1820 and 1821,	18 0 0	
Gaspard Degan, allowance to provide Wood for Rooms he occupied in the Court House at Montreal, from 1st November 1822 to 31st October 1823,	13 10 0	
Thomas & Fraser, Prothonotaries of the Court of King's Bench, for the District of Three-Rivers, and Clerks of the Peace, their ditto of Disbursements as Prothonotaries to 10th October 1822, £2 5 0		
As Clerks of the Peace to ditto, 16 6 8	18 11 8	
H. Fraser, his ditto of ditto for repairs of the Old Court House at Three-Rivers in the year 1817,	27 4 6	
P. Portugais, as Keeper of the Court House at Three-Rivers, from 13th March to 31st October 1822, at the rate of £36 per annum,	22 16 7	
G. Stanley, as Tipstaff of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Montreal, for arrears of Salary due to him, from 24th June 1818 to 31st October 1822,	78 8 2	
George Stanley, as Crier of the Court of King's Bench, Montreal, his account for services as ditto, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer at Montreal in October and November 1821, during nine days which that Court exceeded the regular Criminal Term,	3 0 9	
Ditto, ditto, his ditto for ditto as ditto, in May and November 1822, during 17 days those Courts exceeded the regular Criminal Term,	5 14 9	
Carried over, £	2594 11 10	
	Carried over,	£77725 9 11½

Appendix (O)

16th Jany.

Amount brought over, £	2594 11 10	£77725 9 11½
George Stanley, as Crier of the Court of King's Bench, Montreal, his account for services at ditto held at Sherbrooke and Stanstead, in Septr. 1822,	4 1 0	
Ditto, ditto, for his Travelling Expenses incurred in attending the same,	19 16 9	
C. R. D'Estimauville, High Constable of the District of Quebec, his account for the payment of the services of *Subpœnas* during the Term of September 1822,	13 2 10	
R. Hart, as High Constable, Montreal, from 1st November 1821 to 31st October 1822, in place of J. Marston,		
This is only noted as a Memorandum, the Warrants charged for J. Marston in the accounts of 1822, having been cancelled and others issued to Hart.		
Gilbert Ainslie, Clerk of the Crown, his account for services at the Criminal Term of the Court of King's Bench at Three-Rivers in September 1822, including Travelling Expenses,	40 4 7	
Ditto, ditto, his ditto, for ditto, at Quebec, in September 1822,	36 4 7	
Gilbert Ainslie, Clerk of the Crown, his account for services at the Court of Oyer and Terminer held at Sherbrooke and Stanstead in September 1822, including travelling charges,	52 5 1	
T. Fargues, Physician to the Gaol at Quebec for Services and Medicines from 1st May to 31st October 1822,	100 0 0	
W. D. Selby, ditto, at Montreal, for ditto, from ditto to ditto,	100 0 0	
J. M. Mondelêt, one of the Chairmen of the Quarter Sessions, and Police Magistrate at Montreal, his account of the Contingent expenses of the Police Office of Montreal, from 10th October 1820 to 31st October 1821,	106 9 7	
Ditto, ditto, his ditto, of ditto, from 1st November 1821 to 31st October 1822,	88 5 7	
L. H. Gauvin, for Service of *Subpœnas* in November 1821 and May 1822, at Montreal, agreeable to the allowanee finally established in conformity to the report of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench of that District,	260 4 8	
Andrew Patton, Bailiff, and Special Constable, for the arrest and conveyance from Stanstead to Montreal of Isaac Worthin and John S. More, in April 1822,	7 18 5	
P. Culver, ditto, for the arrest of one Joseph Leclair on a charge of Grand Larceny, in the Parish of Soulanges, and conveying him to Montreal in July 1821,	4 0 1	
J. S. Newton, ditto, for arresting one Gillery, in May 1822, and conveying him to Montreal,	2 0 6	
C. Ouellet, for the Service of *Subpœnas* in the Criminal Term of King's Bench in September 1823,	3 2 3	
		3432 7 9
SCHOOLMASTERS.		
W. Nelson, as Schoolmaster at William Henry, from 1st May to 31st October 1822,	27 0 0	
P. Romain, as ditto at Pointe Lévi, from ditto to ditto,	27 0 0	
D. Thomas, as ditto in the Township of Melbourne, from ditto to ditto,	27 0 0	
C. Caseau, as ditto at St. Roch, from ditto to ditto,	27 0 0	
S. Burns, as ditto at Three-Rivers, from ditto to ditto,	27 0 0	
A. Woods, as ditto at Argenteuil, from ditto to ditto,	27 0 0	
W. G. Holmes, as ditto at Montreal, from ditto to ditto,	25 0 0	
W. Power, as ditto at Drummondville, from ditto to ditto,	25 0 0	
J. Witcher, as ditto at Stanstead, from ditto to ditto,	22 10 0	
A. Vervais, as ditto at Terrebonne, from ditto to ditto,	22 10 0	
B. Hobson, as ditto at New-Carlisle, from 1st November to ditto,	45 0 0	
		302 0 0
PENSIONS.		
Mrs. Louise Badelard, from 1st May to 31st October 1822,	135 0 0	
M. L. Têtu, Widow of Pierre Rottot, from ditto to ditto,	18 0 0	
H. Harwood, from ditto to ditto,	15 0 0	
		168 0 0
SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.		
J. P. Bureau, Deputy Provincial Surveyor, amount paid him by Warrant, which with the Sum previously advanced of £9 forms the Sum of £28 9 3 being for Surveying part of the Township of Kildare,	19 9 3	
J. Adams, Deputy Provincial Surveyor, amount advanced him by Letters of Credit on account of the Survey of *Ile à la Fourche*, £275 Currency,	247 10 0	
		266 19 3
ROADS AND POST HOUSES.		
J. B. D'Estimauville, as Grand-Voyer of the District of Quebec, from 1st May to 31st October 1822,	75 0 0	
L. R. C. De Léry, as ditto ditto of the District of Montreal, from ditto to ditto,	75 0 0	
Carried over,	£150 0 0	£81894 16 11½

	Sterling.	Sterling.	Appendix (O.) 16th Jany.
Amounts brought over, £	£150 0 0	£81894 16 11½	
E. W. R. Antrobus, as ditto, ditto, of the District of Three-Rivers, from ditto to ditto,	45 0 0		
W. Le Maistre, as Surveyor of Highways in the District of Gaspé, from ditto to ditto,	25 0 0		
		220 0 0	
HEALTH OFFICE.			
W. Hacket, as Health Officer, for professional Services, Inspection of arriving Vessels and attendance on Sick in Hospital from 1st May to 31st. October 1822,		200 0 0	
REPAIRS of PUBLIC BUILDINGS.			
Colonel Fitzgerald, Amount of monies paid by him, for repairs to the Government House at Montreal, by account furnished in January 1823,		290 13 10	
PRINTING and STATIONARY.			
P. E. Desbarats, his Account for Printing the Act of the Provincial Parliament incorporating the Montreal Bank,	101 9 6		
T. Cary & Co. their ditto for Stationary furnished for the use of Government between 25th March and 14th September 1822,	4 10 9		
Ditto, their ditto for Printing performed by Order of the Governor in Chief in 1822,	3 8 5		
		109 8 8	
EXPENSES of COLLECTING the PUBLIC REVENUE.			
J. Stewart, remuneration for proceeding to the King's Posts, in order to investigate the Accounts of Indian Debts, to examine the Buildings, make a Valuation of the Stock and Superintend the delivering over the said Posts to the new Lessee,	270 0 0		
Representatives of the late William Lindsay, his Salary as Collector of the Customs at the Port of Saint John, from 1st May to 24th June 1822, at the rate of £189 per annum,	28 9 6		
W. Macrae, as ditto, at ditto, from 25th June to 31st. October 1822,	66 15 11		
Ditto, as Comptroller of ditto at ditto, from 1st May to 24th June 1822, at the rate of £126 per annum,	18 19 8		
W. D. Lindsay, as Comptroller of the Customs at the Port of Saint John, from 25th June to 31st October 1822, at the rate of £126 per annum,	44 10 7		
B. Tierney, as Gauger at ditto, from 1st May to 31st October 1822,	20 0 0		
Representatives of the late A. Wilson, his 72 days Salary as Inspector of Merchandise at Côteau du Lac, from 1st May to 11th July 1822,	29 11 9		
Ditto, ditto his ditto, for House Rent, from ditto to ditto,	3 11 0		
Ditto, ditto, 50 per Cent on the actual amount of Duties collected by him during the Quarters ending 5th April and 10th October 1822,	8 8 8		
J. Simpson, his Salary as Inspector of Merchandise at Côteau du Lac, from 12th July to 31st October 1822,	45 8 2		
Ditto, his allowance for House Rent, from ditto to ditto,	5 9 0		
Green & Perrault, Clerks of the Peace, Quebec, their Account of Commission at 5 per Cent, on the Amount of Fines received by them, from 11th April to 10th October 1822,	3 8 8		
		544 12 11	
TRINITY HOUSE.			
R. Young, as Superintendant of Pilots, from 21st September to 31st. October 1822,		9 14 0	
MILITIA STAFF and CONTINGENCIES.			
F. Vassal de Monviel, advanced him for amount of arrears of Pension to J. B. Dufauts a Disabled Private of Voltigeurs, from 1st. May 1817 to 31st. October 1822,		74 5 0	
HOUSES of CORRECTION.			
René Kimber, Treasurer to & one of the Commissioners for the Houses of Correction for the District of Three-Rivers, his Account between 21st. November 1812 and 4th January 1816, heretofore omitted. Letters of Credit had already been granted on account hereof, as noticed in the General Statement of appropriations by the Legislature and the expenditure thereof, but no Warrant issued for the same, till March 1823, on Mr. Kimber's renewed application for the same, £272 18 7			
Carried over, £272 18 7	Carried over,	£83343 12 1½	

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		Sterling.	Sterling.
Amounts brought over,	£272 18 7		£83,343 12 1½
From which is to be deducted the Amount of Letters of Credit, granted as above stated and charged in the General Statement of Appropriations by the Legislature, and the Expenditure thereof as per detailed Account, to 10th October 1820 laid before the Legislature in 1821,	215 11 1		57 7 6
THE RELIEF OF INSANE PERSONS, FOUNDLINGS AND SICK.			
J. Bélanger, Treasurer to and one of the Commissioners for the Relief of the Insane, &c. Quebec, advanced him by accountable Warrant to cover arrears of Expenses incurred by the said Commissioners up to 31st October 1822,			601 11 1
EXPENSE FOR SURVEYING LANDS FOR MILITIA-MEN.			
P. H. Smith, Deputy Provincial Surveyor a further advance made him by accountable Warrant on Account of the Survey of Horton,			27 0 0
EXPENSES UNDER NO PARTICULAR HEAD.			
J. Grout, as Inspector of Chimnies at Quebec, from 1st May to 31st October 1822,		30 0 0	
P. De Boucherville, as ditto ditto at Montreal, from ditto to ditto,		30 0 0	
A. Thompson, as ditto ditto at Three-Rivers, from ditto to ditto,		12 10 0	72 10 0
The following advance was made under the peculiar circumstances of the case to Wm. Hamilton, Esquire, Collector at Sherbrooke, by a Letter of Credit dated 29th August 1822, which stated it to be to reimburse him for the loss of Property sustained by him in consequence of the performance of his duty as such Collector, for which he will hereafter account, and for so doing has given security, £150 Currency,			135 0 0
Of the Expenses for the Service of the year 1819 which could not be then regularly brought to account against the Public Revenue, the following still remain unclosed as per particulars detailed in the accounts of that year, viz:			
F. Têtu, Esquire, one of the Commissioners for receiving and reporting upon the Claims of the Censitaires of La Salle, Currency,	£230 12 6		
J. Delisle, for payment to Witnesses in Criminal prosecutions against Militia-men in 1816,	58 0 0		
Currency,	£288 12 6		259 15 3
Of ditto for the Service of the year 1821 which could not then be regularly brought to account against the Public Revenue, the following still remain unclosed as per particulars detailed in the accounts of that year, viz:			
Advance to W. B. Felton, Cy.	£200 0 0		
Ditto to M. Bell and J. Davidson, as Trustees to Mrs. Cressé,	1600 0 0		
Ditto to J. Marston, High Constable, Montreal,	50 0 0		
Currency,	£1850 0 0		1665 0 0
Of the Expenses of the Service of the year 1822, which could not then be regularly brought to account, the following still remain unclosed as per particulars detailed in the Account of that year, viz:			
W. B. Felton, additional advance towards Building a Gaol at Ascot,	£150 0 0		
J. Fletcher and J. T. Taschereau, Police Magistrates, Quebec, for necessary expenditure for the Arrest and Commitment of Criminals,	100 0 0		
T. Coffin, P. Vézina and E. Sills, advances made them the year previous towards the necessary Completion of the Gaol at Three-Rivers,	225 0 0		
Currency,	£475 0 0		427 10 0
			£86,589 5 11½
From this Amount is to be deducted,			
A Payment received from the Representatives of the late Alexander Auldjo, Esquire, in reimbursement of part of the Advances made by Letters of Credit to Messrs. Auldjo, Roy and Caldwell, Commissioners for the Improvement of the Navigation between Montreal and Côteau du Lac, under the Acts 45th George III. Cap. 6, and 46th George III. Cap. 3, made in April 1822, but hitherto omitted to be deducted in the Accounts of that year,		Currency. £169 5 1	152 6 7
This payment after allowing for the Expenditure for Militia Surveys and Houses of Correction already stated in the present Account, at		93 15 0	
Leaves, £		75 10 1	
to be added to the Amount of Monies appropriated, but not expended to this period, stated in the Accounts of 1822, at		38728 18 10	
and makes the actual corrected Amount of Monies appropriated, but not expended £		38804 8 11	
		Carried over,	£86436 19 4½

	Currency.	Sterling.	Appendix (O.) 16th Jany.
Amount brought over,		£86,436 19 4½	

ACCOUNT OF APPROPRIATIONS for the Services above paid for the year commencing 11th October and 1st November 1821 to the same periods of 1822.

	Currency.
Amount already stated in the Accounts of the year,	£69092 9 9
Amount of Fines levied by the Attorney General under the Lumber Trade Act, and paid by him to the Receiver General, being the same Amount as his Fees and Disbursements in the suits *qui tam* relative thereto,	47 5 2
Amount of Fines received by the Sheriff of the District of Three Rivers short entered,	0 9 0
Contingent Expenses of the Legislature in addition to the Amount charged in the Account of 1822, under 33d George III. Cap. 8,	1663 14 5
Additional Commission to the Collectors of the Customs, under the Provincial Act 2d George IV. Cap. 1,	9 7 5
Commission allowed on Fines collected by the Clerks of the Peace,	3 16 3½
Appropriation for Expenses of the Trinity House, from the Duties under the Acts 45th George III. Cap. 12, 51st George III. Cap. 12, and 2d. George IV. Cap. 7, leaving the final surplus of this Fund for the present year to go towards the discharge of former deficiencies, £568 18 10,	10 14 4½
Appropriation for Houses of Correction, 52d George III. Cap. 9,	63 15 0
Idem for Militia Pensions, 43d Geo. III. Cap. 1 and 55th Geo. III. Cap. 10,	82 10 0
Idem towards laying out Lands for the Militia, 59th Geo. III. Cap. 23,	30 0 0
Idem to defray the expense incurred in providing a furnished House for the residence of the Lieutenant Governor, from the 10th July to the 31st October 1822, at the rate of £450 Sterling per annum, 3d Geo. IV. Cap. 3,	156 3 3
Idem for arrears due for the support of Insane Persons and Foundlings, 3d Geo. IV. Cap. 25.	668 7 10
Idem for the Pension of Mrs. L. Badelard, 3d Geo. IV. Cap. 38,	150 0 0

APPROPRIATIONS by the Provincial Statute 3d Geo. IV. Cap. 37, for the following SALARIES, PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES.

	Sterling.
The Acting Provincial Secretary, for Rent of an Office, from 4th June to 31st October 1822,	£21 19 4
E. Price and Isaac Delisle, residents on Anticosti,	25 0 0
A. Hamel, ditto ditto,	25 0 0
O. Gaudin, ditto ditto,	15 0 0
The Revd. J. O. Plessis, Rent of the Bishop's Palace,	250 0 0
W. Smith, as Clerk of the Legislative Council, from 1st May to 31st October 1822,	225 0 0
Ditto, as Master in Chancery,	40 10 0
C. De Léry, as Assistant Clerk to the Legislative Council,	180 0 0
J. Voyer, as Writing Clerck Assistant and French Translator,	112 10 0
A. W. Cochran, as Law Clerk,	90 0 0
W. Boutillier, as Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod,	67 10 0
W. Ginger, as Serjeant at Arms,	45 0 0
C. Blouin, as Messenger,	16 4 0
H. M'Donald, as Doorkeeper,	12 10 0
Jane Brown, as Keeper of the Apartments,	11 5 0
Ditto, for House Rent,	13 10 0
W. Lindsay, Clerk of the House of Assembly,	225 0 0
P. E. Desbarats, as Assistant Ditto,	180 0 0
W. Green, as English Translator,	90 0 0
C. Frémont, as French Ditto,	90 0 0
R. Christie, as Law Clerk,	90 0 0
Representatives of A. Parent, as Serjeant at Arms,	45 0 0
Manon Schindler, as Keeper of the Apartments,	11 5 0
Ditto, for House Rent,	13 10 0
To the person performing the duty of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,	50 0 0
For the Expense of printing the Provincial Act of 1st Geo. IV. Chap. 25,	101 9 6
Thomas Fargues, Physician to the Gaol at Quebec,	100 0 0
W. D. Selby, as Ditto, ditto at Montreal,	100 0 0
J. B. D'Estimauville, Grand Voyer, Quebec,	75 0 0
L. R. C. De Léry, ditto, Montreal,	75 0 0
E. W. R. Antrobus, ditto, Three-Rivers,	45 0 0
W. Le Maistre, Surveyor of Highways, Gaspé,	25 0 0
W. Macrae, Collector at St. John,	94 10 0
W. D. Lindsay, Comptroller at ditto,	63 0 0
B. Tierney, Gauger at ditto,	20 0 0
Pension to Mrs. Rottot,	18 0 0
Ditto to H. Harwood,	15 0 0
J. Grout, Inspector of Chimnies, Quebec,	30 0 0
P. De Boucherville, Ditto, Montreal,	30 0 0
A. Thompson, Ditto, Three-Rivers,	12 10 0
Sterling	£2750 2 10
	3055 14 3
	£75034 6 9
	67530 18 1
Deficiency of Appropriations to meet the Expenses of 1822,	£18906 1 3½

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	Currency.	Sterling.
Less, Amount thereof as stated in the Account of Expenses already furnished,		£17517 12 3½
Difference arising from the additional excess of Expenditure being to be added to the Account of Expenses of 1822,		1388 9 0
		£18906 1 3½

STATE of the PUBLIC REVENUE collected between the 11th October 1821 and 10th October 1822.

		Currency.	Sterling.
Amount as stated in the Public Accounts of the year,		£88234 8 4	
To which is to be added,			
Amount of Duties collected at Côteau du Lac under 59th Geo. III. Chap. 4,		18 14 10	
Amount of Fines levied by the Attorney General under the Lumber Act, and paid by him to the Receiver General,		47 5 2	
Ditto of Clerical Error in entering Fines received by the Sheriff of the District of Three-Rivers, to be paid in by him on receiving the Amount of the Warrants issued to reimburse his payments to needy Witnesses,	£53 19 10		
Less, Amount erroneously entered as	53 10 10	0 9 0	
		£88300 17 4	£79470 15 7

RECAPITULATION.

	Sterling.	Sterling.
Amount of the Revenue,		£79470 15 7
Amount of Revenue directly or indirectly appropriated, including payments under former Legislative Appropriations,	£67580 18 1	
Amount necessary to discharge the Balance of the Expenses of this year, including the Arrear of last, and payments made under former Appropriations,	18906 1 3½	
		86436 19 4½
Balance of the Revenue below the Total Expenses of this year,		£6966 3 9½

Quebec, 31st December 1823.

W. B. COLTMAN,

Chairman of the Committee of the Executive Council for the Audit of Public Accounts.

Appendix (O.)
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SCHEDULE of Statements, &c. respecting the PROVINCIAL REVENUE of the CROWN between 1st. Nov. 1822 and 1st. Nov. 1823.

No. 1.—ACCOUNT of Cash received by John Caldwell, Esquire, Receiver General, for Casual and Territorial Revenue.
2.—Ditto of Cash received by Ditto, for Duties and Licences under the Statute 14th Geo. III.
3.—Ditto of Cash received by Ditto, for Duties on Wines under the Provincial Act 33d Geo. III.
4.—Ditto of Cash received by Ditto, for Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandise, and Licences, under ditto 35th Geo. III. Cap. 8 and 9.
5.—Ditto of Cash received by Ditto, for Duties on Licences for Billiard Tables, and on Manufactured Tobacco and Snuff, under ditto 41st Geo. III.
6.—STATEMENT of Monies collected under the Provincial Acts, 45th Geo. III. Cap. 12, and 51st Geo. III. Cap. 12, and of the Expenses incurred in supporting and improving the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence.
7.—ACCOUNT of Duties collected under ditto, 48th Geo. III. Cap. 19, for the improvement of the Inland Navigation of ditto.
8.—Ditto of Cash received by John Caldwell, Esquire, Receiver General, for Duties under ditto, 53d Geo. III. Cap. 11, amended by 55th ditto, Cap. 2.
9.—Ditto of Cash received by Ditto, for Duties under Ditto, 55th Geo III. Cap. 3.
10.—Ditto of Cash received by ditto, for Duties under ditto, 59th Geo. III. Cap. 4, continued and amended by 2d Geo. IV. Cap. 1.
11.—Ditto of Cash received by ditto, for Duties under the Acts of the Imperial Parliament 3d Geo. IV. Cap. 44 and 45, and 4 Geo. IV. Cap. 2.
12.—Ditto of Cash received by Ditto, for Duties under ditto, 3d Geo. IV. Cap. 119.
13.—Ditto of Cash received by Ditto, for Fines, Forfeitures, &c.
14.—Ditto of Provincial Revenue collected and received between 1st November 1822 and 1st November 1823.
15.—STATEMENT shewing the Duties collected under sundry Acts and the Appropriations thereof.
16.—ABSTRACT of Warrants granted by His Excellency the Earl of DALHOUSIE, G. C. B. Captain General and Governor in Chief, on John Caldwell, Esquire, Receiver General, in payment of the Civil Expenditure of Lower-Canada, from 1st November 1822 to 1st November 1823.
17.—Ditto, ditto, by ditto on ditto, in payment of the Salaries of the Officers of the Legislature and the Contingent expenses thereof, from 1st November 1822 to 1st November 1823.
18.—STATEMENT of the Expense of collecting the Revenue of Lower-Canada, from 1st November 1822 to 1st November 1823.

Quebec, 13th January 1824.

No. 1.

ACCOUNT of CASH received by John Caldwell, Esquire, Receiver General, for CASUAL and TERRITORIAL REVENUE, between 1st. November 1822 and 1st November 1823.

KING'S POSTS.

Rent from McTavish & Co. for six months to 10th October 1822,	£512	10	0
Ditto from James McDouall, Esquire, for twelve months to 10th October 1823,	1200	0	0

FORGES OF ST. MAURICE.

Rent from M. Bell, Esquire, from 1st January 1821 to 1st July 1823,	1250	0	0

KING'S WHARF.

From Wm. Finlay, Esquire, 12 months Rent of that part leased by the late John Mure, Esquire, to 1st June 1823,	325	0	0
From Irvine, Macnaught & Co. 12 months Rent of another part, to 1st November 1822,	26	11	0

DROITS DE QUINT.

Received from Sundry Persons, viz :—

Lewis Gugy, Esqr. Sheriff of Three-Rivers, so much adjudged to Our Sovereign Lord the King, at the Court of King's Bench on 25th September 1821, for the Quint on the Sale of the Seigniory of Bécancour by Widow Bruyeres to F. Baby, Junr. on 28th August 1817,	£300	0	0			
Josias Wurtele, on purchase of Fief and Seigniory of Bourg Marie,	173	6	8			
A. Pritchard, on ditto of the Seigniory of Bic,	3	0	0			
Jacques Panet, on ditto of ditto of l'Islet St. Jean,	51	13	4			
Edward Harbottle on ditto of Fief Cumberland,	80	0	0			
William Torrance on ditto of ditto,	40	0	0			
				648	0	0

LODS ET VENTES.

Cash received from Sundry Persons, viz :

Jos. Gagnon,	£5	0	0	Brought forward,	£330	19	4	Brought forward,	£657	7	$9\frac{5}{6}$	
Donald Grant,	4	0	5	J. Allaire,	5	4	2	A. Dubord dit Latourelle,	5	15	$3\frac{1}{7}$	
George Ross,	83	6	8	M. Debelot dit Dostie,	5	4	2	E. Martel,	3	6	$7\frac{2}{7}$	
C. Pinguet,	35	8	4	P. Crepeau,	12	14	$8\frac{2}{3}$	J. Motard,	2	7	$2\frac{2}{7}$	
A. Bélanger,	8	15	$6\frac{2}{3}$	C. C. Farran,	19	8	$0\frac{2}{3}$	D. Grant,	7	16	3	
J. F. Deguise,	6	18	$10\frac{2}{7}$	A. Bernard,	3	2	6	J. Martel,	8	18	4	
R. Blackstone,	25	11	$1\frac{2}{3}$	J. Bornais,	3	11	$0\frac{1}{2}$	J. Bélanger,	5	0	0	
F. Dompierre,	2	10	4	M. Maillotte,	8	6	8	A. Frichette,	2	1	8	
F. Drolet,	19	3	8	W. Gibson,	3	17	$9\frac{2}{3}$	J. Desroches dit Laliberté,	4	3	4	
J. G. Hanna,	27	10	4	L. Vidal,	10	0	0	A. Orkney,	55	11	$1\frac{1}{4}$	
Louis Binet,	27	10	4	Toussaint Pothier,	166	13	4	A. Barbeau,	4	3	4	
A. Wexcler,	15	0	4	A. Campbell,	71	11	$4\frac{2}{3}$	J. Valin,	6	19	4	
L. Labbée,	70	3	4									
Carried forward,	£330	19	4	Carried forward,	£657	7	$9\frac{5}{6}$					

				£763 10 $3\frac{5}{4}$
Received from L. A. Thomas, King's Auctioneer, being the nett proceeds of a Sale of damaged Provisions on account of Government,				1 5 0
			Currency,	£4726 16 $3\frac{5}{4}$

Errors Excepted.

Quebec, 13th January 1824.

T. A. YOUNG,
Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts.

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N°. 2.

ACCOUNT of CASH received by John Caldwell, Esquire, Receiver General, for Duties and Licences, under the Statute 14th Geo. III. between 1st. November 1822 and 1st November 1823.

DUTIES.

Cash received from M. H. Perceval, Esq. Collector at Quebec,			for the Quarter ended 5th January 1823,			£5975 16 11
Do.	from	ditto	for	do.	ended 5th April.	0 0 0
Do.	from	ditto	for	do.	ended 5th July,	13,930 1 8
Do.	from	ditto	for	do.	ended 10th October.	10,819 9 9
						£30,725 8 4

Deduct amount of Duties returned viz :

To Jeremiah Leycraft,	£1302 186	
J. P. Thirlwall,	689 190	
William Stephenson,	370 140	
Sterling,	£2363 11 6	
Add 1—9th	262 12 4½	
		2626 3 10½
		28099 4 5½

LICENCES FOR RETAILING SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

Cash received from Ls. Montizambert, Esquire, acting Provincial Secretary, 1255 Licenses at 40s. each, 2510 0 0

Currency, £30609 4 5½

Errors Excepted.

Quebec, 13th January 1824.

T. A. YOUNG,
Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts.

N°. 3.

ACCOUNT of CASH received by John Caldwell, Esquire, Receiver General, for DUTIES on WINES, under the Act of the Provincial Parliament of 33d. Geo. III. between 1st November 1822 and 1st November 1823.

Cash received from M. H. Perceval, Esquire, Collector at Quebec, for the Quarter ended 5th January 1823,	£168 6 6
Do. from do. for do. ended 5th April,	0 0 0
Do. from do. for do. ended 5th July,	994 8 6
Do. from do. for do. ended 10th October,	609 5 8
Currency,	£1772 0 8

Errors Excepted.

Quebec, 13th January 1824.

T. A. YOUNG,
Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts.

N°. 4.

ACCOUNT of CASH received by John Caldwell, Esquire, Receiver General, for Duties on sundry Goods, Wares and Merchandise, and for Licences under the Acts 35th Geo. III. Cap. 8 and 9, between 1st. November 1822 and 1st. November 1823.

DUTIES.

Cash received from M. H. Perceval, Esq. Collector at Quebec,			for the Quarter ended 5th January 1823,			£4494 14 3
Do.	from	ditto	for	do.	ended 5th April,	0 0 0
Do.	from	ditto	for	do.	ended 5th July,	13372 0 7
Do.	from	ditto	for	do.	ended 10th October,	9311 19 2
						£27178 14 0

LICENCES.

Cash received from Louis Montizambert, Esquire, acting Provincial Secretary, viz :

Hawkers and Pedlars,	87	
Spirituous Liquors,	1255	
	1342 at 40s each,	£2684 0 0
		£29862 14 0

Errors Excepted.

Quebec, 13th January 1824.

T. A. YOUNG,
Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts.

N°. 5.

ACCOUNT of CASH received by John Caldwell, Esquire, Receiver General, for DUTIES on LICENCES for BILLIARD TABLES, and on manufactured TOBACCO and SNUFF, under the Acts of the Provincial Parliament of the 41st. Geo. III. Cap. 13 and 14, between 1st November 1822 and 1st November 1823.

LICENCES.

Cash received from Louis Montizambert, Esquire, Acting Provincial Secretary, for 3 Licences at 12 10s. each, £37 10 0

DUTIES.

Cash received from M. H. Perceval, Esquire, Collector at Quebec, for the Quarter ended 5th January 1823,	£7 1 3	
Do. from do. for do. ended 5th April,	0 0 0	
Do. from do. for do. ended 5th July,	2 171	
Do. from do. for do. ended 10th October,	1 8 3	
		11 6 7
Currency,		£48 16 7

Errors Excepted.

Quebec, 13th January 1824.

T. A. YOUNG,
Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts.

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No. 6.

STATEMENT of Monies collected under the Acts of the Provincial Parliament 45th Geo. III. Chap. 12th and 51st Geo. III. Chap. 11, and of the expenses incurred in supporting the navigation of the River St. Lawrence, between 1st November 1822 and 1st November 1823.

To Balance short of the Expenditure, as per Statement, to 1st November 1822, - £	1693	15	11	Duties under Act 45th Geo. III.					
To John Lambly, Salary as Harbour Master at Quebec, from 1st November 1822 to 31st October 1823, - - - - - -	177	15	6	By amount in the quarter ended 5th January 1823, - -			£ 393	2	6
" Joseph Fenwick, ditto, as assistant ditto, from ditto to ditto, - - - - - -	111	2	2	By ditto, in ditto, 5th July, - - - -			482	1	3
" Gab. Franchère, ditto, as Harbour Master at Montreal, from 1st November 1822 to 1st November 1823, - - - - - -	40	0	0	By ditto, in ditto, 10th October, - - -			918	6	3
" Robert Young, ditto, as Superintendant of Pilots at Quebec, from 21st Sept. 1822, to 31st Oct. 1823 at £100 Currency per annum,	110	16	4				1793	10	0
" Charles Hambleton, Salary as Keeper of the Light House on Green Island, from 1st November 1822 to 31st October 1823, - -	100	0	0	Duties on Steam-Boats under 2d Geo. IV. cap. 7.					
" Ditto, allowance as ditto, for paying an assistant, - - - - - - - -	25	0	0	By amount up to 10th October 1823, - - - -			139	18	8½
" Wm. Lindsay, Salary as Registrar of the Trinity House at Quebec, - - -	70	0	0				1933	8	8½
" John Delisle, ditto, as Clerk to the Montreal Branch of ditto, - - - - -	20	0	0	Deduct Naval Officer's Commission at 2½ per cent, - -			48	6	8½
" Jacques Langlois, ditto as Water Bailiff at Quebec, - - - - - - - -	25	0	0				1875	2	0
" Claude Thibault, ditto, as ditto, at Montreal,	10	0	0	By Fines under 45th Geo. III. - - -	£13	12	10		
" Wm. Lindsay, Disbursements as Treasurer to the Trinity House at Quebec, from 1st May to 30th November 1822, - -	674	9	8	Deduct Commission to the Treasurer of the Trinity House at 5 per cent, - - -	0	13	7		
" Ditto, on account of ditto, for 1823,	698	0	0					12	19	3
				Dock Dues in the Cul-de-Sac, under 51st Geo. III.					
				By amount to 10th October 1823, - -	£79	11	6		
				Deduct Assistant Harbour Master's Commission at 5 per cent, - - - - - -	3	19	7		
								75	11	11
								1963	13	2
				By amount appropriated for payment of Salaries, &c. per Act 3d Geo. IV. Cap. 38, - - - - - -				1461	0	0
								3424	13	2
				Balance short of the Expenditure, - - - - -				331	6	5
Currency £	3755	19	7	Currency, £				3755	19	7

Errors Excepted.

Quebec, 13th January 1824.

T. A. YOUNG,
Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts.

No. 7.

ACCOUNT of Duties collected under the Provincial Act 48th Geo. III. Cap. 19th for the Improvement of the Inland Navigation of the River Saint Lawrence, between 1st November 1822 and 1st November 1823.

Amount unexpended, as per Statement, to the 1st November 1822, - - - - -				£5419	8	10
Amount of Duties collected, viz: between 5th April 1822 and 5th January 1823,	£306	17	6			
Deduct, Commission of the Inspector at Chateaugay, for Collection, at 5 per Cent,	15	6	10			
				291	10	8
Balance unexpended, Currency,				£5710	19	6

Errors Excepted.

Quebec, 13th January 1824.

T. A. YOUNG,
Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts.

N°. 8.

ACCOUNT of CASH received by John Caldwell, Esquire, Receiver General, for Duties under the Provincial Act 53d Geo. III. Chap. 11th amended by 55th Geo. III. Chap. 2d, between 1st November 1822 and 1st November 1823.

Cash received from M. H. Perceval, Esquire, Collector at Quebec,			for the Quarter	ended 5th January 1823,	£2845	2	2
Ditto	from	ditto,	for ditto	ended 5th April,	0	0	0
Ditto	from	ditto,	for ditto	ended 5th July,	12664	19	8
Ditto	from	ditto,	for ditto	ended 10th October,	4630	13	8
					£20140	15	6

AT SAINT JOHN.

Cash received from Wm. Macrae, Esquire, Collector at Saint John,			for the Quarter	ended 5th January 1823,	£0	2	5		
Ditto	from	ditto,	for ditto	ended 5th April,	1	8	1		
Ditto	from	ditto,	for ditto	ended 5th July,	0	17	0		
Ditto	from	ditto,	for ditto	ended 10th October	0	6	4		
								2	13	10
				Currency,				£20143	9	4

Errors Excepted.

Quebec, 13th January 1824.

T. A. YOUNG,
Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts.

Appendix (O.)
16th Jany.

N°. 9,

ACCOUNT of CASH received by John Caldwell, Esquire, Receiver General, for Duties under the Provincial Act 55th Geo. III. between 1st November 1822 and 1st November 1823.

Cash received from M. H. Perceval, Esquire,			Collector at Quebec, for the Quarter ended 5th January 1823,		£3392	2	7
Ditto	from	ditto,	ended 5th April,	- - -	0	0	0
Ditto	from	ditto,	ended 5th July,	- - - -	8622	13	4
Ditto	from	ditto,	ended 10th October,	- - -	6494	9	9
					18509	5	8
ON SALES BY AUCTION.							
Cash received from sundry Auctioneers,			- - - - - -		303	12	1
					£18812	17	9

Errors Excepted.
Quebec, 13th January 1824.

T. A. YOUNG,
Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts.

N°. 10.

ACCOUNT of CASH received by John Caldwell, Esquire, Receiver General, for Duties under the Provincial Act 59th Geo. III. Cap. 4th continued and amended by Act 2d Geo. IV. Cap 1st between 1st November 1822 and 1st November 1823.

Cash received from Wm. Macrae, Esquire, Collector at St. John, for the Quarter ended 5th January 1823,						£928	12	8
Ditto	from	ditto	for	ditto, ended 5th April,	- - - -	253	3	0
Ditto	from	ditto	for	ditto, ended 5th July,	- - - - -	381	8	9½
Ditto	from	ditto	for	ditto ended 10th October,	- - - -	830	0	10
						£2393	5	3½

Cash received from the Representatives of the late Alexander Wilson, Collector at Côteau du Lac, for the Quarter ended 5th July 1822, - - - - -	£17	2	4			
Ditto from ditto for ditto ended 10th October, - - - - -	1	12	6			
				18	14	10
Cash received from John Simpson, Esquire, Collector at ditto for ditto, ended 5th January 1823,	£7	18	4			
Ditto from ditto for ditto, ended 5th April, - - - - - -	0	15	3			
Ditto from ditto for ditto, ended 5th July, - - - - - -	0	0	0			
Ditto from ditto for ditto, ended 10th October, - - - - -	0	0	0			
				8	13	7
Currency,				£2420	13	8½

Errors Excepted.
Quebec, 13th January 1824.

T. A. YOUNG,
Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts.

No. 11.

ACCOUNT of CASH received by John Caldwell, Esquire, Receiver General, for Duties under the Act of the Imperial Parliament 3d. Geo. IV Cap. 44th and 45th, and 4th Geo. IV. Cap. 2d.

Cash received from M. H. Perceval, Esq. Collector at Quebec, for the quarter ended 5th January,					£43	5	0
Ditto	from	ditto,	for ditto	ended 5th April,	0	0	0
Ditto	from	ditto,	for ditto	ended 5th July,	1705	3	11
Dittto	from	ditto,	for ditto	ended 10th October,	25	19	2
				Currency,	£1774	8	1

Errors Excepted.
Quebec, 13th January 1824.

T. A. YOUNG,
Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts.

N°. 12.

Account of Cash received by John Caldwell, Esqr. Receiver General, for Duties under the Act of the Imperial Parliament of the 3rd Geo. IV. Cap. 119, between 1st November 1822, and 1st. November 1823.

Cash received from M. H. Perceval, Esqr. Collector at Quebec, for the Quarter ended 5th January 1823,				£432	5	0
Ditto from ditto, for ditto, ended 5th April,				0	0	0
Ditto from ditto, for ditto, ended 5th July,				325	0	9
Ditto from ditto, for ditto, ended 10th October,				734	11	8
				1491	16	9
Cash received from Wm. Macrae, Esqr. Collector at Saint John, for the Quarter ended 5th January 1823,	£350	5	4½			
Ditto from ditto, for ditto, ended 5th April,	178	2	6½			
Ditto from ditto, for ditto, ended 5th July,	674	15	5			
Ditto from ditto, for ditto, ended 10th October,	303	13	7			
				1506	16	11
Cash received from John Simpson, Esqr. Collector at Côteau du Lac, for the Quarter ended 5th January 1823,	£ 41	18	11			
Ditto from ditto, for ditto, ended 5th April,	8	2	0			
Ditto from ditto, for ditto, ended 5th July,	266	16	9			
Ditto from ditto, for ditto, ended 10th October,	198	9	6			
				515	7	2
Currency				£3514	0	9

Errors Excepted.
Quebec, 13th January 1824.

T. A. YOUNG,
Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts.

Appendix (O.)
16th Jany.

N°. 13.

ACCOUNT of CASH received by John Caldwell, Esquire, Receiver General, for Fines, Forfeitures, &c. between 1st November 1822 and 1st November 1823.

Received from N. F. Uniacke, Esquire, Attorney General, balance of Fines under the Lumber Act,	£47	5	2
Ditto from Wm. Macrae, Esquire, Collector at Saint John, His Majesty's Share of Seizures,	223	12	8
Ditto from F. W. Ermatinger, Sheriff of the District of Montreal,	323	0	3
Ditto from Wm. Macrae, Esquire, Magistrate, Fines,	5	10	0
Ditto from Wm. Pardy, Esquire, ditto, ditto,	2	10	0
Ditto from P. Gagnon, Esquire, ditto, ditto,	1	5	0
Ditto from M. H. Perceval, Esquire, Collector at Quebec, His Majesty's Share of Seizures,	24	10	7½
Currency,	£627	13	8½

Errors Excepted.

Quebec, 13th January 1824.

T. A. YOUNG,

Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts.

N°. 14.

ACCOUNT of Provincial Revenue collected and received between 1st November 1822 and 1st November 1823.

No. 1.—Casual and Territorial Revenue,				£4726	16	3¾
2. Duties under the 14th Geo. III.,	£28099	4	5½			
Licences under ditto,	2510	0	0			
				30609	4	5½
3. Duties under Provincial Act 33d Geo. III.,				1772	0	8
4. Ditto under ditto, 35th ditto,	£27178	14	0			
Licences under ditto, ditto,	2684	0	0			
				29862	14	0
5. Ditto under ditto, 41st Geo. III.,	£37	10	0			
Duties under ditto, ditto,	11	6	7			
				48	16	7
6. Pilotage Duties under ditto, 45th ditto,	£1793	10	0			
Fines under ditto, ditto,	13	12	10			
Dock dues under ditto, 51st ditto,	79	11	6			
Duties on Steam-Boats under 2d Geo. IV. Cap. 7,	139	18	8½			
				2026	13	0½
7. Duties under 48th Geo. III. Cap. 19,				306	17	6
8. Ditto under 53d ditto, amended by 55th ditto, Cap 2d,				20143	9	4
9. Ditto under 55th ditto, Cap 3,				18812	17	9
10. Ditto under 59th ditto, Cap 4, continued by 2d Geo. IV. Cap 1,				2420	12	10½
11. Ditto under Act of the Imperial Parliament by 3d Geo. IV. Cap 44 and 45, and ditto 4th Geo. IV. Cap 2,				1774	8	1
12. Ditto under ditto of ditto, 3d Geo. IV. Cap 119,				3514	0	9
13. Fines, Forfeitures, &c.,				627	13	½
Currency,				£116646	5	0½

Errors Excepted.

Quebec, 13th January 1824.

T. A. YOUNG,

Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts.

Appendix (O.)

16th Jany.

N°. 15.

STATEMENT shewing the Duties collected under Sundry Acts of the Provincial Parliament of Lower-Canada, and the several Appropriations thereof, between 1st November 1822 and 1st November 1823.

To Amount of the Salaries of the Officers of the Legislature and Contingent Expenses, per Abstract No. 17,		£21009 17 10						By Balance unappropriated per last Year's Statement,			£173572 3 1¾
Less Amount appropriated, viz.								By Amount of Duties under 33d Geo. III. per Account No. 3,	£1772 0 8		
Per Act 3rd Geo. IV. Chapter 37,	£7234 0 6							By do. do. under 35th do. per do. No. 4,	29862 14 0		
Per do. do. Cap. 38,	11495 15 6							By do. do. under 33rd and 35th do. per do. No. 8,	20143 9 4		
		18729 16 0						By do. under 55th do. Cap. 3, per do. No. 9,	18812 17 9		
			£2280 1 10					By do. do. under 59th do. Cap. 4, continued by 2nd Geo. IV. Cap. 1, per do. No. 10,	2420 13 8½		
To Appropriations by Sundry Acts, viz.								By do. do. under Acts of the Imperial Parliament 3d Geo. IV. Cap. 44 and 45, and 4th Geo. IV. Cap. 2, per do. No. 11,	1774 8 1		
35th Geo. III. Cap. 9, Annual Aid to His Majesty,	Sterling £5000 0 0		5555 11 1					By do. do. under do. 3rd Geo. IV. Cap. 119, per do. No. 12,	3514 0 9		
55th do. Cap. 10, Amount of Pensions to wounded Militia Men, and Widows, per Abstract No. 16,	Sterling £399 18 3		444 6 11						78300 4 3½		
3rd Geo. IV. Cap. 3, Salary to the Lieutenant Governor,	Sterling £2500 0 0		2777 15 6					Deduct Expenses of Collection, viz.			
Allowance to ditto, for House Rent from 1st July 1822 to 31st October 1823, at £500 Currency per annum,			916 13 4					Incidents at Quebec,	£1583 12 0		
Ditto, Cap. 4, Towards opening a Road from Drummondville to Sorel and repairing the Temiscouata Road,			761 13 0					Ditto at Saint John,	408 19 4		
Ditto, Cap. 7, For relief of Indigent Sick Emigrants,			750 0 0					Salaries of Collector, Comptroller and Gauger at St. John for 18 months to 31st October 1823,	591 16 2		
Ditto, Cap. 10, For erecting Stepping Mills at Quebec and Montreal,			1200 0 0					Salary and Allowance to Inspector at Côteau du Lac, 18 months to do.	280 0 0		
Ditto, Cap. 20, To facilitate the execution of the Quarantine Act,			300 0 0					Commission to the Collector at ditto on the Collection between 6th July 1822 and 10th October 1823,	109 7 5		
Ditto, Cap. 23, For continuing and completing the La Chine Canal,			12000 0 0							3243 14 11	
Ditto, Chap. 24, For the encouragement of Agriculture,			2100 0 0								75056 9 4½
Ditto, Cap. 25, For relief of Insane Persons, &c.			5585 17 10					By Amount received from the Commissioners of the Market Hall at Quebec, in repayment of part of the Sum advanced under the Act 55th Geo. III. Cap. 7,			88 4 2
Ditto, Cap. 26, In Aid of the Montreal General Hospital,			850 0 0								
To complete the Wards of the Hôtel-Dieu at Quebec,			2139 6 9								
Ditto, Cap. 27, For Houses of Correction in the Three Districts,			600 0 0								
Ditto, Cap. 28, Payment of the Salaries of certain Militia Officers,			1700 0 0								
Expense of Prosecution against Delinquents,			300 0 0								
Ditto, Cap. 29, For support of the House of Industry at Montreal, annually,			250 0 0								
Ditto, Cap. 30, In aid of the Society of Education of Quebec,			200 0 0								
Ditto, Cap. 31, For the Gaol at Three-Rivers,			2443 0 0								
Ditto, Cap. 35, To indemnify Benjamin Ecuyer for Plans,			60 0 0								
Ditto, Cap. 36, To make good certain expenses of the Civil Government for the year 1818,	Sterling, £898 16 10		998 14 3								
Ditto, Cap. 37, To enable His Majesty to defray certain arrears of expenses of ditto,	Sterling £7657 2 0		8507 17 9								
Ditto, Cap. 38, For do. of do. for the year 1823,			27378 8 5								
Ditto, Cap. 39, For Pension to Dame Louise Badelard, Widow Panet, for 18 months, to 31st October 1823, at £300 Currency per annum,			450 0 0								
			80549 6 8								
Balance unappropriated,		*	168167 10 0¼								
Currency,		£	248716 16 8¼					Currency,		£	248716 16 8¼

* NOTE. From this Balance are to be deducted the Amount of Duties due or paid to Upper-Canada under the Act of the Imperial Parliament 3rd Geo. IV. Chap. 119, and the Monies advanced by His Majesty's Government in payment of the Expenses of the Province, incurred since 1818, as stated in the General Account prepared by the Chairman of the Committee of the Executive Council for the Audit of Public Accounts.

Errors Excepted.

Quebec, 13th January 1824.

T. A. YOUNG,
Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts.

Appendix (O.) 16th Jany.

N°. 16.

ABSTRACT of WARRANTS granted by His Excellency the EARL OF DALHOUSIE, G. C. B. Captain General and Governor in Chief, on John Caldwell, Esquire, Receiver General, in payment of the Civil Expenditure of Lower-Canada, from 1st November 1822 to 1st November 1823.

NAMES.	FOR WHAT.	Amount Sterling.		
His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, G. C. B.	Salary as Captain General and Governor in Chief, from 1st. November 1822 to 31st October 1823,	£4500	0	0
Sir F. N. Burton,	Ditto as Lieutenant Governor of Lower-Canada,	2500	0	0
Ditto,	Allowance for House Rent, as ditto,	450	0	0
Alexr. Forbes,	Salary as Lieutenant Governor of Gaspé, from 1st. May 1822 to 30th April 1823,	300	0	0
A. W. Cochran,	Ditto as Civil Secretary to the Governor in Chief, from 1st November 1822 to 31st October 1823,	500	0	0
Ls. Montizambert,	Ditto as Assistant ditto to ditto,	200	0	0
Robert Dunn,	Ditto as Assistant in the Office of ditto,	182	10	0
Thomas Douglass,	Ditto as Clerk in ditto,	100	0	0
Ditto,	Allowance as ditto for House Rent, &c.	75	0	0
Lewis Harper,	Salary as Keeper of the Civil Secretary's Offices,	45	0	0
John Gravely,	Ditto as Messenger in the Office of the Civil Secretary from 1st. November 1822 to 22d. March 1823, at £45 Sterling per annum,	17	10	1
Wm. Woodington,	Ditto as ditto from 23d. March to 31st. October 1823, at ditto per ditto,	27	6	0
Ditto,	Ditto as Extra Messenger in ditto, from 1st November 1822 to 23d. March 1823, at 2s. 6d. Currency per diem,	15	19	6
James Thompson,	Ditto as ditto in ditto from 8th April to 31st. October 1823, at ditto per ditto,	23	5	9
A. L. J. Duchesnay,	12 months Rent of a House for the Offices of ditto, from 1st. November 1822 to 31st. October 1823,	135	0	0
A. W. Cochran,	18 months allowance for extra Fuel required for the Offices occupied by the Governor's Civil Secretary, from 1st. May 1822 to 31st October 1823, at £45 Sterling per annum,	67	10	0
Henry Cowan, Post Master,	Postage of Letters and Packets on the Public Service in the Civil Secretary's Department, from 11th October 1822 to 10th October 1823,	875	2	8
Neilson & Cowan,	For printing done and Stationary furnished for Government for 12 months to 10th April 1823,	250	10	6
T. Cary, & Co.	For ditto and ditto per J. Simpson, between 26th March and 14th September 1822,	4	10	9
Wm. Forder,	For writing and copying performed by him in the Governor's Secretary's Office,	45	0	0
Wm. Woodington,	Expenses in going from Quebec to Sorel, and returning,	2	7	4
Thos. Amyot,	12 months Salary as Secretary and Registrar of the Province to 30th April 1823,	400	0	0
Ls. Montizambert,	Allowance as Acting Provincial Secretary and Registrar, to defray the expense of providing an Office for registering and enrolling the Grants of the Crown Lands, from 4th June 1822 to 31st October 1823, at £54 Sterling per annum,	75	19	4
Ditto,	Amount of the Contingencies of his Office, from ditto to 10th April 1823,	46	2	8
John Hale,	12 months Salary as Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts to 31st October 1823,	365	0	0
Ditto,	Allowance as ditto for a Clerk,	100	0	0
John Caldwell,	12 months Salary as Receiver General,	400	0	0
Ditto,	Allowance as ditto for a Clerk,	100	0	0
A. W. Cochran,	Salary as Auditor of Land Patents,	200	0	0
Edward Bowen,	Ditto as French Translator to Government,	200	0	0
Adam Gordon,	Ditto as Agent of the Province of Lower-Canada, from 1st. November 1821 to 30th April 1823, at £200 Sterling per annum,	300	0	0
Frederick East,	Ditto as Naval Officer at Quebec, from 1st. November 1822 to 31st October 1823,	100	0	0
Collector & Comptr. at Quebec,	One Year's Rent of the Naval Office at Quebec, to 30th April 1823,	18	0	0
Wm. Hacket, M. D.	For his professional Services as Health Officer in the Inspection of arriving Vessels, and attendance on Sick Emigrants, from 1st. May to 31st. October 1822,	200	0	0
Edward Price and Isaac Delisle,	18 months allowance for residing on the Island of Anticosti to 31st October 1823,	75	0	0
Antoine Hamel,	Ditto for ditto to ditto,	75	0	0
Olivier Godin,	Ditto for ditto to ditto,	45	0	0
Jonathan Sewell,	12 months Salary as Member of the Executive Council to ditto,	100	0	0
John Richardson,	— Ditto as ditto to ditto,	100	0	0
A. L. J. Duchesnay,	— Ditto as ditto to ditto,	100	0	0
James Kerr,	— Ditto as ditto to ditto,	100	0	0
Olivier Perrault.	Salary as ditto from 7th October 1820 to 31st. October 1823, at £100 Sterling per annum,	306	16	11
W. B. Coltman,	Ditto as ditto from 1st. May 1822 to ditto at ditto per ditto,	150	0	0
Wm. Smith,	Ditto as ditto from 1st November 1822, to ditto at ditto per ditto	100	0	0
M. H. Perceval,	Ditto as ditto from ditto to dittto,	100	0	0
W. B. Coltman,	Ditto as Chairman of the Committee of the Executive Council for Auditing Public Accounts,	400	0	0
H. W. Ryland,	Ditto as Registrar and Clerk of the Executive Council, and also for an allowance to him, for the Contingent expenses of Fuel, Printing and Stationary required for the use of his Office,	550	0	0
G. H. Ryland,	Ditto as Assistant Clerk of the Executive Council,	182	10	0
Edward Hale,	6 months ditto as Secretary to the Committee of Audit to 30th April 1823, at 10s. Sterling per day,	90	10	0
Bernard Hale,	6 months ditto as ditto, to 31st October 1823, at ditto,	92	0	0
John King,	Salary as Messenger in the Office of the Clerk of the Executive Council,	50	0	0
Ditto,	Allowance to enable him to provide the Fuel required for an additional number of Stoves and to cover the encreased expense of cleaning and taking care of the Apartments appropriated to the use of the Executive Council,	40	0	0
M. Quin,	Salary as Door-keeper to the Executive Council,	50	6	0
Jasper Brewer,	Being an advance to him for writing performed for the Service of the Executive Council, since 1st. December 1822,	90	0	0
T. Cary, Junr. & Co.	Amount of their account for printing 100 Circular Letters for a Committee of the Executive Council, and 150 Circular Notices by Order of the Governor in Chief,	3	8	5
Ditto,	Ditto of their ditto of Stationary supplied the Committee of Council, for the Audit of Public Accounts, for the six months ending the 10th April last,	15	1	3
Jonathan Sewell,	Salary as Chief Justice of Lower Canada,	1500	0	0
James Monk,	Ditto as ditto of Montreal, from 1st. May 1822 to 30th April 1823,	1100	0	0
James Kerr,	Ditto as one of the Puisné Judges of the Court of King's Bench, for the District of Quebec, for 12 months to 31st October 1823,	900	0	2
	Carried forward, £	19137	1	2

Appendix (O.)

NAMES.	FOR WHAT.	Amount Sterling.
	Brought over, £	19137 1 2
16th Jany. Olivier Perrault,	Ditto as ditto for ditto to ditto,	900 0 0
Edward Bowen,	Ditto as ditto for ditto to ditto,	900 0 0
Jas. Reid,	Ditto as ditto at Montreal, for ditto to ditto,	900 0 0
Ls. C. Foucher,	Ditto as ditto at ditto for ditto to ditto,	900 0 0
George Pyke,	Ditto as ditto at ditto for ditto to ditto,	900 0 0
Isaac Ogden,	Ditto as ditto at ditto for ditto to 30th April 1823,	900 0 0
Pierre Bedard,	Ditto as Judge of the Court of King's Bench at Three-Rivers, for ditto to 31st. October 1823,	600 0 0
Alexis Caron,	Ditto as Provincial Judge of the Inferior District of Gaspé, for ditto to ditto,	500 0 0
John Fletcher,	Ditto as ditto of the District of Saint Francis, for 6 months, to ditto,	250 0 0
James Kerr,	Salary as Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty for 12 months to 31st October 1823,	200 0 0
N. F. Uniacke,	Ditto, as Attorney General, for ditto to ditto,	300 0 0
Ditto,	Amount of his account for professional services as ditto, performed between April 1822 and May 1823, including his travelling charges,	1517 5 2
Charles Marshall, Solicitor General,	Ditto of his ditto for Costs on various Judgements obtained in favour of the Crown in the year 1821,	53 17 10
George Vanfelson, Advocate General.	Ditto of his account for miscellaneous legal services performed for the Crown between 11th October 1822 and 10th October 1823,	133 19 0
C. R. Ogden, Acting Attorney General, at Three-Rivers,	Ditto, for services in conducting Criminal Prosecutions in the Quarter Sessions of the Peace in 1818, for costs in certain actions against the Seigneurs of La Baie and Courval in 1819 and 1821, and for travelling expenses in attending the Courts of Oyer and Terminer held at Sherbrooke and Stanstead in September 1822, and drawing Indictments, &c.	155 7 10
W. S. Sewell,	Salary as Sheriff of the District of Quebec from 13th November 1822 to 31st October 1823, at £100 sterling per annum,	96 6 0
Ditto,	Allowance as ditto, for paying a Public Executioner from ditto to ditto, at £27 sterling per annum,	26 0 0
Ditto,	For disbursements as ditto in his Office, to 10th April 1823 and on account of ditto to 10th October 1823,	360 7 8
Ditto,	To pay for repairs to the Gaol, as per approved estimate,	130 10 6
F. W. Ermatinger,	Salary as Sheriff of the District of Montreal, from 1st November 1822 to 31st October 1823,	100 0 0
Ditto,	Allowance as ditto, for paying a Public Executioner, from ditto to ditto,	27 0 0
Ditto,	Disbursements for Contingencies in his Office from 11th April 1823, and on account of ditto, to 10th October 1823,	1183 4 9
Lewis Gugy,	Salary as Sheriff of the District of Three-Rivers, from 1st November 1822 to 31st October 1823,	75 0 0
Ditto,	Allowance as ditto, for paying a Public Executioner, from ditto to ditto,	27 0 0
Ditto,	Amount of his account of Contingencies of his Office, from 11th April 1822 to 10th April 1823, and on account of ditto, to 10th October 1823,	383 2 6
Thomas Man,	Salary as Sheriff of the Inferior District of Gaspé, from 1st November 1822 to 31st October 1823,	70 0 0
Ditto,	Allowance as ditto, for travelling expenses,	10 0 0
Ditto,	For Contingencies of his Office to 10th October 1822,	23 14 6
Ditto,	Amount of his account for attendance as a Witness in the case of a Prisoner brought up by him from Gaspé to take his trial at Quebec,	16 4 0
Henry Blackstone,	Salary as Coroner at Quebec, from 1st November 1822 to 31st October 1823,	100 0 0
J. M. Mondelêt,	Ditto, as ditto at Montreal,	36 0 0
Ditto,	Contingencies of his Office from 11th October 1822 to 10th October 1823,	93 3 0
Hugh Fraser,	Contingencies as Coroner at Three-Rivers from 11th April 1822 to 10th April 1823,	8 18 3
Gilbert Ainslie,	Salary as Clerk of the Crown, from 1st November 1822 to 31st October 1823,	100 0 0
Ditto,	Contingencies as ditto, from September 1822 to March 1823,	360 12 4
Amasa Bebee,	Salary as Clerk of the Provincial Court and Clerk of the Peace for the District of Gaspé,	50 0 0
Ditto,	Allowance as ditto for Stationary,	15 0 0
John Fletcher,	Salary as Chairman of the Quarter Sessions at Quebec, for 6 months to 30th April 1823,	125 0 0
J. T. Taschereau,	Ditto, as Joint Chairman of ditto, at ditto, for 12 months from 1st November 1822 to 31st October 1823,	250 0 0
J. G. Thompson,	Ditto, as ditto, from 21st June to 31st October 1823, at £250 sterling per annum,	91 1 11
Thos. M'Cord,	Ditto, as Police Magistrate at Montreal,	250 0 0
J. M. Mondelêt,	Ditto, as ditto, at ditto,	250 0 0
Thos. Coffin,	Ditto, as Chairman of the Quarter Sessions at Three Rivers,	200 0 0
Ditto,	Ditto, as Inspector and Head of the Police at ditto,	50 0 0
Ls. Montizambert,	Ditto, as Clerk of the Court of Appeals,	120 0 0
Ditto,	Allowance as ditto for Stationary, £6 Sterling, and for a Register for said Court 40s. 6d.	8 0 6
Ml. Landry,	Salary as Tipstaff to the Court of Appeals,	27 0 0
C. R. D'Estimauville,	Ditto, as Interpreter to the Court of King's Bench and Quarter Sessions at Quebec for 6 months to the 30th April 1823,	20 0 0
Thomas Aylwin,	Ditto, as ditto, ditto, from 16th to 31st October 1823, at £40 Sterling per annum,	1 15 0
Fredk Gœdike,	Ditto, as ditto, at Montreal,	40 0 0
Hugh Fraser,	Ditto, as ditto, at Three-Rivers,	25 0 0
Joseph Tardif,	Ditto, as Keeper of the Court House at Quebec, for 18 months to 31st October 1823,	81 0 0
James Terroux,	Ditto, as ditto, of ditto, at Montreal, for ditto to ditto,	108 0 0
P. Portugais,	Ditto, as ditto, of ditto, at Three-Rivers, from 13th March 1822 to 31st October 1823, at £36 Sterling per annum,	58 16 7
James Gilker,	Ditto, as ditto, of ditto, at New-Carlisle, for 18 months to ditto,	54 0 0
Geo. Henderson,	Ditto, as Keeper of the Common Gaol at Quebec, for 12 months to ditto,	90 0 0
Ditto,	Allowance as ditto, for paying two Turnkeys,	72 0 0
Peter Holt,	Salary as Keeper of the Common Gaol at Montreal,	90 0 0
Ditto,	Allowance as ditto, for paying two Turnkeys,	72 0 0
Richard Johnston,	Salary as Keeper of the Common Gaol at Three-Rivers,	45 0 0
Ditto,	Allowance as ditto, for paying one Turnkey,	22 10 0
Michel Landry,	Salary as Crier to the Court of King's Bench and Quarter Sessions at Quebec,	20 0 0
Josh. Plamondon,	Ditto, as Tipstaff to the Court of King's Bench at ditto,	18 0 0
Geo. Stanley,	Ditto, as Crier to the Courts at Montreal,	20 0 0
Ditto,	Ditto, as Tipstaff to the Court of King's Bench at ditto, from 24th June 1818 to 31st October 1823 at £18 Sterling per annum,	96 8 2
	Carried over, £	53845 6 8

Appendix (O.)
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NAMES.	FOR WHAT,	Amount Sterling.
	Brought over, £	33845 6 8
P. Portugais,	Salary as Crier and Tipstaff to the Courts at Three-Rivers, for 12 months to ditto,	25 0 0
C. R. D'Estimauville,	Ditto, as High Constable at Quebec from 1st November 1822 to 22d April 1823 at £36 Sterling per annum,	17 1 3
Thomas Aylwin,	Ditto, as ditto, at ditto, from 23d April to 31st October 1823, at ditto per ditto,	18 18 9
Richard Hart,	Ditto, as ditto, at Montreal, for 6 months to 30th April 1823,	9 0 0
Thomas Fargues,	Ditto, as Physician and Surgeon in attending Prisoners confined in the Gaol and House of Correction at Quebec for 18 months to 31st October 1823,	300 0 0
W. D. Selby,	Ditto, as ditto, at Montreal, from ditto to ditto,	300 0 0
Perrault & Ross, Prothonotaries at Quebec,	Contingencies of their Office for six months, ended 10th October 1822,	58 6 11
Ditto,	For a Statement prepared under the order of the Court relative to the affairs of the late Sheriff of Quebec,	45 0 0
Ditto,	On account of repairs required and alterations to be made to the Court House at Quebec,	121 10 0
Levesque et Monk, ditto at Montreal,	Balance of the Contingencies of their Office for 12 months ended 10th April 1823,	49 6 9
Ditto,	Amount of their charge for furnishing Extracts of the Register of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials in said District for the years 1820 and 1821,	18 0 0
Ditto,	On Account of the purchase of Fuel,	135 0 0
Thomas & Fraser, Prothonotaries at Three-Rivers,	Contingencies of their Officer for 12 months to 10th April 1328, and for drawing up Returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, for the Year 1822,	29 16 8
Ditto,	On account of purchase of Fuel for the Court House, &c.	54 0 0
Ditto,	Disbursements for repairs to the Old Court House, at Three-Rivers, in 1817,	27 4 0
Green & Perrault,	Amount of their Accounts for services as Joint Clerks of the Peace for the District of Quebec, usual allowance for Stationary, and Commission on the amount of Fines received by them for 12 months ending 10th October 1823,	195 3 1
John Delisle,	Ditto of his ditto, for ditto as ditto, in the District of Montreal, and for ditto for 6 months to 10th April 1823,	18 12 11
Thomas and Fraser,	Ditto for their ditto as ditto, in the District of Three-Rivers, for ditto to ditto,	19 0 1
J. T. Taschereau, & J. G. Thompson, Police Magistrates, at Quebec,	Contingent Expenses of the Police Office at Quebec, to be hereafter accounted for,	90 0 0
J. Mondelêt,	Ditto of the ditto at Montreal, from 11th October 1820 to 31st October 1822,	194 15 2
Thos. M'Cord & J. M. Mondelêt,	On Account of ditto to be hereafther accounted for,	90 0 0
F. W. Ermatinger, Sheriff at Montreal,	To enable him to defray the expense of summoning Witnesses in cases pending in the King's Bench at Montreal,	180 0 0
C. R. D'Estimauville, High Constable at Quebec,	Amount of his account for the payment of the service of *Subpænas* during the Term of the Court of King's Bench at Quebec, in September 1822,	13 2 10
Ditto,	To enable him to pay the Constables employed during the Criminal Term of the Court of King's Bench, held in March 1823, for which he will hereafter account,	54 0 0
Thomas Aylwin, ditto at ditto,	To enable him to pay the Constables employed during the Criminal Term of the Court of King's Bench in September 1823, for which he will hereafter account,	90 0 0
Andrew Patton, Bailiff and Constable at Sanstead,	For the arrest and Commitment to the Common Gaol at Montreal, of two Prisoners from the Townships,	7 18 5
George Stanley,	Allowance as Crier of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, held at Montreal in 1821 and 1822, during the number of days that the said Courts exceeded the Criminal Terms of the Court of King's Bench,	8 15 6
Ditto,	Ditto as ditto to ditto, held at Sherbrooke and Stanstead, and for travelling expenses incurred in attending the same,	23 17 9
L. H. Gauvin,	Ditto for having charge of Witnesses on the part of the Crown in Criminal cases during the sittings of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held at Montreal in November 1822 and May 1823, and of the Court of King's Bench in August and September 1823,	41 8 0
Ditto,	On account of expenses of serving *Subpænas* at the Criminal Term at Montreal of August and September 1823, for which he will hereafter account,	90 0 0
Ditto,	For service of *Subpænas* for Crown Witnesses to attend at two several Sessions of General Gaol delivery holden at Montreal in October and November 1821, and May 1822, agreeable to the allowance finally made by the Report of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench at Montreal,	260 4 8
Philitus Culver, Special Constable,	Amount of his account for arresting one Jos. Leclaire, on a charge of Grand Larceny in the Parish of Soulanges, and conveying him to Montreal,	4 0 1
Jas. J. Newton, ditto,	Ditto of ditto, for arresting one Gilley in May 1812, and conducting him to ditto.	2 0 6
Ciriac Ouellet, Bailiff,	Dittoof ditto, for services of *Subpænas* in the Criminal Term of the King's Bench in September 1822 at Quebec,	3 2 3
Louis Lefebvre,	Ditto of ditto, for service of *Subpænas* and apprehending Criminals at Three-Rivers in March last,	11 12 3
Gaspard Dagen,	Allowance to enable him to procure Fire-wood, for the Rooms he occupies in the Court House at Montreal, from 1st November 1822, to 31st October 1824, two years,	27 0 0
Jonathan Sewell, Chief Justice,	Allowance for performing Circuits,	150 0 0
James Kerr, Judge K. B. Quebec,	Ditto for ditto,	112 10 0
Olivier Perrault, ditto ditto,	Ditto for ditto,	75 0 0
Edward Bowen, ditto ditto,	Ditto for ditto,	112 10 0
James Reid, ditto at Montreal,	Ditto for ditto,	150 0 0
L. C. Foucher, ditto ditto,	Ditto for ditto,	75 0 0
George Pyke, ditto ditto,	Ditto for ditto,	75 0 0
P. Bedard, do. at Three-Rivers,	Ditto for ditto,	75 0 0
John Fletcher, Judge of the District of Saint Francis,	To enable him to purchase Fuel and Stoves, and to defray the expense of small repairs for the Public Buildings used as a Court House in the said District for which he will hereafter account,	90 0 0
Jos. Bouchette,	Salary as Surveyor General for 12 months to 31st October 1823,	450 0 0
Ditto,	Allowance as ditto for Office Rent and Fuel,	67 10 0
Ditto,	Ditto as ditto, for an Office Servant,	40 0 0
Ditto,	Ditto as ditto, for Stationary,	20 0 0
Wm. Sax,	Salary as first Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office,	182 10 0
Robert Smith,	Dittto as second ditto, in ditto,	150 0 0
J. P. Bureau, Dep. Prov. Surveyor,	Balance of his account for Surveying part of the Township of Kildare,	19 9 3
Ditto,	On account of the Survey of Caxton,	50 0 0
P. H. Smith, Dep. Provl. Surveyor,	Amount of his account for Surveying the Division Line between the Seigniory of Pierreville and the Waste Lands of the Crown,	20 7 0
Ditto,	Ditto of his ditto, for subdividing the grantable Lands in the remainder of the Township of Brandon,	76 10 0
Ditto,	On account of tracing and running the Line dividing the augmentation of Nicolet from the Township of Aston,	10 0 0
J. B. Legendre, Dep. Prov. Surveyor.	Amount of his account for Surveying the remainder of the Township of Wendover,	80 1 4
Ditto,	On account of the Survey of the Townships of Warwick and Bulstrode,	54 0 0
J. P. Proult, Dep. Provl Surveyor,	Amount of his account for Surveying and subdividing the Township of Canbourne,	103 4 5
J. Bouchette, Jr. Dep. Prov. Survr.	On account of the Survey of the Township of Kildare,	50 0 0
	E Carried over,	£38766 16 6

Appendix (O.)

16th Jany.

NAMES.	FOR WHAT.	Amount Sterling.
	Brought over,	£38766 16 6
Wm. Bowron, Agent for the Township of Hinchinbrooke,	To defray the expense of Surveying the whole of the ungranted part of the second division of that Township,	40 17 10
Jasper Brewer,	Six months Salary as Clerk to the auxiliary Land Board, to 31st October 1823,	50 0 0
F. Vassal de Monviel,	12 months ditto as Adjutant General of Militia to ditto,	450 0 0
Ditto,	Allowance as ditto for Office Rent and Fuel,	67 10 0
J. T. Taschereau,	Salary as Deputy Adjutant General of Militia,	270 0 0
L. A. Thomas,	Ditto as Clerk in the Office of ditto,	123 3 9
Charles Petitclaire,	Ditto as Messenger in ditto ditto,	60 4 7
Lieut. Colonel George Taylor,	Ditto as Provincial Aid de Camp,	180 0 0
Lieut. Col J. B. C. Duchesnay,	Ditto as ditto,	180 0 0
F. Vassal de Monviel, Adjut. Genl. of Militia,	Contingent expenses for Stationary and Printing for his Office, for 6 months to 10th April 1823,	26 13 2
Ditto,	For travelling expenses to be incurred by him and other expenses of the Militia, for the expenditure of which he will hereafter account,	36 0 0
Ditto,	To enable him to pay Militia Pensions to 31st October 1823,	399 18 3
Henry Cowan, Post Master,	For Postage of Letters and Packets in the Department of the Adjutant General of Militia, to ditto,	86 7 11
J. B. D'Estimauville and Representatives,	Salary as Grand Voyer of the District of Quebec, from 1st May 1822 to 12 May 1823, at £150 Sterling per annum,	154 18 7
J. P. L. Taschereau,	Ditto as ditto of ditto, from 13th May to 31st October 1823, at ditto per ditto,	70 13 8
L. R. C. De Léry,	Ditto as ditto of the District of Montreal, for 18 months to ditto,	225 0 0
E. W. R. Antrobus,	Ditto as ditto of the ditto of Three Rivers, for ditto to ditto,	135 0 0
Wm. Lemaistre,	Ditto as Surveyor of Highways and Streets in the District of Gaspé, for ditto to ditto,	75 0 0
Joseph Planté,	Ditto as Clerk of the Terrars of the King's Domain, for 12 months to ditto,	90 0 0
Ditto,	Amount of his Commission as Inspector of the King's Domain in the receipt thereof, from 11th October 1821 to 10th April 1823,	211 11 0
M. H. Perceval, Collector at Quebec,	Amount of incidental expenses incurred in collecting Duties under Provincial Acts in the quarters ended 5th July and 10th October 1822, and 5th January and 5th July 1823,	2294 11 9
Representatives of the late Wm. Lindsay,	Salary as Collector of the Customs at the Port of Saint John, from 1st May to 24th June 1822, at £189 Sterling per annum,	28 9 6
Wm. Macrae,	Ditto as ditto at ditto, from the 25th June 1822 to 31st October 1823, at ditto per ditto,	255 15 11
Ditto,	Ditto as Comptroller of ditto at ditto, from 1st May to 24th June 1822, at £126 Sterling per annum,	18 19 8
W. D. Lindsay,	Ditto as ditto at ditto, from 25th June 1822 to 31st October 1823, at ditto per ditto,	170 10 7
Barth. Tierney,	Ditto as Gauger at ditto, from 1st May 1822 to 3d October 1823, at £40 sterling per annum,	57 1 11
George Scott,	Ditto as ditto at ditto, from 16th to 31st October 1823, at ditto per ditto,	1 15 0
Wm Macrae, Collector at St. John,	Incidental expenses incurred in collecting the Duties at the said Port in the Quarters ending 10th October 1822, 5th January, 5th April and 5 July 1823,	362 7 10
Representatives of the late Alex. Wilson, Collector at Côteau du Lac,	Being 50 per Cent on the actual Duties collected by him during the Quarters ended 5th July and 10th October 1822,	8 8 8
Ditto of ditto,	Salary as Inspector of Merchandise at Côteau du Lac, from 1st May to 11th July 1822, at £150 Sterling per annum,	29 11 9
Ditto of ditto,	Allowance as ditto for House Rent, from ditto to ditto, at £18 Sterling per annum,	3 11 0
John Simpson,	Salary, as ditto at ditto, from 12th July 1822 to 31st October 1823, at £150 Sterling per annum,	195 8 2
Ditto,	Allowance as ditto for House Rent, from ditto to ditto, £18 Sterling per annum,	23 9 0
J. H. Dunn, Receiver General of Upper-Canada,	Being 1-5 of the Duties levied at the Port of Quebec, for the Quarter to 10th October 1822, payable to Upper Canada the 1st January 1823, agreably to the Act of the Imperial Parliament 3d. Geo. IV. Cap. 119,	4306 16 4
Ditto,	Being ditto ditto, from 11th October 1822 to 1st May 1823, agreably to ditto ditto ditto,	6176 12 7
Jeremiah Leaycraft,	Being the amount of Duties paid by him, returned, pursuant to an order of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury of 14th March 1823, £1302 18 6	
J. P. Thirlwall,	Ditto, returned, pursuant to ditto ditto, 689 19 0	
Wm. Stevenson,	Ditto, returned, pursuant to ditto ditto, 370 14 0	
		2363 11 6
John Grout,	Salary as Inspector of Chimnies at Quebec for 18 months to 31st October 1823,	90 0 0
P. De Boucherville,	Ditto as ditto at Montreal, for ditto to ditto,	90 0 0
Alexander Thompson,	Ditto as ditto at Three Rivers, for ditto to ditto,	37 10 0
Wm. Osgoode,	Pension for 12 months, to 30th April 1823,	800 0 0
Sir Geo. Pownall, Kt.	Ditto for ditto to ditto,	300 0 0
H. W. Ryland,	Ditto for ditto to 31st October 1823,	300 0 0
Henrietta Dunn,	Ditto for ditto to ditto,	250 0 0
Mrs. Baby,	Ditto for ditto to ditto,	150 0 0
Sarah Taylor,	Ditto for ditto to ditto,	50 0 0
Mrs. Lemaistre,	Ditto for ditto to ditto,	50 0 0
Mrs. Evans,	Ditto for ditto to ditto,	20 0 0
Louis De Salaberry,	Ditto for ditto to ditto,	200 0 0
Louise Badelard, Widow Panet,	Ditto for 18 months to ditto,	405 0 0
Mrs. Rottot,	Ditto for ditto to ditto,	54 0 0
Henry Harwood,	Ditto for ditto to ditto,	45 0 0
Paul Lacroix & Representatives,	Ditto from 1st November 1822 to 5th July 1823, at £50 Sterling per annum,	34 0 9
Mrs Mary Elmsley,	Ditto for 12 months to 30th April 1823,	200 0 0
Mrs. De Louvière,	Ditto for ditto to 31st October 1823,	21 12 0
Peter Romain,	Salary as Public Schoolmaster at Pointe Lévi, for 6 months to 31st October 1822,	27 0 0
Clément Cazeau,	Ditto as ditto in the Parish of St. Roch for 12 months, to 30th Aril 1823,	54 0 0
Isaac Whitcher,	Ditto as ditto in the Township of Stanstead, for ditto to ditto,	45 0 0
Augustin Vervais,	Ditto as ditto at Terrebonne for 18 months, to 31st October 1823,	67 10 0
Benjamin Hobson,	Ditto as ditto at New-Carlisle, from 1st November 1821 to 31st October 1822, at £45 Sterling per annum, and for his Allowance as a retired Schoolmaster, from 1st November 1822 to 31st October 1823, at £30 currency per annum,	72 0 0
Daniel Thomas,	Ditto as Ditto in the Township of Melbourne for 12 Months to 30th April 1823,	54 0 0
Aaron Wood,	Ditto as Ditto in the Seigniory of Argenteuil for 6 Months to 31st October 1822,	27 0 0
Wm. Power,	Ditto as Ditto at Drummondville for 12 Months to 30th April 1823,	50 0 0
Thomas Ansbrow,	Ditto as Ditto at Kamouraska for 12 Months to 31st October 1823,	54 0 0
James McNish,	Ditto as Ditto at New Carlisle for ditto to ditto,	18 0 0
Augt. Wolff,	Ditto as Ditto at Berthier for ditto to ditto,	54 0 0
Jos. Philippon,	Ditto as Ditto at Nouvelle Beauce for ditto to ditto,	54 0 0
Chas. Desroches,	Ditto as Ditto at Cap Santé for ditto to ditto,	45 0 0
Thomas Russell,	Ditto as Ditto at Stanbridge for ditto to ditto,	45 0 0
Jos. H. Ayer,	Ditto as Ditto at Armand for ditto to ditto,	54 0 0
Ant. Côte,	Ditto as Ditto at St. Thomas for 6 Months to 30th April 1823,	27 0 0
Wm. Irvine,	Ditto as Ditto at Côteau du Lac for ditto to ditto,	18 0 0
Jas. Walker,	Ditto as Ditto at Terrebonne for ditto to ditto,	27 0 0
	Carried over,	£61886 9 2

Appendix (O.)
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NAMES.	FOR WHAT.	Amount Sterling.
	Brought over,	£61886 9 2
D. T. Jones,	Ditto as Ditto at Lachine for ditto to ditto,	22 10 0
Selby Burns,	Ditto as Ditto at Three-Rivers for 12 Months to ditto,	54 0 0
W. G. Holmes,	Ditto as Ditto at Montreal for ditto to ditto,	50 0 0
James Little,	Ditto as Ditto at Quebec for six Months to ditto,	27 10 0
Mary Ellis,	Ditto as Schoolmistress at ditto for ditto to ditto,	22 10 0
Robert Dupont,	Ditto as Schoolmaster at Sainte Anne from 1st November to 16th December 1823 at £54 Sterling per annum.	6 16 1
Donald McDermid,	Allowance as a retired Schoolmaster for 6 Months to 30th April 1823,	9 0 0
John Childs,	Salary as Public Schoolmaster in Frampton from 16th December 1822 to 30th April 1823 at £36 Sterling per annum,	13 8 3
Col. Fitzgerald,	Account of Monies paid by him for repairs to the Government House at Montreal and for wages to the person having charge thereof to 1st May 1823,	303 17 1
Major R. R. Loring,	For purchase of Fuel and other expenditures for the use of the Government House at Montreal, for which he will hereafter account,	18 0 0
Hugh Greig,	Allowance to him as Keeper of ditto from 26th June to 25th September 1823 at 1s Currency per day,	4 6 5
John Phillips,	On account of repairs performing at the Castle of Saint Lewis, at Quebec,	450 0 0
John Grout,	For sweeping Chimnies in the Public Buildings from 1st May 1822 to 30th April 1823,	4 9 7
J. B. Larue, Road Inspector,	For keeping the Winter Roads in repair in front of the Public Buildings in the City of Quebec,	27 0 0
L. Massue & Co.	For materials furnished for clothing the Invalids in the General Hospital,	89 13 11
Jean Bélanger,	Disbursements as Treasurer and one of the Commissioners for the relief of Insane Persons &c. in the District of Quebec, for arrears of expenses to 31st October 1822 and on account to 31st October 1823,	3116 8 7
Jean Belanger,	Ditto as ditto ditto ditto for repairs to the Cells &c. at the General Hospital under the Act 1st Geo. IV. Cap. 18,	302 8 0
Geo. Selby,	Ditto as Ditto for the District of Montreal for the year ending 31st October 1822,	1350 0 0
Ditto,	On account as Ditto to be hereafter accounted for,	1350 0 0
Lewis Gugy,	Disbursements as Ditto for the District of Three-Rivers, from 11th April 1822 to 10th April 1823, and on account of ditto to 10th October 1823,	481 19 10
Benjm. Tremain,	Ditto as Treasurer and one of the Commissioners for the House of Correction at Quebec, from 11th April to 10th October 1822, and on account of ditto to 10th October 1823,	495 5 4
Ditto,	On account of the erection of a Stepping Mill in the Gaol of Quebec,	630 0 0
J. P. Leprohon,	Balance of his Disbursements as Treasurer to and one of the Commissioners for the House of Correction at Montreal from 11th April 1822 to 10th October 1823,	316 5 7
Ditto,	On account of Ditto to 10th April 1824,	135 0 0
R. Kimber,	Disbursements as Ditto and Ditto for Ditto at Three-Rivers from 11th October 1821 to 10th October 1823,	354 12 7
Ditto,	On account of Ditto to 10th April 1824,	45 0 0
Thomas Wilson,	Being the proportion of £400 Currency, granted by the Act 1st Geo. IV. Cap. 5, for the encouragement of Agriculture in the Districts of Quebec and Gaspé for the purchase of Books, Implements and Models, for which he will hereafter account,	154 5 9
Ditto,	As Treasurer to the Agricultural Society of Quebec, on account of Premiums awarded by said Society,	450 0 0
Donald Grant,	As Ditto to Ditto at Three-Rivers on account of Ditto,	360 0 0
James Sherar and Farquhar McRae,	On account of Ditto in the Inferior District of Gaspé,	90 0 0
Frederick Griffin,	On account of Lachine Canal,	13050 0 0
Joseph Badeaux and W. B. Felton,	On account of improvement of Internal Communications in that part of the County of Buckinghamshire which is in the District of Three-Rivers,	1536 6 0
Edward Isaac Man,	On account of Ditto in the District of Gaspé, for expense of an exploring party examining the route from Ristigouche to Mitis on the River Saint-Lawrence,	63 0 0
Charles Taché,	To replace the like sum expended for certain necessary repairs to the Témiscouata or Portage Road pursuant to the Act 4 Geo. IV, Cap 4,	55 9 8
Ditto,	Being the sum appropriated by an Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament for repairs to the Témiscouata Road, £200 Currency,	180 0 0
John Goudie and Charles Smith, Commissioners,	On account of improvement of Internal Communications for the County of Quebec,	90 0 0
A. G. Douglass,	Towards completing the Road from Long Pointe to Kingsey to the Seigniorial Line of St Gregoire,	180 0 0
F. G. Heriot, &c.	On account of the sum voted last Session for making a Road from Drummondville to Sorel,	225 0 0
Jos. F. Perrault,	On account of the Society of Education in the District of Quebec,	90 0 0
Ol. Larue,	Being the amount due to him pursuant to the Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature to appropriate a certain sum of money for the Gaol at Three-Rivers,	1348 15 10
Ls. and Jos. Lassiseray,	Ditto, pursuant to ditto, for Iron work done to ditto, ditto,	213 14 0
Ezekial Hart,	Ditto, pursuant to ditto, for Tin furnished for ditto ditto,	11 3 4
M. Robitaille,	Ditto, pursuant to ditto, for Carpenters' work done to ditto ditto,	114 17 7
Chs. Fortier,	Ditto, pursuant to ditto, for Nails, &c furnished for ditto ditto,	18 9 4
Jacques Bureau,	Ditto, pursuant to ditto, for Linseed Oil furnished for ditto, ditto,	10 10 7
James Day and John Sherrar,	On account of the Gaol at New Carlisle,	188 15 3
John Stewart,	Being a remuneration to him for proceeding to the King's Posts in order to investigate the amount of Indian Debts, to examine the Buildings, to make a valuation of the Stock and superintend the delivering over the said Posts to the new Lessees,	270 0 0
Benjm. Ecuyer, Land Surveyor,	For making plans of the City of Quebec for the use of the Magistrates, pursuant to the Act of the Provincial Parliament of 4th Geo. IV.	54 0 0
P. E. Desbarats, King's Printer,	For printing the Acts of the Provincial Legislature, &c.	571 10 0
Chs. Le François,	Amount of his account for printing 150 Copies of Letters addressed to the Curates of the several Parishes throughout Lower Canada, for the purpose of obtaining a Census of the Population,	3 12 0
Lewis Gugy and J. G. De Tonnancour, Commissioners for erecting a Court House at Three-Rivers,	Being with the amount of an accountable Warrant for £225 Sterling issued on the 21st September 1822 in favour of A. Gugy, Treasurer, and acting for said Commissioners, the amount of the account for the erection of said Court House, to cancel advances acknowledged to have been received by said Treasurer on behalf of the said Commissioners by Letters of Credit to the amount of £9945 Sterling,	9956 3 4
Hugh Fraser,	To pay for the Chairs and Curtains provided for the Rooms, occupied by the sittings of the Courts and of the Magistrates in the Court House at Three-Rivers,	76 10 0
T. Coffin & J. De Normanville, Commissioners for erecting a Gaol at Three Rivers,	For repairs to the Building as provided for by Act 3d, Geo. IV. Cap. 31, for which they will account,	90 0 0
Noah Freer,	On account of expense of Sick Emigrants,	540 0 0
Robert Christie,	To enable J. T. Taschereau, one of the Commissioners to proceed with him to Gaspé for the purpose of receiving such claims as may be made to Lands in that District,	135 0 0
F. Baillairgé, Road Tsr. at Quebec,	Amount of his account of assessments on Public Buildings for the year 1823,	158 10 3
Revd. J. O. Plessis,	18 month's rent of the Bishop's Palace used for Public Offices to 31st October 1823,	750 0 0
		£102602 3 4

Errors Excepted.

Quebec, 13th January 1824,

T. A. YOUNG,

Insp. Gen. of Pub. Provl. Accts.

Appendix (O.)

16th Jany.

N°. 17.

ABSTRACT of WARRANTS granted by His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, G. C. B. Captain General and Governor in Chief, on John Caldwell, Esquire, Receiver General, in payment of the Salaries of the Officers of the Legislature and the Contingent expenses thereof, between 1st November 1822 and 1st November 1823,

NAMES.	FOR WHAT.	AMOUNT CURRENCY.
Jonathan Sewell,	Salary due to him as Speaker of the Legislative Council for the years 1820, 1821 and 1822,	£2723 5 10
Ditto,	Ditto, as ditto, from 1st November 1822 to 31st October 1823,	1000 0 0
William Smith,	Salary as Clerk of the Legislative Council, for 18 months, to 31st October 1823,	750 0 0
Ditto,	Ditto, as Master in Chancery, for ditto to dtto,	135 0 0
Charles De Léry,	Ditto, as Assistant Clerk to the Legislative Council, for ditto to ditto,	600 0 0
Jacques Voyer,	Ditto, as Writing Clerk Assistant and French Translator to attend the Committees of ditto, for ditto to ditto,	375 0 0
A. W. Cochran,	Ditto, as Law Clerk to the Legislative Council, for ditto to ditto,	300 0 0
Wm. Boutillier and Representatives,	Salary as Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod attending the Legislative Council, from 1st May 1822 to 2d April 1823, at £150 Currency per annum,	137 17 6
Ch. R. D'Estimauville,	Ditto, as ditto to ditto, from 3d April to 31st October 1823, at ditto for ditto,	86 10 1
Wm. Ginger,	Ditto, as Serjeant at Arms to ditto, for 18 months, to ditto,	150 0 0
Hugh McDonald,	Ditto, as Doorkeeper to ditto, for ditto to ditto,	41 13 4
Chs. Blouin,	Ditto, as Messenger to ditto, for ditto to ditto,	54 0 0
Jane Brown,	Ditto, for having care of the Apartments of ditto, and Furniture thereunto belonging, for ditto to ditto,	37 10 0
Ditto,	Allowance as ditto, for House Rent, for ditto to ditto,	45 0 0
Wm. Smith, Clerk Legislative Council,	Amount of the Contingent Expenses of the said Council, for 1823,	1582 11 4
Ditto,	On account of the Expense of distributing the Laws,	200 0 0
Chs. De Léry, Assistant Clerk of ditto,	To defray the Expenses already incurred in the purchase of Books, to be charged against the monies granted to defray the Contingent Expenses of the said Council, for the year 1823,	48 13 0
J. L. Papineau,	Salary due him as Speaker of the House of Assembly, for the years 1820, 1821 and 1822,	2723 5 10
J. R. Vallières de St. Réal,	Ditto, as ditto, from 1st November 1822 to 31st October 1823,	1000 0 0
William Lindsay,	Salary as Clerk of the House of Assembly, for 18 months to 31st October 1823,	750 0 0
P. E. Desbarats,	Ditto, as Assistant Clerk of ditto, for ditto to ditto,	600 0 0
William Green,	Salary as English Translator to the House of Assembly, for 18 months to 31st October 1823,	300 0 0
Chs. Frémont,	Ditto as French ditto to ditto, for ditto to ditto,	300 0 0
Robt. Christie,	Ditto as Law Clerk to ditto, for ditto to ditto,	300 0 0
Representatives of the late Antoine Parent,	Ditto as Serjeant at Arms to ditto, from 1st May 1822 to 16th January 1823, at £100 Currency per annum,	71 1 10
Aug. Welling and Representatives,	Ditto as Ditto to ditto, from 17th January to 12th October 1823, at ditto per ditto,	73 13 11
Jacques Le Blond, Jun.	Ditto as ditto to ditto, from 13th to 31st October 1823, at ditto per ditto,	5 4 1
Manon Schindler,	Salary for having care of the Apartments occupied by the House of Assembly and Furnitures thereof, for 18th months to ditto,	37 10 0
Ditto,	Allowance for ditto for House Rent, for ditto to ditto,	45 0 0
H. W. Ryland,	Salary as Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, for ditto to ditto,	166 13 4
Thos. Douglass,	Ditto as ditto to ditto,	166 13 4
Wm. Lindsay, Clerk House of Assembly,	Which with the sum of £586 0 2 Sterling, issued by Warrant of 8th June 1822, form the sum of £2983 7 2 Sterling, being the amount of the Contingent Expenses of that House to 31st October 1822, Sterling £2397 7 0,	2663 14 5
Ditto,	On account of Contingencies of ditto, to 31st October 1823,	3540 0 0
		£21009 17 10

Currency,

Errors Excepted.

Quebec, 13th January 1824.

T. A. YOUNG,
Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts.

Appendix (O.)

16th Jany.

N°. 18.

STATEMENT of the Expense of Collection of the Revenue of Lower-Canada, from 1st November 1822 to 1st. November 1823,

Salary of the Clerk of the Terrars of the King's Domain, - - - -				
Per Centage to the Inspector of the King's Domain, on the amount of the Revenue thereof,			£100 0 0	
18 Months Salary to the Collector at St. John, to 31st. October 1823, - - -			105 15 2	
Ditto, to the Comptroller at ditto, to ditto, - - - - -			315 17 2	
Ditto, to the Gauger at ditto, to ditto, - - - - -			210 11 4	
Ditto, allowance for House Rent, to ditto, to the Inspector of Merchandise at Côteau du Lac,			65 7 8	
Dttto, Salary to ditto, at ditto, - - - - - - -			30 0 0	
Collector and Comptroller's Commission at 5 Per Cent on the Amount of Duties collected at Quebec, under the Statute 14th Geo. III. - - - -	£1560 17 5		250 0 0	
Incidents under ditto, viz :—				
Office Rent at Quebec, - - - -	£20 0 0			
Ditto at Gaspé, - - - - -	10 0 0			
Ditto at New Carlisle, - - - - -	10 0 0			
Fire Wood and Stationary at Quebec, - - -	9 0 0			
Ditto and ditto at Gaspé, - - - -	5 0 0			
Ditto and ditto at New Carlisle, - - -	5 0 0			
Loss on paying Incidents in Silver, at 5s. 6d. per oz. - -	3 11 8	62 11 8		
Sterling,		6123 9 1		
add, 1-9—		180 7 8		
Incidental Expenses at Quebec, under Provincial Acts, to 10th October 1823, viz :—			1803 16 9	
Salaries to Waiters and Searchers, - - - - - - -		£398 5 10		
Office Rent at Quebec, - - - - - - -		20 0 0		
Stationary and Fire Wood, at ditto, - - - - -		19 0 0		
Ditto and Office Rent at Montreal, - - - - -		27 5 9		
Ditto and ditto, at Three-Rivers, - - - - -		30 0 0		
Allowance for a Boat, - - - - - - -		41 13 4		
Salary for a Clerk, - - - - - - -		50 0 0		
Gauging, - - - - - - - -		564 10 0		
Boarding Bills, - - - - - - - -		369 4 10		
Allowance to the Collector, - - - - - - -		200 0 0		
Balance of Rent of Custom House, - - - - - -		54 8 11		
Contigencies, - - - - - - -		79 3 4		
			1853 12 0	
Incidents at St. John, to 10th October 1823,				
Salaries and allowances to Land Waiters, - - - - -		£166 14 4		
Rent of Custom House, - - - - - - -		40 0 0		
Allowance to the Collector for Rent, - - - - -		60 0 0		
Ditto to the Comptroller for ditto, - - - - -		50 0 0		
Ditto for Fuel and Candles for Office, - - - - -		16 0 0		
Contigencies, - - - - - - -		76 5 0		
Commission to the Collector at Côteau du Lac, on the Collection, from 6th July 1822 to 10th October 1823,			408 19 4	
			109 7 5	
Naval Officer's Commission at 2½ Per Cent on Pilotage Duties &c. -			48 6 8½	
Treasurer to the Trinity House's ditto on Fines, - - - - -			0 13 7	
Assistant Harbour Master's Commission at 5 Per Cent on Dock Dues in the *Cul de Sac*,			3 19 7	
Inspector at Chateaugay's ditto on Duties collected under the Act 48th Geo. III. Cap. 119,			15 6 10	
Currency,			£5321 13 6½	

Errors Excepted.

Quebec, 13th January 1824.

T. A. YOUNG,

Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts.

F.

Appendix (O.) 16th Jany.

ACCOUNT OF THE CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF LOWER-CANADA, incurred between 11th October 1822 and the 10th October 1823, and of the REGULAR ANNUAL CHARGES from the 1st November 1822 to 31st October 1823, provided for by permanent Acts and other Revenues of the Crown.

CAP. 1st.—SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES OF THOSE OFFICES OF GOVERNMENT, not included in any particular Department.

	Sterling.	Sterling.
His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, G. C. B. as Governor in Chief, from 1st November 1822 to 31st October 1823,	£4500 0 0	
The Honourable Sir F. N. Burton, K. C. G. as Lieutenant Governor of Lower-Canada, from ditto to ditto,	2500 0 0	
Ditto, Allowance for House Rent, from ditto to ditto,	450 0 0	
A. Forbes, as Lieutenant Governor of Gaspé, from ditto to ditto,	300 0 0	
A. W. Cochran, as Secretary to the Governor in Chief, from ditto to ditto,	500 0 0	
Louis Montizambert, as Assistant ditto, to ditto, from ditto to ditto,	200 0 0	
R. Dunn, as Assistant in the Office, to ditto, from ditto to ditto,	182 10 0	
T. Douglass, as Clerk in ditto, from ditto to ditto,	100 0 0	
Ditto, Allowance for House Rent, Fuel, &c. from ditto to ditto,	75 0 0	
L. Harper, as Office Keeper in ditto, from ditto to 22d March 1823,	17 10 1	
W. Woodington, as Extra ditto in ditto, from 1st November 1822 to 22d March 1823,	15 19 6	
Ditto, as Messenger in ditto, from 23d March to 31st October 1823,	27 6 0	
Ditto, being for his Expenses in going and returning from Quebec to Sorel,	2 7 4	
J. Thompson, as Extra Messenger in the Office of the Governor's Secretary, from 8th April to 31st October 1823,	23 5 9	
W. Forder, for writing done by him at the Secretary's Office, from February to July 1823.	45 0 0	
A. L. J. Duchesnay, Rent of a House occupied as Office for the Secretary to the Governor in Chief, from 1st November 1822 to 31st October 1823,	135 0 0	
A. W. Cochran, 12 Months Allowance for Extra Fuel, &c. for the Offices occupied by the Civil Secretary to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, from ditto to ditto,	45 0 0	
H. Cowan, for Postage of Letters and Packets for the Governor Secretary's Office, from 6th October 1822 to 5th October 1823,	875 2 8	
Neilson & Cowan, for Stationary and Printing for ditto, from ditto to 19th September 1823,	136 2 1	
P. E. Desbarats, for sundry copies of the Provincial Acts furnished the Honourable J. Baby, Arbitrator appointed by Upper-Canada,	20 0 6	
C. Lefrançois, for printing 150 Letters to the Curates, for the purpose of obtaining a Census of the Population,	3 12 0	
T. Amyot, as Secretary and Registrar to the Province, from 1st November 1822 to 31st October 1823,	400 0 0	
Ls. Montizambert, Acting ditto, the contingent expenses of this Office, from ditto to ditto,	77 12 3	
A. W. Cochran, as Auditor of Land Patents, from ditto to ditto,	200 0 0	
Adam Gordon, as Agent of the Province residing in London, from ditto to ditto,	200 0 0	
E. Bowen, as French Translator to Government, from ditto to ditto,	200 0 0	
F. East, as Naval Officer at Quebec, from ditto to ditto,	100 0 0	
The Collector and Comptroller of the Customs at Quebec, for Rent of an Office for the Naval Officer.	18 0 0	
J. Bouchette, as Surveyor General, from ditto to ditto,	450 0 0	
Ditto, for Office Rent and Fuel £67 10s, Stationary £20, and Office Servant £40, from ditto to ditto,	127 10 0	
W. Sax, as first Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office, from ditto to ditto,	182 10 0	
R. Smith, as second ditto in ditto, from ditto to ditto,	150 0 0	
J. Brewer, as Clerk to the Auxiliary Land Board, from 1st May to 31st October 1823,	50 0 0	
Wm. Bowron, Agent for the Township of Hinchinbrooke, for defraying the expense of surveying the whole of the ungranted lands in the second division of the said Township,	40 17 10	
P. H. Smith, Deputy Provincial Surveyor, for the Survey of the division line between the Seigniory of Pierreville and the waste Lands of the Crown,	20 7 0	
		12415 13 0

SALARIES and CONTINGENCIES of the Offices connected with the Administration of Justice.

J. Sewell, as Chief Justice of the Province, from 1st November 1822 to 31st October 1823,	£1500 0 0	
J. Monk, as ditto of Montreal, from ditto to ditto,	1100 0 0	
J. Kerr, as one of the Puisné Judges of the Court of King's Bench at Quebec, from ditto to ditto,	900 0 0	
O. Perrault, as ditto ditto, from ditto to ditto,	900 0 0	
E. Bowen, as ditto ditto, from ditto to ditto,	900 0 0	
I. Ogden, as ditto ditto at Montreal, from ditto to ditto,	900 0 0	
J. Reid, as ditto ditto, from ditto to ditto,	900 0 0	
L. C. Foucher, as ditto ditto, from ditto to ditto,	900 0 0	
G. Pyke, as ditto ditto, from ditto to ditto,	900 0 0	
P. Bedard, as ditto at Three-Rivers, from ditto to ditto,	600 0 0	
Carried over,	£9500 0 0	12415 13 0

Appendix (O.) 16th Jany.

	Sterling.	Sterling.
Amounts brought over £	9500 0 0	£12415 13 0
A. Caron, as Provincial Judge for the District of Gaspé, from ditto to ditto,	500 0 0	
J. Fletcher, as ditto of the Inferior District of St. Francis, from 1st May to do.	250 0 0	
J. Kerr, as Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty, from 1st November 1822 to ditto,	200 0 0	
N. F. Uniacke, as Attorney General, from ditto to ditto,	300 0 0	
C. Marshall, as Solicitor General, from ditto to ditto,	200 0 0	
W. S. Sewell, as Sheriff of Quebec, from 15th November 1822 to ditto,	96 6 0	
Ditto, Allowance for an Executioner, from ditto to ditto,	26 0 0	
F. W. Ermatinger, as Sheriff of Montreal, from 1st November 1822 to ditto,	100 0 0	
Ditto, Allowance for an Executioner, from ditto to ditto,	27 0 0	
L. Gugy, as ditto of Three-Rivers, from ditto to ditto,	75 0 0	
Ditto, Allowance for an Executioner, from ditto to ditto,	27 0 0	
T. Man, as ditto of Gaspé, from ditto to ditto,	70 0 0	
Ditto, allowance for Travelling Expenses, from ditto to ditto,	10 0 0	
H. Blackstone, as Coroner of Quebec, from ditto to ditto,	100 0 0	
J. M. Mondelêt, as ditto of Montreal, from ditto to ditto,	36 0 0	
G. Ainslie, as Clerk of the Crown, from ditto to ditto,	100 0 0	
L. Montizambert, as Clerk of the Court of Appeals, from ditto to ditto,	120 0 0	
Ditto, £6 Sterling, being his 12 months allowance for Stationary as ditto, and £2 0 6 for a Register furnished for the use of the said Court from ditto to ditto,	8 0 6	
A. Bebee, as Clerk of the Court of Gaspé and of the Peace, from ditto to do.	50 0 0	
Ditto, allowance for Travelling Expenses and Stationary, from ditto to ditto,	15 0 0	
J. Fletcher, as Joint Chairman of the Quarter Sessions at Quebec, from ditto to 30th April 1823,	125 0 0	
J. T. Taschereau, as ditto of ditto at ditto, from ditto to 31st October 1823,	250 0 0	
J. G. Thompson, as ditto of ditto at ditto, from 21st June to ditto,	91 1 11	
T. McCord, as Police Magistrate and Chairman of the Quarter Sessions at Montreal, from 1st November 1822 to ditto,	250 0 0	
J. M. Mondelêt, as ditto, from ditto to ditto,	250 0 0	
T. Coffin, as ditto ditto at Three-Rivers, from ditto to ditto,	200 0 0	
Ditto, as Head of the Police and Inspector of ditto, from ditto to ditto,	50 0 0	
C. R. D'Estimauville, as Interpreter to the Courts at Quebec, from ditto to 30th April 1823,	20 0 0	
T. Aylwin, as ditto to ditto, from 16th to 31st October 1823,	1 15 0	
F. Gœdike, as ditto to ditto at Montreal, from 1st November 1822 to ditto,	40 0 0	
H. Fraser, as ditto to ditto at Three-Rivers, from ditto to ditto,	25 0 0	
G. Henderson, as Keeper of the Gaol at Quebec, from ditto to ditto,	90 0 0	
Ditto, allowance for two Turnkeys, from ditto to ditto,	72 0 0	
P. Holt, as Keeper of the Gaol at Montreal, from ditto to ditto,	90 0 0	
Ditto, allowance for two Turnkeys, from ditto to ditto,	72 0 0	
R. Johnston, ditto ditto at Three-Rivers, from ditto to ditto,	45 0 0	
Ditto, allowance for a Turnkey, from ditto to ditto,	22 10 0	
M. Landry, as Crier to the Court of King's Bench and Quarter Sessions at Quebec, from ditto to ditto,	20 0 0	
J. Plamondon, as Tipstaff to ditto ditto, from ditto to ditto,	18 0 0	
G. Stanley, as Crier to ditto ditto at Montreal, from ditto to ditto,	20 0 0	
Ditto, as Tipstaff to ditto ditto at ditto, from ditto to ditto,	18 0 0	
P. Portuguais, as Crier and Tipstaff to ditto ditto at Three-Rivers, from ditto to ditto,	25 0 0	
C. R. D'Estimauville, as High Constable at Quebec, from 1st November 1822 to the 22nd April 1823,	17 1 3	
T. Aylwin, as ditto at ditto, from 23d April to 31st October 1823,	18 18 9	
R. Hart, as ditto at Montreal, from 1st November 1822 to 30th April 1823,	9 0 0	
Representatives of ditto, as ditto at ditto, from 1st May to — Claim not yet brought forward,		
M. Landry, as Usher of the Court of Appeals, from 1st November 1822 to 31st October 1823,	27 0 0	
CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE FOLLOWING OFFICES.		
J. Kerr, one of the Puisné Judges of the Court of King's Bench at Quebec, for his expenses at the Circuit to Three-Rivers, in January last,	75 0 0	
G. Pyke, ditto ditto Montreal, for ditto ditto at ditto, in January last,	75 0 0	
J. Sewell, as Chief Justice of the Province, for ditto ditto at ditto, in March last,	75 0 0	
E. Bowen, one of the Puisné Judges of the Court of King's Bench at Quebec, for ditto ditto at ditto, in March last,	75 0 0	
L. C. Foucher, ditto ditto Montreal, for ditto ditto at ditto, in March last,	75 0 0	
J. Kerr, ditto ditto Quebec, for performing one half of the July Circuit,	37 10 0	
E. Bowen, ditto ditto, for ditto ditto,	37 10 0	
J. Reid, ditto ditto Montreal, for performing the Circuit in July last in the Montreal District,	75 0 0	
P. Bedard, ditto ditto Three-Rivers, for performing the Circuit in the District of Three-Rivers, in July last,	75 0 0	
J. Sewell, as Chief Justice of the Province, for his expenses at the Circuit to Three-Rivers, in September last,	75 0 0	
Carried over, £	14352 13 5	£12415 13 0

Appendix (O.)

16th Jany.

	Sterling.	Sterling.
Amounts brought over, £	14352 13 5	£12415 13 0
O. Perrault, one of the Puisné Judges of the Court of King's Bench, Quebec, for ditto ditto, at ditto ditto,	75 0 0	
J. Reid, ditto ditto Montreal, for ditto, at ditto ditto,	75 0 0	
N. F. Uniacke, Attorney General, account of Services at Court of Oyer and Terminer at Montreal in November 1822, including travelling charges,	435 10 0	
Ditto, for ditto at the Court of King's Bench at Quebec, in March 1823,	135 10 0	
Ditto, for ditto at Three-Rivers, in March 1823, including travelling charges,	114 15 0	
Ditto, for ditto at the Court of Oyer and Terminer at Montreal in May 1822, including ditto,	99 15 0	
Ditto, for miscellaneous services performed between 11th October and 10th April 1823,	177 12 6	
Ditto, for ditto ditto, between 11th April and 10th October 1823,	83 7 4	
Ditto, for services performed by him at the Criminal Court of King's Bench at Montreal in August and September last, including travelling charges,	519 0 0	
Ditto, for ditto at the Criminal Courts at Three-Rivers, in September last,	92 10 0	
Ditto, for ditto at ditto at Quebec, in September last,	185 5 0	
George Vanfelson, for miscellaneous legal services, from October 1822 to October 1823,	133 19 0	
Gilbert Ainslie, Clerk of the Crown, for services at the Court of Oyer and Terminer at Montreal in November 1822, including travelling charges,	66 16 5	
Ditto, ditto for services at the Criminal Term at the Court of King's Bench, Three-Rivers, in March 1823, including travelling charges,	36 19 5	
Ditto, ditto for ditto at the Criminal Term of the Court of King's Bench, Quebec, in March 1823,	23 19 6	
Ditto, ditto for ditto at the Session of Oyer and Terminer at Montreal, in May, including travelling charges,	48 6 9	
Ditto, ditto for ditto at the Criminal Court of King's Bench at Montreal, in August and September last, including travelling charges,	69 7 4	
Ditto, ditto for ditto at the Criminal ditto ditto, at Three-Rivers, in September last,	12 17 5	
Ditto, ditto for ditto at ditto, ditto at Quebec, in September last,	20 3 8	
W. S. Sewell, Sheriff at Quebec, for expenses of Civil process against parties trespassing on the King's Woods,	41 11 2	
F. W. Ermatinger, Sheriff at Montreal, his account for advertising the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer at Montreal in November 1822,	1 3 10	
Ditto, ditto for ditto, the ditto held in May and August last,	3 12 5	
Perrault and Ross, Prothonotaries at Quebec, for purchase of Registers and allowance of Stationary between October 1822 and October 1823,	41 19 11	
Levesque and Monk, Prothonotaries at Montreal, for the purchase of Registers and allowance of Stationary for the Judges, from ditto to ditto,	24 3 4	
Gaspard Degan, an allowance to enable him to purchase firewood for the Rooms he occupies in the Court House at Montreal, from 1st November 1823 to 31st October 1824,	13 10 0	
Thomas & Fraser, Prothonotaries, Three-Rivers, their account for the usual allowance of Stationary and for Registers, from 1st November 1822 to 31st October 1823,	15 1 6	
Green & Perrault, Clerks of the Peace, Quebec, their account for Services performed by them in Quarter Sessions from 11th October 1822 to 10th October 1823,	68 5 0	
Ditto, their account of the usual allowance of Stationary, from 1st November 1822 to 31st October 1823,	12 0 0	
J. Delisle, Clerk of the Peace, Montreal, his account for the usual allowance of Stationary, from ditto to ditto,	12 0 0	
Ditto, his account of Services at the Quarter Sessions at Montreal, from October 1822 to October 1823,	17 6 6	
Thomas & Fraser, Clerks of the Peace, Three-Rivers, their account of Services performed in Sessions to October 1823, and allowance for Stationary,	21 7 10	
Henry Blackstone, Coroner, Quebec, the contingent expenses of his Office from 11th October 1822 to 10th October 1823 in holding Inquests, and travelling to attend the same, &c. as per estimate,	151 12 3	
J. M. Mondelêt, Coroner, Montreal, the contingent expenses of his Office from 10th October 1822 to 11th October 1823,	91 16 0	
H. Fraser, Coroner, Three-Rivers, the contingent Expenses of his Office, from 11th October 1822 to 10th October 1823,	15 2 11	
		17289 0 5
SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES OF THE OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.		
Salaries of nine Executive Councillors from 1st November 1822 to 31st October 1823,	£900 0 0	
H. W. Ryland, his Salary as Clerk and Registrar of the Council, and also an allowance to him for Fuel, Printing and Stationary, from ditto to ditto,	550 0 0	
G. H. Ryland, his ditto, as Assistant Clerk, from ditto to ditto,	182 10 0	
J. King, ditto, as Messenger, from ditto to ditto,	50 0 0	
Ditto, for additional fuel and charge of the apartments, from ditto to ditto,	40 0 0	
M. Quin, ditto, as Office Servant and Door Keeper, from ditto to ditto,	50 0 0	
J. Brewer, for writing done for the Executive Government since Decr. 1822,	90 0 0	
		1862 10 0
Carried over, £		31567 3 5

Appendix (O.) 16th Jany

	Sterling.	Sterling.
Amount brought over,		£31567 3 5
SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES OF THE OFFICES OF THE COMMITTEE OF AUDIT AND OF THE INSPECTION OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.		
W. B. Coltman, his Salary as Chairman of the Committee of Council for the Audit of Public Accounts, from 1st November 1822 to 31st Octr. 1823,	£400 0 0	
Edward Hale, do. as Secretary to do. from 1st Nov. 1822 to 30th April 1823,	90 10 0	
Bernard Hale, ditto as ditto, to ditto, from 1st May to 31st October 1823,	92 0 0	
Thos. Cary, & Co. their account for Stationary furnished the Committee of Audit from 11th October 1822 to 10th October 1823,	23 3 4	
J. Hale, as Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts, from 1st November 1822 to 31st October 1823,	365 0 0	
Ditto, allowance for a Clerk from ditto to ditto,	100 0 0	
		1070 13 4
SALARY AND CONTINGENCIES OF THE OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER GENERAL.		
John Caldwell, his Salary as Receiver General, from 1st November 1822 to 30th April 1823,	£200 0 0	
Ditto, allowance for a Clerk, from ditto to ditto,	50 0 0	
		250 0 0
		The issue of Receiver General's Salary for the last half year ending 31st October 1823 has been suspended.
SALARY AND CONTINGENCIES OF THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE TERRARS OF THE KING'S DOMAIN,		
J. Planté, his Salary as Clerk of the Terrars of the King's Domain, from 1st November 1822 to 31st October 1823,	£90 0 0	
Ditto, Commission allowed to ditto as ditto on Cash received from ditto, to 30th April 1823,	49 11 0	
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, from 30th April to 31st October 1823, estimated at,	45 14 6	
		185 5 6
		£33073 2 3

In order to include in this Account the whole charges of the year belonging thereto, the practice has been continued in the cases of A. Forbes, James Monk, I. Ogden, T. Amyot, A. Gordon & C. Marshall of entering their Salaries as if paid, for although Warrants have not yet been issued owing to the Parties not having furnished their regular life Certificates, they are considered payable on demand.

	Currency.	Sterling.
STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC MONIES collected between 11th October 1822, and 10th October 1823, from the permanent Acts and other Revenue at the disposal of the Crown.		
Amount of Rents arising from the Territorial Revenue, as detailed in the General Account of the Revenue,	£3314 1 0	
Amount of the *Quints* arising under the Casual Revenue, as ditto ditto,	648 0 0	
Amount of *Lods et Ventes*, arising from ditto,	763 10 3¾	
Amount of Duties collected under the British Statute of 14th Geo. III. Cap. 88 and 51st Geo. III. Cap. 48 deducting the proportion for Upper-Canada,	22479 7 7	
Amount of Licences under 14th Geo. III. Cap. 48,	2510 0 0	
Proportion of Duties under 35th Geo. III. Cap. 9, appropriated for the Administration of Justice, and support of the Civil Government,	5555 11 1½	
Amount of Duties collected under 41st Geo. III. Cap. 14, deducting the proportion for Upper-Canada,	9 1 3	
Licences for three Billiard Tables under 41st Geo. III. Cap. 13,	37 10 0	
Appropriation to defray the Salary and allowance for the House Rent of the Lieutenant Governor, by the Act 3d Geo. 4th Cap. 3,	3277 15 6½	
Amount of His Majesty's proportion of Seizures,	248 3 3¼	
	£38843 0 1	34958 14 1
RECAPITULATION.		
Amount of Revenue collected from the permanent Acts and other Revenue at the disposal of the Crown for the year 1823,		34958 14 1
Amount of Expenses of the Civil Government provided for by permanent Acts, &c. as per detailed Account,		33073 2 3
Surplus of Revenue for the year 1823,		£1885 11 10

Quebec, 31st. December 1823.

W. B. COLTMAN,

Chairman of the Committee of the Executive Council for the Audit of Public Accounts.

Appendix (O.) 16th Jany.

ACCOUNT OF THE CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF LOWER-CANADA, incurred between 11th October 1822 and 10th October 1823, and of the REGULAR ANNUAL CHARGES, from 1st November 1822 to 31st October 1823, for Local and Provincial Establishments.

THE LEGISLATURE.		Sterling.	Sterling.
Salaries of the Speaker and of the permanent Officers of the Legislative Council, viz :—			
J. Sewell, as Speaker, from 1st November 1822 to 31st October 1823,		£900 0 0	
William Smith, as Clerk, from ditto to ditto,		450 0 0	
C. E. De Léry, as Assistant ditto, from ditto to ditto,		360 0 0	
J. Voyer, as Writing Clerk and French Translator, from ditto to ditto,		225 0 0	
A. W. Cochran, as Law Clerk from ditto to ditto,		180 0 0	
W. Smith, as Master in Chancery, from ditto to ditto,		81 0 0	
Representatives of W. Boutillier, as Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, from ditto to 2d April 1823,		56 11 9	
C. R. D'Estimauville, as ditto from 3d April to 31st October 1823,		77 17 1	
W. Ginger, as Serjeant at Arms, from 1st Novr. 1822 to 31st October 1823,		90 0 0	
C. Blouin, as Messenger, from ditto to ditto,		32 8 0	
H. M'Donald, as Door Keeper, from ditto to ditto,		25 0 0	
Jane Brown, as Keeper of the Apartments, from ditto to ditto,		22 10 0	
Ditto, for House Rent, from ditto to ditto,		27 0 0	
William Smith, for contingent expenses incurred in his Office during the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, paid upon an Address of the House of 21st March 1823, viz :—			
The Clerk and Writing Clerks attached to the Clerk's Office by whom their Salaries are paid,	*Currency.* £550 0 0		
Printing Journals, Laws, and other Papers, Stationary, Parchment, Index to Journals, making one Copy of the same for England, &c.	672 2 6		
Distribution of the Laws,	126 0 9		
Allowance to the Librarian, Wages to the Office Keepers, extra allowance to Messengers and Door Keepers,	146 10 0		
Candles, Coals, Firewood, Merchants' Bills for Furnitures, Tradesmens' Bills for repairs and other incidental disbursements,	87 18 2		
Currency,	£1582 11 5	1424 6 8	
Charles De Léry, to enable him to defray the expenses already incurred in the purchase of Books for the Legislative Council for the year 1823. A Warrant issued pursuant to the Address of the Legislative Council of 20th March 1823,		43 15 9	
John Phillips, for Workmanship and Materials in fitting up and repairing two Vaults under the Bishop's Palace appropriated for the safe keeping of the Records and Papers of the Legislative Council, in conformity to the Address of the said Council of 10th February 1823,		169 7 2	
W. Smith, a further sum was advanced to him pursuant to an Address of the Legislative Council of 21st March 1823 for £180 Sterling to be charged in next year's accounts.			
Salaries of the Speaker and of the permanent Officers of the House of Assembly, viz :			
Vallières de St. Réal, as Speaker, from 1st Novr. 1822 to 31st October 1823,		900 0 0	
William Lindsay, as Clerk, from ditto to ditto,		450 0 0	
P. E. Desbarats, as Assistant ditto, from ditto to ditto,		360 0 0	
William Green, as English Translator, from ditto to ditto,		180 0 0	
C. Frémont, as French Translator, from ditto to ditto,		180 0 0	
R. Christie, as Law Clerk, from ditto to ditto,		180 0 0	
Representatives of A. Parent, as Serjeant at Arms, from 1st November 1822 to 16th January 1823,		18 19 8	
A. Welling, as ditto, from 17th January to 30th April 1823,		25 12 10	
Representatives of A. Welling, as ditto, from 1st May to 12th October 1823,		40 13 8	
J. Le Blond, Junr. as ditto, from 13th to 31st October 1823,		4 13 8	
Manon Schindler, as Keeper of the Apartments from 1st November 1822 to 31st October 1823,		22 10 0	
Ditto, for House Rent, from ditto to ditto,		27 0 0	
H. W. Ryland, as Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, from ditto to ditto,		100 0 0	
T. Douglass, as ditto, from ditto to ditto,		100 0 0	
The Revd. J. O. Plessis, rent of the Bishop's Palace used for Public Offices, from ditto to ditto,		500 0 0	
William Lindsay, for Contingent Expenses incurred in his Office, from 1st November 1822, to 31st October 1823, conformable to an Estimate laid before the House of Assembly, and on which an Address to His Excellency the Governor in Chief was voted on the 31st day of January last, viz :			
Clerks attached to the Office, and extra Clerks,	*Currency,* £1155 0 0		
Deputy Serjeant at Arms, Messengers and Door Keepers,	465 0 0		
Carried over,	£1620 0 0		
Carried over,	£	7254 5 10	

Appendix (O.) 16th Jany.

		Sterling.	Sterling.
Amount brought over, £		7254 5 10	
Brought over, £1620 0 0			
Messengers, Witnesses, Postages, &c.	75 0 0		
Printing Journals, Bills, Reports, Stationary, Copies of Papers, Insurance, &c.	1400 0 0		
Books for the Library,	150 0 0		
The Clerk, sundry petty disbursements,	20 0 0		
Firewood, Candles, &c.	150 0 0		
Tradesmens' accounts for repairs, &c. Boxes for papers and other articles,	85 0 0		
Gazettes and Advertisements,	40 0 0		
Currency,	3540 0 0	3186 0 0	
Warrants have been issued for this amount by the Governor in Chief on the Address of the Assembly.			10440 5 10
PRINTING THE LAWS.			
P. E. Desbarats, for Printing the Provincial Acts of 1st. Geo. 4 Cap. 26 and 27,		£189 15 9	
Ditto in part for Printing the Provincial Acts passed last Session and the British Act 3d. Geo. 4 Cap. II9,		261 4 3	
			450 0 0
SALARIES OF SCHOOLMASTERS.			
J. Little, as School Master at Quebec, from Ist. November 1822 to 20th July 1823,		£39 14 1	
T. Marsden, as ditto at ditto, from 2Ist July to 3Ist October 1823,		15 10 5	
Mary Ellis, as Mistress at ditto, from Ist November 1822 to ditto,		45 0 0	
A. Côte, as Schoolmaster at St. Thomas, from ditto to ditto,		54 0 0	
R. Dupont, as ditto, at Ste. Anne, from ditto to 16th December 1822,		6 16 1	
T. Ansbrow, as ditto, at Kamouraska, from ditto to 3Ist October 1823,		54 0 0	
J. Philippon, as ditto, at Ste. Marie Nouvelle-Beauce, from ditto to ditto,		54 0 0	
W. Irvine, as ditto, at Côteau du Lac, from ditto to dito,		36 0 0	
J. H. Ayer, as ditto, at St. Armand, from ditto to ditto,		54 0 0	
A. Campbell, as ditto, at St. John, from Ist. May to ditto,		27 0 0	
A. Vervais, as ditto, at Terrebonne, from Ist November 1822 to ditto,		45 0 0	
J. Walker, as ditto at ditto, from ditto to ditto,		54 0 0	
C. Desroches, as ditto, at Cap Santé, from ditto to ditto,		45 0 0	
D. T. Jones, as ditto, at Lachine, from ditto to ditto,		45 0 0	
T. Russell, as ditto, at Stanbridge, from ditto to ditto,		45 0 0	
W. Nelson, as Schoolmaster at William Henry, from Ist November 1822 to 3Ist. October 1823,		54 0 0	
J. A. L'Herault, as ditto, at Pointe Lévi, from 8th August to ditto,		7 7 11	
D. Thomas, as ditto, in the Township of Melbourne, from Ist November 1822 to 30th April 1823,		27 0 0	
C. Cazeau, as ditto, at St. Roch, from ditto to 3Ist October 1823,		54 0 0	
S. Burns, as ditto, at Three-Rivers, from ditto to ditto,		54 0 0	
A. Woods, as ditto, at Argenteuil, from ditto to ditto,		54 0 0	
A. Wolff, as ditto, at Berthier, from ditto to ditto,		54 0 0	
W. G. Holmes, as ditto at Montreal, from ditto to ditto,		50 0 0	
W. Power, as ditto, at Drummondville, from ditto to ditto,		50 0 0	
J. Whitcher, as ditto, at Stanstead, from ditto to ditto,		45 0 0	
J. Childs, as ditto, at Frampton, from 16th December 1822 to ditto,		31 8 3	
J. McNish, as ditto, at New-Carlisle, from Ist. November 1822 to 3Ist October 1823,		18 0 0	
D. McDermid, as retired ditto, from ditto to ditto,		18 0 0	
B. Hobson, as ditto, from ditto to ditto,		27 0 0	
			1163 16 9
PENSIONS.			
Mrs. Dunn, from Ist November 1822 to 3Ist October 1823,		£250 0 0	
Mrs. Baby, from ditto to ditto,		150 0 0	
H. W. Ryland, from ditto to ditto,		300 0 0	
W. Osgoode, from ditto to ditto,		*800 0 0	
Sir G. Pownall, from ditto to ditto,		*300 0 0	
Mrs. Elmsley, from ditto to ditto,		*200 0 0	
Mrs. Taylor, from ditto to ditto,		50 0 0	
Mrs. Lemaistre, from ditto to ditto,		50 0 0	
Mrs. Evans, from ditto to ditto,		20 0 0	
Miss De Louvière, from ditto to ditto,		21 12 0	
L. De Salaberry, from ditto to ditto,		200 0 0	
P. Lacroix, from ditto to 30th April 1823,		25 0 0	
Representatives of ditto, from Ist May to 5th July 1823,		9 0 9	
Carried over, £		2385 12 9	
Carried over, £			12054 2 7

* N. B. To include the whole charges of the year, the Pensions of W. Osgoode, Sir G. Pownall and Mrs. Elmsley are entered as if paid, although Warrants have not yet been issued, owing to the parties not having furnished their regular life Certificates, but are deliverable on demand.

Appendix (O.)

16th Jany.

		Sterling.	Sterling.
Amounts brought over, £		2385 12 9	£12054 2 7
Mrs. L. Badelard Panet, from 1st November 1822 to 31st. October 1823,		270 0 0	
Mrs. Rottot, from ditto to ditto,		36 0 0	
H. Harwood, from ditto to ditto,		30 0 0	
Mad. Douville, from ditto to ditto,		10 0 0	
Mad. Champlain, from ditto to ditto,		15 0 0	
Hypolite Montizambert, from ditto to ditto,		10 0 0	
Marianne Montizambert, from ditto to ditto,		10 0 0	
Louise Montizambert, from ditto to ditto,		10 0 0	
Geneviève Schindler, from ditto to ditto,		5 0 0	
Mouëtte, from ditto to ditto,		5 0 0	
De Muisseau, from ditto to ditto,		5 0 0	
Margaret Finlay, from ditto to ditto,		20 0 0	
Mad. Porlier, from ditto to ditto,		18 0 0	
Mad. Lavérendrie, from ditto to ditto,		13 10 0	
Mad. Rainville, from ditto to ditto,		7 10 0	
Amable Cazelet, from ditto to ditto,		16 6 8	
Joseph De Haige, from ditto to ditto,		7 4 0	
Ignace Filiatreau, from ditto to ditto,		9 0 0	
Widow Sauvageau, from ditto to ditto,		12 0 0	
Widow Vallerand, from ditto to ditto,		9 0 0	
Marguerite Launière, from ditto to ditto,		10 0 0	
Elizabeth Launière, from ditto to ditto,		10 0 0	
Geneviève Launière, from ditto to ditto,		10 0 0	
Charlotte Brassard, from ditto to ditto,		10 0 0	
Miss McKay, from ditto to ditto,		18 0 0	
Mrs. McCanty, from ditto to ditto,		9 0 0	
Miss Desbarats, from ditto to ditto,		18 0 0	
Representatives of Mad. De Goutin, from ditto to 2d. March 1823,		3 15 2	
			2982 18 7
RENT and REPAIRS of PUBLIC BUILDINGS, and SALARIES and DISBURSEMENTS of those employed in taking charge thereof.			
Louis Montizambert, Acting Provincial Secretary, allowance for Rent of an Office, for enregistering and enrolling grants of Crown Lands, from 1st November 1822 to 31st. October 1823,		£54 0 0	
J. Tardif, as Keeper of the Court-House, Quebec, from ditto to ditto,		54 0 0	
J. Terroux, as ditto, at Montreal, at £50, and to his Wife as an Assistant £30 per annum, from ditto to ditto,		72 0 0	
P. Portugais, as Keeper of the Court House at Three-Rivers, from ditto to ditto,		36 0 0	
J. Gilker, as ditto ditto, New-Carlisle, from ditto to ditto,		36 0 0	
Perrault and Ross, Prothonotaries, Quebec, in part of their Account for fuel and Candles, and Expenses connected with the care of the Court House, between October 1822 and April 1823,		125 0 0	
Levesque and Monk, ditto at Montreal in part of their Account for Contingent Expenses of their Office, for fuel for the Court House, labourers required sawing the same and Articles for cleaning the House, Chimnies Sweeping and Boxes for Papers, for the half-year ending in April last,		125 0 0	
Thomas and Fraser, Prothonotaries, Three-Rivers, in part of their Account for fuel and Candles, and Expenses connected with the care of the Court-House, from October 1822 to October 1823,		50 0 0	
Repairs at the Castle of St. Lewis, between October 1822 and October 1823, per Montly Lists paid to Artificers, £567 0 0¾ Currency,	£510 6 1		
Materials furnished for ditto, between October 1822 and October 1823, £89 19 6½ Currency,	80 19 7		
J. Phillips, for Work done at the Castle of St. Lewis, during last Summer,	920 4 11		
J. B. Larue, to defray the Expense of keeping in repair the Winter Roads opposite the Buildings occupied by the Civil Government,	27 0 0		
J. Grout, for Sweeping the Chimnies belonging to Public Buildings, for the past year,	4 9 7		
Colonel Fitzgerald, to reimburse so much paid by him as wages to the person in charge of the Government House at Montreal,	13 3 3		
Hugh Greig, his 96 days allowance as Keeper of the Government House at Montreal, from 26th June to 30th September 1823, at 1s. Currency per day,	4 6 5		
		1560 9 10	
J. Phillips, for Workmanship and Materials in fitting up and repairing the Offices under the Bishop's Palace, occupied by the Provincial Secretary and for temporary repairs to the Chimney Tops and Windows,		181 8 1	
Perrault & Ross, Prothonotaries, at Quebec, for repairs to the Court House at Quebec,		123 3 4	
Clarke and Appleton, for Sundry Work done in the Court of King's Bench and Jury Rooms at Montreal,		19 16 0	
Carried over,		£2436 17 3	
		Carried over, £	15037 1 2

Appendix (O.) 16th Jany.

		Sterling.	Sterling.
Amounts brought over, £		2436 17 3	£15037 1 2
F. W. Ermatinger, for repairs to the Gaol at Montreal, agreeable to approved Estimate,		88 4 8	
William Sewell, Amount advanced him for repairs to the Gaol at Quebec, according to approved Estimate,		130 10 6	
			2655 12 5
EXPENSE OF COLLECTING THE PUBLIC REVENUE UNDER PROVINCIAL LAWS.			
William M'Crae, his Salary as Collector of the Customs at the Port of St. John, from 1st November 1822 to 31st October 1823,		£189 0 0	
W. Lindsay, ditto, as Comptroller at ditto, from ditto to ditto,		126 0 0	
B. Tierney, ditto, as Guager at ditto, from ditto to 3d October 1823,		37 1 11	
G. Scott, his 16 days Salary as ditto, from 16th to 31st October 1823,		1 15 0	
J. Simpson, his Salary as Inspector of Merchandise at Côteau du Lac, from 1st November 1822 to 31st October 1823, *Sterling*,	£150 0 0		
Ditto, allowance for House Rent, from ditto to ditto,	18 0 0		
	168 0 0		
Deduct one half paid by Upper Canada,	84 0 0		
		84 0 0	
Commission on Duties collected under the Act 33d Geo. 3d. Cap. 8, from 11th October 1822 to 10th October 1823,		47 16 11	
The amount hereof has not yet been claimed by, or paid to the Collector.			
Naval Officer's Commission on Duties collected on Shipping £1933 8 8½ Currency, at 2½ per cent, *Currency*,	£48 6 9		
Assistant Harbour Master's Commission on Harbour Dues in the Cul-de-Sac,	3 19 7		
Commission to the Registrar of the Trinity House upon Fines collected by him under 45th Geo. III. Cap. 12,	0 13 7½		
Currency,	£52 19 11½		
		47 13 11½	
Green & Perrault, Clerks of the Peace, their account of Commission at 5 per cent on the amount of Fines received by them from 11th October 1822 to 10th October 1823,		4 1 3	
Incidental Expenses of the Custom House at Quebec, from ditto to ditto,		1668 4 10	
Incidental Expenses of the ditto, at St. John, from ditto to ditto,		368 1 5	
J. Simpson, Collector at Côteau du Lac, Commission of 50 per cent allowed him in lieu of Salary and Contingencies on Duties collected to an amount not exceeding £200 Currency per annum, in virtue of the Act 2d Geo. IV. Cap. 1, as relates to Duties levied under Provincial Acts and extended to the Duties raised under the Imperial Act 3, Geo. IV. Cap. 119, in virtue of the 9th Section thereof, subject to the future determination of the Treasury,		90 0 0	
			2663 15 3½
TRINITY HOUSE.			
W. Lindsay, as Registrar, from 1st November 1822 to 31st October 1823,		£63 0 0	
J. Lambly, as Harbour Master, Quebec, from ditto to ditto,		160 0 0	
J. Fenwick, as Assistant ditto, from ditto to ditto,		100 0 0	
R. Young, as Superintendant of Pilots, from ditto to ditto,		36 0 0	
C. Hambleton, as Keeper of the Light House on Green Island, from do. to do.		90 0 0	
Ditto, allowance for an assistant, from ditto to ditto,		90 0 0	
J. Langlois, as Water Bailiff at Quebec, from ditto to ditto,		22 10 0	
C. Thibault, as ditto, at Montreal, from ditto to ditto,		22 10 0	
J. Delisle, as Clerk at Montreal, from ditto to ditto,		9 0 0	
William Lindsay, Treasurer to the Trinity House, Contingent Expenses of that Establishment, from 1st December 1822 to 30th November 1823,		18 0 0	
		606 13 10	
			1217 13 10
EXPENSES FOR CRIMINALS, &c.			
T. Fargues, his Salary as Physician to the Gaol at Quebec, from 1st November 1822 to 31st October 1823,		200 0 0	
W. D. Selby, his ditto as ditto, at Montreal, from ditto to ditto,		200 0 0	
Lewis Gugy, to enable him to pay Dr. Carter for Professional Services to the Gaol at Three-Rivers, from ditto to ditto,		75 0 0	
Only one half of this last Sum has yet been issued as sufficient vouchers have not been furnished for the whole.			
	Sterling.		
J. T. Taschereau and J. G. Thompson, advanced them by accountable Warrants for the Contingent Expenses of the Police Office, Quebec,	£90 0 0		
Green & Perrault, Clerks of the Peace, Quebec, their account for Services out of Sessions, for the year ending 10th October 1823,	99 0 11		
Carried over,	£189 0 11		
Carried over,		£475 0 0	£21574 2 8½

Appendix (O.)

16th Jany

	Sterling.	Sterling.	Sterling.
Amounts brought over,	£189 0 11	£475 0 0	£21574 2 8½
T. M'Cord and J. M. Mondelêt, advanced them by accountable Warrant for the Contingent Expenses of the Police Office, Montreal,	90 0 0		
Thomas and Fraser, Clerks of the Peace, Three-Rivers, for Services out of Sessions in 1823, and Stationary for the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions,	9 0 0		
Ls. Lefebvre, for the apprehension and Commitment of offenders, by Warrant from the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions at Three-Rivers,	1 1 7		
F. W. Ermatinger, to pay expenses incurred by A. Chamberlin, Special Constable, for the amount of his taxed Costs for conveying Saml. Davis and Jeremiah Lyfferd, from the Townships to the Common Gaol of Montreal, under the Warrant of Selah Pomeroy,	9 0 0		
Ditto, for Expense of Serving Bench Warrants for the Criminal Court in November 1822,	1 11 6		
Ditto, for Expense of Serving various Bench Warrants and conveying Prisoners from the Common Gaol at Montreal to that of Quebec,	35 2 11		
		45 14 5	
W. S. Sewell, Sheriff of Quebec, in part of his accounts of the Contingent Expenses attending the confinement of Prisoners, from 11th October 1822 to 10th October 1823,	500 0 0		
F. W. Ermatinger, ditto, Montreal, in part of his account for maintenance, fuel and other minor expenses attending the confinement of Criminals, from ditto to 10th April 1823,	353 16 8		
Ditto, for Bedsteads, Beds and Blankets, for the use of the Gaol, purchased under approved estimate,	206 11 6		
L. Gugy, ditto, Three-Rivers, in part of his Account Current for maintenance, fuel and other minor expenses attending the confinement of Criminals, from 11th October 1822 to 10th April 1823,	100 0 0		
Thomas Man, ditto, Gaspé, in part of his account, for ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, in the Common Gaol of that District, in the upper part of which building the Court is also held,	75 0 0		
		1235 8 2	
Gilbert Ainelie, Clerk of the Crown, for the Subpœnas issued at the Court of Oyer and Terminer at Montreal in November 1822,	28 12 5		
Ditto, ditto, for Subpœnas issued at Quebec in March last,	11 9 6		
Ditto, ditto, for ditto, at Three-Rivers, in March last,	5 5 3		
Ditto, ditto, for ditto, at the Court of Oyer and Terminer at Montreal, in May last,	10 8 10		
Ditto, ditto, for ditto, at the Criminal Term at ditto, in August and September last,	39 17 5		
Ditto, ditto, for ditto, at Three-Rivers, in September last,	4 16 3		
Ditto, ditto, for ditto, at Quebec, in September last,	16 10 4		
Green & Perrault, Clerks of the Peace, Quebec, for Subpœnas issued in Quarter Sessions,	8 18 3		
John Delisle, Clerk of the Peace, Montreal, for Subpœnas issued in Quarter Sessions,	10 9 9		
Thomas & Fraser, ditto, Three-Rivers, for ditto, ditto, in ditto,	3 6 7		
C. R. D'Estimauville, to pay the Constables employed at the Criminal Term at Quebec, in March last, for the issue of Subpœnas, For the Expenditure in this Service no regular account has yet been received from Mr. D'Estimauville.	54 0 0		
T. Aylwin, for the payment of ditto at ditto, in September last for ditto,	45 10 0		
F. W. Ermatinger, for Expense of the serving of Subpœnas for Witnesses to attend a Session of Oyer and Terminer held at Montreal in November 1822,	83 8 10		
L. H. Gauvin, paid him in full for the Expenses of serving Subpœnas at the Criminal Term at Montreal in virtue of an agreement entered into with the Attorney General, for the Service of Subpœnas during the Criminal Term in August last,	90 0 0		
Ls. Lefebvre, for the Service of Subpœnas at the Court of King's Bench, Three-Rivers, for the half year ended 10th April 1823,	9 8 2		
Ditto, for ditto, at the Quarter Sessions, Three-Rivers,	1 2 6		
Ditto, for ditto, at the Court of King's Bench, at ditto, ending October 1823,	10 18 5		
Daniel Fraser, for ditto at ditto ending ditto,	4 10 3		
L. H. Gauvin, allowance to him at 20s Currency per day, for having charge of witnesses on the part of the Crown in Criminal cases during the sittings of the Court of Criminal Jurisdiction, holden at Montreal in November 1822 and May and September, 1823,	41 8 0		
		480 0 9	
Carried over, £		2525 5 10	21574 2 8½

Appendix

16th Jany.

	Sterling.	Sterling.	Sterling.
Amounts brought over,		£2525 5 10	£21574 2 8½
W. S. Sewell, for payments to needy witnesses for the year ended 10th October 1823,	16 10 4		
F. W. Ermatinger, for payments to needy Witnesses to attend different Courts, to June 1823,	147 10 7		
F. W. Ermatinger, advanced him for ditto to ditto, at Montreal, to 6th December 1823,	329 14 3		
Lewis Gugy, Sheriff of Three-Rivers, for ditto for the year ending 10th October 1823,	27 16 2		
		521 11 4	
Henry Blackstone, Coroner, Quebec, for Medical attendance, the Sepulture of Bodies, Transport thereof and other Contingent Charges,	46 18 3		
J. M. Mondelêt, Coroner, Montreal, for the Sepulture of unknown bodies to 18th October 1823,	0 13 6		
H. Fraser, ditto Three-Rivers, for ditto of a person found dead in the streets of Three-Rivers,	1 4 9		
Ditto, for a Coffin, for a Person found drowned in September last,	0 15 9		
		49 12 3	
			3096 9 5
MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES.			
J. B. D'Estimauville, as Grand Voyer of the District of Quebec, from 1st. November 1822, to 30th April 1823,		£75 0 0	
Representatives of ditto, 12 days as ditto, from 1st to 12th May 1823, at the rate of £150 per annum,		4 18 7	
J. P. L. Taschereau, 172 days as ditto, from 13th May to 31st October 1823, at ditto,		70 13 8	
L. R. C. De Léry, as ditto of Montreal, from 1st November 1822, to dito,		150 0 0	
E. W. R. Antrobus, as ditto of Three-Rivers, from ditto to ditto,		90 0 0	
W. Lemaistre, as Surveyor of Highways for the District of Gaspé, from ditto to ditto,		50 0 0	
J. Grout, as Inspector of Chimnies, Quebec, from ditto to ditto,		60 0 0	
P. De Boucherville, as ditto, Montreal, from ditto to ditto,		60 0 0	
A. Thompson, as ditto, Three-Rivers, from ditto to ditto,		25 0 0	
E. Price and J. Delisle, as joint residents on Anticosti to assist Mariners in distress, from ditto to ditto,		50 0 0	
A. Hamel, as ditto from ditto to ditto,		50 0 0	
O. Gaudin as ditto from ditto to ditto,		30 0 0	
Thomas and Fraser, Prothonotaries, Three Rivers, their account for drawing up returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials for the year 1822,		9 0 0	
F. Baillairgé, Road Treasurer, Quebec, for assessment on Public Buildings for the year 1823,		158 10 3	
J. Delisle, Road Treasurer, Montreal, for assessments on Public Buildings for the year 1823,		17 8 9	
			900 11 3
MILITIA STAFF AND CONTINGENCIES.			
F. Vassal de Monviel, as Adjutant General of Militia from 1st November 1822 to 31st October 1823,		£450 0 0	
Ditto, Office Rent and fuel, from ditto to ditto,		67 10 0	
J. T. Taschereau, as Deputy Adjutant General, from ditto to ditto,		270 0 0	
L. A. Thomas, as Clerk in the Office, from ditto to ditto,		123 3 9	
G. Taylor, as Provincial Aid-de-camp, from ditto to ditto,		180 0 0	
C. Duchesnay, as ditto, from ditto to ditto,		180 0 0	
C. Petitclair, as Messenger, from ditto to ditto,		69 4 7	
F. Vassal de Monviel, for travelling charges incurred by order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, in visiting in September and October last, the Militia of the District of Montreal and Three Rivers, and the Transport of Cavalry accoutrements to Sherbrooke, for the Company of the fifth Battallion of the Township Militia,		31 6 0	
Ditto, to enable him to pay Pensions due, from 1st November 1822 to 31st October 1823,		325 13 3	
Ditto, his Contingent Expenses from 11th October 1822 to 10th October 1823,		72 7 9	
H. Cowan, for Postage for the Department of the Adjutant General of Militia during the year 1823,		86 7 11	
			1855 13 3
HOUSES OF CORRECTION.			
B. Tremain, Treasurer and one of the Commissioners for the House of Correction, Quebec, in part of his disbursements for the year ending 10th October 1823,		£180 0 0	
J. P. Leprohon, ditto, ditto, ditto, Montreal, disbursements for the year ending 10th October 1823,		256 18 2	
Carried over,		£436 18 2	£27426 16 7½

Appendix (O.) 16th Jany.

		Sterling.	Sterling.
Amounts brought over,		£436 18 2	£2746 16 7½
R. Kimber, ditto, ditto, ditto, Three Rivers, disbursements for the year ending ditto,		54 6 4	491 4 6
RELIEF OF INSANE PERSONS, FOUNDLINGS, AND SICK.			
J. Bélanger, Treasurer to and one of the Commissioners of the District of Quebec his account of disbursements to October 1823 deducting £601 11 1 incurred previous to October 1822,	£2462 19 3		
and amount remaining in his hands on account of future expenditures,	52 8 3	£2515 7 6	
Louis Massue & Co. their account of articles furnished by them for the relief of the Invalids at the General Hospital, Quebec.		89 13 11	
G. Selby, Treasurer to and one of the Commissioners for the relief of Insane, &c. for the District of Montreal, advanced him for disbursements, to October 1823, for which he is to account,		1350 0 0	
Lewis Gugy, Treasurer to and one of the Commissioners for the relief of Insane, &c. for the District of Three-Rivers, advanced him for disbursements between October 1822 and October 1823.	£319 1 9		
and leaving in his hands on account of the future Expenditure,	84 19 1	404 0 10	
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.			4359 2 3
T Wilson, for Premiums &c. to be awarded by the Agricultural Society of Quebec,		£450 0 0	
Ditto, Being the proportion of £400 Currency, granted by the Act of Geo. IV. Chap. 5, for the purchase of Books, Implements and Models, for the Districts of Quebec and Gaspé,		154 5 9	
David Grant, for premiums &c. to be awarded by the Agricultural Society of Three-Rivers,		360 0 0	
James Sherar and T. McCrae, for ditto ditto by ditto of Gaspé,		90 0 0	
EXPENSES FOR VARIOUS SERVICES specially authorized by Legislative Appropriations.			1054 5 9
T. Griffin, Treasurer to the Commissioners for the Lachine Canal, advanced by him by accountable Warrants being towards defraying the expenses of the said Canal,		£17100 0 0	
P. E. Desbarats, C. DeLéry, W. Hall and J. T. Taschereau, Commissioners for internal Communications for the County of Dorchester and that part of Buckinghamshire, which is in the District of Quebec, advanced them for accountable Warrants towards defraying the expenses of the said Internal Communications,		3195 0 0	
Hugh Fraser, the amount of the purchase money of a Lot of Ground on a site for a new Gaol at Three-Rivers, agreeable to the Instructions of Major General Wilson, Administrator of the Government, dated 26th June 1816,		360 0 0	
J. Badeaux and W. B. Felton, Commissioners for Internal Communications for the County of Buckinghamshire advanced them by accountable Warrant to enable them to meet the demands made against them as such Commissioners in consequence of the Judgement of the Court of Appeals,		1292 14 0	
J. Badeaux, one of the Commissioners for Internal Communications for that part of the County of Buckinghamshire, which is in the District of Three-Rivers, advanced him by accountable Warrant towards the execution of the service entrusted to him,		180 0 0	
J. Badeaux and W. B. Felton, Commissioners for Internal Communications for the County of Buckinghamshire, being the balance of appropriation for the said County,		63 12 0	
James Day and James Sherar, Commissioners for erecting a Court Hall at New-Carlisle, in the District of Gaspé, advanced them by accountable Warrant, for the execution of the said Court Hall, &c.		188 15 3	
E. I. Man, one of the Commissioners for the Improvement of Internal Communications, towards defraying the expenses of examining the route from Ristigouche to Mitis on the River Saint Lawrence,		63 0 0	
B. Ecuyer, Surveyor, being for making plans of the City of Quebec, for the use of the Magistrates,		54 0 0	
O. Larue, paid him in virtue of an Act passed in the last session of the Provincial Parliament, to appropriate a certain sum of money therein mentioned for the Gaol of Three-Rivers,		1348 15 10	
J. P. Perrault, President of the Society of Education, advanced him by accountable Warrant,		90 0 0	
C. Taché, paid him by Warrants, to replace the like sum expended for certain necessary repairs on the Temiscouata or Portage Road,		206 13 8	
Carried over,		£24142 10 9	£33331 9 1½

Appendix (O.) 16th Jany.

		Sterling.	Sterling.
Amount brought over, £		24142 10 9	33331 9 1½
N. Freer, advanced him by Warrants to meet the expenses attending Indigent sick Emigrants, pursuant to Act III. Geo. IV. Cap. 7,		675 0 0	
Benjamin Tremain, advanced him towards defraying the expenses of erecting a Stepping Mill in the Gaol of this District,		540 0 0	
John Goudie and Charles Smith, two of the Commissioners of Internal Communications for the County of Quebec, advanced them by accountable Warrant,		90 0 0	
F. G. Herriot and J. Ployard, Commissioners for making a Road from Drummondville to Sorel, advanced them by accountable Warrant,		225 0 0	
L. & J. Lassisserai, for Iron work done to the Gaol at Three Rivers provided for in the Act passed in the last Session,		213 14 0	
Thomas Coffin and J. De Normanville, Commissioners for erecting a Gaol at Three Rivers for the repairs to the Building provided for by the Act passed in the last Session,		90 0 0	
L. Gugy and J. G. DeTonnancour, Commissioners for erecting a Court House at Three Rivers, paid them by warrant £9956 3 4, less amount already advanced them by Letters of Credit &c. already entered in the Public Accounts of previous years,	£9945 0 0	11 3 4	
E. Hart, for Tin furnished the Gaol at Three Rivers, provided for in the Act passed in the last Session,		11 3 4	
M. Robitaille, for Carpenters work done to ditto, provided for in ditto,		114 17 7	
J. Bureau, for linseed Oil, furnished ditto, provided for in ditto,		10 7 7	
C. Fortier for Nails for ditto, provided for in ditto,		18 9 4	
Robert Christie, advance made to enable J. T. Taschereau one of the Commissioners to proceed with him to Gaspé, for the purpose of receiving the remaining claims to Land in that District, being in full of the appropriation for that service,		18 0 0	
Hugh Fraser, for Chairs and Curtains required on the completion of the Court House at Three Rivers,		76 10 0	
EXPENSE OF SURVEYING LANDS FOR MILITIA-MEN authorised by Special Appropriation by the Act 59, Geo. III. Cap. 23.			
	Sterling.		
Jos. Bouchette, Junr. towards the expense of the survey of the Township of Kilkenny,	£50 0 0		
Louis Le Gendre, towards the expense of the survey of the Township of Warwick and Bulstrode,	54 0 0		
J. P. Bureau, towards ditto, ditto, ditto and subdivision of Caxton,	50 0 0		
J. B. Le Gendre, for surveying the remainder of the Township of Wendover and verifying the outlines of Horton,	80 1 4		
J. P. Proulx, for the survey of the boundary and subdivision of the Township of Cranbourne,	103 4 5		
P. H. Smith, for the survey of the residue of the Township of Brandon,	76 10 0		
		413 15 9	
Amount received from the Commissioners of the Market Hall, Quebec, in repayment of the advance made them under the Act 55, Geo. III. Cap. 5th,		88 4 2	26562 7 6
		Currency.	
N. B. The total amount of monies appropriated but not expended as stated in the Public Accounts for 1822, was		38804 8 11	
To which is to be added,			
Appropriations by the Act 3d, Geo. IV. towards opening and making a road from Drummondville to Sorel,		500 0 0	
Ditto, by ditto, ditto, towards repairs on the Temiscouata or Portage Road,		261 13 0	
Ditto, by the Act 3d, Geo. IV. Cap. 7, for the relief of sick Emigrants,		750 0 0	
Ditto, by the ditto, Cap. 10. for erecting a Stepping mill at Quebec,		600 0 0	
Ditto, by ditto, ditto, ditto, Montreal,		600 0 0	
Ditto, by ditto. ditto, ditto, Cap. 20, To facilitate the execution of the Quarantine act,		300 0 0	
Ditto, by ditto, ditto, Cap. 23, towards continuing and completing the Lachine Canal,		12000 0 0	
Ditto, by ditto ditto, Cap. 26, towards the aid of the Montreal General Hospital,		850 0 0	
Ditto, by ditto, ditto, ditto, as an aid to the religious Ladies Hospitalieres of the Hotel Dieu, Quebec,		2139 6 9	
Ditto, by ditto, ditto, Cap. 29, towards the aid and for the support of the House of Industry in the City of Montreal,		250 0 0	
Ditto, by ditto, ditto, Cap. 30, towards aiding the Society of Education of Quebec,		200 0 0	
Ditto, by ditto, ditto, Cap. 31, towards defraying certain additional expenses of the Gaol at Three Rivers,		2443 0 0	
Ditto, by ditto, Ditto, Cap. 35, to indemnify Benjamin Ecuyer, for making Plans of Quebec, for the use of the Magistrates,		60 0 0	
Ditto, by ditto, ditto, Cap. 37, towards arrears granted to the Honorable J. Sewell, as Speaker of the Legislative Council,		2723 5 10	
Ditto, by ditto, towards ditto, ditto, to the Honorable L. J. Papineau as Speaker of the House of Assembly,		2723 5 10	
Ditto, by ditto, ditto, Cap. 41, towards the Chambly Canal,		50000 0 0	
		115205 0 4	
Deduct, Paid on account of appropriations as stated in the present account,	£26485 17 6,		
Less amount received from the Military Chest towards the Lachine Canal as stated in the account of Revenues for this year,	10,000 0 0		
		16485 17 6	
Leaving the total amount of monies appropriated but not expended to this period,		£98719 2 10	
I. Carried over,			£59893 16 7½

Appendix (O.)
16th Jany.

		Sterling.	Sterling.
Amounts brought over £			59893 16 7½
Expenses incurred by Government, under the expectation that the same would, from the necessity of completing the different services to which he same related, be provided for by the Legislature.			
A. G. Douglas, Agent for the Township of Horton, Aston and Wendover, advanced to him towards completing the Road from Long Point in Kingsey to the Seignorial line of St. Gregoire,		180 0 0	
Robert Christie, advance made to him to enable J. T. Taschereau one of the Commissioners to proceed with him to Gaspé for the purpose of receiving the remaining claims to Land in that District,	£135 0 0		
Less amount appropriated to that service,	18 0 0		
		117 0 0	
Benjamin Tremain, advanced him towards completing the erection of the Stepping Mill in the House of Correction at Quebec,	630 0 0		
Less amount appropriated to that service,	540 0 0		
		90 0 0	
J. Fletcher, advanced him to purchase Fuel and Stoves and to defray the expense of small repairs done to the Building used as a Court House for the District of St. Francis on the erection of that District by the Act 3d Geo. IV. Cap. 17,		90 0 0	
			477 0 0
AMOUNT of APPROPRIATIONS to defray the Expenses of LOCAL and PROVINCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS for the year commencing 11th October and ending 1st November 1822.			60370 16 7½
		Currency.	
Towards the Expenses of the two Houses of the Legislature, under the Act of 33d, Geo. III. Cap. 8, (deducting the Commission for collecting £53 3 3,)		1718 17 5	
Towards Commission on the Duties under 33d, Geo. III, Cap. 8,		53 3 3	
Towards Assessments in virtue of the Act 36th, Geo. III, Cap. 9,		195 10 0	
Towards the payment of needy witnesses, under the Act 39th, Geo. III, Cap. 9, the produce of fines,		313 8 10	
Towards commission allowed on collection of part of the same,		4 10 3	
Towards Militia Pensions in virtue of ditto 43d, Geo. III, Cap. 1 & 55, Geo. III, Cap. 10,		361 16 11½	
Towards the expenses of the Trinity House from the duties under the Acts 45th Geo. III. Cap. 12th, 51st, Geo. III. Cap. 12th and 2d, Geo. IV. Cap. 7,	£1352 19 10		
Expenses of collecting the Revenue of the same,	52 19 11½		
	1405 19 9½	1405 19 9½	
Leaving towards the discharge of former deficiencies of this fund,	620 13 3		
	£2026 13 0½		
Towards Agricultural Societies in virtue of the Acts 1st Geo. IV. Cap. 5th and 3d, Geo. IV. Cap. 24,		1171 8 7½	
Towards Relief of Insane Persons, in ditto of ditto 3d Geo. IV. Cap. 25,		4843 9 2	
Towards Houses of Correction, in ditto of 3d Geo. IV. Cap. 27,		545 16 1½	
Towards Militia Staff and Contingencies, in virtue of the Act 3d, Geo. IV. Cap. 28,		1700 0 0	
Towards defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government for the year ending 31st October 1823, by the Act 3d, Geo. IV. Cap. 38, viz:			
Of the Legislature,	Currency.		
Salary of the Speaker of the Legislative Council,	£1000 0 0		
Ditto of ditto, of the House of Assembly,	1000 0 0		
Ditto of Clerk of the Legislative Council,	500 0 0		
Ditto of Clerk Assistant of ditto,	400 0 0		
Ditto of Writing Clerk and French Translator to ditto,	250 0 0		
Ditto of Law Clerk, to ditto,	200 0 0		
Ditto of Master in Chancery,	90 0 0		
Ditto of Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod,	149 7 7		
Ditto of Serjeant at Arms,	100 0 0		
Ditto of Messenger of ditto,	36 0 0		
Ditto of Door Keeper of ditto,	27 15 6½		
Ditto of the Keeper of the Apartments &c.	55 0 0		
Contingent expenses of the Legislative Council,	1819 8 0		
Salary of the Clerk of the House of Assembly,	500 0 0		
Ditto of the ditto Assistant of ditto,	400 0 0		
Ditto of the French and English Translators, to ditto,	400 0 0		
Ditto of the Law Clerk of ditto,	200 0 0		
Ditto of the Serjeant at Arms, to ditto,	99 19 10		
Ditto of the Keeper of the Apartments, &c.	55 0 0		
Ditto of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,	111 2 2½		
Rent of the Bishop's Palace,	550 11 1		
Contingent Expenses of the Assembly,	3540 0 0		
Carried over,	11484 4 3		
Carried over, £		12314 0 5	60370 16 7½

				Currency.			Sterling.			Appendix (O.) 16th Jany.
Amounts brought over,			£	12314	0	5	60370	16	7½	
Amount brought over,	£11484	4	3							
Deduct amount of duties under the Act 33d, Geo. III. Cap. 8, (Commission on Collection £53 3 3 deducted,)	1718	17	5							
				9765	6	10				
Of Printing the Laws,				500	0	0				
Of Pensions, viz:—										
To Mrs. Dunn,	£250	0	0							
Mrs. Baby,	150	0	0							
H. W. Ryland,	300	0	0							
Wm. Osgoode,	800	0	0							
Sir Geo. Pownall	300	0	0							
Louis De Salaberry,	200	0	0							
Paul Lacroix,	34	0	9							
Mrs. Elmsley,	200	0	0							
Mrs. Sarah Taylor,	50	0	0							
Mrs. Lemaistre,	50	0	0							
Mrs. Evans,	20	0	0							
Mrs. Louvière,	21	12	0							
Henry Harwood,	30	0	0							
Mrs. Rottot,	36	0	0							
Madame Douville,	10	0	0							
Madame Champlain,	15	0	0							
H. Montizambert,	10	0	0							
L. Montizambert,	10	0	0							
M. Montizambert,	10	0	0							
G. Schindler,	5	0	0							
Madame Mouette,	5	0	0							
Madame Demuisseau,	5	0	0							
Margaret Finlay,	20	0	0							
Madame Porlier,	18	0	0							
Madame Laverenderie,	13	10	0							
Madame De Goutin,	3	15	2							
Madame Rainville,	7	0	0							
A. Cazelet,	16	6	8							
J. De Haige,	7	4	0							
J. Filiatreau,	9	0	0							
Widow Sauvageau,	12	0	0							
Widow Valerand,	9	0	0							
M. Launière,	10	0	0							
G. Launière,	10	0	0							
E. Launière,	10	0	0							
C. Brassard,	10	0	0							
Miss McKay,	18	0	0							
Mrs. McKanty,	9	0	0							
Miss Desbarats,	18	0	0							
Sterling	£2712	8	7	3013	16	2½				
Rent and Repairs of Public Buildings, &c.										
Of an Office for enregistering the Grants of the Crown Lands,	54	0	0							
Salary of the Keeper of the Court House at Quebec,	54	0	0							
Ditto, ditto and Assistant of ditto at Montreal,	72	0	0							
Ditto, ditto of the Court Hall at New Carlisle,	36	0	0							
Fuel and Candles for the different Court Houses of Quebec, Montreal and Three-Rivers, and articles required for cleaning the same,	300	0	0							
Repairs of Public Buildings, keeping up the Winter Roads in front of the same, and for sweeping Chimnies,	1000	0	0							
Sterling	£1516	0	0	1684	8	10½				
Of collecting the Public Revenue, viz:—										
Salary of the Collector of the Custom at Saint John,	189	0	0							
Ditto of the Comptroller at ditto,	126	0	0							
Ditto, of the Guager at ditto,	38	16	11							
Salary, &c. of the Inspector of Merchandise at Côteau du Lac,	84	0	0							
Contingent Expenses of the Custom Houses at Quebec and Saint John,	1800	0	0							
Sterling	£2237	16	11	2486	9	10¾				
Of Expenses respecting Criminals, viz:—										
Physician to the Gaol at Quebec,	200	0	0							
Ditto, ditto, Montreal,										
Ditto, ditto, Three-Rivers,	75	0	0							
Expenses attending the Apprehension and Commitment of Criminals by the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions at Quebec, including the Expenses of the Police Office and Services of the Clerks of the Peace out of Session,	189	0	11							
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, Montreal,	90	0	0							
	554	0	11							
Carried over,			£	29764	2	2¾	60370	16	7½	

Appendix (O.)			Currency.	Sterling.
	Amounts brought over,	£	29764 2 2¾	60370 16 7½
	Brought over,	£554 0 11		
16th Jany.	Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, Three-Rivers,	10 1 7		
	Maintenance, Fuel and other minor Expenses attending the Confinement of Criminals at Quebec,	500 0 0		
	Maintenance, Fuel and other minor Expenses attending the Confinement of Criminals at Montreal,	500 0 0		
	Ditto, ditto, ditto, Three-Rivers,	100 0 0		
	Ditto, ditto, ditto, Gaspé,	50 0 0		
	With Fuel for the Court House held above the Gaol,	25 0 0		
	Expense of Subpœnas and other process previous to trial and service thereof,	480 0 9		
	Attendance of needy Witnesses,	100 0 0		
	Contingent Charges of Coroners,	49 12 3		
	Sterling	£2568 15 6	2854 3 10¾	
	Of Grand Voyers, &c. for the different Districts, viz :—			
	Grand Voyer of Quebec,	150 0 0		
	Ditto of Montreal,	150 0 0		
	Ditto of Three-Rivers,	90 0 0		
	Surveyor of Highways in the District of Gaspé,	50 0 0		
	Inspector of Chimnies at Quebec,	60 0 0		
	Ditto, ditto, Montreal,	60 0 0		
	Ditto, ditto, Three-Rivers,	25 0 0		
	Of Three Residents on Anticosti,	130 0 0		
	The Prothonotaries of the District of Three-Rivers, Expenses of Abstracts of Marriages, Baptisms and Burials in that District,	9 0 0		
	Sterling	£724 0 0	804 8 10½	
	Of the several Salaries of Schoolmasters appointed under the Act of 41st Geo. III. Chap. 17, Sterling,	£1163 16 9	1293 3 0½	
	N. B. The Expense of the Trinity House, of collecting the Revenue thereof, of the Assessments on Public Buildings, and part of that of the Legislature, are not noticed under this Act, being already entered under the permanent Acts, by which they are provided for.			
	Towards defraying the Pension granted to Madame Louis Philippe Badelard, Widow Panet by the Act 3d Geo. IV. Cap. 39,		300 0 0	
	Towards the expenses of collecting the Duties under the Act of the Imperial Parliament 3d Geo. IV. Cap. 119,			
	For Commission allowed to the Collector at Côteau du Lac in virtue of the said Act and the Provincial Act 2d Geo. IV. Cap. 1,		100 0 0	
	Towards the expenses of Miscellaneous Services, specially authorized by different Legislative Appropriations,	£29,513 15 0		
	Less, advanced by the Military Government towards the Lachine Canal under Authority of the Act 1st Geo. IV. Cap. 6,	10,000 0 0	19513 15 0	
	Advanced from the Military Government as above stated towards the Lachine Canal,		10000 0 0	
	Amount of Appropriation,		£64629 13 0½	58166 13 9
	Deficiency of Appropriations to meet the expenses of the Year 1823,			£2204 2 10½

Quebec, 31st. December 1823.

W. B. COLTMAN,
Chairman of the Committee of the Executive Council for the Audit of Public Accounts.

STATEMENT OF PUBLIC MONIES collected between 11th October 1822 and 10th October 1823, from the Provincial Acts, and at the disposal of the Legislature-

		Currency.	Sterling.
Amount of Duties collected under 33 Geo. 3, Cap. 8,		1772 0 8	
Ditto of ditto, under 35 Geo. 3 Cap. 9,		27178 14 0	
Ditto of Licences, under ditto Cap. 9,		2684 0 0	
Ditto of ditto, under 41 Geo. 3 Cap. 14,		11 6 7	
Ditto of ditto, for 3 Billiard Tables, under ditto Cap. 13,		87 10 0	
Ditto of Duties collected under 45 Geo. 3 Cap. 12 & 2 Geo. 4 Cap. 7,	1933 8 8½		
Fines under ditto,	13 12 10		
Dock dues in the Cul de Sac under 51 Geo. 3 Cap. 12,	79 11 6		
		2026 13 0½	
Carried over,	£	33710 4 3½	

Appendix (O.) 16th Jany.

		Currency.	Sterling.
Amount brought over, £		33710 4 3½	
Amount of Duties collected under 48 Geo. 3 Cap. I9, for the improvement of the Inland Navigation of the River St. Lawrence to 5th January I823, as paid in to the Receiver-General,		251 15 6	
Ditto of ditto, under 53 Geo. 3, Cap. II. amended by 55 Geo. 3 Cap. 2,		20140 15 6	
Ditto under 55 Geo. 3 Cap. 3,		18509 5 8	
Ditto ditto, from Auctioneers,		303 12 1	
Ditto ditto, 3 Geo. 4 Cap. 44 & 45,		1774 8 1	
Ditto ditto, 3 Geo. 4 Cap. II9,		1491 16 8	
Ditto ditto, collected at St. John, under 53 Geo. 3 Cap. II,	£ 2 13 10		
Ditto under 59 Geo. 3 Cap. 4 amended by 2 Geo. 4 Cap. I,	2393 5 3½		
Ditto under 3 Geo. 4 Cap. II9,	1506 16 11		
		3902 16 0½	
Ditto of Duties collected at Coteau du Lac, under 59 Geo. 3 Cap. 4, amended by the 2 Geo. 5 Cap. I,	8 13 7		
Ditto under 3 Geo. 4 Cap. II9,	515 7 2		
		524 0 9	
Amount of Fines and Forfeitures paid in to the hands of the Receiver General,			
From Wm. McCrae, Fines levied by him,	5 10 0		
Ditto Wm. Pardy, a Fine levied by him,	2 10 0		
Ditto P. Gagnon, ditto ditto,	1 5 0		
		9 5 0	
Amount of Fines, received by the Sheriff of Montreal, to be paid in by him on receiving the amount of such Warrants as shall be issued to reimburse him for his payments to needy witnesses for the half year ending 30th June 1822,	44 5 11½		
Ditto ditto, from Ist. July to 10th December,	124 1 0		
		168 6 11½	
Idem Idem, for the District of Quebec,		97 4 11½	
Idem Idem, for the District of Three-Rivers,		43 2 2	
From Lewis A. Thomas, proceeds (after deduction of the charges) of the sale of a small quantity of Provisions returned from Anticosti and sold by him, on account of Government,		1 5 0	
		£80927 18 8	
Deduct proportion of Duties payable to Upper-Canada, on importations by Sea viz:—1-5th Part of the Duties under the Acts, 33d Geo. 3, Cap. 8.—35th Geo. III, Cap. 9.—41 Geo. III, Cap. 14, 53 Geo. III. Cap. XI. and 55th Geo. III, Cap. 2.—55th Geo. III, Cap. 3, and the Imperial Acts, 3d Geo. IV. Chapter 44th and 45th and Chapter II9th	£I4365 18 9		
Less proportion of the Expenses of Collection,	748 17 7		
	13617 1 2		
Proportion of Duties under the 35th Geo. III, Cap. 9th Appropriated for the Administration of Justice and support of the Civil Government,	5555 11 1½		
Appropriation to defray the Salary and Allowance for the House Rent of the Lieutenant Governor, by the Act 3d Geo. IV. Cap. 3,	3277 15 6½		
Towards defraying the Charges of the Civil Government of this Province.			
Amount of Licences and Duties under the Act 4Ist Geo. 3d Cap. I3th and I4th	46 11 3		
		22496 19 1	
	£	58430 19 7	
Payment, received from the Military Chest for the La Chine Canal in virtue of the Act I, Geo. 4, Cap. 6,		10000 0 0	
		£68430 19 7	

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of monies collected under Provincial Acts and at the disposal of the Legislature for I823,		68430 19 7	
Amount Appropriated for Provincial Services of the year 1823,	35115 18 0½		
Amount Expended without appropriation,	2449 0 11½		
For services by special appropriation,	29513 15 0		
		67078 14 0	
Surplus of Revenue (after payment of the special appropriations) for I823,		£ 1352 5 7	1217 1 0½

Quebec, 31st December 1823.

W. B. COLTMAN,

Chairman of the Committee of the Executive Council for the Audit of Public Accounts.

Appendix (O.)

16*th Jany.*

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE collected between 11th October 1822 and 10th October 1823.

					Currency.	Sterling.
Rent from the North West Company for the King's Posts, from 11th April to 10th October 1822,					512 10 0	
Ditto, from James McDouall, Esqr. for the King's Posts, from 11th October 1822 to 10th October 1823,					1200 0 0	
Ditto, from J. Mure, Esqr. for part of the King's Wharf, from 1st June to 1st December 1822,					162 10 0	
Ditto, from Irvine & Co. for part of the King's Wharf, from 1st November 1821 to 1st November 1822,					26 11 0	
Ditto, from W. Finlay, for part of the King's Wharf, leased by the late J. Mure, Esqr. from 1st December 1822 to 1st June 1823.					162 10 0	
Ditto, from M. Bell, Esqr. for the Forges of St. Maurice, from 1st January 1821 to 1st July 1823,					1250 0 0	
Droit de Quint from sundry Persons, from 11th October 1822 on the following mutations, viz;						
From the Sheriff of Three-Rivers, on the sale from Widow Bruyeres, to F. Baby, of the Seigniory of Becancour,	300	0	0			
From Margaret Barrow, to J. Wurtele, fief and Seigniory of Bourg Marie,	173	6	8			
From H. Cull, to A. Pritchard, Seigniory of Bic and Bic Island,	3	0	0			
From L. M. Couillard to Messire Panet, part of fief L'Islet St. Jean,	30	0	0			
From Jos. Couillard to ditto, ditto,	21	13	4			
From A. P. Skene to E. Harbottle, Fief of Cumberland,	80	0	0			
From C. Harbottle to W. Torrance, ditto,	40	0	0			
					648 0 0	
Lods et Ventes, from sundry persons, from 11th October 1822 to 10th October 1823, on the following mutations, viz:						
	Currency.					
John Mure to Joseph Gagnon,	5	0	0			
Sheriff of Quebec to Donald Grant,	4	0	5			
James Ross to George Ross,	83	6	8			
Aug. Wexler to C. Pinguet,	35	8	4			
F. Perrault, to A. Bélanger,	8	15	6	2-3		
Aug. Plaisance to J. F. Deguise,	6	18	10	2-3		
F. Durette to R. Blackiston,	25	11	1	2-3		
Succession Grant to F. Dompierre,	2	10	4			
F. Dompierre to F. Drolet,	19	3	8			
F. Drolet to J. G. Hanna,	27	10	4			
J. G. Hanna to Ls. Binet,	27	10	4			
Ls. Binet to A. Webster,	15	0	4			
F. Buteau to Ls. Labée,	70	3	4			
Chas. Lortie to Jos. Allain,	5	4	2			
Jos. Allain to M. Deblois dit Dostie,	5	4	2			
Chas. Caseault and Ls. Trudel to P. Crepeau,	12	14	8			
Geo. Potts to C. C. Farran,	16	14	8	2-3		
C. C. Farran to J. Gagné,	19	8	0	2-3		
John Mure to A. Bernard,	3	2	6			
A. Bernard to Jos. Bornais,	3	11	0½			
Jos. Bornais to F. Maillotte,	8	6	8			
J. Hale dit Breton to Wm. Gibson,	3	17	9	1-3		
L. T. Besserer to Ls. Vidal,	10	0	0			
M. A. Delanaudière to T. Pothier,	166	13	4			
C. Lefrançois to A. Campbell,	71	11	4	2-3		
Ursulines to A. Dubord dit Latourelle,	5	15	3	1-3		
A. Dubord dit Latourelle, to Et. Martel,	3	6	7	2-3		
Ex. E. Martel and Ignace Mortard,	2	7	2	2-3		
Sheriff of Quebec to Donald Grant,	7	16	3			
Ditto to J. Martel,	8	18	4			
J. Martel, to J. Bélanger,	5	0	0			
Ex. J. Bélanger & A. Frichette,	2	1	8			
Ex. J. Bélanger & J. Desroches Laliberté,	4	3	4			
James Ross to Alexr. Orkney,	55	11	1	1-4		
André Frichette to Ant. Barbeau,	4	3	4			
Veuve Desroches to Jos. Valin,	6	19	4			
					763 10 3¾	
Amount of Duties collected under 14 Geo. 3, Cap. 88 and 51 Geo. 3, Cap. 48, Currency,				£30725 8 4		
Deduct duties returned to P. Thirlwall, Sterling,	£689	19	0			
ditto J. Leaycraft,	1302	18	6			
ditto W. Stevenson,	370	14	0			
	£2363	11	6	£2626 3 10 1-2	£28099 4 5½	
				Carried over,	£32824 15 9¼	

Appendix (O.) 16th Jany

		Currency.	Sterling.
Amounts brought over, £		32824 15 9¼	
Amount of Licences under 14th Geo. 3, Cap. 88th and 51st Geo. 3, Cap. 48,		2510 0 0	
Ditto of Duties collected under 33 Geo. Cap. 8,		1772 0 9	
Ditto of ditto under 35 Geo. 3 Cap. 8,		27178 14 0	
Amount of Licenses under 35th George III, Cap. 9,		2684 0 0	
Ditto of ditto 41st George III, Cap. 14,		11 6 7	
Licences for three Billiard Tables under ditto, Cap. 13,		37 10 0	
Amount of Duties collected under 45th George III, Cap. 12, and 2d George IV, Cap. 7,	£1933 8 8½		
Fines under ditto,	13 12 10		
Dock dues in the Cul-de-Sac under 51st. George III, Cap. 12,	79 11 6		
		2026 13 0½	
Amount of Duties paid to the Receiver General by the Collector at Chateauguay, as collected under 48th George III. Cap. 19, for the improvement of the Inland Navigation of the River Saint Lawrence, to 5th January 1823,		251 15 6	
Amount of Duties collected under 53d George III. Cap. 11, amended by 55th George III. Cap. 2,		20140 15 6	
Ditto under 55th George III. Cap. 3,		18509 5 8	
Ditto ditto from Auctioneers,		303 12 1	
Ditto ditto 3d George IV. Cap. 44 & 45,		1774 8 1	
Ditto ditto 3d George IV. Cap. 119,		1491 16 8	
Ditto ditto collected at St. John's under 53d George III. Cap. 11,	£2 13 10		
Ditto under 59th Geo. III. Cap. 4, amended by 2 Geo. IV. Cap. 1,	2393 5 3½		
Ditto under 3d George IV. Cap. 119,	1506 16 11		
		3902 16 0½	
Ditto of Duties collected at Côteau du Lac under 59th George III. Cap. 4, amended by 2d George IV. Cap. 1,	£ 8 13 7		
Ditto under 3d George IV. Cap. 119,	515 7 2		
		524 0 9	
Amount of Seizures, Fines and Forfeitures paid into the hands of the Receiver General,			
From Wm. Macrae, Collector of the Customs at Saint John, for His Majesty's Share of Seizures,		223 12 8	
From M. H. Perceval, ditto at Quebec, for ditto ditto,		24 10 7¼	
From Wm. Macrae, Fines levied by him,	£5 10 0		
Wm. Pardy, a Fine levied by him,	2 10 0		
P. Gagnon, a ditto ditto,	1 5 0		
		*9 5 0	

* The Fines herein stated are exclusive of the Amount of £191 5 2, stated as part of the Public Revenue in the hands of the Sheriff of Montreal in the Accounts of 1821, and of £131 15 1 a proportion of the Amount of £260 1 9 stated as part of the Public Revenue in the hands of the Sheriff of Montreal in the Accounts of 1822.

Amount of Fines received by the Sheriff of Montreal to be paid in by him on receiving the Amount of such Warrants as shall be issued to reimburse him for his payments, to needy Witnesses for half year ending 30th June 1823,	£44 5 11½		
Ditto ditto, from 1st July to 10th December,	124 1 0		
		168 6 11½	
Idem Idem for the District of Quebec,		97 4 11½	
Idem Idem for the District of Three-Rivers,		43 2 2	
From Lewis A. Thomas, proceeds (after deduction of the charges) of the Sale of a small quantity of Provisions returned from Anticosti and sold by him on account of Government,		1 5 0	
Total Revenue. £		116510 17 8½	
Payment received from the Military Chest for the La Chine Canal in virtue of the Act 1st George IV. Cap. 6,		10000 0 0	
£		126510 17 8½	
Deduct proportion of Duties payable to Upper Canada on Importations by Sea, *viz.*			
One fifth part of the Duties under 14th George III. Cap. 88,	£5619 16 10½		
One fifth part of ditto under the Acts 33d Geo. III Cap. 8.—35th George III. Cap. 9.—41st George III. Cap. 14. 53d George III. Cap. 11.—55th George III. Cap. 2.—55th George III. Cap. 3, and the Imperial Acts 3d George IV. Cap. 44, 45 and 119, including proportion of Outstanding Bonds of 1822 recovered in 1823,	£14365 18 9		
Less proportion of the Expenses of Collection,	748 17 7		
	13617 1 2		
		19236 18 0½	
£		107273 19 8	

Appendix (O.)
16th Janv.

RECAPITULATION.

		Currency,	Sterling.
Amount of total Revenue of Lower-Canada for the year 1823,		107273 19 8	96546 11 8½
Expenditure for the permanent List,		36747 18 0½	
Ditto for Local and Provincial Establishments,	£37564 19 0		
In payment of Special Appropriations,	29513 15 0		
		67078 14 0	
		103826 12 0½	
			93443 18 10
Balance of the total Revenue above the total Expenses,			£ 3102 12 10½

Quebec, 31st December 1823.

W. B. COLTMAN,

Chairman of the Committee of the Executive Council for the Audit of Public Accounts.

Appendix (O.)
16th Jany.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE FUNDS OF THE PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA.

Dr.

		Currency.
To deficiency consisting of the Monies belonging to the Province not actually in the hands of Government, at the disposal of the Legislature, arising as follows viz :—		
To Balance of Expenditure of 1818, not covered by legal appropriations, but the Amount whereof the Governor or Persons Administering the Government at the time, have temporarily advanced from the Civil Chest, under their respective responsibilities, in the confidence that the same would finally be made good by the Legislature agreeable to the offers heretofore made by them, as the Expenditure has necessarily been incurred for the maintenance of the Public Faith, - - - - - - -	£ 898 16 10½	
To Idem of 1819, - - - - - - - -	18646 15 7½	
To Idem of 1820, - - - - - - - - -	20127 4 0½	
To Idem of the Expenses of the Provincial Militia, during the late War, not yet paid up from the Military Chest, owing to the Claim of His Majesty's Government to an equal or greater Amount on the Province, for interest on Army Bills, - - - - - - - - -	17240 11 5¼	
	£56913 7 11¾	£63237 2 2¾
N. B.—The above account of monies expended without legal Appropriations is necessarly continued, and also that of 1821 and 1822, subsequently entered for the purpose of shewing the actual state of the Public Funds of the Province.		
To Balance actually in the hands or growing due to Government at the disposal of the Legislature at the close of the year 1820, - - - - - - -		117156 7 1¾
Deducting from the above balance, £25479 7 1 Currency, the Amount of Duties calculated to be due to Upper-Canada, on the 10th October 1820, there remained a balance of £91677 0 0¾ Currency, £82509 6 0¾ Sterling, as stated in the Accounts of 4th February 1822 to be actually in the hands of Government at the disposal of the Legislature.		
		£ 180393 4 9½
Total appropriation by Law for the year 1821 as stated in the Public Accounts of that year,		63472 8 8¼
To ditto ditto, for the year 1822 as corrected in Preliminary Account for 1823, -		75034 6 9
To Amount paid to Upper-Canada, for proportion of duties levied at the Port of Quebec, as stated from 5th July 1819 to 10th October 1821, after deducting the proportion of duties for which Bonds still remain under prosecution, - - - - - - -		38019 2 5
To Amount of proportion of Duties to Upper-Canada, for 1822, as stated in the Accounts of that year, - - - - - - -		13221 13 9
To balance of Expenditure of 1821, not covered by legal appropriations but the amount whereof, the Governor has temporarily advanced from the Civil Chest under his own responsibility, in the confidence that the same will finally be made good by the Legislature, agreeable to the Offers heretofore made by them, as the expenditure has necessarily been incurred for the maintenance of the Public faith, - - - - - - -		33026 9 4½
To Idem for the year 1822 as stated with Corrections in the Preliminary Account of 1823,		21006 14 9
To Amount appropriated to make good the Excess of Expenditure of the year 1818 by the Act 3d. Geo. IV. Cap. 36, - - - - - Sterling	£898 16 10½	998 14 3½
To total expenses of the permanent List for the year 1823, - -	36747 18 0½	
Ditto of the Local and Provincial Establishments viz:		
Proportion covered by Legislative appropriations, 35115 18 0½		
Ditto not hitherto provided for - - - 2449 0 11½		
	37564 19 0	
To Amount of the proportion of duties payable to Upper-Canada for 1823, as stated in the Accounts of this year inclusive.		
Of amount of Bonds outstanding 1822 since recovered, - -	19236 18 0½	
Paid on account of Special appropriations, - - -	29513 15 0	
		123063 10 1
To balance actually in the hands of or due from the various Receivers and Collectors of the Public Revenue, subject to any defalcation that may arise on outstanding Bonds from the Importer of Merchandise or otherwise, - - - - -		*118640 4 2½
		£ 486483 4 3¾

*Of this balance the late Receiver General acknowledges a deficiency of £96117 13 0¼ Sterling, £106797 7 9½ Currency in the monies which should be in his hands,

Appendix (O.)
16th Jany.

Cr.

		Currency.
By Amount stated to have remained at the disposal of the Legislature, on the 31st October 1820, by the Account rendered under date of 4th February 1822, - - -		£112861 18 2¼
By Amount of monies appropriated but not expended on 10th October 1820, also stated in said Account at, - - - - - - - - - -		67531 11 2
		£ 180393 9 4½
By balance as above stated,		117156 7 1¾
By total Amount of Revenue for 1821 as stated in the Public Accounts for that year,		86849 14 6
By ditto ditto for 1822 as stated with Corrections in Preliminary Account of 1823,		88300 17 4
By advance on Loan from the Military Chest,		33333 6 8
By Amount already entered for the payment of the Excess of Expenditure of the year 1818, necessarily made previous to the Bill of Indemnity since passed for the same, Sterling, - - - - - - - - -	£898 16 10½	998 14 3½
By Advance on Loan from the Military Chest, - - - -		16666 13 4
By total Revenue for 1823, as stated in the Public Accounts, viz:		
Proportion arising from permanent Acts and other Revenues of the Crown after deducting the proportion due to Upper-Canada, - - -	£38843 0 1	
Proportion at the disposal of the Legislature after ditto,	58430 19 7	
Proportion payable to Upper-Canada, - - - -	19236 18 0½	
- - - - - -	116510 17 8½	
By payment from the Military Chest for the Lachine Canal, in virtue of the Act 1st. Geo. IV. Cap. 6, - - - - - - - - -	£10000 0 0	126510 17 8½
By Advance on Loan from the Military Chest, - - -		16666 13 4
		£ 486483 4 3¾

Quebec, 31st December 1823.

W. B. COLTMAN,
Chairman of the Committee of the Executive
Council for the Audit of Public Accounts.

Appendix (P.) 16th Jany.

RECAPITULATION of the CLASSIFICATIONS of the WARRANTS granted from the Year 1794 to the Year 1818 both inclusive, prepared in conformity to the Address of the House of Assembly of 26th February last, distinguishing the Expenditure under the different heads specified in the said Address.

Year.	In payment of the Expenses of the Administration of Justice and support of the Civil Government.			In payment of the Special and General Appropriations of the Legislature.			For Services unconnected with the Administration of Justice and the support of the Civil Government, or the special and general Appropriations of the Legislature.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1794	16,807	18	9½	1,854	9	3¼	2,729	2	10
1795	17,608	19	6	3,600	3	3	2,439	14	11
1796	18,699	9	6½	3,603	12	0½	2,199	14	7
1797	18,918	4	10½	2,339	6	10	2,154	4	0
1798	20,041	14	9	3,551	18	9	1,924	11	10
1799	20,298	16	9¾	3,743	13	6	2,028	11	10
1800	23,505	6	9½	12,324	18	3½	2,119	1	9¼
1801	23,099	15	3¾	10,475	8	7¼	2,170	2	3¾
1802	24,732	9	3	11,792	3	4¾	2,526	19	0
1803	25,142	5	8	11,802	14	8	3,292	19	6
1804	23,163	3	11	9,061	1	7½	3,203	14	8
1805	24,192	13	11	10,238	15	8½	3,528	14	2
1806	25,788	5	9½	9,185	6	10	3,598	9	5
1807	33,276	5	5½	9,887	8	7½	3,909	3	5
1808	26,798	18	3	15,021	10	4	4,085	9	0
1809	25,711	5	4	14,773	1	1	4,537	2	7
1810	27,591	0	11	21,785	17	3¾	4,227	5	1
1811	33,394	1	0½	16,050	13	11½	4,591	16	6
1812	23,653	1	1	75,702	16	1½	4,129	11	3
1813	106,105	10	6	75,723	16	4½	5,110	19	3
1814	132,620	17	0	28,807	12	9	6,067	3	1
1815	27,134	11	1¾	100,364	17	10¼	4,983	13	1
1816	34,799	15	9	39,360	3	5	5,711	6	0
1817	41,800	9	8	81,732	12	0	9,390	11	2
1818	38,749	8	4½	96,169	11	11	5,772	5	0
	833,634	9	5¼	668,953	14	6½	96,432	6	3
	668,953	14	6½						
	96,432	6	3						
	1,599,020	10	2¾						

N. B. These Classifications have necessarily commenced from the year 1794, as no abstract of the Warrants issued previous to that date, have been laid before the Legislature.

Under the head of the Expenses of the Administration of Justice and support of the Civil Government have been charged all the Expenses incurred for the Militia, as the same have always been publicly stated as part of the Expenditure of the Civil Government, amounting to Currency, - - - - - - - - - £377,876 6 8

From which there has been deducted the amount covered by appropriations, - - - 181,500 0 0

Currency, £196,376 6 8

Leaving the balance charged as part of the Expenditure for the support of the Civil Government. Sterling, £176,738 14 0

Quebec, 15th December 1823.

W. B. COLTMAN,
Chairman of the Committee of the Executive Council for the Audit of Public Accounts.

☞ The detailed Classifications of the Warrants will be found on the Files of the House.

Appendix (Q.) No. 1. 21st Jany.

Province of LOWER-CANADA,
District of QUEBEC,
County of NORTHUMBERLAND.

To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the Province of Lower-Canada, in Parliament assembled.

May it please Your Honors,

WE the undersigned Commissioners in transmitting to you the account which we are directed to render of the Monies appropriated for this County, are sorry to inform you, that notwithstanding all our activity in speedily making the Road leading from St. Paul's Bay to St. Joachim, we cannot as yet announce its completion, because the contractors, who by their contract with us, were obliged to make it fourteen feet wide, great obstructions and Hills excepted, which were to be ten feet wide, or wide enough to admit the free passage of a Carriage, having also a clearing of twenty feet along each side, and ditches wherever necessary, Bridges over all the Rivers and Streams, and Causeways over moist soil, the whole in consideration of a sum of £1900 Currency, to be delivered as follows: seven feet wide at All Saints in 1820, and the remaining seven feet at the same epoch of the year then next ensuing; which contractors are in default in making the said Road, both with respect to the first and to the second year, having made it in an imperfect manner, in consequence whereof, we, each time formally protested against them, as appears by our Reports and Copies of Protests by us heretofore delivered to the Legislature, and not having received any order to sue them, in consequence of their promise to complete the said work according to the said contract, we have considered it proper to permit them to proceed in their work, because until Posts shall be established, such Road cannot but become very disadvantageous, and they necessarily remained charged with keeping the same in repair until the same should be finished and received.

Appendix (Q.) No. 1. 21st Jany.

We further remark, that admitting that the Road was made and received, so long as there are no Posts established at intervals, it can hardly be kept in repair in winter, when more particularly it is necessary, no person venturing to remove the snow which has fallen along a tract of several leagues in the woods.

In the Summer of 1822 they worked there the whole season, and in the course of September then following, they demanded *Experts*, in order to the reception of the work, who (five in number) were appointed by them and us. They reported that the Road was not according to the stipulations of their contract, and to ascertain the circumstance ourselves, we travelled upon it with two Carriages and made our Report to the Legislature with our remarks.

In 1823 they worked there as the year before, and made causeways along the whole of the extensive tract of soft soil, and in the beginning of September in the same year, they demanded two *Experts* who remained and operated with them about a month, and then reported to us that the Road although not according to the said contract, was nevertheless passable in safety. We therefore determined to travel along it in order to judge of it, which we did with two Carts, each drawn by one horse, two of us in one of them, and three in the other, in the short space of ten hours, the distance from near the Church of St. Joachim to that of St. Paul's Bay, being a distance of nearly eleven leagues. We found it as the *Experts* had told us, but not according to the tenor of the said contract, inasmuch as its breadth was not regular from one end to the other, and as there were some parts which required a Causeway, as the existing Causeways are of round and split wood, which renders it rough, not having even the breadth of fourteen feet where the Causeways are, as also the said Road; we are nevertheless of opinion that wherever the soil admitted of its being so, the Road is very fine. There are also some spots where the felling is not quite completed. We found the Bridges in general too low, nevertheless, there is no doubt, that with all these defects, they have performed more work than to the amount of the price stated in the said Contract, as you will be satisfied by the account they have annexed to their Petition, which we forward to you also herewith, which in our humble opinion and to the best of our knowledge is not exaggerated.

Wherefore, inasmuch as a further sum will be required for finishing the said Road according to their agreement; we venture to recommend them to you, we are thereunto in honor bound, because when the said Contract was passed, finding no one except themselves who would undertake the said Road, in consideration of such slender means and authority as we possessed, we promised that we would do what we could if we should hereafter perceive that they were at a loss, in order to procure for them what was due to them by those Parishes for the aid obtained in years of distress, payable in labour on the new Roads and Public Bridges, as appears by our Report of that date, or such other indemnification as in your wisdom you may deem meet.

We have the honour to be,
Your very obedient
Humble Servants
LOUIS BELAIR, Comr.
CHs. PRE. HUOT, Comr.

Saint Paul's Bay, 10th January 1824.

ACCOUNT rendered by the Commissioners of Internal Communications for the County of NORTHUMBERLAND, in obedience to the order of His Excellency the Governor in Chief of this Province, dated 11th December 1823 and received on the 25th of the same month.

REMARKS.

1st.—To understand the present account, it is proper to observe that by two Acts of the Provincial Parliament 48th Geo. III. Cap. 28, and 55th Geo. III, Cap. 8, the sum of £1250 Currency, was appropriated to the opening of a Road of Communication between the Parish of St. Pierre of St. Paul's Bay and that of St. Joachim, left at the disposal of the Grand Voyer for the District of Quebec or his Deputy, who received £1000, and applied it, as appears by his Account rendered to the then Commissioners, and according to which there should remain of these two first appropriations a sum of £250 unexpended. Nevertheless, His Honor the President J. Monk caused us to be informed at the time of the passing of our Contract, that there only remained £180. Copy of which account of the said Deputy

Appendix (Q.) No. 1, 21st Jany.

Grand Voyer, for your better information, we forward to you, hereunto annexed marked A.

2nd. That by the Act 5th Geo. III, Cap. 13, £1900 Currency, was the proportion of the monies granted by that Act for this County, and Louis Belaire, George Chaperon, and Louis Bernier, Esquires, were appointed Commissioners for the application of the monies appropriated for that County, who by authority of the Government at that time, researches among the Capes which divide that Parish from that of St. Joachim, and caused a Road to be laid out by François Fournier, Esquire, a Surveyor, which occasioned an expense of £120 both for the operation of the said Surveyor, and the Plan, as for the persons employed under him, and other expenses, on account of which sum they received £100 out of the last appropriations which were left in the hands of George Chaperon, Esquire, one of the then Commissioners, who with the other Commissioners reported to the Legislature and told us they had nofurther information to give us, so that there then remained a balance of £20 due to the said François Fournier, Esquire,which will form the beginning ofour unforeseen expenditure.

3d. We establish the account of all the monies paid and advanced to the Contractors for the Road of Communication between that Parish and that of St. Joachim, and what we have paid for them according to their respective receipts remaining in our hands, and the account hereunto annexed marked B.

4th. We render an account of all the unforeseen expenditure of the Commissioners, according to the annexed account, marked C.

5th. In the balance herein stated, on one side will be stated the expenditure and on the other the receipt of the sum of £1800 Currency, the remainder of the last appropriation.

6th. As the Expenditure exceeds the receipt by £106 13 0½ it is proper to remark that we advanced that sum out of our own monies, to meet the intention of our agreement with the Contractors, which binds us to supply them with money according to the progress of their work upon the said Road of Communication.

Appendix (Q.) No. 1. 21st Jany.

ACCOUNT rendered by the Commissioners of Internal Communications for the County of Northumberland.

EXPENDITURE.				RECEIPT.			
1824.				1819.			
Jany. 2	Paid the Contractors and for them according to their receipts to this date,	£1834 1 3½		Nov. 24.	By Letter of Credit,	£650 0 0	
	Expended and paid for things unforeseen up to this date,	72 11 9		1820. July.	By do. do.	730 0 0	
				1821. April.	By do. do.	420 0 0	
				1824. Jany.	Balance due to the Commissioners,	106 13 0½	
		£1906 13 0½				£1906 13 0½	

Errors Excepted.

LOUIS BELAIR, Com.
ET. C. LAGUEUX, Com.
CHs. PRE. HUOT, Com.

St. Paul's Bay, 10th January 1824.

A

STATEMENT of the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE respecting the opening of the Communication between St. Paul's Bay and St. Joachim, in the County of Northumberland, given in by the undersigned Commissioners appointed for the said County in virtue of and in obedience to the Act passed in the 57th year of His Majesty's Reign.

EXPENDITURE.

Paid at several times to Mr. Rd. Hay, the Surveyor, appointed by His Excellency the Administrator in Chief,	£49	0	0
To Joseph Déry, Chain carrier,	8	12	0
To N. Marchand, Conductor of the researches and observations relative to the soil and other local circumstances, both for himself and for clearers employed under him,	51	1	0
To François Tramblay, as Guide, and for the wages of Laborers,	53	10	0
To François Martineau, as Conductor of the workmen employed with the Surveyor and Purveyors, and wages of the Messengers under him,	43	2	6
To Zachary Bolduc, one of the Guides,	2	10	0
To Dupont, one of the Guides, and complete wages of the workmen,	41	5	0
To H. Gauvreau, N. P.	2	0	0
To Frans. Martineau, for part of the Communication, by Contract approved by His Excellency,	357	10	0
To Thomas Goodenough, by Contract approved, ought to have received £750, but not having fulfilled his engagements, has only received,	438	0	0
Expenses and Fees due the undersigned, both for Travelling Expenses and orders, Meetings, Reports, Statements, &c. and personal Fees from the beginning of June 1815 to this day,	150	0	0
	£1196	10	6

RECEIPT.

By Letter of Credit from Government,	£1000	0	0
By voluntary contribution from the Country people through the Inspectors,	193	0	0
	£1193	0	0

Quebec, Office of the Grand Voyer,
20th April 1817.

(Signed) CHEVR ROBERT D'ESTIMAUVILLE,
Dep. Grand Voyer.

Given as conformable to the Original, remaining in our hands, and by us the undersigned compared this 27th December 1823.

LOUIS BELAIR, Com.
CHs. PRE. HUOT, Com.

B

ACCOUNT of the monies paid and advanced by the Commissioners of Internal Communications for the County of Northumberland, from 24th November 1819 to this date;—On account of the Contractors for the Road of Communication between St. Paul's Bay and St. Joachim.

1821. Nov. 25.	Paid Frederick Tremblay one of the Contractors for the said Road, since 6 December 1819, according to his Receipt of this date,	£400	0	0
Dec. 5.	To Joseph Marie Tremblay, the Son of Charles, also one of the Contractors for the said Road, from 6 December 1819, to this date according to his Receipt,	400	0	0
24.	To François and Roger Vandalles, the other two Contractors for the said Road, from the aforesaid date to this time, as by their Receipts,	700	0	0
1822. June 26.	To François and Roger Vandalles, according to their receipts of this date,	36	0	0
28.	To Jerome Fortain, by the order and for the account of Vandalles, according to his receipt,	2	0	5
July 19.	To Frederick Tremblay, Contractor, according to his receipt of this date,	17	8	11
Sept. 1.	To Simon and Antoine Martel, by the order and for the account of Vandalles, according to receipt,	4	0	0
8.	To Pascal Tremblay, ditto,	2	5	0
23.	To Bernard Lavoie, by order and for the account of Frederick Tremblay, according to his receipt,	2	13	9
25.	Paid Henry Lavoie, by order and for the account of François and Roger Vandalles, according to his receipt,	2	5	0
Oct. 2.	To Frederick Tremblay, Contractor, according to his receipt of this date.	7	15	0
5.	To François and Roger Vandalles, Contractors, according to receipts,	20	2	3
Nov. 16.	To Joseph Marie Tremblay, one of the Contractors,according to his receipt,	22	13	1½
	Carried forward	£1536	0	0
	Brought forward	£1536	0	0
	Caried forward	£1617	8	5½

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21st Jany.

	Brought forward	£1617	3	5½
Dec. 9.	To Mars Bouchard, by order and for account of Frederick Tremblay,	1	0	0
1823.				
Jany. 22.	To Frs. Safſeville, N. P. by order and for account of François and Roger Vandalles, according to his account and receipt,	4	4	0
April 1.	To François and Roger Vandalles, two of the Contractors, according to their receipts of this date,	110	5	9
June 3.	To Luc Gagnon, by order and for account of François and Roger Vandalles, according to his receipt,	2	15	0
July 23.	To Joſeph Marie Tremblay, Contractor, according to receipt,	24	3	4
Augt. 1.	To Frederick Tremblay, Contractor, according to his receipt,	22	3	2½
Sept. 6.	To ditto, ditto,	3	12	11
Oct. 5.	Paid François and Roger Vandalles, according to their receipt,	44	4	1½
Nov. 18.	Remitted to Mr. Lagueux at Quebec, money furniſhed the Vandalles,	1	15	0
Dec. 18.	Paid Joſeph Marie Tremblay, Son of Charles, the Contractor,	2	14	6
		£1834	1	5½

Errors and Omiſſions excepted.

LOUIS BELAIR, Com.
CHs. PRE. HUOT, Com.

St. Paul's Bay, 10th January 1824.

C

ACCOUNT of the Monies expended and paid by the Commiſſioners of Internal Communication for the County of Northumberland, conſidered as unforeſeen, from 24th November 1819 to this date.

1819.				
Nov. 24	Paid Mr. Fournier, Surveyor, the balance due him upon his Operations and Plans,	£20	0	0
	To Mr Neilſon, Printer, according to his account and receipt,	1	19	6
Decr. 4.	One Quire Writing Paper,	0	2	0
6.	Paid Mr. François Saſſeville, Notary, according to his account and receipt,	3	13	9
24.	To Louis Belair, one of the Commiſsioners, for his Travelling expenſes to Quebec, at the requeſt of Mr. Chaperon (who was there on his private buſiness) for a meeting respecting the Operations of Mr. Fournier, and to report thereon to His Excellency, from 2d to 18th July,	8	0	0
1820.				
Feby. 19.	Paid Pascal Lavoy, for carrying our Reports to the Legiſlature,	0	5	0
	To Mr. Huot, Notary, for a Power of Attorney to Mr. Douglass, to receive the firſt £100,	0	17	6
Decr. 15.	To Mr. François Saſſeville, Notary, for Proteſt and eleven Copies, againſt the undertakers, for default to execute the first part of the Road, deliverable laſt All Saints,	6	0	0
1821.				
June 4.	To Charles P. Huot, one of the Commiſſioners, a Journey on foot by way of the Capes, to inspect the Spot, and a meeting at St. Joachim, upon a difficulty with the Proprietor, at whoſe Land the Road to the ſaid Land terminates,	4	0	0
	To Louis Belair, for the like,	4	0	0
	For Travelling Expenſes of Et. C. Lagueux to St. Joachim, for the ſame purpoſe,	1	10	0
Nov. 9.	Paid Iſidor Talon, according to his receipt, for a Journey by the ſaid Road, by direction of the Commiſſioners, who were to have met, but were prevented by ſnow,	0	18	0
Decr. 30.	Paid Mr. François Saſſeville, Notary, for Proteſt, and Copies, againſt the Contractors, for default in the execution of the laſt part,	6	0	0
1822.				
Feby. 15.	Paid Paſcal Lavoie, for a Journey by order of the Commiſſioners, and conveying to Quebec, the Reports to the Legiſlature, according to account and receipt,	1	10	0
	Carried forward	£58	15	9

Appendix (Q.) No. 1.

21st Jany.

	Brought forward	£58	15	9
	One Quire Writing Paper,	0	2	0
Sept. 10.	For two Carriages for conveying the Commiſſioners to St. Joachim, to inspect the Road at 27s6d.	2	15	0
	Paid a nights Lodging at St. Joachim, and driving to Quebec,	1	10	0
1823.				
Sept. 9.	Paid Hilaire Tremblay, one of the Experts called on by the Commiſſioners for receiving the Road in the fall of 1822,	2	0	0
	Paid Mr. Jacob Fortin, Maſter Carpenter, who came from Malbaie, for the ſame purpoſe,	4	10	0
Oct. 5.	Two Carriages for conveying the Commiſſioners from St. Joachim to St. Paul's Bay, to inspect the ſaid Road at 27s6d.	2	15	0
Decr. 24.	Two Quires Writing Paper,	0	4	0
		£ 72	11	9

Errors and Omiſſions excepted,

St. Paul's Bay 10th January 1824.

LOUIS BELAIR, Com.
CHs. PRE. HUOT, Com.

To the Commiſsioners of Internal Communication for the County of Northumberland, &c. &c. &c.

The Humble Petition of Joseph Marie and Frederick Tremblay, François and Roger Vandal, Contractors for the Road of Communication between the Parish of St. Pierre of St. Paul's Bay, and that of St. Joachim in the County of Northumberland.

Respectfully sheweth,

That on the twenty seventh day of October 1819, your Petitioners contracted with you, Gentlemen, for the opening of a Road of Communication between the said Parish of St. Paul's Bay and that of St. Joachim, as appears by the instrument in that behalf made. That from that time they have employed a good many men in working on the subject of that contract in every favorable season of the years 1820, 1821, 1822 and 1823, and have not hitherto been able to finish that Road according to the intent of the said Instrument. That this long continued work hath absorbed all the resources of your Petitioners and much more, for they have already sustained a loss of Four hundred and seven pounds fifteen shillings Currency, as appears by the annexed account, which we can affirm whenever thereunto required, which added to the expenses to be incurred for completing the said Road will completely ruin your humble Petitioners. That your humble Petitioners have the honor to remark to you, that on entering into the Contract in question, they observed to you that the sum of Nineteen hundred pounds was insufficient for effecting the agreement, and undertook it only in the wish of having that communication opened, and upon your assurance, Gentlemen, that you would make every endeavour (should we lose) to obtain for us the sums due by this Parish, and that of Les Eboulemens, and which were granted them in the years of distress, payable according to Law in New Roads and Public Bridges. That your humble Petitioners every Winter undertook much work, when the season interrupted their works upon the said Road, and reduced the expenditure of their families since their Contract, notwithstanding which they are much more deeply indebted than they were before entering into that Contract.

Wherefore your humble Petitioners pray that you will use your endeavours in the proper quarter for procuring for them the price of the provisions abovementioned, or such other indemnification as it may please the Legislature of this Province to grant them as a compensation for the loss they have sustained and have still to sustain by this Contract, and your humble Petitioners and their poor families shall ever pray.

St. Paul's Bay, 2 December 1823.

(Signed) JOSEPH MARIE his ⋈ mark TREMBLAY,
FRANCOIS his ⋈ mark VANDAL,
ROGER his ⋈ mark VANDAL,
FREDERIC TREMBLAY.

Witness
(Signed) F. SASSEVILLE, Not. Pub.

Certified as conformable to the Original remaining in the hands of the undersigned Commissioners, and by them compared this 2nd January 1824 at St. Paul's Bay.

LOUIS BELAIR, Com.
CHs. PRE. HUOT, Com.

Appendix (Q.) No. 1.

21st Jany.

ACCOUNT of the EXPENDITURE incurred by Joseph Marie and Frederick Tremblay, François and Roger Vandal, Contractors for the Road of Communication, between the Parish of St. Paul's Bay and that of St. Joachim, in the County of Northumberland, in the District of Quebec, by Contract of 27th October 1819, for that undertaking.

1819.	For having worked at the felling of Trees from 2d November to 18th December, 39 days, with 12 men each day, being 468 days works at 4s. per day for maintenance, conveyance of Provisions, Tools, Wages, &c.	£ 93	12	0
1820. June 2d to Nov. 8th.	For having worked at opening the Road during 130 days with 33 men each day, being 4290 days work at 4s. per day.	858	0	0
1821.	In the the month of November, 120 days felling at 4s per day.	24	0	0
June 4th to Nov. 1st	For having worked at opening the said Road 117 days with 50 men each day, being 3510 days works at 4s. per day.	702	0	0
Nov. 2d to Nov. 20th	For felling, with eight Men each day, being 136 days works at 4s. per day.	27	4	0
1822. June 5th to Octr. 1st	Working at finishing the said Road, 104 days with 16 men each day, being 1664 days works at 4s. per day.	332	16	0
1823. June 5th to Octr. 1st	Working at finishing the said Road, 91 days with 12 men each day, being 1092 days at 4s. per day.	218	8	0
1821.	Paid J. B. Potvin, his Job for this Communication,	4	10	0
	Do. Hubert Potvin, do. do.	28	0	0
	Do. Phillippe Castagne, do. do.	2	10	0
	Do. Jean Bte. La Couline, do. do.	2	10	0
	Do. one Lacroix of St. Féréol, for felling,	5	10	0
	Do. one Labranche, do. do.	2	15	0
1822. Sept.	Paid to 3 Experts, for receiving the Road,	6	0	0
	Total	£2307	15	0

This second day of December 1823, appeared before Mr. François Safseville, Notary, and the undersigned Witnesses, Joseph Marie and Frederick Tremblay, François and Roger Vandal, all four Contractors for the Road of Communication between this Parish and that of St. Joachim, who approved the foregoing account as just and true, at the lowest rate according to their belief and knowledge, wherefore (the same having been read over to them) they have set their usual mark of a Cross, with the exception of the said Frederick Tremblay, who, with us, hath signed.

(Signed) JOSEPH MARIE his mark ✕ TREMBLAY,
FRANCOIS his mark ✕ VANDAL,
ROGER his mark ✕ VANDAL,
FREDERICK TREMBLAY.

Witness
(Signed) JOHN DUNN,
AUGUSTIN NERON,
FRS. SASSEVILLE, Not. Pub.

Certified as conformable to the Original remaining in the hands of the undersigned Commissioners, and by them compared at St. Paul's Bay, 10th January 1824.

LOUIS BELAIR, Com.
CHs. PRE. HUOT, Com.

Appendix (Q.) No. 2.

20th Feby.

Government in Account Current with the Commissioners for Internal Communications in the County of Dorchester and that part of Buckinghamshire in the District of Quebec.

Dr.			Cr.		
1821. Nov. 1.	To Cash paid Henry Scott, on Account of the Hill at Pte. Lévi omitted,	£20 7 6	1822. Nov. 22,	By Balance of Account rendered,	£20 6 8
				Balance,	0 0 10
		£20 7 6			£20 7 6
	To Balance due to the Commissioners,	0 0 10			

Quebec, 19th February 1824.

J. T. TASCHEREAU.
JOHN DAVIDSON.
P. E. DESBARATS.
CHARLES DE LERY.

Appendix (Q.) No. 3.

4th March.

To the Honorable the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of Lower-Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled.

The Report of Louis Turgeon, one of the Commissioners for the County of Hertford, appointed to carry into execution the Act 57th Geo. III. Cap. 13, respecting the improvement of the Internal Communications.

On the 30th May 1817, a Commission was issued by Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, then Governor, appointing Louis Turgeon, Claude Denechau, and J. Fraser, Esquire, Commissioners for the County of Hertford for the purposes aforesaid. On the 27th June 1817, an Advertisement was published in the Quebec Gazette respecting the opening of the Office of the Commissioners at my Office, Parish of St. Charles. On the 7th July 1820, certain Resolutions of the Commissioners were transmitted to His Excellency, accompanied by various demands of Individuals respecting several objects of improvement, approved by His Excellency 21st August 1820, consisting in,—First. The improvement of the Hill in the Highway along the River on the Land of François Michel Guay, in the Parish of Pointe Levi, in the County aforesaid.—Second. The improvement of two Hills in the Parish of St. Valier.—Third. An Aid to be granted to the Inhabitants of the Parish of Bellechasse, to complete an expensive Road through the Forest. On the 4th of September 1820, an Advertisement was inserted in the Quebec Gazette, to contract for the matter above mentioned. On the 1st October 1820, a tender in writing was made by Ignace Ruelle, for improving the Hill on the Land of the said François Michel Guay, for the sum of £125, offering as Security Captain Etienne Carrier, and Ignace Ruelle, Junr. both proprietors of real property in the Parish of St. Charles. On the 12th October 1820 before Mr. Frs. X. Lefebvre, Notary, a Contract was entered into with the said Ignace Ruelle and the said Sureties, for carrying into execution the undertaking above mentioned, in consideration of the said sum of £125; and the said Contract was ratified by the said J. Fraser, one of the Commissioners, on 8th March 1821. On the 16th March 1821, the said Contract was approved by His Excellency.

His Account will then be as follows:

Paid for the Contract, - -				£125	0	0
Paid for Printing and Travelling Expenses incurred in communicating with the other Commissioners, inspecting and receiving the work,				5	0	0
				£130	0	0
Received by Letter of Credit, - -				£130	0	0
The other Commissioners received another Letter of Credit, - - -				75	0	0
Their expenses according to their Report are, - -	£69	15	0			
Balance in their hands, -	5	5	0			
	£75	0	0			
The two Letters of Credit amount to,				£205	0	0

L. TURGEON.
CLAUDE DENECHAU.
JH. FRASER.

Appendix (Q. Q.)

23d Jany.

FIRST REPORT of the Special Committee of the House of Assembly on the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council to repeal certain parts of the Judicature Act, and to make further provision for the more certain and uniform administration of Justice within this Province.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Friday, 16th *January* 1824.

Present—Messrs. Viger, Bourdages, Papineau, Quesnel, Taschereau and L. Lagueux.

Mr. Viger in the Chair.

J. R. Rolland, of Montreal, Esquire, Advocate, appeared before your Committee and made answer to the following questions:

Q. 1. What is the population of the District of Montreal?

A. The population of the District of Montreal is more considerable than that of the other Districts together.

Q. 2. Can the jurisdiction for the District of Montreal administer Justice with benefit and satisfaction to the population?

A. I think not.

Q. 3. What are the best means of rendering justice with benefit and satisfaction to the population of the District of Montreal?

A. With respect to the Jurisdiction in Criminal matters, I think at least three Sessions a year would be necessary in the Capital of each District. And in case circles (*arrondissemens*) should be formed, having a resident Judge for Civil matters, I think it would be highly beneficial that, in every such circle (*arrondissemens*) there should be a Court of Quarter Session.

Q. 4. Do you think it would be beneficial, that there should be circles, (*arrondissemens*,) in the three Districts having a Judge resident therein?

A. I think so—provided the salary of such Judge be sufficient to afford a hope that a gentleman, worthy of the place, could be found to accept it, and that the jurisdiction should be to the extent of £20, sterling, at least, with an Appeal in matters exceeding £10, sterling.

Q. 5. How many circles (*arrondissemens*) do you think necessary in the District of Montreal?

A. Five—including that of Montreal. It appears to me impossible that such an establishment should be effectual without that number of circles *(arrondissemens.)*

Q. 6. Would not a less number be at least beneficial?

A. It would be beneficial for that part of the population which might so be favored, and it would diminish, by so much, the number of cases at the Capitol—but I should fear that there would be little utility in that for the latter purpose, unless the population of such circle (*arrondissement*) were considerable.

Q. 7. In case the means of the Province should not, for the present, suffice for the expenditure necessary for the establishment of the five circles (*arrondissemens,*) which you mention as necessary in the District of Montreal, might not their number be reduced by giving to the most remote and consequently least populous parts, the benefit of several Circuits, which might be performed by the Judges residing in the neighbouring circles, (*arrondissemens,*) and would not that mode of administering Justice to parties at a distance, procure to them benefits of which they are deprived by the existing system?

A. Without doubt.

Q. 8. Do you think the establishment of those new circles (*arrondissemens*) would be very expensive?

A. I have often reflected on that subject, and I do not think such an establishment would be very expensive. The chief part of the expense I should think would be the Judge's Salary—But whether the amount were supplied out of the Public Funds or by means of a Tax on Law proceedings I think the Province would gain considerably thereby. The loss of time, both to the parties and the witnesses under the existing system is so great, and the charges and disbursements so ruinous, I may say, to those who are far from the Town, that the expense of such an establishment bears no comparison to the loss at present sustained by the Country, in which there is only one seat for the administration of Justice in each District. With respect to the erection of a Court-house and a Gaol, which I think would become necessary, I do not think the expense would be great.

Q. 9. Of what dimensions do you think the Court-houses and Gaols in each of the circles (*arrondissemens*) ought to be, and how much might they cost?

A. I think the Court-house would be sufficiently large if it were 50 or 60 feet long. It might even be less, without much inconvenience. A building of 40 feet by 36, two stories high, would appear to me sufficient for a Gaol; I should even think it very spacious for several Districts. The dimensions I here give are those which I should think would suffice during many years, if a durable establishment be intended, to be made. If a temporary establishment merely be intended, those buildings might be of less dimensions. I cannot exactly say what might be the cost of such buildings; that would depend altogether upon the manner in which it may be intended to build them, and that would be liable to vary according to the place.

Q. 10. In what parts of the District of Montreal do you think the four new circles (*arrondissemens*) ought to be stationed, and what ought to be the chief places?

A. The first circle (*arrondissement,*) that of Montreal, will comprise the whole Isle of Montreal, l'Ile Jésus, l'Ile Bizard, l'Ile Perrot, and all the neighbouring Isles, except l'Ile à l'Aigle and l'Ile Bourdon, on the south of the River St. Lawrence, the Parishes of Longueuil, Boucherville and Varennes, and all the County of Huntingdon. The remote part of that County would it is true, be at a great distance from the seat of the Jurisdiction; but that might be provided for by Circuits, which might be made twice a year, or even oftener; and the chief place of that circle would necessarily be Montreal. The second circle would comprise the Counties of Effingham, Leinster and Warwick, (with the exception of l'Ile Jésus, and the other Isles mentioned in the first circle,) l'Ile Bourdon and l'Ile à l'Aigle; and the most central spot for the seat of the circle would, I think, be the Village of l'Assomption, by reason of the great population of the neighbouring Townships. The third circle (*arrondissement*) would include the County of York, l'Ile Perrot and l'Ile Bizard excepted; and the seat of the circle (*arrondissement*) would be the Village of St. André in Argenteuil. I think it would be proper there should be two Circuits a year in the remote part of that circle (*arrondissement*). The fourth circle (*arrondissement*) would include the County of Surrey, with the exception of the Parish of Varrennes; the County of Kent, with the exception of the Parishes of Longueuil and Boucherville; the County of Richelieu, with the exception of the Townships: and also the Seigniories Debartzch, Rouville, Manoir and Chambly, which are in the County of Bedford. The chief place of that circle (*arrondissement*) should, as I think, be in the Village of St. Denis. The fifth and last circle (*arrondissement*) would comprise all the Townships in the County of Richelieu and County of Bedford, with the exception of the Seigniories Debartzch, Rouville, Manoir and Chambly. The chief place should, as I think, be at Missisquoi Bay, or Shefford. In that circle (*arrondissement*) I think at least two circuits would be necessary in the Township of Stanstead, in which the population is more considerable than in the other Townships.

Q. 11. Have you, in assigning those chief places, taken into consideration the extent and boundaries of those circles, (*arondissemens*) and the population which they respectively contain?

A. Yes; and also to the extent of each circle (*arrondissement.*)

Q. 12. Can you say what would be the distance at which the most remote inhabitants would be, from the places indicated as the chief places of the circles you have mentioned?

A. Yes—except in the last circle (*arrondissement.*) In the first circle (*arrondissement*) the most remote spot is St. Régis, which I believe to be at the distance of at least 20 leagues. In the second circle (*arrondissement*) the most remote spot is distant 11 or 12 leagues. With respect to the third circle (*arrondissement*) I cannot say how far the settlements on the River Ottawa extend: I only know that there is a settlement, which is rather an extensive one, at Hull, about 25 leagues from Argenteuil; the upper part of that circle (*arrondissement*) is thinly peopled. In the fourth circle (*arrondissement*) I do not think there is any part at a greater distance than 10 or 12 leagues.

Q. 13. Do you know what number of suits are annually instituted in the inferior terms of the Court of King's Bench?

A. Not having practised there for many years, I cannot say.

Q. 14. Do you know what number of suits have been annually instituted in the superior civil terms of the Court of King's Bench for the last six years?

A. I have never made the calculation. What I might say would be grounded merely on conjecture, I believe there are usually instituted at least 1200 every year; but in some years the number has been at least one-fourth larger.

Q. 15. Are you acquainted with the manner, in which the Courts of Justice, administer Justice in Circuit, in the neighbouring Province of Upper-Canada, or Nova-Scotia, or elsewhere? Can you tell us what are the advantages or disadvantages thence resulting?

A. No.

Q. 16. In the course of your studies, have you been able to form any exact notion of the manner in which Justice is administered by Circuit in England, and of the relation which may exist between that mode of administration, and the principles of the Government itself?

A. I conceive that there is little relation between the mode in which Justice is administered in England, and in that in which it appears to me that it ought to be administered in this Country according to our Laws. With respect to the relation which the mode of administering Justice, in England, may have to the principles of the Government, I am not prepared to answer.

Q 17. Does your answer relate to causes in which the verdict of a Jury may be demanded?

A. It relates chiefly to causes in which the verdict of a Jury may be demanded.

Q. 18. Do you think Justice can be administered otherwise than by Circuit, in causes requiring a decision by the verdict of a Jury, with benefit and justice to the parties interested?

A. I think that in all causes, both Civil and Criminal, which are decided by a Jury, it is an advantage to take the Jury from the vicinity. With respect to Circuits, that must necessarily depend on the state of the Country and its Inhabitants.

Q. 19. In the present state of the population of the District of Montreal, and the multiplicity of suits annually instituted in the Tribunal for the District of Montreal, do you think that adding as many days as possible to the appointed Terms, would be an adequate remedy for the inevitable evils naturally arising from the actual state of administration of Justice?

A. No—Without doubt. That could only remedy part of the existing evil.

Q. 20. Would a new organisation, by means of which the number of juridical days should be quadrupled, including therein Circuits continued during several days, and frequently repeated, in each year, within a certain number of circles, (*arrondissemens*) for causes under ten pounds, sterling, be beneficial.

A. That would doubtless be beneficial.

Q. 21. Do you think that by doubling the number of the judicial days of the Superior Courts, taking Examinations of Witnesses (*Enquêtes*) and verdicts of Juries in Subdivisions or Circles, (*arrondissemens*) the Judges could determine a greater number of causes, especially if means were adopted for relieving them from the obligation of exercising original jurisdiction respecting *Tutelles* and *Curatelles*, receiving *Clôtures d'Inventaires* and other matters not appertaining to contentious jurisdiction; and in fine, that provisions of this nature would much facilitate the administration of justice respecting causes which are now brought in the Superior Terms?

A. The Judges would be enabled to decide a greater number of causes, and that would facilitate the administration of justice in the Superior Terms; but I do not mean to give any opinion on the preference which ought to be given to such a system for the administration of justice, over every other which might be adopted in this country.

Q. 22. Can you exactly or nearly state what is the proportional number of the causes which are brought in the Superior Terms of the several parts of the District of Montreal, which you have indicated as circles (*arrondissemens*).

A. No; I cannot; never having made such an enquiry.

Q. 23. Do you think, every thing considered, that justice would be better and more equally administered to all the Inhabitants of the Province, by means of stationary Tribunals, seated at various places, according to the population, than by means of circuits, to be made from time to time, in the remote parts of each District?

A. Yes; I think so—upon considering the matter in all its bearings.

ORDERED, That Mr. Moquin do appear before this Committee, tomorrow, at the hour of ten in the forenoon.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Saturday, 17th January, 1824.

Present—Messrs. Viger, Quesnel, Bourdages, Taschereau and Lagueux.

Mr. Viger in the Chair.

B. Beaubien, of Montreal, Esquire, Advocate, appeared before your Committee, and answered the following questions:

Q. 1. What is the population of the District of Montreal?

A. I do not know what its population is, but I have heard that it is nearly 250,000.

Q. 2. Can the jurisdiction for the District of Montreal administer Justice with benefit and satisfaction to the population?

A. I think the Administration of Justice in that District insufficient for the despatch of business.

Q. 3. What are the most proper means of administering Justice with advantage and satisfaction to the population of the District of Montreal?

A. For the despatch of business, it would be necessary to give more time to the Courts for the administration of Justice.

Q. 4. Do you think it would be beneficial to have circles, (*arrondissemens,*) in the three Districts, with a Judge residing therein?

A. No.

Q. 5. How many circles *(arrondissemens)* do you think necessary in the District of Montreal?

A. Not being of opinion, that there ought to be circles, *(arrondissemens,)* I cannot answer that question.

Q. 13. Do you know what number of causes are entered every year in the Inferior Terms of the Court of King's Bench?

A. I cannot state it, not having practised in that Court for many years.

Q. 14. Do you know what number of suits are annually brought in the Superior Civil Terms of the Court of King's Bench for the last six years?

A. I believe it amounts to about three or four hundred causes in each Term.

Q 20. Would a new organization by means of which the number of juridical days should be quadrupled, including therein Circuits continued for several days, and repeated several times annually, within a certain number of circles *(arrondissemens)* for causes under £10 sterling, be beneficial?

A. I think that by encreasing the juridical days, the desired effect might be obtained as to the despatch of business, and that that end might also be attained by encreasing the Circuits and extending the number of the days of session in each Division in which the Court might be holden.

Q. 21. Do you think that by doubling the number of the juridical days of the Superior Court, taking examinations of witnesses *(Enquêtes)* and verdicts of Juries in sub-divisions or circles, *(arrondissemens)* the Judges might decide a greater number of causes, especially if means be adopted for relieving them from the obligation of exercising original jurisdiction respecting *Tutelles* and *Curatelles*, receiving *Clôtures d'Inventaires*, and other matters not appertaining to contentious jurisdictions; and in fine, that provisions of that nature would greatly facilitate the administration of justice respecting the causes which are now brought in the Superior Terms?

A. I think that by doubling the number of juridical days of the Superior Court, and taking the examinations of witnesses, *(Enquêtes)* and the verdicts of Juries, in certain divisions of the District, for that purpose established, the Judges could decide a much larger number of causes, and even all the matters which occur in the District of Montreal; and I think it would not be necessary to relieve the Judges from the obligation of exercising original jurisdiction respecting *Tutelles* and *Curatelles*, nor of receiving *Clôtures d'Inventaires*, and other matters not appertaining to contentious jurisdiction, but that, on the contrary, it would be necessary to oblige the Judges to have charge thereof, in order to avoid the charges of conveyance for effecting those objects. I think, in fine, that such change would be sufficient for obtaining a sufficient administration for the District of Montreal.

Q. Do you not think it would be beneficial to have in the subdivisions of the District, persons exercising original jurisdiction respecting *Tutelles*, and other matters which do not belong to contentious jurisdiction, mentioned in the foregoing question; and especially for saving the parties the expenses of conveyance and travelling?

A. No: Because I think the multiplication of inferior officers or functionaries not beneficial; and that the object would be effected by the Judges in the circuit of the inferior and superior Courts.

Q. Do you think the year contains a sufficient number of juridical days, (deducting the time which ought in reason to be allowed the Judges as vacation, and for the administration of criminal and appellate jurisdiction,) to leave the Judges for the District of Montreal in particular, sufficient time for the prompt hearing and determination of all the causes, both in inferior and superior terms, which are annually entered in the said District; as also for making the circuits which the wants of the country parts would require, supposing such circuits were long enough to be rendered effectual?

A. I think so.

Q. Do you think it would be necessary to add a Judge to the existing number of Judges, supposing the changes you have mentioned?

A. I think not; and I think it would be sufficient merely to subdivide the occupation of the Judge, by providing that one Judge should be sufficient in some cases in which two are now required, as the examination of witnesses *(l'Enquête)* and decisions for £20 and under.

Q. How many circuits do you think would be required in the District of Montreal, for administering justice to parties at a distance from the Town, more promptly and less expensively than they obtain under the present system; and of how many days should those circuits consist?

A. Of six days, in case the circuit should take place twice a year; and of four days if performed thrice a year: provided that each circuit were made by a single Judge, and that two Judges should go the circuit at the same time, and that there should therefore remain at Montreal two Judges to preside in the superior term.

Q. Have you ever made a table of the periods at which the Judges might administer justice, either in the towns or the country parts, so as fully to perform all the duties of their station; and have you made a detailed calculation of the number of days which ought to be appointed, either for the duration of the terms or of the circuits?

A. I have not drawn up any such table in writing; but I have made such a calculation mentally, the result of which has been, that four entire months of superior term would be more than sufficient for terminating all the causes; for in this case experience shews me that many causes which are contested would not be so; and I think the eight remaining months are more than sufficient for the country circuits and the Criminal Courts.

Q. You think, then, that justice would be better administered in Terms, than in another manner, according to the nature of our Laws?

A. Yes; I should prefer its being so in Terms—provided the Terms should last thirty days; for the main object is, to obtain a continuity of periodical days, so as to have the power of bringing a Cause to a termination in the same term, and thereby reduce the multiplicity of Causes, and also the pleadings which frequently take place, merely to get over a Term, which from the insufficiency of the days granted by the existing Laws, give occasion to protract the decision of Causes.

Q. Do you think an Advocate could do justice to the Cause of his Client, if the examination of Witnesses *(Enquête)* were entrusted to remote Commissioners, not having any notion of the Cause itself?

A. No.

Q. You would wish then, that in all cases the witnesses should repair to the spot at which the only Tribunal existing in the said District sits, that is to say, at Montreal?

A. The *Enquête* might be performed in the Courts sitting at Montreal and in the Circuit Courts.

Mr. Beaubien withdrew.

Joseph Bedard, of Montreal, Esquire, Advocate, appeared before your Committee and answered the following questions:

Q. 1. What is the population of the District of Montreal?

A. I have heard that it is about 250,000 souls.

Q. 2. Can the Jurisdiction of this District, administer justice with benefit and satisfaction to the population?

A. I do not think so; principally with respect to the causes in the Inferior Term?

Q. 3. What are the means best adapted to the rendering of justice, with benefit and satisfaction to the population of that District?

A. To establish Inferior jurisdictions in the country parts.

Q. 4. Do you think it would be beneficial that there should be circles *(arrondissemens)* in the three Districts, and a Judge residing therein?

A. I think so.

Q. 5. How many circles *(arrondissemens)* do you think would be necessary in that District?

A. I think that on giving to the Townships in the southern parts of this District a jurisdiction, four others would be required in the rest of the District.

Q. 6. Would not a less number be at least beneficial?

A. A less number would certainly be beneficial, if the number I have mentioned cannot be obtained.

Q. 7. In case the means of the Province should not, for the present, suffice for the expense which might be occasioned by the establishment of the five circles *(arrondissemens)* you have mentioned as necessary in the District of Montreal, might not their number be reduced, by giving to the most remote, and, consequently, less populous parts, the benefit of several circuits which might be performed by the Judges residing in the neighbouring circles, *(arrondissemens)* and would not that mode of administering justice to remote parts, procure them real advantages of which they are deprived by the existing system?

A. Yes.

Q. 8. Do you think the establishment of those new circles, *(arrondissemens)* would be very expensive?

A. That would depend on the Salaries which might be granted to the Judges and other officers of the jurisdiction.

Q. 9 (A) Do you think that by imposing certain duties on the several Law proceedings of those new jurisdictions, a portion of those expenses might be levied, which would be so much saved of the public monies?

A. I think it would be easy to levy the amount of the expenses which the establishment of new jurisdictions might occasion, including therein the salaries of the Judges, assuming that they do not exceed five or six hundred pounds currency, a year, for each; by imposing moderate duties on the various Law proceedings, and reducing the fees and allowances now paid to the Clerks and Criers of the Courts at Montreal, and appropriating the amount of such reduction to those expenses.

Q. 10. In what parts of the District of Montreal do you think the four new circles *(arrondissemens)* ought to be situated, and what ought to be the chief places?

A. The same answer as that given by Mr. Rolland to that question.

Q. 20. Do you think that, all things considered, justice would be better and more equally administered to all the inhabitants of the Province by means of stationary Tribunals distributed in several places, in proportion to the population, than by means of circuits, which might be made from time to time in the remote parts of each District?

A. I think so.

Q. Do you think that by granting £500 to a District Judge, a Lawyer of talent and respectability might be found for the administration of Justice?

A. I think so.

Q. Might not, in the beginning, and until there should be raised in each Inferior District, by the means pointed out by you in your answer to the question marked A, a sum sufficient for the erection of a Court-House and Gaol, both of them be dispensed with, on hiring a suitable house, for the administration of justice, the lodging of the Clerk, and for containing the records of that Court?

A. I think so; and I believe it would be easy to find a building adapted to that purpose in two of the chief places of the Inferior Districts which I know particularly, that is to say, L'Assomption and St. Denis.

Q. 13. Do you know what number of suits are annually instituted in the Inferior Terms of the Court of King's Bench?

A. I know, from the information and a statement of the Clerks, that in 1823 the number of causes amounted to 3300.

Q. 14. Do you know what number of causes have been annually

brought in the Superior Civil Terms of the Court of King's Bench for the last six years?

A. According to the same information, there were 1357 new suits instituted in the year 1823.

Q. Do you think a single Tribunal could suffice for administering justice in all the Causes annually instituted in the District of Montreal, deducting the time which must, in reason, be granted to the Judges for vacation, and the periods appointed for the administration of justice in criminal cases and in appeal?

A. No; I think not.

Q. Do you know what is the number of Causes arising among persons in the country parts, compared with that of the Causes which arise among the Inhabitants of the Cities, which were brought in the year 1823, in the District of Montreal, in the Superior Term, and which you have spoken of in one of your foregoing answers?

A. No; I do not know it.

Q. In forming your opinion on the new organisation, which it appears to you desirable to substitute to the existing establishment of the Courts, have you particularly applied your attention to the relations which ought to exist between the principles of the Government and those of the Administration of Justice, and especially to the changes which have taken place in the form of the Government and the Constitution of this Country in the last half century?

Mr. Bourdages moved that that question be not put to Mr. Bedard.

For the motion, Messrs. Bourdages, Quesnel, and Taschereau.
Against the motion, Messrs. Viger, and L. Lagueux.

So the question was negatived.

[Mr. Stuart, a member of the Committee, enters.]

Q. In assigning the extent and limits of the jurisdictions you have mentioned, have you taken into consideration the respective population which they may include?

A. I have not taken the population into consideration.

Q. Do you know what may be the distance at which the most remote inhabitants are from the places pointed out as the chief places in those jurisdictions?

A. A reference to the map of Lower-Canada will readily shew.

Q. Do you think it would be possible for the resident Judges, (were any such stationed at the chief places,) to administer justice without performing circuits in the places assigned for the exercise of their Jurisdiction?

A. I think so.

Q. Do you know the manner in which the Courts of Justice administer justice in circuit in the neighbouring Provinces of Upper-Canada or Nova Scotia, or others? Can you inform us what advantages or disadvantages thence result?

A. No

Q. In the course of your studies, have you been enabled to form any accurate notion of the manner in which justice is administered in circuit in England, and of the relation which may exist between that mode of administration, and the principle of the Government itself?

Mr. Bourdages moves that that question be not put to Mr. Bedard.

For the motion, Messrs. Stuart, L. Lagueux, Taschereau and Bourdages.
Against it, Mr. Viger.

So the question was negatived.

Q. Do you think justice can be administered otherwise than by Circuit, in causes which are to be decided by the verdict of a Jury, with benefit and justice to the parties interested?

A. I think it would be of great benefit to the administration of justice, that there should be Circuits for Jury trials.

Q. Would a new organisation, by means of which the number of juridical days should be quadrupled, including Circuits continued for several days and repeated frequently every year, in a certain number of circles, (*arrondissemens*) be beneficial in causes under £10, sterling.

The Committee divided on the admissibility of the question:

Yeas, Messrs. Viger, Quesnel, and Taschereau.
Nays, Messrs. Stuart, and Bourdages.

Majority for the affirmative.

A. Such an organisation would have great advantages.

Q. 21. Do you think that by doubling the number of the juridical days of the superior Court, taking the examination of witnesses (*Enquêtes*) and verdicts of juries in the subdivisions and Circles, (*arrondissemens*) the Judges might decide a greater number of Causes, especially if means were adopted for relieving them from the obligation of exercising original jurisdiction respecting *Tutelles* and *Curatelles*, receiving *Clôtures d'Inventaires*, and other matters not appertaining to contentious jurisdiction, and in fine, that provisions of that nature would greatly facilitate the administration of justice in relation to Causes which are now brought in the Superior Terms?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you, in the course of your practice, been enabled to form an opinion on the advantages or disadvantages in trial by Jury in civil cases, resulting from the taking of the Juries only from the Towns, in causes more especially between persons residing at a distance from the Towns?

Mr. Quesnel moves that this question be not put:

For the motion, Messrs. Quesnel, Stuart, Bourdages, and Taschereau.
Against it, Mr. Viger.

So the question was negatived.

Q. In giving your answers as to the manner in which you think the Courts of Justice ought to be organized, have you had in view the causes which ought to be decided by the verdict of a Jury?

[Mr. Papineau, a Member of the Committee, enters.]

Mr. Quesnel moves that that question be not put to Mr. Bedard.

For the motion, Messrs. Quesnel, Bourdages, Stuart, and Taschereau.
Against it, Messrs. Viger, and Papineau.

So it was negatived.

Mr. Bedard then withdrew.

Adjourned until Monday next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon.

Monday, 19th January 1824.

Present—Messrs. Viger, Quesnel, Bourdages, Taschereau, Papineau and L. Lagueux.

Mr. Viger in the Chair.

ORDERED, That Mr. Moquin do appear before this Committee to-morrow, at the hour of nine in the forenoon.

Tuesday, 20th January 1824.

Present—Messrs. Viger, Quesnel, Bourdages, Taschereau, Papineau and L. Lagueux.

Mr. Viger in the Chair.

Louis Moquin, of Quebec, Esquire, Advocate, appeared before your Committee.

Q. Are you an Advocate, and how long have you practised in the District of Quebec?

A. I have practised since the year 1813.

Q. Do you think that in the present state of things, the Courts of Justice can administer justice in a manner sufficient for the despatch of the business brought before them, with benefit to the parties interested?

A. I can only speak of the District of Quebec; and although in that jurisdiction, a great number of matters are disposed of, there nevertheless always remains in the Superior Terms a certain number which cannot be terminated, and which are of necessity continued from one Term until the next, and sometimes for several Terms, especially by reason of the difficulty existing in getting through the examination of witnesses (*Enquêtes*,) whence it necessarily results that the parties interested in those causes, especially in those for the recovery of debts, suffer more or less from those delays.

Q. Are not the expenses occasioned by the examination of witnesses (*Enquêtes*,) and the delays thence resulting, among the greatest inconveniences to which the parties are subject?

A. Yes: those expenses and delays are assuredly among the greatest inconveniences to which the parties are now subject.

Q. Do you think the number of the juridical days during which the Judges can administer contentious jurisdiction, sufficient?

A. No, chiefly with respect to the Superior Term.

Q. Would a new organization, by means of which the number of juridical days should be quadrupled, including therein the circuits continued for several days, and repeated frequently every year within a certain number of circles, (*arrondissemens*,) for causes under £10 sterling, be beneficial?

A. Yes, inasmuch as it would provide against the inconveniences I mention.

Q. Do you think that by doubling the number of juridical days of the Superior Court, taking the examination of witnesses (*Enquêtes*,) and the verdicts of Juries in subdivisions or circles, (*arrondissemens*,) the Judges might decide a larger number of causes, especially if means were adopted for relieving them from the obligation of exercising original jurisdiction respecting *Tutelles* and *Curatelles*, receiving *Clôtures d'Inventaires*, and other matters not directly appertaining to contentious jurisdiction; and, in fine, that provisions of that nature would greatly facilitate the administration of justice respecting the causes which are now brought in the Superior Terms?

Appendix (Q. Q.) 23d Jany.

A. Yes, without doubt.

Q. Do you not think it would be beneficial to have, in subdivisions of a District, persons who should exercise original jurisdiction respecting *Tutelles* and other matters not immediately appertaining to contentious jurisdiction, which are mentioned in the foregoing question, and more especially for saving the parties their travelling expenses?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you think it would be necessary in the District of Quebec, to add one Judge to the existing number of Judges, assuming that the changes you mentioned should be adopted?

A. Yes

Q. Do you think it would be expedient to establish a new District of inferior jurisdiction in the Lower part of the District of Quebec?

A. Such an establishment would have advantages and disadvantages, which I am not well prepared to weigh, so as to attribute an advantage to this plan over that mentioned in the foregoing question.

Mr. Moquin then withdrew.

Mr. Bourdages moved to resolve, that the most effectual method of rendering justice more easy and less expensive to the inhabitants of the country parts, would be to have new inferior and stationary jurisdictions in the parts remote from the existing seat of the Tribunals, and in proportion to their population and distance.

The Committee divided:

Yeas, Messrs. Bourdages, Quesnel and Taschereau.
Nays, Messrs. Viger, Papineau and L. Lagueux.

Wednesday, 21st January 1824.

Present—Messrs. Viger, Quesnel, Bourdages, Stuart, Papineau and Taschereau.

Mr. Viger in the Chair.

Your Committee continued their deliberations.

Adjourned to to-morrow, at the hour of ten in the forenoon.

Thursday, 22d January 1824.

Present—Messrs. Viger, Quesnel, Bourdages, Stuart and Taschereau.

Mr. Viger in the Chair.

Mr. Stuart moved to resolve, "That it is expedient that Courts "of Quarter-Sessions be established in the Country parts of this "Province, at convenient places therein, as the wants of the said "country parts, and the interests of the inhabitants residing within "the same shall require the establishment of such Courts; and "this when and so soon as provision shall lawfully be made for the "erection of Court Houses in the said country parts."

The question being put on this Resolution, it was unanimously agreed to, and

Resolved accordingly.

Mr. Stuart moved to resolve, "That for the relief of the in-"habitants residing in the populous Counties of Cornwallis and "Richelieu, and in the remote parts lying upon the River Ottawa, "it is expedient that Courts composed of three Commissioners be "established in the said three Sections of this Province respec-"tively."

Mr. Viger moved, in amendment, to strike out after "*residing*" in the first line, all the following words to the word "*Ottawa*" in the fourth line inclusive, and to insert "*in remote or populous parts of this "Province, which cannot have ready access to the Courts established in "the Cities of Quebec or Montreal,*" and to strike out the word "*three*" in the fifth line.

The Committee divided on the motion of amendment,

Yeas, Mr. Viger.

Nays, Messrs. Taschereau, Bourdages, Stuart and Quesnel.

So it passed in the negative.

The question was then put on the main motion.

Yeas 4.
Nays 1.

So it was carried in the affirmative, and

Resolved accordingly.

Mr. Stuart moved to resolve, "That it is expedient that proper "means be adopted by Legislative provisions, to enable the Inhabitants "of the said three Sections of this Province, to obtain the nomination "of Tutors and Tutrixes, the *Clôtures* of Inventories, and the issuing "of process in cases exceeding ten pounds, sterling; returnable in the "Courts of King's Bench respectively, for the several Districts, in "cases wherein Writs of *Capias ad respondendum, Saisie arrêt, Saisie "revendication*, or *Saisie gagerie* may be required."

Mr. Viger moved, in amendment, to strike out "*of the said three Sections*" in the third line.

The Committee divided on the motion of amendment,

Yeas 1,
Nays 4.

So it passed in the Negative.

The question was then put on the main motion, which was agreed to, and

Resolved accordingly.

[Mr. Papineau enters.]

Mr. Stuart moved to resolve.

"That it is expedient that the said Court of Commissioners should "have jurisdiction summarily and without appeal, in all cases wherein "the Court of King's Bench, sitting in the inferior Term, now by "Law, have Jurisdiction, concurrently with the said Court of King's "Bench, sitting in the inferior Term, save and except in those cases "which are liable by the existing law to evocation, with power to either "of the parties to demand that the matter in contest be decided by a "Report of *Experts*, taken from the body of the jurisdiction given "to such Commissioners."

And the question having been put on this Resolution, it was agreed to unanimously, and

Resolved accordingly.

Mr. Stuart moved to resolve,

"That it is expedient that the Act establishing the said Court should "be a temporary Act."

And the question having been put on this Resolution, it was agreed to unanimously, and

Resolved accordingly.

Ordered, That the Chairman do report the above Resolutions to the House at its next sitting.

Ordered, That the evidence taken before this Committee be also reported.

The whole nevertheless humbly submitted.

D. B. VIGER,
Chairman.

Appendix (Q. Q.) 24th Jany.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
COMMITTEE ROOM,

Friday 12th December 1823.

In Committee to take into consideration the Regulations of Police now in force in the Towns of Quebec, Montreal and Three-Rivers, relating to the Weighing of Articles of Country produce brought to the said Towns for Sale.

Present:

Messieurs Neilson, Taschereau, Clouet and Valois.
Mr. Neilson called to the Chair.
Read the order of reference.

Ordered, That the Clerks of the Peace for the Districts of Quebec, Montreal and Three-Rivers, do lay before the Committee such parts of the Regulations of Police in force in their Districts respectively, as relate to the weighing of Articles of Country produce brought to the Towns of Quebec, Montreal and Three-Rivers.

Also,

Any Regulations of Police lately made by the Quarter Session of any of the said Districts relating to the aforementioned subjects, which have not been confirmed by His Majesty's Court of King's Bench of the said Districts respectively.

Adjourned to the call of the Chairmain.

Wednesday, 7th January 1824.

Present:

Messieurs Taschereau, Clouet, Cuvillier and Neilson.

Read the Regulations transmitted by the Clerks of the Peace for the Districts of Montreal and Quebec, with a proposed Regulation of the Justices of the Peace for the District of Quebec, which is stated to have been submitted to His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for this District in June last, and not confirmed.

The said Regulations are hereunto annexed, under the letters A and B.

Ordered, That Mr. Heney and Mr. Badeaux, Members of this House, and Anthony Anderson Esquire, and Edward Burroughs, Esquire, Assistant Prothonotary, do appear before this Committee on Friday next, at ten o'Clock A. M.

Friday, 9th June 1824.

Present:

Messieurs Taschereau, Clouet and Neilson.

Edward Burroughs, Esqr. Assistant Prothonotary of the King's Bench for the District of Quebec, being called in and examined, says: That he was present in the Court of King's Bench, in the last June Term, for the District of Quebec, when the Court rejected a proposed

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Regulation of Police submitted by the Justices of the Peace of this District, for its sanction, it was of the nature of that now exhibited to him. He does not think that the Judges assigned any reason for rejecting the said Rule of Police. There is an entry of the Judgment which merely states that the proposed Regulation is rejected : he will furnish a Copy of that Judgment to-morrow.

Hugues Heney, Esquire, Member of this House for the East Ward of the City of Montreal, was called in and examined. Says, he has examined the Rules of Police transmitted by the Clerk of the Peace for the District of Montreal, and, that by virtue of the Regulations existing at Montreal, respecting the Hay Market, whoever brings to the Market, any Hay or Straw is obliged to cause the same to be weighed on reaching the Market place, even before he knows whether he will sell or not. The purchaser cannot relieve the Seller from weighing. He cannot exactly say whether at Montreal that abuse is complained of, but he knows that it may with reason be complained of, for that Tax, is evidently established merely for the benefit of the persons superintending the weighing at the expense of the Agriculturist. Because the Husbandman who has paid for weighing a Load of Hay or Straw, which he cannot sell on the same day, is liable on the next day to pay for a second weighing, the purchaser not being obliged to believe that the Load is the same, which is stated to have been weighed the day before. Because the usual produce of OneArpent of Meadow Land is about Two hundred Bundles, and the Grower is by these Regulations obliged to pay a Tax which may be termed a direct Tax of from 2s8d. to 4s. on every Arpent of Meadow. Last Winter, Timothy was usually sold at 12s6d. per hundred, and coarse Hay, at 8s4d. so that the mere weighing might amount, with respect to Timothy, to nearly one sixth of its value, and with respect to coarse Hay to nearly one fourth. If it be added, that the making of the Hay costs hardly less than 5s. per hundred, it may be seen how enormous that Tax on the Husbandman, becomes in certain cases. It is true that Hay is generally dearer than last Winter, on an average 40s. may be said to be the price of Timothy per hundred, but in this case even the Tax is nearly equal to five per Cent for mere weighing, and seven or eight per Cent with respect to coarse Hay.

Joseph Badeaux, Esquire, Member of this House, for the Town of Three-Rivers, was called in and examined.

The evidence of Mr. Heney being read to him : he says, that the same abuses existed in some degree at Three Rivers, as related by Mr. Heney as existing at Montreal, and he concurs entirely in the statement of that Gentleman.

Anthony Anderson, Esquire, of this City, called in and examined ; says—That the persons who bring Country produce to Market, and the Public generally, complained of the Regulations relating to the weighing, as too high and particularly as being compulsory on the parties whether they chuse it or no ; that in several cases the Regulations seem to have no other effect than to throw money into the hands of the Clerk of the Markets, that he was present when an Irishman bought a Load of Hay for 6s3d.—that he was willing to take it without weighing, but that the Seller said he could not deliver it to him without weighing, otherwise he would be liable to be fined, and that the buyer must pay the weighing ; they went to Mr. Chapman, and had the Hay weighed and the Irishman paid the eight pence, and asked the weight of the Hay, when Mr. Chapman told him that he could not tell him, as the Sleigh was not weighed, but that if he would turn the Hay out ; he would weigh the Sleigh for which the charge was seven pence, and then he would tell ; the Irishman however declined. He says that to ensure the just weight, the Sleighs ought to be weighed every week. It is generally lieved that the weighing Machine does not give a very correct weight. The duties of the Office of Clerk of the Market, in as far as the weighing is concerned, are performed to the perfect satisfaction of the Public. The prices of weighing both Hay and Straw are too high : for four Loads in which the hundred Bundles are frequently divided, the weighing amounts to 2s8d. per hundred, or if in three to 2s.—It comes much heavier on Straw, which is not of more than half the value. The average price of all the Hay sold on the Markets in Quebec, for the last two years has been about 25s.—Straw about 12s6d. two Bundles cost two pence weighing—and if not weighed a fine—which, with costs has amounted, to his knowledge, to upwards of Three Pounds. The whole of the charges for weighing are too high and disproportioned—Beef, for instance, per 100 lbs. is 3d.—above 112 lbs. is 6d.—224 lbs. is 9d—448 lbs. is 1s.

Adjourned.

SATURDAY, 10th January 1824.

PRESENT :

Messrs. Taschereau, Clouet and Neilson.

Mr. Neilson in the Chair.

The Chairman communicated to the Committee, the following Note addressed to him by Mr. Burroughs, in consequence of his examination yesterday.

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE,

QUEBEC, 9th January 1824.

Mr. Burroughs in compliance with the request of the Chairman of the Committee to whom is referred the Regulations of the Magistrates respecting the weighing of Articles of produce from the Country brought on the Markets, has made diligent search in the Register and Plumitifs of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Quebec, but does not find that any entry of the Judgment disallowing or rejecting the Rule and Order of Police referred to in the questions put by the Chairmain of that Committee to Mr. Burroughs this day, has been made or any notice taken of that circumstance ; for the reason as Mr. Burroughs supposes that the Police Officers did not require the same to be done.

Mr. George Chapman, Clerk of the Markets, called in and examined ; he delivered in a Statement of his Emoluments as Clerk of the Markets for the last three years, which is as follows :

EXPENSE for the Year 1821, commencing 1st January and ending 31st December.

A Clerk to attend the weighing of Hay, Straw, Carts, Provisions, &c.	£100	0	0
A man to regulate the Carts,	20	1	6
A Stove to burn Charcoal in	2	5	0
Charcoal,	2	0	0
Books, Papers and Ink,	1	0	0
A new floor for the Hay Machine,	0	10	0
	£125	16	6

EMOLUMENTS for the Year 1821, from 1st January to 31st December.

Weighing of Hay, Straw and Carts,	£157	18	7
Do. at the small Scales,	43	9	10
Do. at the Scales, in Lower Town,	45	14	10
My dues of the Butchers Rent in the Lower Town,	18	0	0
My Salary,	136	17	6
	£402	0	9
Deduct,	125	16	6
	£276	4	3

EXPENSES for the Year 1822, from 1st. January to 31st. December.

A Clerk to weigh Hay, Straw, &c.	£70	0	0
A man to regulate the Carts,	18	0	0
Charcoal,	3	0	0
	£ 91	0	0

EMOLUMENTS for the Year 1822, from 1st. January to 31st. December.

Weighing of Hay, Straw and Carts,	£180	15	6
Do. at the small Scales,	49	13	4
Do. in the Lower Town,	50	0	0
My dues of the Butchers Rent in the Lower Town,	18	0	0
My Salary,	68	0	0
	£366	8	10
Deduct,	91	0	0
	£275	8	10

EXPENSES for the Year 1823, from 1st. January to 31st. December.

A Clerk to weigh Hay, Straw, &c.	£ 40	10	0
A man to regulate the Carts,	15	1	0
Hay Tickets,	2	14	0
Charcoal,	2	0	0
Erecting a new Hay Machine,	30	15	9
	£ 9	0	9

EMOMUMENTS for the Year 1822, from 1st. January to 31st. December.

Weighing of Hay, Straw, Carts, &c.	£256	7	7
Do. at the small Scales,	51	18	0
Do. in the Lower Town,	60	0	0
My dues of the Butchers, Rent in the Lower Town,	18	0	0
	£386	5	7
Deduct,	91	0	0
	£295	4	10

The furnishing of Beams, Scales, Weights, Stamps, &c. &c. is not included in the above.

Quebec, 10th January 1824.
Geo. Chapman, Clerk of the Markets.

Being examined on the said Statements, he said that they contained a true account of all Emoluments whatsoever arising to him in his Office as Clerk of the Markets, both in the Upper and Lower Town. The persons that he employs at the Scales, keep a written account of all weighings, and settle with him every night, they have no part of the allowance, they being upon wages—he cannot beso sure as to the disbursements, having paid the greatest part of them without receipts. It has perhaps happened three or four times that purchases of Hay and Straw have been made by the Load, and the Sleighs not to have been weighed, in which cases the weight of the Load was not ascertained, the weighing being done only to avoid the penalty of the Regulations of Police. The greatest hardship he sees in the Regulations is that the purchaser of a Bundle of Straw is obliged to get it weighed—the Regulation allows three pence, but he charges only one penny—When there is six or eight Bundles—he only charges three pence. It is the same with regard to Hay, but less of it is purchased in that way—he is employed every day on both Markets, excepting Sundays and Holidays, from day light in Winter and four o'Clock in Summer, so long as the Markets hold. The persons at the Scales are obliged to be there all day.

ORDERED, That William Green, Esquire, one of the Clerks of the Peace for this District, do appear before this Committee on Tuesday the fourteenth instant at ten o'Clock.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, 14th January, 1824.

PRESENT :

Messrs. Taschereau, Clouet and Neilson.

William Green, Esquire, called in and examined, says, he is one of the Clerks of the Peace for this District, that there was a regulation of the Magistrates altering the regulation of the 19th July 1821, which made it compulsory to weigh all Hay and Straw brought to Market, whether the Buyer required such weighing or not, handed in at the Office of the King's Bench during the term of June last ; the Rule was submitted to the

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Court of King's Bench and not confirmed. The note at the bottom of that regulation now ſhewn to him in Mr. F. X. Perrault's handwriting is a Copy of the original entry made by him (Mr. Green) in the Minutes of the Quarter Seſſion—he has made enquiries at the office of the Prothonotaries of the Court of King's Bench and although no entry was found, Mr. Burroughs, principal Clerk in the office, aſſured him that the Rule was rejected by the Court without aſſigning any reaſon. There have been very few proſecutions under the Regulations of the 19th July 1821.

The Chairman then delivered in the Regulations tranſmitted by the Clerks of the Peace for the District of Three-Rivers, hereunto annexed marked C.

Adjourned.

Saturday, 17th January 1824.

PRESENT:

Meſſieurs Cuvillier, Clouet and Neilſon.

Mr. Neilſon in the Chair.

Your Committee have ordered to be laid before them the Regulations of Police now in force in the ſaid Towns relating to the object of the reference, which have accordingly been transmitted by the ſeveral Clerks of the Peace, and are hereunto annexed, under the Letters A. B. & C.

Your Committee have alſo called before them various perſons connected with the ſaid Towns, whom they conceived the best informed on the ſubject referred, and whoſe attendance they could procure without too much delay; the minutes of the evidence of theſe perſons are alſo hereunto annexed.

It appears to Your Committee that various articles of Country produce brought for ſale to the ſaid Towns, are liable to heavy dues to the Clerks of the Markets under the Regulations of Police of the ſaid Towns respectively, now in force, ſubjecting the parties to fines and heavy costs for non-compliance.

In Montreal, by a Regulation approved by the Court of King's Bench in February 1821, Chap. third, Article first. All perſons bringing Hay to the Market are bound on their arrival, to have it weighed by the Clerk of the Market or his Deputy, on pain of being compelled to leave the market and pay a fine of ten ſhillings. By article ſecond of the ſame Chapter, it is provided that Hay and Straw be reputed ſold by weight unless the parties have agreed otherwiſe, and be weighed by the Clerk of the Market, the weighing to be paid by the Seller. The ſame article renders the Cart or Sleigh on which such Hay or Straw is brought, liable to be weighed; on all of which weighings a Fee is allowed.

At Quebec, by the ſecond Article of the Regulations confirmed by the Court of King's Bench the 25th August 1821, the Regulations concerning the weighing of Hay and Straw are extended to all Hay and Straw brought by land to any part of the Upper and Lower Town, and the perſon bringing the ſame is compelled to have theſe articles weighed at his own cost, by the Clerk of the Market, before the delivery of the ſame to the Buyer, under a penalty from five ſhillings to five pounds. Hay and Straw brought by water within the ſaid limits are also required to be weighed by the Clerk of the Market, at the request and at the expenſe of any perſon intending to purchaſe the ſame; and in caſe the owner of the Hay ſhall refuſe to permit the same to be conveyed to the Clerk of the Market to be weighed, he is made liable to a penalty of from five ſhillings to five pounds.

At Three-Rivers, there is a ſimilar regulation to that of Art. 2d Chap. 3. of the Montreal Regulations, making all Hay and Straw liable to be weighed unleſs ſpecially bargained to the contrary. The compulſory weighing of Hay and Straw provided by the Montreal and Quebec regulations againſt the will of both the Buyer and Seller does not appear in the Three-Rivers regulations, but there is a proviſion in article thirteenth, ſubjecting the party refuſing to pay Fees to the Clerk of the Market when due, to a fine of five ſhillings for non-payment. By article eighteenth of the ſame regulations, every perſon retailing Beef in the Lower-Town Market, on benches, is compelled to pay to the Clerk of the Market quarterly and in advance thirty ſhillings per annum or one ſhilling and ten pence halfpenny per Market day.

The following is a Comparative Statement of the Fees allowed to the Clerks of the Markets, by the aforementioned regulations at Montreal, Quebec and Three-Rivers:

	Quebec.			Montreal.			Three-Rivers		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d	£	s.	d.
For every load of Hay,	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
For every load of Straw,	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
For every load of Hay or Straw not exceeding 400 lbs. avoirdupoiſe,	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6
Do. exceeding 400 lbs. do.	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	8
For the weighing and branding of each Cart &c.	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	6
For every weighing from one to 10 lbs.	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
For every weighing from 10 to 100 lbs.	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Do. from 100 to 200 lbs.	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Do. from 200 to 400,	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Do. from 400 to 600,	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Do. of 25 lbs. or under	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Do. from 25 to 200 lbs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Do. exceeding 200 lbs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Do. per quintal,	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
For every Hogſhead not exceeding 15 Cwt.	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do. Anchor not exceeding 10 Cwt.	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do. Cable of 60 fathoms,	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do. of 120 fathoms,	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
For meaſuring every load of wood,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Do. Buſhel of Wheat &c.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
For numbering the Carriage of any Carter,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
From every perſon occupying a Butcher's Stall or retailing Beef or other Meat on a bench, for every year, quarterly and in advance,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0
Or by market day at the choice of the occupier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10½

Your Committee find in the Journal of the Houſe of the 18th February 1822, that the Regulations making it compulſory to weigh Hay and Straw brought to the Upper and Lower Town of Quebec, againſt the will of both the buyer and ſeller, was complained of as a grievance by Petition from the County and City of Quebec two years ago. Annexed to the Quebec regulations in the Appendix, there is a regulation paſſed by the Juſtices of the Peace, authoriſing the buyer of the Hay or Straw to diſpenſe with the weighing: this regulation extends the obligation of weighing at the expenſe of the ſeller, to the City of Quebec generally. The ſaid regulation was not however confirmed by the Court of King's Bench to which it was ſubmitted in June 1823.

The regulations of Police, are made under the Act of the Legiſlature of this Province, commonly called the Police Act 57th Geo. III. Cap. 16, which was carried through the Aſſembly without the uſual temporary clauſe, they are framed nominally by the Juſtices of the Peace for the Diſtrict of Quebec, but in reality by the Juſtices reſident in the Towns, having at their head ſtipendiary Magiſtrates, theſe regulations are then ſubmitted to His Majeſty's Court of King's Bench for confirmation or rejection—the ſame body of Juſtices of the Peace, alſo fix the Tariffs of coſts and decide on all caſes of a violation of the regulations.

Under theſe circumſtances, the Court of King's Bench having previouſly ſanctioned the regulations, it is obvious, that in caſes where errors have occurred whether as to the extent of the authority under which the regulations are made; or as to the bearing of the regulations on the intereſts and rights of the community, the remedy becomes difficult.

In the preſent caſe in as far as reſpects the moſt objectionable of the Quebec regulations, although the Magiſtrates at the expiration of two years have found that regulation improper, and have paſſed a regulation for altering it, yet it is found that His Majeſty's Court of King's Bench has refuſed to confirm that alteration.

Your Committee obſerve on referring to the aforementioned Act, clauſe ninth, that it authoriſes the Magiſtrates to regulate the Hay Markets and fix the rates or prices of weighing "all Hay "brought thereto and ſold there" but it gives no authority to fix the price of weighing or require the weighing of Straw, or no authority to require any Hay to be weighed not brought to and ſold in the market.

It will hardly be neceſſary for Your Committee to remark that the power given to the Magiſtrates generally, to regulate the Police of the Towns and Markets, can never be underſtood to extend further than the order, cleanliness and ſalubrity of the ſaid Towns, the freedom of competition and the prevention of fraud. They cannot eſtabliſh fees without Special Legiſlative authority, nor exceed the authority given. In no caſe are they authorized to allow more than a price or fair compenſation for ſervices rendered, nor can they, it is conceived, make any weighing compulſory, unless one or other of the parties require it, in which caſe, they are no doubt authoriſed to get the weighing done by a Public Officer to prevent all doubts of fraud and difficulty. If they can compel the weighing of one article when no perſon requires it, they may extend it to every thing brought to the Market. If they extend an authority given only for the Market, to the limits of the Cities, they may extend it all over the Country.

Every exaction under public authority for weighing or otherwiſe which exceeds an equitable compenſation, or as the Act terms it a price, for the ſervice required and rendered, is of the nature of a Tax on the Subject; and it ſeems to your Committee that the firſt article of Chap. three, of the Montreal regulations—the ſecond article of the Quebec regulations, and article eighteen of the Three-Rivers regulations now in force, are of the moſt objectionable deſcription of taxation: a tax on common neceſſaries. The conſumer in the end no doubt will have to pay theſe taxes, but, on its firſt introduction it has and even now probably,

is, paid by the producers, and laſt year as far as Hay and Straw are concerned, the tax as will appear by the minutes of evidence, was a large proportion of the produce. In reſpect to Straw for the weighing of which there appears to be no colour of legal authority; when ſold in retail, as frequently happens, the price fixed for weighing much exceeds the value of the article, yet the perſon bringing it to town, probably to exchange for a few indiſpenſable articles of food or clothing for his family, is compelled to have it weighed, on pain of incurring a fine and coſts, which it has been ſhewn to your Committee have amounted to upwards of three pounds.

Your Committee cannot but conceive that there is an extraordinary aſſumption of power in the Montreal regulations which compel perſons coming into an open Market to get the article brought weighed immediately, on pain of being driven off the Market and fined.

It ſeems to your Committee that the Regulations of Montreal, Three-Rivers and Quebec, in regard to weighing, proceed upon erroneous principles. The intention probably was to prevent fraud or deception. If the Purchaſer buys by weight, he is entitled to have it weighed, if he choſes to buy by the Lump, he has a right to do ſo; the Seller has the same right, and it is only when both parties are left free to treat, that an equitable bargain or exchange can be effected. If there is fraud on either ſide, the ſummary puniſhment of it is a very fit ſubject for a regulation of Police; and puniſhment in ſuch cases is the only practicable preventative.

Your Committee are of opinion;

First.—That the aforementioned Regulations of Police of Montreal, Quebec and Three-Rivers, are of questionable authority and of dangerous precedent.

Second.—That they are injurious to the general interest and particularly to thoſe bringing Country produce to the Markets.

Third.—That the Fees allowed for weighing are ill proportioned and exceed a fair compenſation for the work performed.

Fourth.—That it would be expedient to regulate by Law the fees for weighing of Country produce brought to the Markets of Montreal, Quebec and Three-Rivers, and prohibit all compulſory weighing unless required by the Buyer or Seller.

Ordered, That the Chairman do leave the Chair and report.

The whole nevertheless humbly ſubmitted,

J. NEILSON,
Chairman.

A.

District of Montreal. } Extracts from the Rules and Regulations of Police for the City and Suburbs of Montreal, made in the Court of General Quarter Seſſion of the Peace in January 1821 and approved by the Court of King's Bench for the said Diſtrict in February 1821.

Chap. II.

Regulations reſpecting the Markets.

Article 13th.—All Butchers and other perſons ſelling Proviſions or other articles by weight or by meaſure upon the Public Markets ſhall provide themſelves respectively with good Beams, Scales, Weights and Meaſures duly stamped according to Law, under the penalty of Twenty ſhillings.

Article 14th.—It is Ordered,

That every Bag of Meal do weigh 120 lb. net Avoirdupois.
" " " Flour " 112 lb. net Avoirdupois.

And any perſon ſelling any Grain, Meal or Flour by weight or meaſure, and refuſing to have them weighed or meaſured by the Clerk of the Markets if required by the purchaſer, ſhall pay a fine of ten ſhillings.

Chap, III.

Regulations concerning the Hay Market.

Article 1st.—It is Ordered that every perſon bringing Hay to the Market place to be ſold there, ſhall upon his arrival at the ſaid Market place cauſe the ſame to be weighed by the Clerk of the Market or his Deputy, and give his name to the ſaid Clerk or to his Deputy, and that of the Owner of the Hay if he be not himſelf the owner, on pain of being obliged forthwith to leave the Market and to pay a fine of ten ſhillings.

Article 2nd.—All Hay or Straw which shall be ſold or delivered in the Town and City of Montreal shall be holden to be ſold by weight, unless the parties have agreed otherwiſe, and if ſuch Hay or Straw be ſold by the ton, the ſame shall be delivered at twenty hundred weight, of one hundred and twelve pounds each, and in that proportion for every portion of a ton; and if ſuch Hay or Straw be ſold by the hundred, every bundle of Hay shall weigh ſixteen pounds, and every bundle of Straw twelve pounds, also Avoirdupois; and every Load of Hay or Straw which shall be weighed in the groſs shall be calculated according to the rates herein before ſpecified; and the number of bundles aſcertained at the rate of ſixteen pounds for every bundle of Hay, and of twelve pounds for every bundle of Straw, and paid for in proportion.

The Clerk of the Hay Market shall give in legible writing the net weight of the Hay or Straw of every Load which he ſhall ſo have weighed, after having thence deducted the weight of the Carriage, and the number of bundles which the ſame ought to contain at the rate herein before ſpecified, and which are to be paid for.

And it is further Ordered, that the Clerk of the Hay Market whenever he ſhall weigh a Load of Straw or Hay, ſhall deliver a Ticket thereof by him ſigned, in the form following:

Montreal, 18 .

One Load of Hay or Straw (as the caſe may be) weighing Cwt. qr. lb. equal to bundles of each.

And for every ticket, and the weighing of every Load, the Clerk of the Hay Market ſhall be entitled to receive the ſums following: that is to ſay,

For every Load of Hay or Straw not exceeding four hundred pounds Avoirdupois, - - - - - - 6d.

For every Load of Hay or Straw, above the weight of four hundred pounds Avoirdupois. - - - - 8d.

and no more,—thoſe ſums to be paid by the ſeller.

And the ſaid Clerk of the Hay Market after the Carriage containing ſuch Load ſhall have been unladen, or before the ſame ſhall be laden, ſhall weigh the ſame and mark with a hot Iron on the ſide thereof, the weight thereof, and on the ſtock of each wheel, ſo that the ſame may be eaſily ſeen and diſtinguiſhed; and there ſhall be paid to the ſaid Clerk for every Cart, Sleigh or other Carriage which he ſhall ſo have weighed and marked, by the owner thereof, ſix pence, and no more. Nor ſhall the owner of the Carriage so weighed be obliged to cauſe the ſame to be weighed and marked anew, so long as the inscription of the weight ſtamped thereon ſhall remain easily legible. But in caſe the Buyer of any Hay or Straw as aforeſaid ſhould doubt of the weight of the Cart, Sleigh or other Carriage containing the ſame, ſuch Buyer may cauſe the same to be weighed at his own expenſe, by the Clerk of the Hay Market, to whom he ſhall pay the same price as that above fixed for weighing and marking every Carriage, and if after having weighed anew the ſaid Cart, Sleigh or other Carriage, it appear that the weight thereof have been changed with an intent to defraud, the owner of the Hay or Straw wherewith the ſame ſhall have been laden, shall pay a fine of Five pounds Currency for each offence.

Chap. IV.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING BUTCHERS.

Article 2d.—Butchers or other perſons ſelling Meat in ſuch quantity as cannot be weighed in their Scales, ſhall cauſe the ſame to be weighed by the Clerks of the Markets, on pain of five ſhillings fine.

Chap. V.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE CLERKS OF THE OLD AND OF THE NEW MARKET PLACES.

Article 2d.—The Clerks of the Markets ſhall at all times be provided, with respect to each Market, with a large Beam, and with Weights and Scales ſufficient for weighing Six hundred pounds, to be fixed in the Weighing Houſe on each of the ſaid Market places, so that at all times all perſons may have acceſs thereto, and in default of compliance with this article, they ſhall pay a fine of Forty ſhillings. They ſhall alſo, on pain of a like fine, aſſiſt, whenever required ſo to do, in weighing and meaſuring any article which ſhall be brought to market.

Article 6th.—Fees which ſhall be paid to the Clerks of the Markets for the Duties of their Office:

For every weighing from 1 lb. to 10lb. 1d.
10 do. to 100lb. 2d.
100 do. to 200lb. 3d.
200 do. to 400lb. 4d.
400 do. to 600lb. 6d.

For meaſuring every Minot of meal, flour, wheat or other corn—1d.

A true Extract from the Regiſters of the Quarter Seſſions.

JNO. DELISLE, Clk. Peace.

B.

No. 1.

OF THE CLERK OF THE MARKETS.

1.—It ſhall be the duty of the Clerk of the Markets to attend to, and enforce the execution of all the regulations which respect the public Markets of this City, under the penalty of Forty ſhillings for each offence.

2.—That the Clerk of the Market ſhall provide himſelf with a large Beam, Scales and Weights proper to weigh ten hundred weight, which he is hereby authorized and required to fix on the Square of the lower Town Market Place, near the centre of the ſame, so that at all hours of the day, Inhabitants and others may have acceſs thereto, and neglecting his duty therein, he ſhall pay a fine of Forty ſhillings.

3.—The Clerk of the Market of this City ſhall weigh, or cauſe to be weighed, every article brought to the public Scales, at any hour of the day he may be required; and if the weigher ſhall be convicted of any fraud in the weighing of any article, the Clerk of the Markets ſhall pay a fine of Forty ſhillings.

4.—The following fees are allowed and shall be paid to the Clerk of the Markets for weighing, viz :

For every weighing not exceeding 10lbs. -	£0	0	1
For every weighing per quintal, - - -	0	0	3
For every hogshead not ezceeding 15 cwt. - -	0	5	0
For every anchor not exceeding 10 cwt. - -	0	5	0
For every cable of sixty fathoms, - - -	0	10	0
For every cable of 120 fathoms, - - -	0	15	0
For every load of hay, - - - - - -	0	0	8
For every load of straw, - - - - -	0	0	6
For weighing and stamping a cart or sleigh, &c. -	0	0	7

And the Clerk of the Market, his Deputy or Servants, demanding or receiving more than is here set forth, shall forfeit and pay the sum of two pounds for every offence.

5.—That the said Clerk of the Market shall number, weigh and tare the carts, sleighs or carriages of such person or persons as shall bring their hay and straw to be weighed as aforesaid, *gratis*, and keep a register of the same.

6.—That the Clerk of the Market shall have a copy of the above table of fees fixed up in full view at the big beam, and demanding or receiving other or greater fees, shall be liable to a fine of Forty shillings for every offence, and any person refusing or delaying to pay such fees, when due by him, shall pay a fine of five shillings over and above the fee allowed.

No. 2.

8.—That the standard weight of every bundle of hay shall be fifteen pounds, and the standard weight of every bundle of straw shall be twelve pounds, both French weight; any person selling and delivering, or causing to be sold and delivered within the city of Quebec any hay or straw in bundles, otherwise than at the rate of the above standards, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Forty shillings.

No. 3.

Province of Lower-Canada, }
District of Quebec. }

GENERAL QUARTER SESSION OF THE PEACE,
Thursday, 19th July 1821.

It is Ordered, That the following Alterations in, and Additions to the former Rules of Police respecting Hay, shall for the future take effect and be in force as Rules and Orders of Police.

HAY.

1. It is Ordered, That any Person selling and delivering, or causing to be sold and delivered within the City of Quebec any Hay or Straw in Bundles of less weight than the present Standard weight, shall be liable to a Penalty at the discretion of any two Magistrates before whom he may be convicted of so doing, not exceeding five shillings for each bundle of Hay or Straw which may be found to be deficient in weight, or Five Pounds Currency for any quantity or number of Bundles so deficient in weight which he may have sold and delivered at one time.

2. That any Person who shall sell and deliver, or cause to be sold and delivered any Hay or Straw within the Upper Town of Quebec, or between St. Nicholas Street at the Palace and the Gun Boat Guard at Près-de-Ville, which shall have been brought by Land Carriage, shall, previous to the delivery thereof, at his own expense, cause such Hay to be weighed by the Clerk of the Market, who shall thereupon deliver him a Certificate of the weight thereof, and which Certificate the Person selling the same shall at the time of such delivery produce to the Person to whom he shall so deliver the same, under the like Penalty as is mentioned in the preceding Rule.

3. That any Hay or Straw which may be brought to Quebec by water, or which shall be sold and delivered beyond those limits within which it is directed by the last Rule to be weighed at the expense of the Person exposing the same for sale, shall be liable to be weighed at the request and at the expense of any Person intending to purchase the same.—And in case any Person exposing the same to sale shall refuse to permit the same to be conveyed to the Clerk of the Market to be weighed, he shall be liable on conviction thereof before any two Magistrates, to a discretionary Penalty in like manner as if the same had been weighed and found deficient in weight.

4. That any Person who shall sell and deliver or expose to sale any Hay or Straw in Bundles, amongst which there shall be mixed or included any spoiled Hay or Straw or other extraneous substance different in quality from the Hay or Straw of which the exterior portion of every Bundle shall be composed, shall, on conviction thereof before any two Magistrates, incur such Penalty as they shall in their discretion think fit to impose on him, not exceeding Five Pounds Currency.

It is further Ordered, That the following Alterations in and Additions to the former Rules of Police respecting Markets, shall for the future take effect and be in force as Rules and Orders of Police.

MARKETS.

1. That any Person placing, or causing to be placed in either of the Lower Town Market Places, more than one Barrel of Salted Pork at one time, shall on conviction thereof before any two Magistrates, incur a Penalty of Twenty Shillings Currency for so doing.

2. That any Person exposing for sale any Salted Pork in either of the Lower Town Market Places, who shall cover or cause to be covered the Barrel containing such Salted Pork with a Board or Boards, Plank or Planks, of greater length than may be sufficient for the purpose of covering such Barrel, shall on conviction thereof before any two Magistrates, incur a Penalty of Twenty shillings Currency for so doing.

3. That any person selling or exposing to sale in either of the Lower Town Market Places, any Leather or Harness before the hour of Ten in the forenoon, or selling or exposing to sale in the Upper Town Market Place, any Leather or Harness before the hour of Twelve at noon, shall on conviction thereof before any two Magistrates, incur a Penalty of Twenty Shillings Currency for so doing.

4. That any person exposing for sale any Article in the Upper Town Market, who shall expose such Article for sale at any other place in the said Market than that which may be assigned for that purpose, by the Person who may be duly appointed the Deputy of the Clerk of the Markets, and approved and confirmed as such Deputy by the Magistrates at any Special Session, shall on conviction thereof before any two Magistrates, incur a Penalty of Ten Shillings Currency for so doing.

Certified, GREEN & PERRAULT,
Clks. of the Peace.

Province of Lower Canada, } IN THE KING'S BENCH,
District of Quebec. } August 25th 1821.

The Honble. J. Sewell, }
E. Bowen, } Present.

The Court having inspected and revised the additional Rules of Police for the District of Quebec, as altered and amended by the Justices of the Peace for the District of Quebec, in a General Quarter Session of the Peace, held on Thursday the 19th day of July last past, doth confirm the same.

By the Court,
(Signed) PERRAULT & ROSS, P. B. R.
Certified, GREEN & PERRAULT, Clerks of the Peace.

No. 4.

It is ordered that any person who shall sell and deliver or cause to be sold or delivered any Hay or Straw within the City of Quebec, which shall have been brought by Land, shall, previous to the delivery thereof, unless the purchaser dispense therewith, cause such Hay or Straw to be weighed at his own expense by the Clerk of the Market, shall then deliver to the Seller a Certificate of the weight of the said Hay and which Certificate shall be delivered by the seller to the purchaser before being paid for the said Hay, under the like penalty as is mentioned in the preceding Rule. (*not confirmed by the Court of King's Bench to which it was submitted in June* 1823.)

C.

Province of Lower Canada, }
District of Three Rivers. }

Extracts from the Rules of Police for the Town of Three Rivers, in the District of Three Rivers.

Chapter 2d. Article 9th.—All Butter brought to Market under weight or offered for sale for more than its real weight, or packed or put up with an intent to defraud, or spoiled, or of a bad quality, shall be forfeited by the Clerk of the Market or any Magistrate and given to the Poor, and the offender shall be subject to a fine of five shillings currency for every offence.

Article 12th.—All Hay and Straw sold or delivered within the Town of Three Rivers, shall be weighed at the weigh house to be provided for that purpose at the requisition of either the buyer or seller—and every person refusing to have such Straw or Hay weighed as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay ten shillings for every Load he shall so refuse to have weighed.

Article 13th.—All Hay or Straw sold or which shall be deliverable within the Town of Three Rivers, shall be considered to be sold by weight, unless by special bargain it shall be otherwise agreed. And if sold by the ton, the quantity of twelve hundred weight, each weighing one hundred and twelve pounds avoirdupois, shall be delivered by each Ton, and so in proportion for every part of a Ton: And if sold by the hundred bundles, each bundle of Hay shall weigh sixteen pounds and every bundle of Straw twelve pounds same weight—And every Load of Hay or Straw, when weighed in the gross shall be calculated at the rates above specified, and the number of bundles ascertained at the above rates of sixteen pounds for each bundle of Hay, and twelve pounds for every bundle of Straw, and paid for accordingly; And it shall be duty of the Clerk of the Market to state legibly on a Ticket to be by him given, the nett weight of Hay or Straw in each Load, which he shall weigh after deducting the weight of the Carriage, and the number of bundles which the same ought to contain according to the foregoing rate and which are to be paid for.

And it is further Ordered, that it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Market, to give with each Load of Hay or Straw so weighed, a ticket in the following form, and signed by himself:

Three Rivers, 181

One Load of Hay (or Straw, as the case may be) containing—cwt—qrs—lbs. equal to—Bundles.

And for each ticket and the weighing of each Load the said Clerk of the Market, shall be entitled to receive as follows:

For every Load of Hay or Straw not exceeding 400 lbs. avoirdupoise—six pence.

For every Load of Hay or Straw, exceeding 400 lbs.—Eight pence, and no more, to be paid by the Seller.

And the Clerk of the Market after the unloading of each Load, or before the same shall have been laden, shall weigh the Cart, Sled or other Carriage, and upon the stock of each Wheel of such Cart, so that the same may be easily seen and ascertained. And for such weighing and branding as aforesaid, the owner of such and each Cart, Sled, or other Carriage shall pay the sum of six pence and no more; nor shall the owner of such Cart, Sled, or other Carriage be obliged to have the same weighed and branded again whilst the said branded weight remains plain and legible thereon. But should any person or persons purchasing Hay or Straw as aforesaid, have any doubts respecting the weight of the said Carts, Sleds or other Carriages, or any of them whereon Hay is or may be brought to be sold or delivered, he or they may cause such Cart, Sled or other Carriage to be weighed by the Clerk of the Hay Market at his or their own expense, for which he or they shall pay the same weight

Appendix (Q. Q. Q.) 24th Jany.

as for weighing and branding; and should the weight of any of the said Carts, Sleds or other Carriages as aforesaid be found on re-weighing to have been fraudulently altered, the proprietor of the Hay or Straw, which had been laden on such Cart, Sled or other Carriage shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of five pounds.

The said Clerk of the Market shall have a Copy of the above Tariff fixed up in the weigh House at a place where it may be easily read, and if he demands or accepts of greater fees than are hereby allowed for any services respecting his Office, he shall incur and pay a fine of forty shillings for every such offence.—And every person refusing or delaying to pay such fees when due, shall incur and pay a fine of five shillings over and above the fee allowed.

The Clerk of the Market shall give attendance at the weigh House every Market day from eight o'Clock in the morning until noon, and from one o'Clock until four in the afternoon between the first day of May and first day of September; and from nine o'Clock in the morning until noon, and from one until four in the afternoon, the remainder of the year, and for every refusal or neglect to do this duty, the said Clerk of the Hay Market, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten shillings to every person injured or complaining of such neglect.

Article 18.—It shall and may be lawful for the Clerk of the Market to ask, demand, and receive the following Fees to wit:

From every person occupying a Butcher's Stall or retailing D

Beef or other meat on a bench on the Lower Town Market, for every year quarterly and in advance,	£ 1	10	0
Or by Market day at the choice of the occupier,	0	1	10½
For every weighing of 25 lbs, or under,	0	0	1
For do. do. from 25 to 200 lbs.	0	0	2
For do. do. exceeding 200 lbs.	0	0	3
For measuring every Load of Wood,	0	0	6
For do. do. Bushel of Wheat or other Grain,	0	0	1
For numbering the Carriage of any Carter,	0	1	3

Provided always that the Clerk of the Market, shall not be obliged to weigh more than one quarter of Beef, or one Bag of Flour at a weighing.

Chapter 3d. Article 4th.

Butchers and others selling meat or other articles in large quantities which they cannot weigh in their own Scales, shall have the same weighed by the Clerk of the Market under a penalty of five shillings.

We the undersigned Joint Clerks of the Peace for the District of Three Rivers, do certify that the foregoing Rules of Police are the only Rules in force in the District of Three Rivers, which relate to the weighing of Articles of Country produce brought to the Town of Three Rivers.

Given at Three Rivers this seventeenth day of December one thousand eight hundred and twenty three.

THOMAS & FRASER, Clk. P.

Appendix (Q. Q. Q.) 24th Jany.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Saturday, 29th November, 1823.

Resolved, That a Committee of seven Members be appointed to take into consideration that part of His Excellency the Governor in Chief's Speech, at the opening of the Session of the Legislature on the 16th December 1820, which relates to the settlement of the Crown Lands, with power to send for persons, papers and records, and that the Committee have power to report, from time to time, by Bill or Bills or otherwise.

Ordered, That Mr. Stuart, Mr. Saint Onge, Mr. Joseph Perrault, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Viger, Mr. Heney and Mr. Bourdages do compose the said Committee.

Attest. Wm. LINDSAY, Clk. Assy.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Friday, 5th December 1823.

Ordered, That Mr. Bureau be added to the Committee.

Attest. Wm. LINDSAY, Clk. Assy.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Wednesday, 24th December 1823.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Chiefs and other Indians of the Huron Nation, residing at Lorette, be referred to this Committee.

Attest. Wm. LINDSAY, Clk. Assy.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Wednesday, 7th January 1824.

Ordered, That the Message of His Excellency the Governor in Chief relating to the Escheat and Forfeiture of Lands to the Crown, delivered this day, with the document accompanying the same, be referred to the said Committee.

Attest. Wm. LINDSAY, Clk. Assy.

Your Committee humbly report,

That early in the present Session they resumed the enquiry into the matter referred to them, and examined a number of Witnesses, whose examinations will be found in the Appendix to this Report under the Letter (A)

To obtain more full information relative to the Country lying between the River Saguenay and the River Ottawa, your Committee have directed to several Country Gentlemen of this Province, who have had means of becoming acquainted with that Tract of Country, a Series of Questions, which, with their Answers to them, when received, will be communicated to the House.

That it became the duty of the Committee to inquire how far the great and manifold abuses which had crept into the administration of the waste Lands of the Crown, could be corrected by Legislative Interference.

One of the most prominent of these Evils was the exaction of illegal Fees, and particularly from the Militia who served during the last War, whereby the gracious and bountiful intentions of His Majesty towards the said Militia have been hitherto prevented from producing their full fruit.

To carry into effect these gracious intentions of His Majesty, there was passed an Act by the Provincial Legislature (59th Geo. III. Cap. 23,) intituled, "An Act to appropriate a certain Sum of Money to "provide for the expense of laying out Lands for reduced Officers and "Men of the embodied Militia, and others, who served during the late "War:" by which Act there was appropriated for that purpose a Sum of Three thousand Pounds current money of this Province.

On referring to the Public Accounts, it will be found that of the said Sum, there has been laid out a Sum of Two thousand two hundred and ninety-seven Pounds, four Shillings and ten Pence Currency, between November 1818 and October 1823, and there now remains a balance in favour of that Fund of Seven hundred and two Pounds, fifteen Shillings and two Pence Currency.

A Statement of the Sums expended, and the names of the Townships in the Survey whereon they have been expended, will be found in the Appendix of this Report under the Letter (B.)

The description of the Grantees of the Land so surveyed, distinguishing those who served in the Embodied Militia during the late War, with the quantities granted to the said Grantees, will be found in the Appendix to this Report under the Letter (C.)

To prevent the exaction of illegal Fees, your Committee reported a Bill, intituled, "An Act for the relief of the Subject in more effectually enforcing the Royal Instructions of His late Most Gracious "Majesty, relating to the Expense and Fees to be allowed upon Grants "of the Waste Lands of the Crown in this Province, and to punish "persons offending against the said Royal Instructions;" which has passed this House, and has been ordered to be taken up to the Legislative Council for their concurrence.

Your Committee next directed their attention to the whole Seigneuries of the Country. These Seigneuries were originally granted in trust to regrant to actual Settlers upon certain moderate Rents, and with a right in the Seignior to certain mutation fines. The tenant was bound to make an actual settlement.

These respective obligations might be enforced by summary and efficacious proceeding; as far as the obligation of the Seignior to grant, and the prohibition to sell his Wild Land were concerned, the only tribunal competent to enforce the penalties consequent upon a Breach of this obligation, was composed of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Intendant for the time being.

By the Judicature Act no special provision is made for this class of cases, and it became necessary therefore to vest in the Courts of King's Bench for the Districts of Quebec, Three-Rivers, and Montreal respectively, Jurisdiction over this matter.

The expenses incident to the bringing of numerous suits against the Tenants who had failed to comply with the conditions of actual settlement and had abandoned the Lands, and not unfrequently the Seigniory itself, had long been a subject of well founded complaint on the part of the Seigniors.

To remedy these two evils as far as possible, your Committee reported to this House a Bill, intituled, "An Act to enforce the Ancient "Laws of this Province, compelling Seigniors to concede their Lands "subject only to Rents and Services, and to facilitate the reunion of "Lands *en roture* to the *Domaine* in cases where the same may be demanded."

The inconveniencies, which in his Majesty's Instructions to James Murray, Esquire, Governor of the Province of Quebec, dated 7th Decr. 1765, are stated "to have arisen in many of our Colonies in America "from the granting excessive quantities of Land to particular persons "who have never cultivated or settled the same, and have thereby prevented others more industrious from improving the same;" have notwithstanding the various precautions taken by His Majesty's Government been realised in this Colony to an alarming extent.

This part of the subject was immediately brought under the consideration of the House by a Message of His Excellency the Governor in Chief, bearing date the 5th January instant, and which has been referred by the House to your Committee.

The Message of His Excellency the Governor in Chief is to the following effect:

"The Governor in Chief having long felt the necessity of taking steps to effect the Escheat and forfeiture to the Crown of large tracts of Land held under Letters Patent in the Townships of this Province, on which no improvements have been made according to the conditions of the Patents granting the same, recommends to the Assembly to adopt measures for removing by Legislative enactments the various difficulties which, in the present state of the Law applicable to this subject, must attend and very much embarrass any proceeding for reuniting these Lands to the Crown."

"The extent and nature of those difficulties will best be shown by the accompanying Copy of a Report of the Law Officers of the Crown, upon a reference made to them by the directions of the Governor in Chief in the month of March last."

The Report of the Law Officers of the Crown referred to in the foregoing Message, will be found in the Appendix to this Report under the Letter (D.)

Your Committee have bestowed their most serious attention upon the foregoing Message of His Excellency the Governor in Chief. They are convinced that the most effectual Legislative aid ought to be afforded to the Provincial Government to enable it to carry into effect the wise and beneficial measures referred to in the Message of His Excellency.—The particular Legislative enactments required in this Behalf will however require much consideration.

Your Committee will with all diligence prepare and Report to the House a Bill containing such provisions, as in the opinion of your Committee are best calculated to carry into effect the intentions of His Excellency the Governor in Chief, as expressed in the foregoing Message.

The extreme denseness of the population of Lower Canada, which appears to your Committee to have encreased and continues to increase in a much higher ratio than that in which the clearings extend into the Forest, and the productive powers of the Earth are brought forth, rendered it in a matter of anxious enquiry with your Committee what the population of Lower-Canada now is, and what has been and is the ratio of its increase.

The close connexion of this subject with the measure of reducing excessive grants of Land was felt by the Government of His Most Christian Majesty, and by a decree of the 4th June 1675 which is to be found in the Appendix to the Report under the Letter (E.) intituled, "*Arrêt pour retrancher les Concessions de trop grande étendue et pour faire "un recensement*," provisions were made embracing both these objects.

The importance of knowing the exact amount of the encrease of the Inhabitants was duly appreciated by his Majesty's Government, and accordingly by the seventy third Article of His Majesty's Instructions to James Murray, Esquire, already referred to and dated 7th December 1763, which article there is reason to believe is one of the general articles of His Majesty's instructions:—

Is is provideth as followeth: "you are from time to time to send "unto Us, by Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations as afore-"said, an account of the Increase and Decrease of the Inhabitants, "Whites and Blacks, and also an account of all persons born, christened "and buried."

It was probably in pursuance of a General Order of the Governor in Council for the time being, made to carry into effect the foregoing Article of His Majesty's Instructions, that the Prothonotaries of the Courts of King's Bench for the Districts of Quebec, Three-Rivers and Montreal, have annually delivered to the Governor for the time being, Tables of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in the different Towns and Parishes of this Province, which Tables are made from the duplicate Registers of Baptisms, Marriages, and Deaths, which the Parsons of the different Parishes are by Law bound to transmit annually to the said Prothonotaries.

Your Committee have obtained from the Prothonotaries of the several Districts all the Copies of these Tables which remained in their respective Offices, viz: for the District of Quebec, from 1794 to the year 1821 both years inclusive, in which last year it having been intimated to the Prothonotaries from the Committee of Audit of the Executive Council, that the usual allowance of Ten Pounds for this Service would no longer be admitted, the Prothonotaries have ceased to make such Tables.

For the District of Three-Rivers, from the year 1791 to the year 1822 both inclusive: And for the District of Montreal, for the years 1803, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1820, 1821 and 1822.

From these authentic documents, your Committee have framed

Appendix (R.)

4th Feby.

Synoptical Tables for the Three Districts respectively, which Tables will be found in the Appendix to this Report under the Letter (F.)

To obtain further information upon this matter, a motion was directed by your Committee to be made in the House, and it was accordingly moved and resolved therein.

"That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Gov-
"ernor in Chief, praying he will be pleased to order to be laid before
"this House, Copies of such Statements of Baptisms, Marriages, and
"Burials as have been transmitted to the Governor, Lieutenant Gov-
"ernor, or person having the Administration of the Government of this
"Province for the time being, by the Prothonotaries of the Districts of
"Montreal and Gaspé, from the date that the same have been so trans-
"mitted, and of the District of Quebec, for the years anterior to one
"thousand seven hundred and ninety four, and of the District of Three
"Rivers, for the years anterior to one thousand seven hundred and
"ninety one."

The above Tables do not comprise the Townships nor the District of Gaspé.

As to the latter, the Commissioners appointed in virtue of an Act of the Provincial Parliament of the 59th year of the Reign of His late Majesty George the Third, intituled, "An Act to secure the Inhabitants of the Inferior District of Gaspé, in the possession and enjoyment of their Lands," in obedience to the Orders of His Grace the late Duke of Richmond, Governor in Chief, directing the said Commissioners in addition to the provisions of the said Act, to give their attention to the state of the fisheries in the said District, and requiring their opinion as to the most proper mode of encouraging the same; to take a Census of the Population and to ascertain "the state of Agriculture in the said District, the nature of its Soil and its various productions, the general quality of the unsettled Lands, the places best suited for the location of Settlers, the state of the internal Communications and places most in want of highways and Roads, and in general all such information as might, in any wise tend to the Public utility," did on the twenty seventh December one thousand eight hundred and twenty, make their Report to His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, Governor in Chief, which said Report was on the 28th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, laid before the House.

A Table intituled, "Census and General State of the District and County of Gaspé in the Province of Lower-Canada, which was subjoined to the said Report by the said Commissioners, will be found in the Appendix to this Report under the Letter (G.)

Your Committee have no information relative to the number of the Inhabitants of the Townships, nor of the Births, Marriages and Deaths, Registers not being generally kept there.

To obtain information upon this subject, there was on the fourteenth April, one thousand eight hundred and seven, ordered "That an humble Address be presented to His Honor the President of this Province, praying that he may be pleased to order a Census to be made of all the Inhabitants of the different Townships on the south side of the River St. Lawrence, stating the Countries of which they are Natives, the time they have resided in this Province, whether they have qualified themselves as British Subjects, the number of Males and Females, and also an Account of the number of Acres of Land in a state of cultivation in each Township respectively, as nearly as the same can be ascertained, and the number of Males within the age limited for serving as Militia-men, for the information of the Legislature at the next Session thereof, and to assure His Honor that this House will make good the Expense thereof."

To this Address His Honor the President was pleased to answer, "As I have every reason to believe that I shall be relieved in the Administration of this Government before the necessary steps can be taken for obtaining the information requested in your present Address, I can only say in answer thereto, that I shall not fail to lay it before the Governor or Lieutenant Governor on their arrival."

On the twenty-fourth February One thousand eight hundred and seventeen, a Bill "to authorize a Census and Statistical Returns of the Province of Lower-Canada," passed the Assembly, and was sent to the Legislative Council, but did not pass that body.

A Bill for the same purpose passed the Assembly in One thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and was likewise lost in the Legislative Council; another in One thousand eight hundred and twenty; another in one thousand eight hundred and twenty two; and another in One thousand eight hundred and twenty three, met the same fate.

A Bill for the same purpose was sent up to the Legislative Council by the Assembly early in the present Session.

Your Committee regretting as they must, that a measure which would seem at all times useful, and at the present moment when the House is occupied in regulating anew the representation essentially necessary, should not have had the concurrence of that Honourable Body, do not feel themselves entitled to inquire into, or to indulge even a conjecture of the reasons which could have led to the rejection of this Bill year after year.

Your Committee lastly carefully examined His Majesty's Instructions relating to the granting of Lands, with a view of ascertaining whether the abuses in this branch of the Administration had arisen by reason of any error or insufficiency in the system of granting laid down by His Majesty's said Instructions, or whether these abuses were not rather due to circumstances extrinsic from, and unconnected with the said Instructions.

The object of these Instructions appears to have been to organize a more effectual system of Checks than had been obtained in the old British Colonies, and thereby prevent the occurrence of those evils and abuses in the granting of Lands, whereof the Records of the Board of Trade and Plantations and of His Majesty's Privy Council, must have afforded so many proofs.

The Officers within the Colony whose powers and duties in relation to this matter were to be regulated, were:—

1st. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person Administering the Government.

2nd. The Surveyor General.

3rd. The Registrar.

4th. The Auditor of Land Patents.

5th. And lastly, there was to be established an ultimate controul over all the officers within the Colony, to be exercised by a Public Board in Great Britain.

And first as to the power of the Governor for the time being to grant Land.

To ascertain what this power is, and how it is to be exercised, we must look at the Commission of Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Quebec, given to James Murray, Esquire, and dated at Westminster, the twenty-first day of November, in the fourth year of the Reign of His late Majesty,—which Commission has been compared with the Commission given to Sir Danvers Osborn, Baronet, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of New-York, dated at Westminster the first day of August, in the twenty seventh year of the Reign of His late Majesty, and which are to be found in a collection of several Commissions and other public Instruments proceeding from His Majesty's Royal Authority, and other papers relating to the then Province of Quebec in North America, since the Conquest of it by the British Arms in one thousand seven hundred and sixty, collected by Francis Masères, Esquire, His Majesty's Attorney General in the said Province,—published at London in one thousand seven hundred and seventy two; And has also been compared with the Commission of His Excellency the present Governor in Chief, whereof your Committee has caused a copy duly authenticated to be laid before them.

The Clause in the Commission to James Murray, Esquire, is as followeth. "And we likewise give and grant unto you full power and au-
"thority, by and with the advice and consent of our said Council, to set-
"tle and agree with the inhabitants of our said Province, for such Lands,
"Tenements and hereditaments, as now are, or hereafter shall be, in
"our power to dispose of, and them to grant to any person or persons
"upon such terms and under such moderate quit Rents, services and ac-
"knowledgments, to be thereupon reserved unto us, as you, with the
"advice aforesaid, shall think fit, which said Grants are to pass and be
"sealed by our Public Seal of our said Province, and being entered up-
"on Record by such Officer or Officers as shall be appointed thereunto,
"shall be good and effectual in the Law against Us, our Heirs and Suc-
"cessors."

"Provided, the same be conformable to the instructions herewith de-
"livered to you, or to such other instructions as may hereafter be sent
"you under our Signet and Sign Manual, or by Our Order in Our Privy
"Council, which instructions or any articles contained therein, or any
"such Order made in our Privy Council, so far as the same shall relate
"to the granting of Lands as aforesaid, shall from time to time be pub-
"lished in the Province, and entered on Record in like manner as the
"said Grants are hereby directed to be entered."

The Clause in the Commission to Sir Danvers Osborn is in the same words, down to the Proviso, which is not to be found therein.

The Clause in the Commission of His Excellency the present Governor in Chief, is as followeth:—

"And we do likewise give and grant unto you full power and au-
"thority with the advice of our Executive Council of our said Provinces
"of Upper-Canada and Lower-Canada to grant Lands within the said
"Provinces respectively, which said grants are to pass and be sealed
"with our seal of such Provinces, and being entered upon Record by
"such Officer or Officers as shall be appointed thereunto, shall be good
"and effectual against Us, our Heirs and Successors. Provided, never-
"theless, that no Grants or Leases of any of the Trading Posts in our
"said Provinces, shall, under colour of this authority, be made to any per-
"son or persons whatsoever, until our pleasure thereon shall be signified
"to you."

It is to be observed, that the Proviso contained in the Commission given to James Murray, Esquire, limited the power contained in the said Commission to grant Lands; embodied virtually and substantially His Majesty's Instructions in the said Commission; and rendered inoperative any Grants of Lands made by the Governor in Council contrary to those Instructions.

Copies of the Commission of the Registrar and of the Auditor of Land Patents are subjoined to this Report under the Letter (G. G.)

The wise and salutary jealousy which the before mentioned Proviso in the Commission to James Murray, Esquire, manifests, pervades the whole of the Instructions of One thousand seven hundred and sixty three.

The Governor was not authorised to determine upon the claims of the old Inhabitants of the Province to Lands in virtue of Grants or Concessions made before the signing of the preliminary articles of Peace, on the third day of November, One thousand seven hundred and sixty two, when it appeared that those Inhabitants were in possession of more Lands than were contained within such Grants or Concessions—He was ordered "to represent such claims to His Majesty, by His Majesty's
"Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, to the end that he might
"receive such directions thereupon as the nature and circumstances of
"the case shall appear to require."

The Governor was ordered to cause an accurate survey to be made of the Province "in order to the advantageous and effectual settlement
"thereof, and that the true state thereof should be known" which survey when made, he was to report to His Majesty by His Majesty's Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

Although it is said, "that as the making such Surveys will be a work
"of great length, you are in the mean time to carry on Settlements
"upon that Plan which appears to you to be most expedient, from the
"best information you can collect." Yet the Instructions proceed to order that the Settlements shall be made in Townships, and give the most minute directions as to the form and dimensions of those Townships, as to the Towns to be erected therein, and the reservation to His Majesty of proper quantities of Land "For erecting Fortifications, Bar-
"racks where necessary, or for other Military or Naval Services, and
"more particularly for the growth and production of Naval Timber, if
"there are any Wood Lands fit for that purpose;" "and for Churches
"and Glebes."

It was not competent for the Governor to cause surveys to be made by any others than sworn surveyors, who were bound to make Reports of their surveys to the Governor "as soon as possible, with a particular "description of each Township and the nature of the soil therein."

Before any warrant of survey could be obtained by any persons applying for Grants of Lands it was necessary that the Petitioners "should "make it appear before the Governor in Council, that they are in a "condition to cultivate and improve the same, by settling thereon, in "proportion to the quantities of acres desired, a sufficient number of "white persons and negroes."

The warrant of survey was directed to the Surveyor General or other proper Officer, and was required to be returned within six months from the date thereof, provided that the Governor was to take care "that "before such warrant is issued as aforesaid, a Docquet thereof be enter-"ed into the Auditor's and Registrar's Office."

The Grant when issued was required to be in due form, and "that "the terms and conditions of the said Instructions should be expressly "mentioned therein."

In the exercise of the discretion of the Governor, as to the quantity of Land to be given to each applicant, the most particular directions are to be found in Art. 51, even as to the form of the Lots.

Over and above the above mentioned duty of the Surveyor General to make returns of his surveys, he was enjoined "once in every year or "oftener, as occasion shall require, to inspect the state of all Grants of "Land made by the Governor and make report thereof to the Governor "in writing, specifying whether the conditions therein contained had or "had not been complied with, or what progress had been made towards "fulfilling the same, and he was annually to transmit copies of such re-"port to His Majesty's Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

The Duty of the Registrar was to enter a Docket of the Warrant of the Survey before the same issued to the Surveyor General, and to enregister the grants within six months from the date thereof.

The Duty of the Auditor of Land Patents was to enter into his Office, also a Docket of the Warrant of Survey, before the same issued to the Surveyor General—And a Docket of the Grant was to be entered in the Auditor's Office, "in case such establishment shall take place in "our said Province." In default of compliance with these Orders it was declared that the Grant should be void.

It was further ordered that Copies of all these Entries should be returned regularly by the proper Officer to His Majesty's Commissioners of the Treasury, and to the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations within six months from the date thereof.

To give publicity to the Instructions, the Governor was directed as soon as possible to cause a Publication to be made, by Proclamation or otherwise, as he should deem most adviseable, "of all, each and every "the foregoing Terms, Conditions and Regulations, of every kind res-"pecting the Grants of Land," and he was to take such steps as he should think proper "for the publishing of such Proclamations in all "the colonies of North America."

It is not easy to conceive a better combined system of checks than that which the Instructions, whereof an outline has been above submitted by your Committee, exhibits.

The only remaining source of abuse was the practice of purchasing colourable Titles to Lands from the native Indians, and a remedy to this Evil which had produced so much mischief in the old British Colonies, seemed to be provided by the Proclamation whereof a Copy is subjoined under the Letter (H.)

Under the above Proclamation doubts were entertained whether the whole Body of the English Law, and more particularly that part of it which relates to Lands, had not been introduced.

The proceedings had within the Province by the colonial authorities upon this subject, will be found in the Appendix to this Report, under the Letter (I.)

To quiet the minds of the people upon a matter of such vast importance to them, a measure was recommended by the Attorney General of that day, which will be found in the Appendix to this Report under the letter (K.)

The project of Changing the Tenure of the Country, came under the consideration of His Majesty's Government in 1772, 1773, 1774.

The opinion of one of the principal Law Officers of the Crown upon "a plan of a Code of Laws for the province of Quebec, reported by the Advocate General in 1773" embracing the present matter, is in the possession of the public and so much of the said Report as relates to it, will be found in the Appendix to this Report, under the Letter (L.)

The apprehensions of the people of this Province upon the subject of the Tenure of their Lands were tranquilized by the Act of the 14th Geo. III. Cap. 83 commonly called the Quebec Act.

The above mentioned Instructions to General Murray were evidently founded upon the erroneous opinion that the Proclamation of 1763 had the effect of introducing the Law of England into this Province.

The statute of 1774 was dictated by more correct views of the subject.

By that Statute it was enacted:—"That all His Majesty's Canadian "Subjects within the Province of Quebec, the Religious Orders and "Communities only excepted, may also hold and enjoy their Property "and Possessions together with all customs, and usages relative thereto, "and all other Civil Rights, in as large, ample, and beneficial a manner "as if the said Proclamation, Commissions, Ordinances and other Acts "and Instruments, had not been made, and as may consist with their "Allegiance to His Majesty and subjection to the Crown and Parliament "of Great Britain.

"And that in all matters of Controversy relative to Property "and Civil Rights, resort shall be had to the Laws of Canada, "as the Rule for the decision of the same; and all Causes that "shall hereafter be instituted in any of the Courts of Justice, to "be appointed within and for the said Province, by His Majes-"ty, his Heirs, and Successors, shall, with respect to such Pro-"perty and Rights, be determined agreeably to the said Laws "and Customs of Canada, until they shall be varied or altered "by any Ordinances that shall, from time to time, be passed in "the said Province by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or "Commander in Chief, for the time being, by and with the "advice and consent of the Legislative Council of the same, to "be appointed in manner hereinafter mentioned:"—Accordingly in the Instructions next following the passing of that Statute maintaining the ancient Tenures of this Country, viz:

"The instructions to Guy Carleton, Esquire, Captain Gene-"ral and Governor, in and over the Province of Quebec, in "America, and of the Territories dependant thereupon, dated "St. James', 3d January 1775, it was provided, as follows:

Art. 38. "By our Commission to you under our Great Seal "of Great Britain, you are authorized and empowered with the "advice and consent of our Council, to settle and agree with the "inhabitants of our said Province of Quebec for such Lands, "Tenements and Heriditaments, as now are or shall hereafter "be in our power to dispose of."

"It is therefore, our Will and Pleasure, that all Lands which now are or hereafter may be subject to our disposal, be granted in Fief or Seigniory in like manner as was practised antecedent to the Conquest of the said Province, omitting however in any grant that shall be passed of such Lands, the reservation of any judicial powers or privileges whatsoever: and it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all grants in Fief or Seigniory so to be passed by you as aforesaid, be made subject to our Royal ratification or disallowance, and a due Registry thereof within a limited time, in like manner as was practised in regard to grants and concessions held in Fief and Seigniory under the French Government."

The war which commenced soon after the passing of the Quebec Act, and which terminated in the Peace of 1783, affords a sufficient reason for an intermission of grants during that period.

Upon the conclusion of the Peace of 1783, the consideration of this subject was resumed by His Majesty's Government, and "in the articles in the instructions to Lord Dorchester in 1786, "as are not contained in the instructions to Guy Carleton, Esq. "in 1775, also such articles or parts thereof, in the same in-"structions in 1786, as are altered from the instructions to Guy "Carleton, Esquire, in 1775."

His Majesty after stating:—"that many of his Loyal Subjects, "Inhabitants of His Colonies and Provinces, then the United "States of America, were desirous of retaining their allegiance, "and for that purpose were disposed to take up and improve "Lands in the Province of Quebec, and that His Majesty be-"ing desirous to encourage his said Loyal Subjects in such their "intentions, and to testify His Majesty's approbation by allot-"ting Lands for them."

Proceeds to direct:—"that immediately after you shall re-"ceive these our instructions, you do direct our Surveyor Ge-"neral of Lands for our said Province of Quebec, to admeasure "and lay out such quantity of Land as you, with the advice of "our Council, shall deem necessary and convenient for the set-"tlement of our said Loyal Subjects, and the non-commissioned "Officers and Private Men of our Forces which may have been "reduced in our said Province, who shall be desirous of be-"coming settlers therein; such Lands to be divided into dis-"tinct Seigniories or Fiefs, to extend from two to four leagues "in front, and from three to five leagues in depth, if situated "upon a navigable River otherwise to be run square, or in such "shape, and in such quantities as shall be convenient and prac-"ticable, and in each Seigniory a glebe to be reserved and laid "out in the most convenient spot, to contain not less than three "hundred acres, nor more than five hundred acres, the proper-"ty of which Seignieuries or Fiefs, shall be and remain vested "in us, our heirs and successors, and you shall allot such parts "of the same as shall be applied for by any of our said Loyal Sub-"jects, non-commissiond Officers, and Private Men of our For-"ces, reduced as aforesaid, in the following proportions; that is "to say," &c.

In the same spirit as these Instructions, it is provided by the Constitutional Act, "that all Lands which shall be hereafter "granted within the said Province of Upper-Canada, shall be "granted in free and common soccage in like manner as Lands "are now holden in free and common soccage in that part of "England called Great Britain, and that in every case where "Lands shall be hereafter granted within the said Province of "Lower-Canada, and where the Grantee thereof shall desire "the same to be granted in free and common soccage the "same shall be so granted, but subject nevertheless to such "alterations, with respect to the nature and consequences of "such tenure of free and common soccage, as may be establish-"ed by any Law or Laws which may be made by His Majesty, "his heirs or successors, by and with the advice and consent "of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province."

On the 25th August 1790, a reference was made by His Excellency the Right Honourable Guy Lord Dorchester to the Honourable the Legislative Council of the Province, upon the expediency of changing the tenures of the country into the tenure by free and common soccage.

The reference, as well as the proceedings had thereupon, will be found in the Appendix to this Report under the letter (M.)

After the passing of this Statute, Proclamations were issued by the Governor for the time being, inviting Settlers to establish themselves in the Townships of this Province, which Proclamations will be found in the Appendix to a Report laid before the House, upon the subject of the present reference, on the 23d of February, 1821.

Appendix (R.)

4th Feby.

As to the proceedings had in purſuance of theſe Proclamations, your Committee beg leave to refer to a Report of the permanent Committee of the whole Council to His Excellency Sir Robert Shore Milnes, Baronet, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Lower-Canada, &c. &c. bearing date "Council Chambers, Quebec, 26th May 1801," which will be found in the Appendix to a Report ſubmitted to the Houſe, on the ſubject of the preſent reference, upon the 17th March 1823, and whereof the following is an extract.

"Early in the year 1792, when the Land Granting buſiness "was entered upon, in conſequence of the Royal Instructions "framed in conformity to the proviſions of the Canada Act, the "Committees of the whole Executive Council were preſided by "William Smith, Eſquire, His Majeſty's Chief Juſtice of the "Province, a Gentleman who had been long converſant in the "practice of the Land Granting Department in the former Co-"lonies of New-York and New-Hampshire; and at the outſet of "the buſiness, the Chairman, after obſerving, that, 'an abun-"dant population of these Colonies was the main object of the "Royal Instructions' proposed a detailed plan of proceeding; and "the Committee choſe the mode of proceeding ſuggeſted by the "Chair.'

"In conſequence of the mode thus adopted, and before many "of the most eſſential points connected with the buſiness, ſuch as "the expenſes of the Survey, the poſition of the Reſerves, or the "Appointment of Commiſſioners had been aſcertained and ad-"juſted, Warrants of Survey were in the courſe of a few months "issued to divers persons, for upwards of 150 Townſhips of ten "milles ſquare."

"The uncertainty respecting the particulars above mentioned "and other cauſes, ſuspended the further progress till towards "the close of June 1794, when the buſiness was reſumed by or-"der of His Excellency Lord Dorchester, at this period the for-"mer Chairman, William Smith, Esquire, had paid the debt of "nature, and the duty of preſiding in Committees of the whole "Council devolved on his Succeſſor in the Chief Juſticeſhip, and "ſoon after five additional Members were called to the Executive "Council."

"The very important buſiness of the Land Granting Depart-"ment being a novelty, as well to the ſucceeding Chairman as to "the new Members, it became their duty to acquaint themſelves "both with the Rules aſſigned for their conduct by His Majeſty's "Royal Inſtructions, and with the anterior proceedings of the "Board from its first Inſtitution, as they appeared upon the re-"cords of the Council"

"Upon peruſing the very elaborate Report drawn up by the "late Chairman, introductory to the plan of proceedings by "him ſuggeſted, and after obſerving the numerous orders that "had been iſſued in conſequence thereof, it appeared evident to "the Committee, that both the theory laid down, and the prac-"tice adopted were in manifest violation of His Majeſty's Inſtruc-"tions.—For whereas, the 35th Article of the ſaid Inſtructions is "of the tenor following:"

'And in order to prevent any perſons disaffected to us and 'our Government, from becoming Settlers in our said Province 'of Lower-Canada, it is our will and pleaſure, that no Warrants 'for Surveying Lands be granted by you, or the Lieutenant 'Governor, or person adminiſtering the Government for the 'time being, unleſs the perſon or perſons applying for the ſame, 'do at the time of making ſuch application, beſides taking the 'uſual Oaths directed by Law, alſo make and ſubscribe the fol-'lowing declaration in your or his presence, or in the preſence 'of ſuch perſon or perſons as ſhall by you or him be appointed 'for that purpoſe, viz: I, A. B., do promise and declare that I 'will maintain and defend to the utmoſt of my power, the au-'thority of the King in his Parliament, as the ſupreme Legiſla-'ture of this Province.'

"Nevertheleſs in direct oppoſition to the Royal will and plea-"ſure, Warrants of Survey for upwards of 150 Townſhips have "been iſſued at a time when no Commiſſions for the purpoſe in "the ſaid Inſtructions had been even appointed."

"To rectify this manifeſt miſtake, to preſerve the faith of Go-"vernment as implied by the Grant of the Warrant of Survey, "and to prevent the like evil in future, the moſt effectual reme-"dy that occurred to the Committee, was to recommend the is-"ſuing of certain Orders in Council as set forth in the Appendix "(D.) and ſince that time no Warrant of Survey has been is-"ſued but in conformity to the Royal Inſtructions."

"The exiſtence of the error as well as the detection of it, to-"gether with the efforts of His Majeſty's Council, to obviate any "prejudice that might arise therefrom, were well known to the "Memorialiſt, although it might not ſuit his purpoſe to ſtate "them, and also to the parties intereſted, so that the repeated "endeavours of the Council to reſtrain unauthorized ſettlement, "by their repeated Orders iſſued during the courſe of ſeveral "years, and the public notoriety of the fact, may well justify "the aſſertion of the Committee on which an inconſiſtency is at-"tempted to be eſtabliſhed." The evidence taken before your Committee to whom in the three laſt years ſucceſſively this subject has been referred, ſufficiently ſhews that His Majesty's Inſtructions have not been complied with.

But so long as the people of this Country could look to the ungranted Lands in the old Seigniories for habitations, the abuſes in the granting of Townſhip Lands did not come immediately home to them, and whatever might be the misconduct or oppreſſive exactions of certain of the Individuals holding theſe Seigniories, the abuſes in relation to them were by no means universal, and their removal might be looked forward to by Legislative interpoſition within the Colony.

It was in this ſtate of things that the Act commonly called the Canada Trade Act (3rd Geo. IV. Chap. 119,) was paſſed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

That Act purports to be, "An Act to regulate the Trade of "the Provinces of Lower and Upper-Canada, and for other pur-"poſes relating to the ſaid Provinces," and amongſt other things "provides:—

"That whereas doubts have been entertained whether the "Tenure of Lands within the ſaid Provinces of Upper and "Lower-Canada, holden in Fief and Seigniory, can legally be "changed."

"And whereas it may materially tend to the improvement of "ſuch Lands, and to the general advantage of the ſaid Provin-"ces, that ſuch Tenures may henceforth be changed in manner "herein after mentioned; Be it therefore further enacted and "declared, that if any perſon or perſons holding any Lands in "the ſaid Provinces of Lower and Upper-Canada, or either of "them, in Fief and Seigniory, and having legal power and au-"thority to alienate the ſame, ſhall at any time from and after "the commencement of this Act, surrender the ſame into the "hands of His Majeſty, His Heirs or Succeſſors, and ſhall by "Petition to His Majeſty, or to the Governor, Lieutenant Go-"vernor or Perſon adminiſtering the Government of the Pro-"vince, in which the Lands so holden ſhall be ſituated, ſet forth "that he, ſhe, or they, is or are deſirous of holding the ſame in "free and common soccage, ſuch Governor, Lieutenant Gover-"nor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government of ſuch Pro-"vince as aforeſaid, in purſuance of His Majeſty's Inſtructions "transmitted through His Principal Secretary of State for colo-"nial affairs, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Ex-"ecutive Council of ſuch Province, ſhall cauſe a freſh Grant to "be made to ſuch Perſon or Perſons of ſuch Lands, to be hold-"en in free and Common Soccage, in like manner as Lands are "now holden in free and Common Soccage, in that part of Great "Britain called England, subject nevertheleſs to the payment to "His Majeſty, by ſuch Grantee or Grantees, of ſuch sum or "ſums of money as and for a commutation for the Fines and oth-"er Dues which would have been payable to His Majeſty under "the Original Tenures, and to ſuch Conditions as to His Majeſty, "or to the ſaid Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon ad-"miniſtering the Government as aforeſaid, ſhall ſeem just and "reaſonable. Provided always that on any ſuch freſh Grant "being made as aforeſaid, no Allotment or Appropriation of "Lands for the ſupport and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy "ſhall be neceſſary; but every ſuch freſh Grant ſhall be valid "and effectual without any specification of Lands for the pur-"poſe aforeſaid; any Law or Statute to the contrary thereof in "any wise notwithſtanding.

And "that it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, his Heirs and "Successors to commute with any person holding Lands at *Cens et Rentes* "in any *Censive* or *Fief* of His Majesty, within either of the said Pro-"vinces, and such person may obtain a release from His Majesty of "all feudal rights arising by reason of such tenure, and receive a grant "from His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, in free and common "soccage, upon payment to His Majesty of such sum of Money as "His Majesty, his Heirs or Successors may deem it to be just and rea-"sonable, by reason of the release and grant aforesaid, and all such "sums of Money as shall be paid upon any commutations made by vir-"tue of this Act, shall be applied towards the administration of Jus-"tice and the support of the Civil Government of the said Province."

It does not fall within the province of your Committee to express any opinion upon the right of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to make Legislative enactments, generally, of the nature of those contained in the Act in question. They will not presume to anticipate the opinion of the House on this subject. Their attention has been confined to the above recited clauses and to their probable effects.

Your Committee can entertain no doubt that these clauses contravening, as they do, the articles of Capitulation and the definitive Treaty of Peace—Abrogating the Statute of the fourteenth of the late King, so far as it relates to Lands—and in contradiction to the just and liberal spirit which the whole of the public acts of His Majesty's Government in England, from the Cession of the Country down to the passing of the last mentioned Act, evince, could have received the support of His Majesty's Government, only in consequence of the misrepresentations of interested individuals, who have led His Majesty's Government to believe, that the change to be operated by that Act would be beneficial to His Majesty's Canadian Subjects in this Province, whereas on the contrary it would operate a great agrarian revolution in the Colony, vest absolutely and unconditionally large tracts of Lands in the hands of a few, and reduce the mass of the people within no very long period of time to mendicity.

These clauses tend also to annihilate the Casual and Territorial Revenue, which, as established prior to the Conquest, His Majesty has been most graciously pleased to order to be applied towards defraying the Civil Expenses of the Province, as appears by a Message of His Excellency the Right Honourable Guy Lord Dorchester, dated 19th April 1794.

In that Meſſage it was ſaid by His Excellency "that this (the "Casual and Territorial Revenue) arises from various rights ap-

"pertaining to the Crown, some of which are not productive. "The Governor doubts not but the House will bring forward "measures to relieve the subject by other duties not objectionable, if raising the *Lods et Ventes, Droits de Quint*, &c up to "the legal standard, should prove oppressive to the people."

Subsequently an Act was passed, intituled "an Act for granting to His Majesty additional and new duties on certain "Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, and for appropriating the "same towards further defraying the charges of the administration of Justice and the support of the Civil Government within "this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned;" by which Act permanent additional duties were established, and out of them a sum of Five thousand Pounds Sterling granted for the support of His Majesty's Government.

The last and most important subject of Enquiry with your Committee, was into the measures proper to be pursued for the purpose of removing the evils and abuses which it had been their painful duty to investigate and disclose.

It appears to your Committee that these are so inveterate and touch so many powerful interests within the Colony, that no hope of redress from the Provincial authorities can reasonably be indulged, and that it is from the mother Country alone that we can look for the extirpation of these evils and abuses.

Your Committee finds in all the Acts which can be traced to His Majesty's Government in Great Britain, a manifest desire to advance the well being of the people of this Province, and fully to maintain them in their just rights.

The remoteness of this Colony, and the little intercourse of its people with the Mother Country, has rendered it easy for designing individuals to deceive His Majesty's Government, and the public events which have occurred since the cession of the Country, wherein Great Britain we immediately interested, necessarily divided the attention of her Ministers and relaxed the controul exercised over the Provincial authorities.

It will be barely necessary to recall to the recollection of the House, that after the cession of the Country to Great Britain the political agitations of the old British Colonies were no longer kept within Bounds by the fear of a powerful external Enemy, and the attention of His Majesty's Government, down to the declaration of American independence, was fully employed upon the many subjects of violent controversy between the two parties which then divided those Colonies. That the American revolutionary war followed, and then soon after its close the French revolutionary war, wherein Great Britain contended for existence itself, followed, and that upon its termination many and most serious matters of public Policy, arising out of the new state of Peace, naturally absorbed the attention of His Majesty's Government.

Now that affairs are returning to their old order, your Committee is convinced that as His Majesty's Government is able, so it would be found willing, to listen to the humble Representations of His Majesty's faithful Canadian Subjects.

Your Committee therefore recommend, that an humble Address be made to His Majesty, praying that he will be graciously pleased to cause to be remedied the various abuses which exist in this Province relative to the waste Lands of the Crown.

All which is nevertheless humbly submitted.

Quebec, 3d February 1824.

ANDREW STUART, Chairman.

APPENDIX (A.)

COMMITTEE ROOM,

THURSDAY, 4th DECEMBER 1823.

Mr. *Stuart*, called to the Chair.

Jos. Frans. Perrault, Esquire, one of the Prothonotaries of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Quebec, appeared before your Committee and made Answer as follows to the Questions following:

Q. How long have you been Prothonotary?

A. Since the Month of May 1795.

Q. Have you in your possession as Prothonotary as aforesaid, Tables of the Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the several Parishes in this District, and from what date?

A. I have those Tables complete from the year 1794 to the year 1820 inclusive.

Q. By virtue of what Order were those Tables made, and why have they been discontinued since 1821?

A. I found when I entered into Office that the usage was to present to the Government every year, a Table of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, in the District of Quebec, for which we received annually Ten Pounds Currency, and as in 1821, it was intimated to us by letter from one of the Boards of the Executive Council, that in future we should not be paid for those Tables, we discontinued making them.

Q. Will you leave in the hands of the Committee the several Tables you have just mentioned that Copies of them may be made?

A. Certainly.

Ordered, That a Letter be written to the Prothonotaries of the several Districts requesting them to transmit to the Clerk of this House for the information of this House, with the least possible delay, such a Table of all the Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, as they are in the habit of transmitting to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, commencing with the earliest Registers which they have kept for that purpose, up to this time.

Appendix (R.) 4th Feby.

SATURDAY, 6th DECEMBER 1823.

Mr. *Stuart* in the Chair.

Joseph Trepanier, of the Parish of St. Stanislas, on the River Batiscan, in the District of Three-Rivers, Yeoman, appeared before your Committee and deposed as follows:

This Parish is three leagues and a half from the River St. Lawrence on the north. The Settlements on the River Batiscan go two leagues higher up than the spot we occupy. There are settlements on the River "*des Envies*" which falls into the River Batiscan, and are about four leagues and a half from the River.—The small River "*des Chutes*" flows parallel to the River *des Envies*, and also falls into the River Batiscan a league below the River *des Envies*.

The settlements both on the River *des Envies* and on that *des Chutes* front on those respective Rivers: there are about thirty young men, sons of the inhabitants, who took Lands last autumn on the River *des Envies*—I am not aware of their having taken Location Tickets, nor do I think they have done so—The whole of these Lands are in the Seigniory of Batiscan, a part of the Property of the late order of Jesuits. It may be 25 or 26 years since these settlements were commenced, most of them have Location Tickets, there are about ten of them who have none, and those last mentioned have been settled ten years or thereabout. Some of them have only been settled five or six years. I have myself had from Mr. Badeaux, for the last two years an authority to take possession. There are few better Lands than the Waste Lands in the Seigniory of Batiscan, they are perfectly level. There may remain to concede in that Seigniory from 800 to 500 Lands and perhaps more, and the soil is very good.

Q. Why are not those Lands conceded?

A. Every year for the last ten years Mr. Badeaux has been applied to for some—He told us that he could not grant us any.—There is moreover a large number of young men who would have taken some, and who have been disgusted by the high rate of the Rent required, and they have thereby been discouraged from taking them—The Rent demanded is four dollars for three arpents in front by thirty in depth.

Q. Would those Lands have been taken by the Sons of our Husbandmen if there had been a willingness to grant them at the usual rates?

A. There would have been about three hundred Lands and perhaps more taken.

Q. How do the young men in your parts proceed for obtaining settlements?

A. They wait.—Mr. Badeaux having constantly led us to hope that grants would be made—the delay continued but the promised event has not occurred.—Besides many young persons remain at home with their father and mother, and do not venture to marry because they have no Lands.—It is hard upon the young people to be turned adrift while there is so much good Land for concession in the immediate neighbourhood—I was to have come with several others to Quebec this Winter to present a Petition on that subject—I have a Land myself, but I wish to have one for my children—I have four Boys, two of whom are full grown, and four daughters.

Q. Is there a Banal Mill in the Seigniory of Batiscan?

A. There was one in the time of the late Reverend Fathers at the River *des Envies*, but for the last fifteen years we have not been able to make use of it, Mr. Badeaux has promised us that the Mill should be repaired, but nothing has been done. I have been myself obliged to go to Ste. Anne La Chevrotière, and even to Jacques Cartier, to have my Corn ground. It was necessary to go very far to have our Corn ground, but not one *Sol* of our Rent was abated in consequence of that. A Mill has been constructed by the Seigniors since last Autumn, and I am told it is to begin to work this week. The Inhabitants have in the last five or six years been obliged to build two small Grist Mills.

François Ayotte, of the same Parish, Yeoman, then appeared before your Committee and deposes;

That he is a native of that Parish, and has always resided there. He is now fifty one years of age. The declaration of Joseph Trépanier having been read to him, he was asked whether it contained the truth, and whether he saw any thing therein to change or add, he made answer that he approved the same, and had nothing to add thereto, except that in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining Grants of Land, Fathers of families are often under the necessity of dividing their Lands, whereby they were reduced to poverty, as the whole extent of their Lands provided a bare sufficiency for their subsistence.

Q. How many Lands have been so subdivided?

A. Three that I know of, but if there are no Concessions to take it is not to be foreseen how many remain to be subdivided.

Appendix (R.)

4th Feby.

Pierre Trepanier, Nephew of Joſeph Trepanier, of the ſame Parish, Yeoman, appeared before your Committee, and ſaid:

I am twenty nine years of age. I am a native of Batiscan as are alſo my Father and Grand Father. I have been a year married. I have a donation of my Father's Lands. There are many young people among us who have for many years wished for Grants of Land. The Seigniory of Batiscan contains a conſiderable quantity of good Land not hitherto granted.

Q. Why do not the young People of Batiscan obtain Grants of Land?

A. Becauſe Grants are refuſed; they have been repeatedly promiſed, but without effect.

Q. How do the young People in your parts proceed for obtaining Settlements?

A. The young People are always in expectation of obtaining ſome of thoſe Lands, it is painful to them to leave the place, the Lands are very good, and they are among their Relatives.

Q. Do the Lands begin to be Subdivided?

A. Yes, as they cannot obtain any Grant of lands they are obliged to come to an agreement with their Father, that is to ſay, to obtain a part of their Father's Land for Rent or otherwiſe.

Q. What is the effect of the Subdiviſion of theſe Lands?

A. Much miſery is thereby occaſioned, because double Expenses, twice the quantity of Buildings, Enclosures and Ditching are required.—The Parish is thereby impoverished.—The People are very often unable to meet their engagements, live with less comfort and are often ruined.—The Father very often found it difficult to open, and ſupport himſelf and his Children upon the whole of his Land—upon its being divided, wood becomes more ſcarce, the Soil is uſually worn out, and charged with the ſupport of two Families instead of one.

Q. In what ſtate are the old Lands of the Seigniory of Batiscan with respect to Timber for Building and Fuel?

A. There are Lands on which there is no Timber for building, and but little for Fuel. I have been myſelf obliged to go three quarters of a league off for my Fire-wood. My Land is three leagues and a half from the River Saint-Lawrence.

Q. How far from you are the ungranted Lands?

A. Thirty arpents.

The depoſition of Joſeph Trépanier having been read to him, he was asked whether it contained the Truth, and whether there were any thing to change or add, he made anſwer that he approved it, and ſaid he had nothing to add.

James Lambert, of the Pariſh of Batiscan, Yeoman, appeared before your Committee and made answer as follows:

Q. Why do not the young People take Lands in the Seigniory of Batiscan?

A. Becauſe they do not find any one who will give them Grants. They go upon thoſe Lands without any Titles, make no Buildings, and a ſmall clearing where they raise Corn and Potatoes on a ſmall ſcale, while they await the pleaſure of the Agent to give them a Title.

Q. How do the young People of this Pariſh proceed in order to ſettle?

A. They remain with their Father and Mother until they obtain a deciſion that they may have Lands. But remaining altogether in that way occaſions want, for it is impoſſible to collect enough for all, the Land being too confined for the number of perſons on it

Q. Do the Lands begin to be ſubdivided?

A. They are divided into two portions in order to ſettle two Children, which encreaſes the labour required and encreaſes want alſo, becauſe upon a Land on which one Child has been brought up, it becomes neceſſary to bring up two. The Labour would be doubled, the number of mouths being doubled, inſtead of ten perſons there would be twenty to ſupport on the ſame Land.

Q. In what ſtate are the old Lands of the Seigniory of Batiscan, with respect to building Timber and Firewood?

A. They are obliged to go very far for Wood, there is no building Timber, and but little Firewood.

Romain Mongrain, of the Pariſh of Batiscan, Yeoman, then appeared before your Committee, and being interrogated, ſtates that his Father, Grand Father, and himſelf are all natives of this Parish

Q. Why do not the young People of your Pariſh take Lands in the Seigniory of Batiscan?

A. None of them venture to do ſo, becauſe they apprehend that too high a Rent will be impoſed on the Lands, and they wait for a reduction of the Rents in order to obtain ſome.

Q. How do the young People of this Parish proceed in order to obtain Settlements?

A. They are retarded: they wait until the Lands ſhall be Conceded: some of them have even grown old while waiting for Lands, but they continue to wait, and according to what people say, if the unconceded Lands were granted many perſons would take ſome of them.

Q. Do the old Lands begin to be ſubdivided?

A. Some of them do.

Q. Why do they make thoſe ſubdiviſions?

A. Becauſe they do not find an opportunity of ſettling their children elſewhere.

Q. What is the effect of thoſe ſubdiviſions?

A. Some of them are much injured thereby, becauſe when the Land is old, and no more new Land remains for cultivation, the ſoil is not ſufficiently productive to ſupport two families, and they are both reduced to want, which is an ordinary event, for this reaſon if new Conceſſions were made the young People would be very happy to obtain ſome, whereby an increaſe in the Pariſh of St. Staniſlas very much to its benefit would be occaſioned. It is intended to erect a Church there to the expenſe of which thoſe Lands would Contribute: ſometimes the diviſion of the Lands does no harm, which happens when the Lands are of considerable extent, not leſs than four *Arpents* in front by thirty or forty in depth, of good quality, and when there remains a certain quantity of new Land to be brought into cultivation.

Joseph Badeaux, Eſquire, one of the Members of this Houſe, appeared before your Committee.

Q. Were you for ſome time, and how long, Agent for the Property of the late Order of Jeſuits?

A. I was Agent for that Property in the Diſtrict of Three Rivers from the month of July or Auguſt 1820, to the month of January 1823.

Q. In what does that Property conſiſt, and what is its Extent?

A. The Seigniory of Batiscan is two leagues and three quarters or thereabout, by twenty leagues in depth. The Seigniory Cap de la Magdelaine is about three leagues in front by twenty in depth. They hold beſides theſe a Fief ſituate in the Banlieue of Three Rivers of about twenty three arpents in front by twenty five in depth. Another parcel of about twenty five square arpents, called Pachivigny, ſituate in the centre of the Town of Three Rivers, originally granted to an Indian Chief and conveyed to the Jeſuits for a moderate Rent. There is another Parcel of about two hundred arpents ſituated in the Town of Three Rivers, of which about thirty five arpents are divided into Building Lots and the reſt in waſte.

Q. What is the depth of the Settlements in thoſe Seigniories at preſent?

A. The Seigniory of Batiscan is Conceded in a right Line as far two Leagues and a half, or two Leagues and three quarters from the River St. Lawrence, which makes about three Leagues, following the Curvature of the high road. In the Seigniory of Cap de la Magdelaine there are only two Ranges of Lots, reckoning from the River, ſettled, in the ſecond of which there are at the utmost Ten Grantees. There are other Lands Conceded fronting on the River St. Maurice, but there is only one Range of Conceded Lots there. Some other Wood Lands have been granted along the Rivulet "*La Chapelle*" which falls into the River St. Maurice about Thirty *Arpents* from its Mouth.

Q. Does the line of the South West ſide of the Seigniory of the Cap de la Magdelaine Cross the River St. Maurice?

A. It should Croſs the River St. Maurice two or three Leagues from the River, but it has never been drawn.

Q. Is there to your knowledge any quantity of Lands ſuſceptible of Cultivation and not granted in the ſaid Seigniory, and what is that quantity?

A. I can only ſpeak from hearſay. I think there is hardly one Sixteenth part of the Seigniory granted, and that in the remaining part which is not granted, there remain many Lands fit for Cultivation. I have reaſon to believe that a great part of the Lands between the Mountains and the River St. Lawrence, which are five or ſix Leagues from the River, are fit for Cultivation. I have alſo heard that beyond the Mountains, there are conſiderable Vallies of good Land.

Q. Is there to your knowledge any quantity of Land fit for Cultivation, and not granted in the Seigniory of Batiscan, and what is that quantity?

A. I think from what information I have received, that there is good Land at the extremity of the Lands already granted, which continues through an extent of five or ſix Leagues.

Q. What is the number, to the best of your knowledge, of the Conceſſions made in each of those two Seigniories during your Agency?

A. After many applications on the part of various perſons to obtain Grants in theſe two Seigniories, and of which I had solicited the Commiſſioners for Grants, I did not learn until about 1809, that I was empowered to concede at the rate of twenty-four *francs* annual Rent, for a Land of Three Arpents by thirty in depth, that rate having been found exceſſive, I conceded but very few Lands, which authority to concede was withdrawn about 1817 or 1818.

MONDAY, 8th DECEMBER 1823.

Mr. *Stuart* in the Chair.

Joseph Badeaux, Eſquire, appeared again before your Committee and answered the following Questions.

Q. What was the uſual Rate of Conceſſion in the said Seigniories prior to the ſaid Order?

A. According to the Rent Roll, the Conceded Lands previous to the Conquest paid about a half *Boisseau*, (which is one ſixth of a Minot) of Wheat, and one Capon or fifteen *Sols Tournois*, for a Land of Two Arpents by Forty, others paid a half Sol, and others one Sol Tournois for every Square Arpent. They were in part Conceded at one Sol per Square Arpent, and one Capon for every twenty, and occaſionally every thirty Square Arpents.

Q. Who was the Preſident, and who were the Members and

Officers of the Commiſſion for the Adminiſtration of the Eſtates of the Jeſuits, when the order was paſſed for exacting a Rent of four dollars for every Land ?

A. I believe the Commiſſion conſiſted of Mr. Dunn, Mr. Baby, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Berthelot, and Mr. Pyke was Secretary.

Q. Who were the Preſident and Officers when the order to concede was withdrawn, and you were ordered to concede no more ?

A. Mr. Ryland was Preſident, Mr. Wm. Smith, Mr. Coltman, and Mr. John Stewart were Commiſſioners, I think Mr. Foy was Secretary.

Q. Is it the same Mr. Ryland who is Clerk of the Executive Council, and at the same time Treasurer of the ſaid Commiſſion ?

A. Yes.

Q. Did Mr. Ryland as Preſident, Commiſſioner or Treaſurer of the said Commiſſion, receive any Fees on the granting of the Lands adminiſtered by the said Commiſſion ?

A. None to my knowledge.

Q. Upon the granting of the said Lands was there paid any Patent Fee or other Fee for obtaining the ſame to Mr. Ryland or any Officer of Government ?

A. No.

Q. Do you know whether on the iſſuing of the ſaid order, Mr. Ryland as Secretary to the Executive Council exacted and received 15s. 6d. on the name of each Petitioner for Waſte Lands of the Crown, other than the Waſte Lands within the ſaid Seigniories ?

A. I know nothing of that.

Q. Are there many perſons in the Diſtrict of Three-Rivers who are deſirous of obtaining grants of Land, if they were granted at the uſual rate ?

A. There is a large number, in the Seigniory of Batiscan more especially.

Q. Are there any new ſettlements forming in the Seigniories of the Diſtrict of Three-Rivers, on the north side of the River St. Lawrence ?

A. Very few—And the rather as the Seigniories belonging to individuals are almost all conceded, the Seigniory of Lanaudière excepted, which belongs to Mr. Pothier, and in which the rate of Rents is ſo exorbitant that very few perſons venture to take any Land there, whereby many of the young people of the Pariſhes of Maskinongé, Machiche and the River du Loup, have been compelled to go over to the ſouth ſide, and many have ſettled in the neighbourhood of the Seigniory of the River David, in the Townſhip of Upton—and there are one hundred families at leaſt who have settled without any title.

Q. On the ſouth ſide of the River St. Lawrence, are there any old Seigniories which contain a quantity of Waſte Lands ?

A. I am only acquainted with the Seigniories of St Pierre les Bécquets and Gentilly, in which there may be two ranges which are not conceded —In the Seigniory of Nicolet ſome Lands remain, for which the Seignior exacts high Rents.—In the Fief Courval, of which I am Seignior, there remain about three hundred Lands of which the rate is ten shillings for every three arpents in front by twenty, and so in proportion.—When I purchaſed that Seigniory the rate was two sols and one quart of wheat for every square arpent, which amounted to from fifteen to eighteen Francs.

Q. Have not the Seigniors of the Country in general, conſiderably raiſed the Rate of Rents ſince the Conqueſt, and of late years more especially ?

A. Yes, in various ways, the higheſt Rents I know of in our Diſtrict were thoſe exacted by the Seignior of the River David, they are of one Dollar and three or four Minots of Wheat for every Land of three arpents by thirty.

Q. Does the riſe of Seigniorial Rents tend to retard the Settlement of the Seigniories of this Country ?

A. Yes, for the Seigniories in which the Rents have not been raiſed are almoſt all Settled.

Q. Have you a knowledge that the Seigniors ſometimes ſell Wood Lands in breach of the *Arrêts* ?

A. I have heard that ſome Seigniors receive a ſmall ſum for the preference.

Q. Is the ſum ſo exacted mentioned in the Deed of Grant, or are ſuch Agreements carried into effect by means of intermediate persons, and in what manner ?

A. I am not aware of the means, but I know that it is not ſet forth in the Deeds.

Q. Is there any Emigration from the Diſtrict of Three-Rivers, and from any others part of the Province, and towards what places ?

A. I have no knowlage that the young People emigrate from the Diſtrict of Three-Rivers.

Q. What was the Income of the Seigniories of Cap de la Magdelaine and Batiscan during your agency ?

A. I believe the ground Rents and annual Rents of thoſe two Seigniories hardly exceed one hundred Pounds. The caſual Income amounts to one hundred and fifty Pounds a year on an average.

Q. What is the number of Landholders in both thoſe Seigniories to the beſt of your knowledge ?

A. About five hundred I believe.

Robert Jones, Eſquire, a member of this Houſe, then appeared before your Committee.

Appendix (R.) 4th Feby.

Q. Were you during any, and what period of time, agent for any and what Seigniories in the Diſtrict of Montreal ?

A. I was Agent for His Majeſty's Seigniory of Sorel from 1800 to 1810. I was alſo Agent for Mrs. Barrow's Seigniories on the River Yamaska from 1800 to 1806.

Q. What is the extent of the Seigniory of Sorel, and of Mrs. Barrow's Seigniories reſpectively ?

A. The Seigniory of Sorel is of an irregular figure, but equal to about three leagues in front on the St. Lawrence by three in depth.

The Seigniory of Mrs. Barrow consists in a number of Seigniories united, viz: Bourg-marie, Bourg-marie Eſt, Bourg-marie Ouest, St. Charles de Yamaska, Bonſecours and Bourchemin.

Q. At what rates were Lands granted in these reſpective Seigniories, whilst you were agent ſo as aforeſaid, and what was the progreſs of the Settlements therein, and what in your eſtimation are the cauſes which have ſerved to advance or retard the Settlement thereof during the periods of your agency or since ?

A. The rate of granting Land in His Majeſty's Seigniory was 10s. for three acres in front by twenty in depth. During the time of my agency no conceſsions were allowed to be made in Mrs. Barrow's Seigniories ;—In His Majeſty's Seigniory conceſsions were made to any individual who applied for them, and during my agency about one hundred and fifty concessions have been made. Mrs. Barrow having refuſed to concede, has materially retarded the settlement of her Seigniories ;—frequent applications have been made to me for conceſsions, and from the goodneſs of the ſoil I have no doubt but the whole might have been conceded.

Q. At what time was the rate of ten shillings for three arpents by twenty, eſtabliſhed ?

A. This rate was eſtabliſhed before I took the agency, and I do not know when.

Q. What was the old rate of granting Lands in His Majeſty's Seigniory ?

A. The old Conceſsions were three acres by forty, at a rent of six *livres* one *sol tournois*.

Q. Do there remain any Lands ungranted in the Seigniory of Sorel, and what is their quality ?

A. There remain about sixty lots, of three arpents by twenty, unconceded ; the whole is good Land.—All the ungranted Land in the Seigniory of Sorel, as well as in those of Mrs. Barrow, is the best Land in thoſe Seigniories reſpectively as to quality.

Q. What has prevented the granting of the before mentioned Sixty Lots ?

A. The reaſon, I believe, is, that there is no regular map or plan of the Seigniory in the poſſeſsion of Government, and I have alſo reaſon to believe that the exiſtence of ſo large a tract of ungranted Land is unknown to Government.

Q. From what perſon or perſons could the Committee derive any information reſpecting the cauſes which have prevented the Settlement of Mrs. Barrow's Seigniories ?

A. The information required might, I think, be had from Mr. P. T. Chevrefils, a Notary Public, and from Mr. P. B. Pellissier, a Captain of Militia, her ſub-agent.

Q. Who is now the principal Agent, and how long has he been ſuch ?

A. Samuel Gale, Eſquire, of Montreal, Advocate, who ſucceeded his father about three years ago.

Q. Have you any, and what reaſon, to believe that certain Seigniors in the Diſtrict of Montreal sell their unconceded Lands in their Seigniories at arbitrary prices, and for that reaſon refuſe to concede at the ordinary rates as required by Law ?

A. I know it from general Report ; I have no perſonal knowledge of it.—I underſtand the practise is to grant to one Individual in his own name, either for pecuniary considerations given by him to the Seignior, or he in fact acting as agent for the Seignior, ſome eight, ten or more lots, which he ſells ſeparately to as many Individuals, and ſome of theſe Lots have been ſold as high as six dollars an acre.

Q. Does this practise prejudice any and what class of His Majeſty's Subjects, and in what manner ?

A. It affects the poorer portion of the agricultural claſs, who not having money to purchaſe, are prevented from ſettling themſelves and their ſons upon the ungranted Lands of these Seigniories, as they might and would have done if theſe Lands had been granted at the ordinary rates.

Ordered, That a Letter be written to Mr. Pierre Joſeph Chevrefils, Notary Public, and to Mr. Bazile Pellissier, Captn. of Militia, of the Parish of Yamaska, to appear before this Committee with all convenient speed.

TUESDAY, 9th December, 1823.

Mr. *Stuart* in the Chair.

Michel Berthelot of the City of Quebec, Eſquire, Notary Public, appeared before your Committee.

Q. Have you been Agent for the Jeſuits' Eſtates in the Diſtrict of Quebec, and how long ?

Appendix (R.)
4th Feby.

A. I was Agent for the Eſtates of the late Order of Jeſuits during twenty years or thereabout.

Q. In what do thoſe Eſtates conſiſt ?

A. The Eſtates of which I had the management, conſiſted of the Fiefs, Notre Dame des Anges, Saint Gabriel, and Sillery, part of the City of Quebec, forming Ground Rents and *Rentes conſtituées*, as alſo part of the Fief Lauzon, in the Pariſhes of Pointe Levi and Saint Nicolas, and the Fief Belair.

Q. What is the extent of thoſe Fiefs and Eſtates reſpectively ?

A. I cannot answer that Queſtion, never having been in poſſeſſion either of original Plans or Titles.

Q. Are there any ungranted Lands in the Seigniory of Sillery ?

A. I believe it is all conceded.

Q. Are there any in the above mentioned Seigniories ?

A. I believe there are many unconceded Lands in the Seigniory of SaintGabriel, but I cannot ſay if any remain in the Seigniory of Notre Dame des Anges, I believe there still remain ſome Lands to concede in the Fief Belair.

Q. What was the old rate of conceding Land in the said Seigniories ?

A. Generally the rate was as follows: one Sol for every ſquare arpent, one Sol as *Cens* for every arpent in front by whatever depth there might be, and one live Capon, or fifteen Sols, or twenty Sols at the option of the Seignior—ſome Deeds mentioned fifteen Sols and others twenty Sols. In the Fief Belair ſeveral Deeds, inſtead of a Capon, ſtate a Turkey or thirty Sols.

Q. Were all the Conceſſions which were made during your time made at that rate ?

A. Yes, with the exception of the Lands granted to Mr. Jos. Planté and Mr. J. B. Panet by *Père Cazot*, the laſt Jeſuit in Canada.

Q. Were a great number of Grants made while you were Agent ?

A. Extenſive Lots of Land were granted to a few perſons, that is to ſay, Mr. Neilſon, Mr. Blanchet, Mr. Pozer, Mr. A. Stuart, Mr. Foy, and Mr. Harvey.

Q. What was the annual Income of thoſe Seigniories on an Average ?

A. I have received ſeven hundred Pounds a year on an Average.

Q. What is the Amount of the annual Income of the said Seigniories ?

A. It is impoſſible for me to answer that, becauſe the Books, Title Deeds, and Land Regiſters, by which I might have ascertained it are in bad order, and not underſtood. The Labour of a whole year would have been required for putting them into order.

Q. Why did you not put them, or cauſe them to be put in order ?

A. I often urged the Commiſſion to have them put in order, but nothing has ever been done: lately however, the Commission has begun to cauſe the preparation of a Land Regiſter to be proceeded to, which has been given up becauſe it is evident that it would have been of no uſe.

Q. Why would it have been of no uſe ?

A. Because it was not made in the form preſcribed by Law.

Q. To what uſe during your Agency has the College in the Upper Town of Quebec, and erected by the late Order of Jesuits for the education of the Youth of the Country, been applied ?

A. As Barracks for the Troops of the Garrison.

Q. What income might that edifice produce were it let to individuals, and reserving a portion of it ſufficient for the purpoſe of its original deſtination ?

A. Reſerving a part of that building for the purpoſes of its original deſtination, the reſt divided and subdivided in order to be let to various perſons, might give an income of nearly fifteen hundred pounds a year.

Q. For how many years has that building been uſed as a Barrack ?

A. I know that that Building has been in part occupied by the Troops of the Garriſon as a Barrack, and as a reſidence for the ſurviving Jesuits up to 1800, and from that time to the preſent moment the whole has been occupied by the Troops as a Barrack.

Q. Do you not know that there was a Church on that ground ? when was it demoliſhed and by what order ?

A. In the first years of my being in office, I had an Order from the Commiſſion to demolish and raſe the Church adjacent to the Jeſuits' College; the ground upon which that Church ſtood, as alſo a portion of the Jesuits' Garden, properly ſo called, now forms a portion of the Upper-Town Market Place.

Q. Where was the ſaid Church ſituated; what were its dimensions; and in what state was it when demolished ?

A. The Church was contiguous to the ſouth eaſt angle of the College—I do not recollect its dimensions—It was on the eve of ruin.

Q. Have there been ſold, or expoſed to ſale, any Lands belonging to the Jeſuits during your management or ſince ?

A. None to my knowledge while I was in Office, but ſince I have ceaſed to be agent, I have been well informed that ſeveral pieces of ground and Building Lots, being part of the Jeſuits' Garden, have been ſold or otherwiſe disposed of in favour of ſeveral perſons, proprietors of ground in St. John Street, to ſerve as a continuation and extenſion of their Lots in rear of their respective Houſes.

Q. To what uſe have the ſeveral ſums of money arising from ſuch ſale been applied ?

A. Having had occaſion to inſpect ſome of thoſe Title Deeds, I am enabled to ſay, that the capital of the price of that ſale remained as a mortgage upon the ſaid Lots, and that the ſeveral individuals pay interest for it to the King. I preſume that all the other Deeds are on the ſame footing, without being able to say what are the terms of payment.

Q. At what time, and in what manner was the garden taken poſſeſſion of ?

A. In the earlier time of my management, ſuppoſing that I had the ſuperintendance of that part of the Garden which was occupied by the last of the Jeſuits, and not chooſing to be charged with the depredations which might be committed in the Garden, I requeſted the Commiſſioner to exonerate me in that behalf, and to be informed how to proceed for that purpose. It was then ſuggeſted to me to deliver up the Key of a Door of acceſs to that Garden to Major Roſs-Lewin, Town Major, who gave me a receipt ſhewing his acceptance of the Key, and my discharge from reſponſibility.

TUESDAY, 9th DECEMBER 1823.

Mr. *Stuart* in the Chair.

J. B. Proulx, Eſquire, Member of this Houſe for the County of Buckinghamſhire, was examined before your Committee and made answer as follows:

Q. Have you had any, and what means of acquiring information reſpecting the whole and the new Settlements in the County of Buckinghamſhire ?

A. Yes—being a native of that County, and profeſſing agriculture, as alſo my family and anceſtors.

Q. Are there any new Settlements in the ſaid County ?

A. Yes, there are many.

Q. What number of Pariſhes, and what number of Seigniories are in your County ?

A. The number of Pariſhes in the old Seigniories is twelve, that is to ſay:—St. Michel d'Yamaſka, St. François, St. Antoine de la Baie du Fevre, St. Jean de Nicolet, St. Grégoire, Becancour, Gentilly, St. Pierre les Becquets, St. Jean l'Eſchaillon, Lothbinière, St. Croix, and St. Antoine.—The Seigniories and Fiefs in the ſaid County are the following, that is to ſay:—Yamaſka, St. François, Pierre-Ville, Courval, La Baie du Fevre, Nicolet, St. Grégoire, Becancour, Gentilly, St. Pierre, St. Jean, Lothbinère, St Croix, and St. Antoine—I cannot poſitively ſtate the number of the Townſhips.

Q. Where are the new Settlements ſituated, when and by whom were they made, and what is their extent ?

A. New Settlements are forming daily in the ſeveral Pariſhes, and in the Townſhips in greater number than in the old Seigniories.—The moſt recent settlements have been made in the Fief Pierre-Ville and in the Seigniory Courval—They began to be settled about eighteen or twenty years ago—The others have been very long ſettled—Conceſſions are annually made of a certain number of Lots in the ſeveral Seigniories but not ſufficiently numerous and conſiderable to merit the name of a settlement.

Q. Is there any emigration from your County to other parts of the Province, and in what direction ?

A. There is none from my County, becauſe almost all the young people take lands in the County itſelf if they can obtain any.

Q. What is the uſual extent of Grants to Freeholders in the old Seigniories of the ſaid County ?

A. The general extent is three arpents by thirty in depth.

Q. Is any Subdiviſion of thoſe Lands made for the Settlement of ſeveral Families, and are they frequent ?

A. Yes, a great many are made, but not ſo many as will be made by reaſon of the increaſe of the Population and ſcarcity of Lands, which is more and more felt.

Q. What are the cauſes of that Subdiviſion of the Lands ?

A. The great increaſe of the population, the impediments and reſtrictions ſo difficult to ſurmount as to prevent obtaining new Grants ?

Q. What effect do thoſe ſubdiviſions produce ?

A. A great effect; for instance a father who has opened a new Land, and has availed himself of its fertility, could then bring up and maintain, although with ſome difficulty, five or ſix children: ſtill leſs can two of his sons, between whom the father divides that Land, reserving to himself a certain rent or allowance, bring up or ſupport a number of children equal to two families. The ſecond effect is the heavy expense in building and enclosures between the two ſons. Inſtruments of Agriculture, Cattle, and enclosures must be doubled for bringing the Land into cultivation. A third effect produced by that subdiviſion, is the conveying of a portion of that Land to a ſtranger—That change generally occaſions an inability to meet the heavy charges above ſtated.

THURSDAY, 11th DECEMBER 1823.

Mr. *Stuart* in the Chair.

Louis Gendron, of the Parish of *St. Anne de la Pérade*, in

the Diſtrict of Three Rivers, Yeoman, appeared before your Committee and ſtated as follows:

I am married, and have ten children, of whom five are Boys. I am very deſirous of obtaining for my children other Waſte Lands if I could obtain any at moderate rents.

I have made frequent application to Mr. Lanaudière our Seignior, but he never choſe to concede at the ſame rate at which the old Lands along the River in his Seigniory were conceded.

He required a minot and a half of Wheat and ſeven Francs in money for a Land of three arpents by twenty—nevertheleſs the neceſſity I was under of obtaining a Land, induced me to take one about five years ſince from Mr. Lanaudière, which I have been obliged to ſell because of the high Rents which I found it difficult to pay.

About a year and a half ſince or thereabout, I took a new Land from the preſent Seignior, Mr. Hale, at the ſame rate as that of Mr. Lanaudière, with the exception that Mr. Hale has allowed me a term of five years, during which no payment is to be made. I have always heard that our people would readily take new Lands, which they want, if the Rents were more moderate. I do not know what the old Rents were, but I had formerly a Land of five arpents in front by forty in depth which I had inherited of my Ancestors, and which paid only one minot or buſhel of Wheat and forty *Sols* in Money. The Lands are beginning to be divided.

There are many Families who poſſeſſed extenſive Lands who have divided them. A Land of five Arpents by forty is divided into three portions, as has often happened. Were I to make any reſearch I might find about forty Families who have partitioned their Lands, which occaſions poverty and ſuffering.

MONDAY, 15th December 1823.

Mr. *Stuart* in the Chair.

Mr. *Wm. Marchant*, of Cap de la Magdelaine, Miller, appeared before your Committee.

Q. How long have you reſided in this Parish?

A. Fifteen years as Miller of the Mill at Cap de La Magdelaine, belonging to the late Order of Jeſuits.

Q. What has been the progreſs of the new Settlements in the ſaid Seigniory during the fifteen years of your reſidence, and what are the cauſes which may have forwarded or retarded them?

A. There has not been any increaſe in the Settlements within that period. I ascribe this to the Lands in the firſt conceſſion not being very good, and I have heard that the Attorney of the Commiſſion for the Eſtates of the Jeſuits did not chooſe to concede.

Q. What, to the beſt of your knowledge, is the quality of the Ungranted Lands in the ſaid Seigniory, and what may be the quantity of the Lands to be granted?

A. I have heard that the Lands in the firſt Ranges are hardly good. That Seigniory however is twenty leagues in depth and in that depth there may be much good land.

Q. Do the Lands in that Seigniory begin to be Subdivided along the water?

A. Some of them are divided.

Q. What is the Income of the Mill?

A. About four hundred Minots of Wheat a year, on an average. During the firſt years of my being there it gave more, it now gives leſs, for in the laſt twelve years ſeveral Mills have been eſtabliſhed.

Q. Why do not the people Settled on the River des Envies, rather come to your Mill than go to a great diſtance as far as the Cap Santé Mill?

A. The Road from the River des Envies to my Mill is bad, and it would take as much time to come to my Mill as to go to Cap Santé.—My Mill is beſides often very ſhort of Water.

TUESDAY, 16th December 1823.

Mr. *Stuart* in the Chair.

Mr. *John Cannon*, of the City of Quebec, then appeared before your Committee.

Q. Have you had any, and what means of becoming acquainted with the ſtate and condition of the various claſſes of perſons reſident in this Province, or coming thereto, who might be deſirous of obtaining Lands now ungranted, and of ſettling themſelves and their families thereupon, and of the obſtacles which ſuch perſons have had, and have now to encounter to ſettle thereupon?

A. I, and my Father's family have reſided in Lower-Canada for the laſt twenty two years.—I had occaſion to travel through many of the country parts of the Province, in the courſe of my buſineſs I have employed great numbers of Labourers and Mechanics or ſuperintended them during my Father's life time, in the buſineſs of an Architect and Maſter Builder; theſe labourers were as well natives of the Province as Emigrants from Europe, the latter principally Emigrants from Ireland, with the ſituation and wants of both of which claſſes I became minutely acquainted.

Q. What was the average number of Labourers that you employed?

A. The number of men employed varies according to circumſtances and the work for which I required them,—I have ſome times employed for a whole ſummer two hundred men as Labourers, Mechanics, Carters, &c. The number I employ at preſent is much leſs, as I am contracting my buſineſs, during the laſt ſeason I have employed about twenty men on my own account: the previous ſeasons, for the laſt three or four years, I employed thirty or forty:—theſe conſisted principally of Iriſh Emigrants, and I employed a great many of theſe people merely to give them an opportunity of obtaining a ſubſiſtence which was all that I allowed them, telling them to better themſelves when they could.

My motive for employing them was principally to give them an opportunity to earn something, rather than depend upon Charity or ſuffer from abſolute want.

Q. Did you find amongst them generally any deſire of obtaining Lands to ſettle thereon?

A. I did find a great deſire.

Q. Had you any, and what means of aſcertaining the obſtacles which exiſted to their ſettling themſelves advantageously and uſefully upon the vaſt and interminable tracts of waſte and ungranted Lands within the Colony, and if ſo, what were theſe obſtacles?

A. The principal information, I derived from having had frequent occaſion to viſit the different new Settlements of Lower-Canada, and more particularly those of Val-Cartier and St. Patrick upon the River Jacques Cartier, and after having made myſelf perfectly acquainted with the mode of induſtry purſued by the poor Emigrants, I find that there is one great inconvenience which very much retards their purſuits and diminiſhes that activity in clearing their Farms, which no other circumſtance could eaſily ſuppreſs: namely, that of being without a Paſtor.

Those Settlers who are principally Roman Catholics conſider no ſacrifice equal to that of being ſecluded from their Clergy, to whom they ſubmit with implicit obedience, and hence may be aſſigned the cauſe why they attach themſelves ſo much to the Towns in prefereuce to work out an independence for themſelves and Families in the Country.

If His Majesty's Government would think proper to adopt the plan of building Churches in the different new settlements, and in the unconceded lands of the Crown it would be the moſt effectual mode of quickly eſtabliſhing the Country, and of rendering independent a great number who are at preſent relying on abſolute charity.

A Church and a ſuitable reſidence for a Catholic Prieſt might be erected for a ſum not exceeding One thouſand Pounds, and by allowing ſuch Clergyman One Hundred Pounds a year for the term of five Years, the ſettlement would then be in a ſituation to give the neceſſary ſupport, the ſaid £1500 to be appropriated to every 60,000 Acres of land which would ſuffice for 300 Families, or say 1500 Souls.

It would be adviſeable to build each Church in the centre of each Settlement, and with respect to Roads, wherever Churches are placed Settlers will be always found to make them.

The Canadians, at preſent, from the ſame cauſe are prevented from eſtabliſhing themſelves on the unconceded Lands of the Crown and providing for their increaſing Families, the idea of ſettling in a Wilderness remote from hearing the word of God, keeps them together, and accounts for that inactivity in extending their poſſeſſions for which they are remarkable where the cauſe is removed.

If Churches were built in the different new Settlements, Canadians would intermix with Settlers from the Old Country, and would, as being more intelligent with respect to clearing Lands, hold forth an example to the others, beſides many wealthy Citizens, if ſuch advantages were offered, would purchaſe Lands and give employment to the more deſtitute in the Settlement, then a vigour before unknown would pervade those People, and Agriculture and happiness would flourish in the Colony.

There is every reason to suppose that the money, thus expended in the adoption of ſuch a wiſe and political meaſure might, be refunded in the courſe of a few years if Government ſhould require it.

A moſt striking proof of this mode of ſettling may be seen by a glance at the population and wealth of Glengary in Upper-Canada.

It was first eſtabliſhed by a Catholic Prieſt named M'Donnell with a few Scotch Highlanders, by building a ſmall Church, round which a number of others of the ſame claſs flocked, they have advanced ſo rapidly in their Agricultural purſuits as to be enabled to erect a Church which will coſt (when finiſhed) nearly £30,000—I went in the ſummer of laſt year as an Arbitrator to examine it, and had an opportunity of aſcertaining how, in the late War, those brave Highlanders with their Reverend Paſtor at their head, evinced their fidelity towards Government and manfully guarded their Homes and their Country.

A numerous unſettled People now preſent themſelves, not less brave, and as Patriotic; granting to them Churches and Prieſts, would be granting to them a Government to fight for,—a Home to guard and a Country to defend, any pecuniary aſſiſtance offered them would be but momentary in comparison to the lowest bounty given to a Soldier in time of War, would if now granted to each individual, more than ſuffice to effect the object proposed.

MONDAY, 22nd December 1823.

Mr. *Stuart* in the Chair.

Olivier Arcand, Eſquire, a Member of this House, appeared before your Committee.

Q. Have you had any, and what means of acquiring information respecting the old, and the new Settlements in the County of Hampshire?

A. I have only had an opportunity of acquiring information respecting the old and the new Settlements in a part of the County of Hampshire, for which I have the honor to be one of the Representatives in Parliament, and in an equally small portion of the upper part of Buckinghamshire, in which I reside and where I usually practice Surveying.

Q. Are there any new Settlements in the said County?

A. In the County of Hampshire I only know (and that imperfectly) one new Settlement which is called Val-Cartier. Although the Gentlemen who opened that Settlement have spared no expense, I am not aware that Agriculture flourishes there. Is this owing to the quality of the Soil or the system of Cultivation.—I know not. In the

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part of the County of Buckinghamshire which I know, I observe no new Settlements except at Drummondville, but the bad state of the internal Communications at that place, has caused a great part of the Settlement to be abandoned, with the exception of about twenty houses, which are in the Village, and about the same number of wretched hovels, situated along the bad bye-roads, which have been opened there, and which are now opening there. The other new Settlements which I know of there, are in some of the Ranges of Lots in the Seigniories, which are making very slow progress.

There is however another Settlement, which is rather a considerable one, and is called "*Le Ruisseau des Chênes*," which extends from the Seigniories of Deguire and Bourgmarie on the East, across the Township of Upton, and there are even some in that of Grantham.

Q. What is the number of Parishes in your County, and what is the number of Seigniories?

A. I cannot exactly state the number of the Parishes and Seigniories which are in each of the Counties I now mentioned, but it may be easily ascertained from the information given by the Surveyor General.

Q. Where are the new Settlements situated, when, and by whom were they made, and what is their extent?

A. The two new Settlements first above mentioned, were commenced not more than seven or eight years since. But that of the *Ruisseau des Chênes*, may have been begun about 1806. There are from sixty to eighty Inhabitants there, many of whom are rich Farmers: unfortunately all the Titles they have (and only a few of them have such Titles) are Deeds of Grants which they obtained from one Joseph Deguire Desrosiers, of whom the Fathers had formerly been Grantees and Proprietors of the Seigniory Deguire, or *Riviere David*, which, upwards of thirty years since, became the property of one Mr. Eckhart. Joseph Deguire about 1800, assumed the Title of Seignior of the River David, and pretended that all the Land through which the River David ran, which had not been sold by his Ancestors, should belong to him, and he forthwith proceeded to cause the Lands to be surveyed, and caused *Procès Verbaux* of them to be delivered with Deeds of Grant, to all persons who chose to have them. His Terms were more than reasonable, and I have two Lands there myself, one which pays four Sols Tournois for every ninety square Arpents; and the other twenty four Sols Tournois for the same quantity. The dearest were nine Livres. In that way he penetrated far into the Township of Upton, of which the lines were not known, and had not even been drawn, if my information be correct. Several persons seeing that he appeared to be in quiet possession of that Property, really believed him the true Seignior, and accordingly began to settle there. Nearly about that time, a great part of Upton was granted to —— Grant Esquire, including that Settlement, but I have never heard that that Gentleman had disturbed or molested any of the Inhabitants, and I sincerely believe that he will act towards those poor persons with generosity. That Settlement has appeared to me very flourishing.

Q. Is there any emigration from your County to other parts of the Province, and whither is it directed?

A. From the County of Hampshire there are Emigrations, though but few at a time—They prefer subdividing the Lands, in order to settle several families there, in the Parish of Deschambault especially—That frequently happens, because the Seigniories are almost all granted, and the Townships in rear of the Parish are not as yet surveyed, although it is said there are large tracts of excellent Land there.—In the upper parts of Buckinghamshire, we observe no emigration, on the contrary it occasionally proceeds thither from elsewhere, because there are many Lands to concede, especially in the Seigniories of Deguire, Barrow, and Ramsay, of which the two first are a dependency of Richelieu on the River Yamaska.

Q. What is the usual extent of the grants to Tenants in the old Seigniories of the said County?

A. The usual extent of the concessions in those two Counties is 75, 80 and 90 square arpents—2 x 25, 2 x 40, and 3 x 30.

Q. Is any subdivision of those Lands made to settle several families, and is that frequent, and what are the causes of that subdivision of the Lands?

A. The subdivision of the Lands for the purpose of settling thereon several families, are as frequent as the emigrations in Hampshire, because as I have already stated, the Seigniories are almost all conceded, the northern Townships are not Surveyed, and are even hardly known, and that emigration to other places are little suited to the inclinations of the Canadians, who are peculiarly attached to the paternal home.

Q. What effect do these subdivisions produce?

A. The effect of those subdivisions, unless those who are settled upon them have a peculiar turn for agriculture, and exert their Industry, is extremely afflicting, because it is a source of poverty to those persons who cannot reap a sufficiency for their subsistence on such small lands.

Q. What is the extent and the quality of the ungranted Lands in the said County, and the said Seigniories?

A. In Hampshire, the quantity of ungranted Lands in the Seigniories is very small, except in the Seigniory of Grondines, which being ten leagues in depth, must comprise eighteen or twenty ranges of ungranted lots of Land—I believe the Land there is tolerably good where there are no mountains.—In Fossambault, there must also remain some to concede, but I do not know of what quality they are—In Buckinghamshire there only remain considerable tracts in the Seigniories to grant in the Fiefs St. Croix, Lothbinière, D'eschaillons, Courval, and Déguire. The others are in small quantity, but every where tolerably good.

Q. Is there a road over those ungranted Lands, and have those Lands been surveyed?

A. There are hardly any roads over those ungranted Lands and even for opening an access to them, and a very small portion of them has been surveyed, the Seigniors usually having them surveyed only as they are applied for, and as they determine to concede.

Q. Were there any Concessions of Lands in the said County before the year 1759, and if there have been any, what was the general mode of conceding, with respect both to the extent of the Land granted, and the terms on which it was granted?

A. In Hampshire there were many Grants made before 1759, and I believe all those along the River St. Lawrence—So far as I know, they were generally from 75 to 90 square arpents, sometimes as much as 120, and the terms, from three *livres tournois*, to six *livres tournois*, and sometimes one capon for every arpent in front.—In Buckinghamshire, the Grants made before 1759, have varied as much in extent, and in the terms.—I know some concessions of 75 square arpents made before that time, which pay as much as 8 *lb.* 6 *sols tournois*, and others of more than 200, and even 300 square arpents, have been granted, in consideration of prayers on the Rosary, and Psalms *de profondis*.

Q. Is there, in the said County, a considerable number of persons, who desire, and have means to form new Settlements in the Seigniories, provided they could obtain Lands near to, or at a short distance from, those of their Relatives or Friends, and are there any such Lands, and what are their quantity and quality?

A. In Hampshire it is certain that there are many Persons who wish to settle in the neighbourhood of their relatives and friends, but they find that no easy matter, because there is a scarcity of grantable Land, and the Rents are raised in an extraordinary manner.—Add to that, the neighbouring Townships have not hitherto been surveyed, and that there are not even any Roads of access to those parts: besides much difficulty in obtaining those Lands is experienced, by the delays which occur, and the high Fees which are exacted.

In Buckinghamshire, and that part of Richelieu, which is in its vicinity, nearly the same thing has occurred, but from another cause—For twenty years there has been a constant refusal to concede Lands to our Husbandmen, although occasionally as much as two or three thousand arpents have by a single Grant been given to some friend or favored person. That conduct has rendered the means of obtaining Grants of Land so difficult, that some persons have been reduced to the extremity of paying six and seven dollars for every square *arpent*, to those who had thus obtained Grants of large Tracts.

Q. Are there any causes which have retarded, and continue to retard, the Settlement of the Lands in the old Seigniories of this Country, and what do you think those causes are?

A. Those are precisely the causes which have retarded the Settlement of the ungranted Lands in the old Seigniories just mentioned:—At present, Lands may be obtained there upon recommendation, but not for less than twenty shillings, two Minots of wheat, and two days work (*Corvées*) by way of annual rent, not including the *Cens*, for every 90 square *Arpents*.—In some Seigniories, that Rent is paid for 75 *arpents* only—In some others, half a gallon of wheat, and six *sols*, are paid for every square arpent, exclusive of one or two dollars for every sixty arpents, for a right of Common, fortunate if, previous to the Deed of Grant, and without other form, the payment of certain dues claimed for preference, which are sometimes considerable, be not exacted.

Q. Do any of our Husbandmen go into the Townships granted in Free and Common Soccage to settle, and if not, to what cause do you ascribe it?

A. I do not see that any person in Hampshire has gone into the Townships of this County to settle, because none of them are granted or even surveyed—In Buckinghamshire, from Nicolet upwards, most of the Townships have been surveyed, but all those which are contiguous to the Seigniories, have been almost entirely granted to about ten persons, some of whom have individually more than fifty thousand acres, yet without making any settlement thereon; so that it would be necessary, that persons wishing to settle beyond that, should remove to a great distance from their Relatives, where they would be deprived of their assistance, in such cases always necessary, deprived of a road of access, and even of the means of having neighbours to share in the joint labour, by the interposition of the Lands of the Crown and Clergy with those to be granted.

Q. Have you any, and what means of knowing the nature and advantages of Seignioral Tenure in this Country, compared with that in Free and Common Soccage?

A. With respect to Seignioral Tenure compared with that in Free and Common Soccage, I have never considered the advantage of one over the other.

Q. What appear to you to be the relative advantages or disadvantages of those Tenures?

A. I have indeed thought the Seigniorial Tenure, if moderated, and regulated with liberality towards the Landholder, preferable to the other, relatively to the means of obtaining the Grants, and the facility of communication, when there is a Seignior on the spot, having an interest in bringing his new lands into cultivation: But on the other hand, I think the dues of *Cens et Rentes*, *Lods et ventes*, *Rétrait*, *Banalité*, and Fishing and Hunting on the Seigniorial Lands depreciate them much, and must naturally restrain those who hold them in that way. The Seigniors moreover reserve to themselves the right of taking Building Timber, Stone, Sand and Lime for their Manor Houses, Mills, Churches, Parsonage Houses &c. of making water courses on the Lands, for leading to their Mills the water they require—all that savours of servitude and Slavery to those who are subject to this Tenure.

Q. What are the circumstances which prevent our Husbandmen from extending their Settlements into the Interior, on the ungranted Lands of the old Seigniories?

A. The absence of many Seigniors, who hardly ever see their Seigniories, and who have Agents there, who take no immediate interest therein, occasions a neglect of the means of facilitating the interior settlements of their Fiefs, add to that, the delays by which the people are usually wearied, before the lands applied for are granted to them,—And as I have before stated, the enormous Rents which are exacted, and the still more repulsive measure, which of late years has been adopted in some Seigniories, of conceding to those who had recommendations or who pay for a preference.—The slow and expensive proceedings, for opening and ratifying water courses, so necessary in most of the lands in the interior, also deserve some attention in this respect, and would require Legislative interference.

Q. What are the Chief Impediments to settling, experienced by the

European Emigrants, who come into this Country, and are desirous of settling here?

A. Besides that the European Emigrants who wish to settle in this Country, are subject to all the Impediments which prevent our Canadians from settling here as they might choose, they have to encounter the rigour of a severe climate, and are naturally ignorant of the mode of settling in a Country, where the favorable Season is so short, that it is necessary, during four months, to provide almost every thing that is necessary for subsistence during the eight others. Nor do I think, that experience in Agriculture which they have in their own Country, and would introduce here, is adapted to our Soil, in the low Grounds especially: and they almost always avoid them: an obstacle, which it is probably more difficult, both to strangers and to ourselves to surmount, is that which arises; first, from the manner in which the Township Lands are divided: secondly, from the bad state of Internal Communications: thirdly, from the difficulties and delays encountered in the course of the proceedings necessary for obtaining Lands: and fourthly, the exorbitant Fees which have hitherto been exacted, from all Applicants to that intent. Unless measures be adopted for obviating these Inconveniences, or for at least diminishing them, it is really to be feared that for a long time to come, flourishing and extensive Settlements will not be seen in this Country.

Q How do you think, that in the County which you represent, Settlements might be effected, both by the Inhabitants of the Country, and by European Emigrants who come hither, most speedily, and effectually, and where, in the said County, or the neighbouring Counties, might they be placed most advantageously?

A. I think Settlements might be effected in several of the Northern Townships, in the rear of Hampshire, and more especially in Alton, both by the Inhabitants of the Country and by European Emigrants: but by the former rather than the latter, because the Canadians would have the assistance of their neighbouring Relatives and Friends within reach; but in Buckinghamshire, (I mean from Nicolet upwards, for I have no knowledge of the parts lower down,) and even in Richelieu, all the Townships are so deteriorated by the extensive Grants which have been made there for twenty five years past to persons who have generally done nothing thereon, and the constant interposition of the Lands of the Crown and Clergy, among the granted Lands, insomuch that they are almost deprived of the hope of making advantageous Settlements there.

Pierre Joseph Cherrefils, Esquire, a Notary Public, residing in the Parish of Yamaska, appeared before your Committee.

Q. Do you know the Seigniories which belong to Madame Barrow, situate in the District of Montreal, and what means of knowing them have you had?

A. I do know them, and in my Capacity of Notary, I have had occasion to pass many *Actes* respecting those Seigniories.

Q What are the names of those Seigniories, and what are their dimensions respectively.

A. The Fief Bonsecours:—I do not remember the extent of its front by a like depth. The Fief Bourgmarie Ouest, is half a League in front, by two Leagues in depth The Fief Bourchemin, which includes all the West side of the River Yamaska; I do not know its extent, but I know that it joins the Line of the Seigniory of St. Ours, on the side of the Fief Bourgmarie-Est, which was lately sold by Mr. Gale, to Mr. Wurtele, I do not know its front, it is I believe, one League and a half in depth. The Fief St. Charles, of one League and a half in front, by a like depth.

Q. What is the number of Concessions in those respective Seigniories?

A. I cannot say:—In the Fief St. Charles, only the first Concession on the River Yamaska, is Conceded The other Fiefs are almost all Conceded.

Q. What is the quality of the Soil in the Fief St. Charles?

A. I do not know.

Q. What is the most usual rate at which the Old Grants in the Seigniories, or any of them, were made?

A. I cannot say exactly; but I recollect that there have been made Concessions of Three Arpents by thirty, for four Shillings and four pence and three Capons; others for eight Livres six Sols former Currency; and others, for ten Shillings and one penny, and two Minots of Wheat.

Q. Were any Grants made at a lower rate than that you have just mentioned, what is that rate & what is the date of those grants?

A. Some Grants were made for Six Livres and Seventeen Sols former Currency, from 1759 to 1780, so far as I have been able to see by the Old Titles.

Q. Has there been a rise in the rate since 1780, and at what time did it occur?

A. Last year a great many Concessions were made at Ten Shillings and one half penny, and four Minots of Wheat, for every Land of Ninety Arpents, and in some Concessions there was an addition of One day's work; this is the rate established for all the Seigniories belonging to Madame Barrow.

Q. What is the existing rate in the Fief Deguire, and that of Bourgmarie Est?

A. From the time when Mr. Wurtele became proprietor of those two Fiefs until 1820, Seventy five arpents have been conceded for six Livres one Sol former currency, three minots of Wheat and two days' work; and since 1820 that rate has been raised to one minot of Wheat.

Q. What was the rate before Mr. Wurtele purchased those Seigniories?

A. It was six Livres seventeen Sols former currency for the same quantity of Land—I have seen two Title Deeds of grant, by Mr. Grant, at that time Seignior of the Fief Deguire, perhaps about twenty years ago, of which the rate was six Livres and one Sol, and about two minots of Wheat.

Q. Have there ever been any concessions in the Seigniories of greater extent than 75 or 90 arpents?

A. No, unless some parcels of land remain at the angles of the concessions, but then, always in the same proportion.

Q. What was the extent of those parcels of Land?

A. I remember only two Deeds of Grant, whereof one was of five or six lands, granted to the same person, and the other of six or seven lands also granted to one person, but at the same rates in proportion as above mentioned.

Q. What is the number of grants of parcels of land, to the best of your knowledge, and at what time were those grants made?

A. About four or five grants have been made in that way, in the two last years.

Q. What was the number of Lands included in each of the said Grants, and what is the total of the said Lands?

A. Two concessions were made of 150 arpents each, another of about 500 arpents, and another of 400, as well as I can recollect, which at the rate of 75 arpents for each land, makes about seventeen lands.

Q. Have any new settlements been formed in the said Seigniories?

A. Yes, some very considerable ones have been made in the Seigniory of *Deguire* especially; with respect to Madame Barrow's Seigniories, I am not aware that any have been made, the grants having been made, the grants having been made two late last year.

Q. What do you mean by the word parcel of Land?

A. The are places at the Angles of Seigniories, of an irregular form, which are not of sufficient depth to form lands of the usual proportion.

Q. Are there any persons in those several Seigniories, who wish for new Grants?

A. Yes.

Q. What obstacles do they experience to settling?

A. They find the rates too dear, besides, those Lands are very difficult to drain, and considerable expense would be necessary for letting the water flow: and there is no road of access thereto.

Q. Were there any people settled on the parcels of land so granted?

A. Not to my knowledge, on the Lands for which I passed Deeds.

Q. Do you know that Lands have been granted in the said Seigniories, on which there were already settlements and to other persons than those who had made those settlements.

A. I have only known one person to whom a Grant was made of a Land, which had been made to another; but there are many lands on which there are persons who have taken possession of them, and have not as yet obtained those Deeds.

Q. What is the number of persons, and what are the circumstances, under which those persons have settled themselves without a Title?

A. I do not know them, perhaps there may be fifteen of them so situated: they have settled of their own accord, in the hope of obtaining a Grant.

Q. At what time did those persons so settle?

A. Some of them settled fifteen years since, others at a more, or at a less distant period.

Q. Have they made any improvements on those lands?

A. Yes: some of them have made clearings, and are sowing grain, others have raised buildings: they have made and kept in repair the Roads and Bridges.

Q. What can have induced those persons to settle there without any Title?

A. The advice of several persons, who have told them that there was nothing to fear in taking the Lands, and that they were sure of a preference as to a Grant afterwards. The Proprietor of those Seigniories resides in England, his Agent at Montreal, and the under Agent on the spot; but the person last mentioned had no authority to give Title Deeds.

Q. Has the under Agent authority to grant at present?

A. No.

Q. By virtue of what Order were the Grants you have mentioned made?

A. By an Order given by the Heirs Barrow, residing in England, to Mr. Gale, their Agent at Montreal.

Q. Who selected the Grantees?

A. Mr. Gale.

Q. Were the Lands so granted sold a short time afterwards?

A. Many have been sold, and the Grantees expected a Deed of Grant, merely in order thereupon to execute a Deed of Sale.

Q. What was the number of Lands so granted and sold, and at what price?

A. In the Seigniory Barrow, there have been about one hundred and twenty-five lands sold since last year, at the rate I have before mentioned, of which, nearly one fourth have been sold from One Hundred to Three Hundred Livres, more or less, for each Land of Ninety Arpents. In the Seigniory Deguire, since 1810, there have been granted about Three Hundred Lands, at the rates above mentioned, of which about one half have been sold or exchanged at different prices, from Fifty to Three Hundred Livres and upwards.

Q. Has any Grant been made to Madame Barrow's Under Agent?

A. There was a Grant of Six Lots, of Ninety Arpents each, by various Titles, at the same rates as the others.

Q. Has he sold any of those Lands?

A. He has sold two or three of them.

Q. To whom was the Land granted on which improvements had already been made?

A. To a person named Pierre Arrel.

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Q. Had the Lands which had been so sold, been granted to the Inhabitants of the place?

A. Yes: and a part of them was sold to strangers.

Q. What was the motive of giving that preference to the original Grantees, by permitting them to make an object of traffic of the Ungranted Lands?

A. It was pretended that Inhabitants would be chosen to open them, and bring them into cultivation, and those Inhabitants sold them.

Q. Do the young people of your parts go into the neighbouring Townships to settle?

A. No: they are too much habituated to performing journies in the Upper Countries.

Q. Are there any Canadian Settlements in the Townships in the neighbourhood of the said Seigniories, and at what time, and by whom were they made?

A. It appears that one Louis Desrosiers, pretending to be Seignior of part of the Seigniory of River David, conceded a great quantity of Lands about the years 1804, 1805, and 1806: those Lands were even bounded at his desire by Pierre Lanvert and Jean Bte. Poulin de Courval, both Surveyors; according to report most of those Lands are within the Township of Upton, near the Seigniory Deguire, the Fiefs Bourgmarie Est, and St. Charles, and since that time many persons have settled and taken Lands without any Title, in that Township. At present even, there are Roads opened there by the Grand Voyer for the District of Montreal, and there are Surveyors and Overseers established there, they are all Canadians, both on the north and the south side of the River St. Lawrence, who have so settled without a Title.

What is the number of Fathers of Families so settled?

A. I do not know their number, but I believe they amount to about one hundred.

Tuesday, 23rd December, 1823.

Mr. *Stuart* in the Chair.

Pierre Bazile Pelissier, Captain of Militia, residing in the Parish of Yamaska, then appeared before your Committee.

Q. Have you been Under Agent for the Seigniories belonging to Madame Barrow, and during what time?

A. Yes, since 1813, and I am so still.

Q. What is the front of the Fief Bonsecours?

A. Almost two Leagues and a half, I believe.

Q. What is the number of Concessions in those respective Seigniories?

A. There are three Ranges of Concessions in the Seigniory of Bonsecours containing about two Hundred Lands. There is only one Range conceded on the front of the Fief Bourgmarie Ouest, of eighteen or twenty Lands, and there are two Ranges conceded in the depth of the said Fief, of seventeen Lands each. There are but few Lands granted in the Fief Bourchemin, in a single Range, but I do not know how many. There are about sixty or eighty Lands conceded in the Fief Bourgmarie Est, which now belongs to Mr. Wurtele. In the Fief St. Charles, there are about thirty or forty Lands granted on the front alone. All the Lands I have just mentioned, are not only granted, but in part cleared and settled.

Q. What is the most usual rate at which the old Concessions in those Seigniories or any of them were made?

A. There have been various rates; formerly, for a Land of Three Arpents in front by twenty-five or thirty in depth, four Livres ten Sols and three Capons. That rate existed until 1780. Since that time the rate has been raised to two Minots of Wheat and six Livres two Sols, which continued until 1820, and then a third rise took place, and at present four Minots of Wheat, twelve Livres and one Sol are paid for each Land of 90 Arpents.

Q. Have there been at any time Grants in those Seigniories of greater extent than 75 or 90 Arpents?

A. Yes: about four years ago a parcel of Land, which was included within the Concessions in the Fief Bonsecours, was granted to a single person, but I do not know of what dimensions, that parcel never having been surveyed, and is not as yet surveyed. The Grantees make payments on account, to be finally settled when the piece of ground shall be surveyed.

Q. Have not other quantities of Land, more extensive than 90 Arpents been granted to other persons?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Have any new Settlements been made in the said Seigniories?

A. Many Grants have been made of late, on which many persons have built, and which are Cultivated. Others have merely cleared a little Land.

Q. Are there many persons in those several Seigniories who wish to obtain new Grants?

A. There are about fifty Persons who have applied for Land, and obtained promises or Tickets of Grant, but many of them have not gone to settle there, others have sold their Lands before taking out their Deed of Grant.

Q. Do the persons who are desirous of settling experience any obstacles, and what are those Obstacles?

A. I know of no other obstacles than the want of Roads. The draining of those Lands is rather difficult but at last they are well worth the trouble which the Grantees may give themselves, being very rich.

Q. Have you a knowledge that any Lands have been granted in the said Seigniories on which there were already Settlements, and to other persons than those who had made the Settlements?

A. I only know of one case in which a person has taken a Land of which the clearing had already been commenced by another, but the person last mentioned had taken possession of the Land without any Title. Some persons however have taken possession of Lands without any permission or Title; their number is not large; there are perhaps Seven or eight, so situated.

Q. Why did those persons so settle without any Title?

A. I do not know. I have even warned some of those people but they have persevered in going thither.

Q. Have any Lands been granted, and a short time afterwards sold by the Grantees?

A. About twenty four Lands were sold by the Grantees a short time after having obtained their Deeds: some of them have even sold upon a mere promise to grant.

Q. At what price are those Lands usually sold?

A. At various prices from one hundred livres to one hundred dollars, and for the most part persons not intending to clear are the persons who make those speculations.

Q. Do the young People of your part of the Country go into the neighbouring Townships to settle?

A. I do not know any who do so.

Q. Are there any Canadian Settlements in the Townships in the neighbourhood of the said Seigniories, and do you know when and by whom they were made?

A. There are perhaps about forty settlements in the depth of Upton contiguous to the Seigniory of St. Charles.

A person named Deguire otherwise Desrosiers, styling himself Seignior of that part of the said Township, made those Concessions about the year 1804. Some roads are open which have been ratified according to the proceedings of the *Grand Voyer*, and there are *Voyers*, Surveyors and Inspectors established.

MONDAY, 29th December, 1823.

Mr. *Stuart* in the Chair.

N. F. Uniacke, Esquire, Attorney General of the Province, appeared before your Committee, and made answer to the following questions:

Q. What are the Fees received by you as Attorney General upon Grants of waste Lands, and how established?

A. By the Table of Fees upon Patents for Lands as settled in Council 4th December 1797, I receive Fees at the rate of ten shillings per thousand acres.

Q. What are the Fees received by you when the Patents are for one hundred or for two hundred acres.

A. If I draw a Draft of Letters Patent for a half Lot of one hundred acres I receive one shilling, if for a lot of two hundred acres, two shillings.

Q. What are the quantities of Land usually included in the Patents, and does it ever happen that a Patent issues for so small a quantity as one hundred acres or two hundred acres?

A. At present three fourths of the Patents are for three & four Lots. I do not think they ever issue for so small a quantity as one hundred acres, but frequently for single Lots of two hundred acres, I find the Patentees wish to have separate Patents for their Lots.

Thomas Fargues Esquire, M. D. then appeared before your Committee.

Q. Were you at any time and during what period Auditor of Land Patents in this Province, and did you discharge the duty of the said Office in person or by deputy? And when did you cease to be such Auditor of Land Patents?

A. I was appointed Auditor about 1802, as far as I recollect, and discharged its duties until August 1803, when I went home and left the late Mr. Dunn acting for me, I do not well recollect when I was superseded I think about 1806.

Q. What was the nature of the Duties of that Office and what the Emoluments, Salary, or other profits received by you therefrom whilst you were such Auditor of Land Patents?

A. I merely made an extract of the Patents (Land) for which I received 6s. 8d. for every thousand acres. I had no Salary: as far as I remember the amount of the Fees when I personnally acted did not amount to £70 per Annum: but it was scarcely any thing while Mr. Dunn acted and I do not remember the amount.

Q. What was done with the Abstracts when made, and were they transmitted to any Public Office in England?

A. As well as I remember, I never transmitted them to any Public Office in England; nor am aware that they were so transmitted by Mr. Dunn, but of this I am not positive.

James M'Kenzie, Esqr. then appeared before your Committee.

Q. Have you had any, and what means of becoming acquainted with the River Saguenay?

A. I was there twice; the first time in 1808 I went as far as *Assuapmousoin*, situated 120 leagues from Tadoussac and at the head of the waters which fall into the St. Maurice up the River Saguenay: and in 1814 I went only as far as Chicoutimy, which is situated thirty leagues up the River Saguenay.

Q. What is the breadth of the River Saguenay?

A. At its entrance it is about a mile wide: a league higher up it widens to a mile and a half, it is navigable for large Vessels for ninety miles up to Chicoutimy.

Q. What is the distance from *Chicoutimy* to Lake St. John's and what is the nature of the navigation?

A. The distance is about 24 leagues: the navigation is fit only for small Canoes in some parts.

Q. Are there any Falls or Rapids between *Chicoutimy* and Lake St. John's?

A. It is full of Rapids; there are two Rivers joining each other at *Chicoutimy* the one called the Saguenay and the other the River *Chicoutimy* or *Kenogemish*, the junction of which Rivers forms the point on which the Post of Chicoutimy stands: I have been near enough to the Falls in the Saguenay, which are at the distance of two or three miles from *Chicoutimy* to hear the sound thereof, but I have never seen them myself nor have I ever seen any one who has been near enough to examine them; the Clerk stationed at that Post told me he had never seen them: I have understood the Saguenay River is here confined to a very narrow compass and precipitates itself over a lofty Rock. The Current of the River for a certain distance below the Falls (perhaps a quarter of a mile) is so rapid, that I am told it is impossible to ascend it with an Indian Canoe, and this is the reason given to me for its being so little or at all known. The Banks of the Saguenay at the point at which we stopped, were lofty and steep rocks covered with fir.

From Lake St. John to the head of this Fall is a continual succession of Rapids, and the bed of the River is full of large stones and rocks, which it requires all the dexterity of the Indian Hunter to avoid. This portion of the Saguenay lying between Lake St. John and *Chicoutimy* is called "*La Grande Décharge*": I descended it in 1808 with a Canadian and Indian in a Bark Canoe, we stopped to sleep on our way down, having left Lake St John late, if we had left it in the morning we could have arrived within the day, or in less time, as the rapid is so strong.

Q. What is the size and navigation of the *Chicoutimy* river?

A. This river is very narrow, not more than a few yards wide, and full of rapids and carrying places; there is a fall in this river at *Chicoutimy* between twenty five and thirty feet high This river is I believe, the discharge of lake *Kenogemish*, which is a long narrow lake, I suppose about two or three leagues long; from this lake is a short carrying place which leads to a small river called *La belle rivière* which falls into lake St. Johns: up this route the canoes travel when loaded, and they generally come down empty by the Saguenay.

Q. What is the distance between the *Chicoutimy* and lake *Kenogemish*?

A. I do not recollect

Q. What is the distance between lake *Kenogemish* and *La belle riviere*?

A. I do not recollect.

Q. What distance do the canoes run down the *Belle Riviere*, what is the breadth of this River, and the nature of its navigation?

A. I do not recollect the distance, but I think they run down five or six leagues, there are no rapids, it is narrow like the *Chicoutimy*, but with a strong current.

Q. What is the appearance of the Country through which the *Belle Riviere* runs, what is the nature of the soil and climate, and how is it wooded and watered?

A. The Country appears to be level, the soil is a strong clay, and fit for cultivation; the climate is the same as that of Quebec, the woods are white and red pine, ash and black birch, generally pine trees: I had no opportunity to know any thing of this country except from hearsay; I heard that the south side is for fifteen or twenty leagues a fine level country, diversified with hills and an abundance of lakes and small streams, I understand that there are also good lands on the north side of the *Grande décharge* altho' not so good as on the south side.

Q. What is the quality of the land on lake *Kenogemish*?

A. It did appear to me as good as any of the rest.

Y. Is that lake navigable for Batteaux?

A. I think it is.

Q. What is the size of lake St. John, and what is the nature of its navigation?

A. Its circumference is about thirty leagues and it is almost circular, it is a shallow lake with a sandy bottom having a few islands in it towards this end.—It is navigable for batteaux and canoes, I do not think it would be navigable for schooners having keels and of any burthen.

Q. What is the number, size, and course of the streams emptying themselves into Lake St. John's?

A. I do not remember the number, there are two or three large Rivers of which I do not know the names which fall thereinto on the north side.

Assuapmousoin River, of about 120 leagues in length, takes its rise to the northward in a small Lake near Lake *Mistassiny* (or "the large stone" in the *Cree* Language) used by the Tribe of *Montagnais*, whose Hunting Grounds lie through the whole of that Country, and empties itself in the Lake St. John on the South side, about 8 leagues from the entrance of the *Grande Décharge*.

Q. What is the breadth of that River, the nature of its navigation, and are there any, and what Trading Posts upon it, and where?

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A. It is upon an average about 120 yards broad as I think, but I cannot be positive, it is full of Rapids and Falls, and only fit for small Canoes:—There is only one Trading Post on it, at Assuapmousoin or (in the same Language "a place to watch the Moose Deer.")

Q. What is the breadth of the other Rivers falling into this Lake, what is the nature of their navigation, and are there any Trading Posts upon them?

A. I do not know their breadth, but I know they are pretty large Rivers, their navigation is nearly the same as that of *Assuapmousoin* River, there are no Trading Posts upon them. There is a Trading Post upon Lake St. John on the South side near the *Grande Décharge*, in the same place where the Jesuits had formerly their establishment.

Q. Have you ever been higher up the Country than Lake St. John?

A. I was in 1808 as high up as the Post of *Assuapmousoin*, about 60 Leagues above the Lake St John.

Q. What is the appearance, soil, and climate around Lake St. John?

A. The Climate is much the same as at Quebec; the North side of this Lake is rather low and I was informed swampy:—The South side is more Hilly but the Soil is the same as that at *Chicoutimy*:—I did not examine it, but I am told it is good, well wooded and watered with small streams.

Q. What is the extent of good Land about Lake St. John in the Interior?

A. I cannot say from personal knowledge, but I have been told that to a distance of 15 or 20 leagues on the South side of this Lake, the Land is hilly but good.

I have already said that the Land on the North side is low and marshy, but I have been told that the Land is good altho' not so good as on the south side.

Q. Have you any knowledge of the establishment that was heretofore made by the Jesuits, when was the same made, what vestiges remain of it, and what induced the Jesuits to abandon it?

A. I have seen the place, and there is a Trading Post there now; there are Apple and Plumb Trees still in existence, which have since grown wild; the furrows of their fields are still visible, on which there grows now Timothy Hay; there have been found ploughshares and spades, as also Iron Pots, and I am told the Bell of their Church is still there. I have been informed that the Jesuits were obliged to abandon it, in consequence of representations made by the French *Compagnie des Indes*, complaining of their trading with the Indians; the Land about that place is very excellent.

Q. What appears to have been the extent of their clearing?

A. I understand about 300 Acres.

Q. Are there any, and what Traditions amongst the Indians now living in that country, respecting the Jesuits?

A. I did not hear any Traditions; but the Indians of the King's Posts are so stupid or so suspicious, that although I resided there fifteen years, as Resident Partner and Superintendant of the Trade carried on there by the North West Company, I was never able to collect any information from them, respecting their history or their manners, though I often tried: the only information I could get was from the Canadian Hunters.

Q. What is the appearance of the country in ascending the *Assuapmousoin* River?

A. For about ten leagues from Lake St. John it seems to be pretty level, and the soil good as far as I can recollect, but from thence to the Post there, the Land assumes a greater elevation on each side of the River, it is very barren and covered only with dwarf Trees, of the spruce kind I believe.

Q. What is the climate at this Post?

A. There is snow and ice 'till the month of June.

Q. What have you understood to be the Climate and appearance of the Country between that Post and Lake *Mistassiny*.

A. The Climate is still colder, and the Country is very sterile, covered with dwarf Trees and with Moss, upon which the Rein Deer (*Caribou*) feed, of which there are great numbers all through that Country:—The Moose Deer (*Orignal*) is found in the Country about Lake St. John's, and is more plentiful there than any where else; it likes low marshy grounds, it feeds on branches of Willows or *Bois d'Orignal* which is abundant in marshy grounds.

Q. What is the Import of the names of the *Chicoutimy* and *Saguenay* in the Indian Tongue?

A. I understood from the Interpreter that the meaning of the word Chicoutimy is "there is bottom, or there is founding."

Q. What is the distance of *Ha Ha* Bay from Chicoutimy, what are its dimensions, and is there any, and what extent of good Land around the said Bay?

A. The distance is seven leagues on the south side of the Saguenay, the Bay runs into the Country about three leagues in depth; the point of the Bay near Chicoutimy is called, "*Cap a l'Est*." I do not know the name of the lower point. I should suppose, but I cannot at all be positive, that the breadth of the Bay is also about three leagues, but its termination on the lower side is not distinctly marked.—I understood that all round the

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Bay the Land is good to a great extent back, and I was told it would make a large Parish if it was settled.

Q. Is there any, and what quantity of good Land opposite or near Tadoussac at the *Embouchure* of the Saguenay?

A. On the West side of the Saguenay is a Point called *Pointe aux Boulaux*, about a mile and a half broad as far as Duck River, and about half a mile deep to the foot of the Mountains, this is good clay and black mould, the mould is about a foot deep. On the east side, at a high Point called "*Pointe aux Vaches*," for the space of a league, as far as "*Moulin à Baud*" the Land is the same as at *Pointe aux Bouleaux*.

Q. Is there at any, and what distance up the Saguenay, counting from its junction with the St. Lawrence, any Cape or High Grounds projecting into the Saguenay?

A. From Tadoussac, as high up as the Bay *Ha Ha*, is a continual Chain of High Rocky Mountains on both sides of the River, with Capes occasionally projecting into the River, some of them are much higher than Cape Diamond.

On the north side there is a River about six leagues above Tadoussac, called the *Ste. Marguerite*, this is a small River abounding with Salmon: On the south side, about a league farther on, there is a small River called "*Le Petit Saguenay*," in which Salmon is also caught. Both these Rivers are navigable for Canoes for a small distance, and in the main River about seven leagues above Tadoussac are some Islands called "*Les Isles de St. Louis*." I do not know their dimensions, but they are small.

Q. What other Streams, of what dimensions, and how navigable, fall into the main Stream between its mouth and Chicoutimy?

A. I know of no others, but very small ones, which it is not worth mentioning.

Q. Are there any, and what Streams which fall into the *Grande Décharge* between Chicoutimy and Lake St. Johns?

A. I do not remember any.

Q. Is the Port of Tadoussac open during the whole year?

A. It is, but there is sometimes a great deal of floating Ice during the winter driven in by the easterly winds and spring tides; when the wind is from the land it is always clear.

Q. What is the nature of the Navigation of the Gulph from Tadoussac, and during what seasons and at what times can Vessels sail with safety into the Gulph from Tadoussac, and what are the comparative advantages and disadvantages of that Port, when compared with the Port of Quebec?

A. The River St. Lawrence opposite Tadoussac is open during the whole winter, and the Saguenay is also open as far as the Islands of St. Louis: from thence the Saguenay freezes over as far as Chicoutimy towards the middle of December. Vessels can sail from Tadoussac from the beginning of June (some seasons earlier) until the latter end of November or beginning of December.

One of the advantages of the Port of Tadoussac over the Port of Quebec is, that all the dangers of the River Navigation for an Interval of 36 leagues are saved, excepting the entrance of the Harbour itself, which is more dangerous than that of Quebec, from the circumstance of a reef of Rocks extending from each side of the Mouth of the Saguenay for a considerable distance, which at high water or on the rising tide are covered, but not at a sufficient depth to admit of Vessels passing over them, and over which the rising and falling tide runs with great velocity and in various Currents, so that without proper precautions a vessel is liable to be thrown upon these Reefs, and particularly upon that to the eastward: Pilots are not absolutely necessary until Vessels reach Green Island opposite Tadoussac, the Pilots often leave Vessels going down opposite Green Island, considering their services no longer necessary: the Rules of the Trinity House however are, I believe, that the Pilots are not to leave until they get to *Pointe au Père* or Bic.

Another advantage is that the water being salt, the floating ice is not formed so soon as at Quebec, there is of course a great saving of time.

Q. What species of Fish, and what quantities thereof are taken in the Saguenay or in Lake St. John?

A. In the Saguenay there are considerable quantities of Salmon and Salmon Trout taken; in the Lake St. John there are White Fish, Pike, Trout, and a species of Fish called *Winanish*, which, I believe, is peculiar to that Lake.

Q. Will you describe the last mentioned Fish?

A. It is from twelve to eighteen inches in length, shaped like a small Salmon, its flesh resembles in colour that of the Salmon, though I think, as far as I recollect, of a deeper red, but of this I am not certain:—its flavor is much more delicate and finer than that of a Salmon. I have met with a fish in the Upper Countries, which I think is the same fish: great quantities of them are taken at the Lake *Athabaska*, and it is there called "*La Petite Truite*." It is to be observed, however, that Trout is caught in that Lake weighing thirty pounds. Those which I mentioned as having eaten at Lake *Athabaska* are the finest Fish I ever ate.

Q. What are the dimensions of Lake Mistassiny, and where does it empty itself, and what is its distance from Lake St. John?

A. I do not know its dimensions, the Indians describe it as a very large Lake, so large that they never went round it; it empties itself into James's Bay, I think by Rupert's River; its distance from Lake St. John is about 130 leagues by the route which the canoes take; in a straight line it is much shorter.

James M'Kenzie, Esquire, requested the following description might be added to the minutes of his Evidence taken before the Committee on the Crown Lands.

Les Bergeronnes, are situated North East of Tadoussac nine Miles; They produce abundance of very good Hay; The people of Tadoussac make their Hay there and at *Pointe aux Bouleaux*. *L'Ance St. Etienne*, on the South of the Saguenay about Two Leagues above Tadoussac, yields some Hay, which is sometimes overflowed by the Tide.

At *L'Ance St. Jean*, on the Saguenay half way to *Chicoutimy*, is a Salmon Fishery, and remarkable for the growth of much fine Maple. The Country about *Chicoutimy* and Lake St. John abounds in this Wood. The Servants of the Lessees used to make as much Sugar as they could consume. The natives are not in the habit of making any although very fond of it, when they can procure it, without more trouble than that of asking for it.

The North West Company, had a Saw Mill on a small River, a Mile below *Chicoutimy*, there is no scarcity of Mill Seats all over that Country, the falls of the River *Moulin à Baud*, a league below *Tadoussac*, would furnish all sorts of Mills with Water and so would those of the River *Chicoutimy*. The Jesuits had Mills at lake St. John, some of their Iron Materials have lately been found there.

Leaving *Chicoutimy* we crossed a carrying place a league in length. About three leagues farther is the Partridge *Portage* where the *Chicoutimy* tumbles itself over a perpendicular Rock about twenty feet high; the *Portage* is short.

We passed a few more short carrying places before we arrived at Lake *Kenogemish*, and a short one after we passed it, then the River of the Willows brought us to the *Belle Rivière*. This Willow River is nothing but a Rivulet taking its name from the profusion of Willows on its muddy Banks.

A considerable River runs into Lake St. John where the Jesuits had their Establishment, and about two leagues to the Westward is another River by which the Indians in their small Canoes go in a few days to *Batiscan*. It is I believe called the Loon River, the people of the Post generally catch their Winter Stock of Fish at its Mouth late in the Fall. Mr. Charles Jordan spoke to me of a River which falls into Lake St. John on its South side, which Communicates with the *St. Maurice*, and is free of Rapids and carrying places: as Interlopers came by this River to trade with the Lake St. John Indians we came to the determination of establishing a Post on it, in order to intercept them and to trade with the *Têtes de Boules*.

The *Assuapmousoin*, is about the size of the Ottawa at Grenville; a few leagues from its Mouth the paddles must be laid aside and the setting Poles used till we come to the *Chaudière* Falls, about half way to the Post of *Assuapmousoin*. These Falls have a grand appearance and make a great noise, here the River contracts to a narrow compass and precipitates itself over three Rocks each about thirty feet high and rising above one another like the steps of a Stair. A short distance beyond them the Current becomes too strong for either the Paddles or Poles to stem, and the Banks too steep and slippy for the use of the tow line: we therefore struck off to the left into a shallow River, which after we carried our Canoes in many places and dragged them in many others brought us in a couple of days to Lake *Shigobiche*: this Lake is reckoned twelve leagues in length, it is interspersed with Islands, its bottom is rocky and water clear; after passing it, we crossed a short carrying place and entered a small River, lined with long wild Grass, and here and there a tuft of Spruce Fees, which brought us the distance of six leagues to the Post of *Assuapmousoin*, situated on a small Lake of that name, a great deal of wild Hay grows here, Potatoes have been planted and grown to a small size in a Garden near the House. There is a variety of Fish in the Lake but they are not numerous; there is a Water Communication for Canoes between this and the *St Maurice*, it is as easy to go to Three-Rivers from it as to reach *Tadoussac*. I have been frequently told that this Lake is opposite to *Maskinongé*. The *Assuapmousoin* River runs close by the North end of it. We returned by it, and came in one day to the *Chaudière*, and in another to Lake St. John.

The North West Company's house at Lake *Mistassiny*, was built at the South West end, on a long elevated point projecting into the Lake and joining the main land by a narrow neck. The situation is beautiful. The soil not very bad, but the Climate is cold, there is Ice sometimes in July, the people of the Post raised enough of Potatoes for their own consumption, they manured the Ground with Fish of which the Lake furnished them great abundance of different kinds, such as White Fish, *Poison doré*, Pike, Carp, and as large Trouts as those found in Lakes *Huron* and *Athabaska*, the Potatoes however grew but small.

The former Lessees had no fixed trading Establishment at Lake *Mistassiny*, they sent Goods there to trade every Spring by a River as large as the *Assuapmonsoin*, which falls into Lake St. John on the North.

TUESDAY, 30th December 1823.

Mr. *Stuart* in the Chair.

Mr. *James M'Douall*, of Quebec, Merchant, appeared before your Committee.

Q. Have you had any, and what means of becoming acquainted with the River Saguenay, Lake St. John, and the Countries adjoining the same?

A. In October 1822, I became jointly interested in a Lease of the King's Posts, which comprises the Country in question, and I took every means in my power, by inquiring, from those persons who had an opportunity of knowing this Country, into the state and condition of it, and in the month of July 1823, I personally visited this Country, and ascended this River as far as the third Rapid of the Chicoutimy River. In the month of November last I was again at Tadoussac.

Q. What is the extent of the Navigable Waters of the Saguenay, and of the Streams that fall into it, and for what vessels are they respectively navigable, what are the Falls, Rapids, and other obstructions to navigation in the said Streams respectively, describing the same particularly; what is the Soil and Climate of the Country bordering on the Saguenay, on its tributary Streams, as well as on Lake St. John, and what are the Streams which empty themselves into the said Lake, their size, length, course and susceptibility of Navigation: what is the nature and quality of the Timber produced upon the said Lands, and in your opinion could or could not Settlements be advantageously effected thereupon and to what extent, what is the face of the Country and what are the advantages or disadvantages thereof as to its means of defence in the event of a War with a foreign State: of what kind is the Port of Tadoussac, at the mouth of the Saguenay and what are its advantages and disadvantages when viewed in regard with the Port of Quebec or Montreal: what are the Animal, Vegetable and mineral productions of this Country so far as they came under your observation?

A. The River Saguenay is navigable for Vessels of any burthen as

far as Chicoutimy, distant about 90 miles from its junction with the St. Lawrence.—The Mouth of the River Saguenay is the narrowest part of it within that distance, but the Channel appears to be about a mile wide at the mouth—five or six miles higher up it widens to about two miles on an average without any Shoals until you approach Chicoutimy:—There are many Harbours and Anchoring places in this River; a number of Rivers fall into it, the principal of which are the *Ste. Marguerite, La Trinité, petit Saguenay and Chicoutimy*,—there are besides a number of small tributary Streams, I do not know their names, but they proceed as I am told, from little Ponds or Lakes on the height of Land.—The Mouth of River *La Trinité* forms, for about two miles, a very fine Harbour, and where this River becomes narrower, there are Salmon Fisheries established: sixty miles up the Saguenay is the Bay *Ha Ha* into which fall two small Streams with Salmon Fisheries in both, this Bay is a very fine Harbour of nine miles in circumference, it has no current, good anchorage throughout, and its bottom consists of sand with gravel and round stones as large as a man's fist,—this Harbour is the more valuable, as in many places of the Saguenay, no soundings are to be found. Ships may ride here in perfect safety from any winds.

The River *Ste. Marguerite* is rather larger than the St. Charles at Quebec, navigable for a considerable distance for Canoes; the Indians told me that they go up that River a hundred miles.

Of the *Petit Saguenay* I know nothing.

La Trinité is about the size of the St. Charles and not quite so large as the *Ste. Marguerite*.

The *Chicoutimy* is about the size of the *Batiscan* not quite so wide, but there is full as much water in it.

Above the Post of Chicoutimy there are in the River *Chicoutimy* three Falls or rather Rapids, which I have seen; they begin exactly at the Mouth of the River:—The upper one is about a mile and a half distant, and I have been told there are no further obstructions to the Navigation with Canoes or small Boats for thirty miles.

The first and second of these Falls are deadened by the rising of the spring tide, which rises there about fifteen feet; the further navigation of the Saguenay above the Post of Chicoutimy is rendered impracticable by a tremendous Fall about nine miles distant, which no body has ever approached, within the knowledge of any one there, whether Indian or Canadian.—We can hear the noise of the waters when the wind comes from that quarter at this Post: opposite and below *Chicoutimy* for some distance, the whole River is a good Harbour and Anchorage. The Harbour of Tadoussac is excellent, with no Current, and able to contain a number of Vessels.—It is true that there is a Reef on each side of the River Saguenay, running into the St. Lawrence, but the Channel still remains above a mile wide, and this Reef is covered at high water.

I have no personal knowledge of Lake St. John or of the Streams that fall into it, but from information derived from persons who have visited that part of the Country, there are numbers of Streams that fall into it from all quarters of the Compass navigable for Birch Canoes. The climate of the Saguenay, I am told, is milder than that of Quebec, vegetation appears to come forward fully as rapid and more so than at Quebec; such articles as have been planted or sown at the Post of Tadoussac did well; the Soil at Chicoutimy is still better than that of Tadoussac, and fit for any kind of Culture: the Country about Chicoutimy is level to a very great extent and fit for settling. The growth of the Timber is Birch, Ash, Elm, red and white Pine, Spruce, and Poplars. I am told that the Country about Lake St. John, to a considerable distance, and on the Rivers and Streams falling thereinto, is, generally speaking, good Land and fit for Cultivation, and there is a great quantity of hard Wood, such as Maple and Beech, and I have seen Sugar said to have been made there by the Indians. In fact it appears from the information I could collect that all the Country from Bay *Ha Ha* to Lake St. Johns is susceptible to be settled, as well as that upon the Streams falling into Lake St. John from the South and West, and to the head waters of some of the branches of the Grand or Ottawa River that heads nearest the St. Lawrence, and down the Ottawa River to the Lake of the Shaws, until it reaches the Richmond Settlement, an extent of four or five hundred miles varying in breadth from twenty to above one hundred miles: Above Quebec no doubt Settlements could extend into the old Settlements on the St. Lawrence in many places.

Produce of all kinds raised in Lower Canada, as Grain, Vegetables, Hemp, Flax, Hops, Fruit Trees, particularly the Apple, which I am told lives longer at Lake St. Johns than at Montreal, might be cultivated with the utmost success.

I am told the samall Rivers falling into Lake St. Johns from the North and North West are not fit for Settlements: A small distance up these Rivers the Country becomes cold and barren, covered with small stinted Fir brush wood; The Indians make use of that Country as Hunting Grounds.

I am not informed whether the High Lands from the Mouth of the Saguenay for sixty miles up are fit for Settlement or not; appearances are very much against it.

The Banks, or rather Mountains of the Saguenay are very high, consisting of hard Rock, and in most places are nearly perpendicular covered with a small growth of Fir Wood.

At the Mouth of some of the small Rivers and in some of the Bays there are desirable spots for good Farms, with a rich Soil, and for a small distance above and below the Mouth of the Saguenay on the St. Lawrence under the high Lands, there is good Land for Settlements for about one hundred and fifty Farms with the advantage of abundance of salt Marsh and wild Hay, Fish, wild Fowl, and other Game.

I have no knowledge of mineral productions:—

The settler has the advantage of getting as far as Chicoutimy with his stock and necessaries at a very trifling expense in craft or Steam-Boats. I Chartered a Schooner of seventy five tons last September to carry a cargo from Quebec to Chicoutimy for twenty five pounds:—from that place to Lake St. John's it must be attended with some difficulty and expense for those who first settle that desirable part of the Country.

Cattle or stock of any kind might be driven across the Country from Quebec or above it to Lake St. John, Chicoutimy being situated at the head of the navigation of the Saguenay, if the Inland Country was settled, it must become a town of considerable commerce: the first exports would be spars, square red and white Pine Timber, Deals and Lathwood, Fish, Oil, Furs and Peltries.

As the Inland Country becomes cleared, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Grain, Flour and Salted Provisions, Hemp &c. would be exported:—I am of opinion when that Country is well settled, a part of the trade will find its way to Quebec, Three-Rivers and Montreal.

Nature appears to have done a great deal for the defence of the Saguenay; Batteries or Fortifications might easily be erected at Tadoussac and many places round the mouth of the River to prevent an enemy from entering it: the Country is so situated that it appears to be the last part of Canada to be invaded by foreign enemies, if the Country was well settled to make it worthy their attention.

WEDNESDAY, 31st December 1823.

Mr. *Stuart*, in the Chair,

Captain Fenwick, Assistant Harbour Master appeared before your committee.

Q. What is the number of emigrants which arrived at the Port of Quebec during last season, and from what parts did they come?

A. The number was 10,258, the greater part came from Ireland, some from Scotland, and a few from England.

Q. What would you conjecture was the proportion of children?

A. Nearly a fourth I suppose of children of and under ten years of age.

Q. What would you conjecture was the proportion of single to married men?

A. The number was nearly equal, but their might perhaps have been more single men.

Q. What is the proportion of female to that of male adults?

A. I suppose the number of female adults is not so great as that of the male adults, but nearly so, there was a great number of unmarried women.

John Neilson, Esquire, a Member of this House for the County of Quebec, appeared before your Committee.

Q. Have you had any, and what means of acquiring information, respecting the old and the new Settlements in the County of Quebec?

A. I have had a great many opportunities of obtaining the knowledge referred to in this question. I have resided upwards of thirty years in this Country, and have had almost daily intercourse with its inhabitants, and have personally visited every part of the County which I represent.

Q. Are there any new Settlements in the said County?

A. Yes, the old Settlements have extended greatly in their rear, within the last thirty years; Land, of a quality, which at that time was considered by the Canadian Farmers as not useful for Cultivation, has been settled by them. They are now got to the foot of the Mountains, which in the eastern part of the County are rocky and stony, and unfit for cultivation. Three new Settlements have lately been made, the first was commenced in 1816, by Americans from the St. Francis Townships, and the two last, by Emigrants from Europe in 1822.

Q. What is the number of Parishes in your County, and what is the number of Seigniories?

A. The number of Parishes is seven; there are three principal Seigneuries; to the east, Beauport, to the west, Sillery and St. Gabriel; which may be considered as one, and Fief St. Ignace; the centre of the County is divided into small Fiefs, or Seigneuries.

Q. Where are the new Settlements situated, when, and by whom were they made, and what is their extent?

A. The new Settlement of Val-Cartier, begun in 1816, is in St. Gabriel, those commenced in 1822 are adjoining in Fief St. Ignace, in Stoneham, and in Beauport; the first was made at the expense, and by the personal superintendance of Andw. Stuart, Louis Moquin, Esquires, Advocates resident in Quebec, and myself: We obtained fifty adjacent Lots from the Commissioners of the Jesuits Estates, of three arpents in front by thirty in depth, *en roture*, at the usual rents, and on the usual conditions; I believe this was the first Grant made by the Commissioners; between a half and two thirds of the whole Tract was cultivable Land, but it lay at six to nine miles from any house, and there was no road, but a foot-path through a swamp of three or four miles:—on many parts of this swamp, the water was knee deep at all seasons. We gave the choice of the Lots that we had obtained to those who were disposed to settle, and on the same terms as they were granted to us, and agreed to advance them, on the security of their labour, and their Stock of Cattle, enough to enable them to provide for their wants for one year. They all repaid us, or secured the repayment of the advances. The Settlement was likely to thrive, not, however, in a way to reimburse us for the expenses that we had been at, in surveys, expenses of Grant, making roads, bridges, building a Saw Mill, and clearing and settling the lots remaining on our hands; its progress was however early checked, by the refusal or delay of the Commissioners of the Jesuit's Estates, to give Grants adjacent to our Lots, to the numerous applicants, a great many of whom being Citizens of Quebec, were possessed at that moment of the ready money which they had accumulated during the war; within the last two or three years, grants have however been made adjacent to our Lands, all the good land in the Seigniory, in the immediate neighbourhood, is now taken up, and the actual Settlers, chiefly Scotch and Irish Emigrants, have spread into the

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adjoining Seigneuries of Fossambault, and St. Ignace; the road made by us, still forming their sole means of communication with a Market.

The other settlements in Stoneham, and Beauport, have been chiefly effected by the capital of citizens in Quebec, the resident settlers, if any, are emigrants:—There is not much Land cleared in either:—That at Beauport is near a market, but the Land is stony, and no great extent of it is of a good quality. The quit rents too are high.

Q. Is there any Emigration from your County to other parts of the Province, and whither is it directed?

A. Yes, they proceed to different parts of the Country settled by Canadians; chiefly to the District of Montreal

Q. What is the usual extent of the grants to Tenants in the old Seigneuries of the said County?

A. Three Arpents in front, by thirty in depth, has been the usual extent of the grants in the County of Quebec.

Q. Is any subdivision of those Lands made to settle several Famalies, and is that frequent, and what are the causes of the subdivision of the Lands?

A. Yes, very frequent, almost all the original grants are cut up into narrow strips of Land, some not much broader than an ordinary Highway, and perhaps a Mile in length; on the fronts of many of the original grants, the Houses and out Houses are now so close to each other, that they form, as it were, a street for several miles.

The causes of this subdivision are:—

1st. The Law, which divides the real estate equally among the children.

2d. The disinclination of the members of the same family and neighbourhood, to separate from each other.

3d. The difficulty of making all new settlements in this severe climate; it being a received maxim among all the Farmers (established on the experience of nearly two hundred years) that he that opens a new Farm never lives long enough to enjoy the fruit of his Labours.

4th. The deficiency of the necessary capital for so difficult an undertaking.

5th. The want of education among the Country people, which alone can qualify them for other employments, and give them a desire and enterprise to leave their relations and friends, and push their fortunes in distant parts.

6th. The obstacles, delays, expenses, and discouragement experienced in obtaining new grants, in the manner they have been accustomed to, and the high quit rents and burthensome conditions required by the Seigneurs.

Q. What effect do these subdivisions, produce?

A. These subdivisions, when carried to the excess which I have mentioned, produce poverty and beggary, and their consequences are the degradation and immorality of the People.

Q. What is the extent, and the quality of the ungranted Lands, in the said County, and the said Seigneuries?

A. The extent of unconceded Land within the County of Quebec, is very great, because its limits to the north, and north west, may be considered as extending to the Hudson's Bay boundary. There is now very little Land in this County fit for immediate settlement unconceded. A great part of the Concessions already made, are only fit for woodlands; beyond the actual concessions, on the eastern side of the County, the land is mountainous and rocky, interspersed with lakes and swamps, with small quantities of good land along the margins of the Lakes and Rivers, and here and there, on certain sides of the Hills, about half way to their summits; the Country is nearly of the same description, to within a few miles of the western line of the County: here, however the mountains lye farther from the Saint Lawrence than on the other side of the County, and as the smaller rivers, falling into the St. Lawrence in this quarter of the District of Quebec, have generally a course from north east to south west, several of them pass through the County of Quebec, and along these rivers, where they pass through the Mountains, and up the sides of the latter, there is generally a large extent of good land: In this quarter some hundreds of good farms, chiefly in St. Gabriel, at a distance of less than thirty miles from Quebec are still unconceded viz. on Pine River, on the side of *Tsounonthuan* (or Great Mountain,) and on the Rivers falling into the Lake of the seven Islands, and on the River St. Anne; I speak only from hearsay, when I say there are in the same direction, good Lands on the St. Anne, the Batiscan, and the St. Maurice, all of which pass within sixty miles to the northward of Quebec. Beyond St. Gabriel, there is the Fief Hubert, the lands in the rear are waste lands of the Crown. In the rear of the Seigneuries, in the eastern portion of the County, there are the Townships of Stoneham and Tewkesbury, granted more than twenty years ago, but on which, excepting two or three in Stoneham, near Lake St. Charles, there are no Settlements.

Q. Is there a Road over those ungranted Lands and have those Lands been surveyed?

A. There are no roads through any of the unconceded or ungranted Lands, excepting the winter roads, made in the rear of the Canadian settlements, for drawing wood. A few unconceded Lands have lately been surveyed in St. Gabriel, the Townships have undergone the usual surveys, of which no traces are now discernible.

Q. Were there any Concessions of Lands in the said County, before the year 1759, and if there have been any, what was the general mode of conceding, with respect both to the extent of the Land granted, and the terms on which it was granted?

A. The greatest part of the Concessions within the said County, were made before 1759, I have said that three arpents by thirty arpents have been the usual extent of a land; the quit Rents, every thing included, seem to have been rather under a penny per superficial arpent, without burthensome reserves or conditions—Previous to that time, both the Seigneur and his *Tenancier*, seem to have been regularly looked after, in as far as respected their mutual obligations, of granting at the established rates, and settling—I have seen in the extracts from the Registers of the Superior Council of Quebec, vol. 11. *Edits et ordonnances*, the substance of various Judgments confiscating Fiefs for non-settlement, on the part of the Seigneurs, and reuniting Lands granted by them to Individuals to the Domains, also for non-settlement; and also a Judgment of 23d January 1738 stating the *Cens* and *Rents* "*Ordonné par Sa Majesté* at *un sol de* "*cens par chaque arpent de front, et un sol de rente par chaque* "*arpent en superficie, et un Chapon, ou vingt sols, au choix du* "*Seigneur, pour chaque arpent de front.*"

Q. Is there, in the said County, a considerable number of persons, who desire, and have means, to form new settlements in the Seigneuries, provided they could obtain Lands near to, or at a short distance from those of their relatives or friends, and are there any such Lands, and what are their quantity and quality?

A. There are a great many persons in the County, both able and willing to take up new Lands, particularly among the Canadians, but there are none, or very few Lands of quality fit for immediate cultivation in their vicinity. The Canadians (whom, from long experience, I consider as by far the most useful settlers in this Country,) are now cut off from further settlements on one side by the Mountains, and on the other by the new settlements in their rear.

Q. Are there any causes which have retarded, and continue to retard, the settlement of the Lands in the old Seigneuries of this Country, and what do you think those causes are?

A. This question has been partly answered before, the causes of the non settlement of the Seigneuries, are, in the first instance, the disinclination of the people to seperate from their families and neighbours; second, the want of capital; third, the high rents and burthensome conditions asked by the Seigneurs, and even their refusal to grant; fourth, the want of that superintendance on this subject to inforce the Laws which prevailed previous to the conquest.

Q. Do any of our Husbandmen go into the Townships granted in free and common soccage to settle, and if not, to what cause do you ascribe it?

A. None of the old Inhabitants of this Country settle in the Townships. In addition to the causes already mentioned, which produce the subdivision of their Lands, and those which retard the settlement of the Seigneuries, I am of opinion, that they are deterred from settling on the free and common soccage Grants.

1°. From their ignorance of the nature of these Grants.

2°. The difficulty and expense of procuring them.

3°. The information which they receive, of the manner in which the Crown and Clergy Reserves are interspersed, between the only lots that actual settlers can procure.

4°. The dislike of intermixing with strangers, and the apparent difficulties which in these Townships they must be subjected to, in respect to religious instruction and assistance.

Q. Have you had any, and what means of knowing the nature and advantages of the Seigneurial Tenure in this country, compared with that in Free and Common Soccage?

A. I am acquainted with the operation of both Tenures; but it is very difficult to pronounce on their comparative advantages.

Q. What appear to you to be the relative advantages, or disadvantages of those Tenures?

A. I understand by Tenure, the Terms and Conditions on which the Sovereign Authority of a State guarantees to Individuals and their Assigns, the exclusive occupation of a certain portion of the Territory of such State. The Tenures in modern Europe, owing to the Conquests to which almost every part of it has been subjected, have been chiefly military; the guarantee of the Sovereign Authority in favor of individual possession, seems to have been there, generally, granted with a view to military service. In America it has been given with a view of settling the country. A spirit of imitation, and the introduction of Laws established in Europe, originally gave something of the military character to the Tenures in Canada, and in some of the British Colonies. They have, however, been mainly characterised in both, by the object of the Granter: viz. the Settlement of the Country. Settlement, both in Canada and the United States, has accordingly been the chief condition imposed. The British Grants were generally immediate to the Settler; the French Grants were, in fact, to Trustees for actual settlers, the principal Grantee being required himself to settle on his Grant, and regrant on a trifling consideration, and easy Conditions, which seem to have been fixed by Royal or Legislative Authority. The old feudal notions were brought from Europe, and are found in old Laws and Title Deeds. Even before the Conquest, the Tenure *en fief* in Canada, amounted to little more in favor of the Seigneur, than pre-eminence and superintendence, in conveying the Lands in small portions to actual Settlers; for which, he was restricted to a remuneration, not more than suf-

ficient for his employment of Capital, opening the Settlement, and the aforementioned services. This remuneration, particularly the *Lods et Ventes*, being of a nature growing with the means of the Settler, was at no time severely felt; it was particularly advantageous to the Settler at first, requiring no part of that Capital which is so hard to be procured, and so indispensable for effecting the Settlement which the Original Grantee of the Lands had in view. At no time was the Settler likely to be laid under any burthens, resulting from the Tenure, which he could not easily bear. Since the Conquest, the pre-eminence legally given to the Seigneurs has in a great measure ceased, some of their rights, which were rather burthensome to themselves than otherwise, (those of *Justice*) have also ceased.

The old Seigneurs seem generally to have performed their duties, with respect to the re-granting of the Lands, but the enforcement of these duties on the part of the Crown, seems to have fallen into disuse; the consequence has been, that purchasers of Seigneuries after the Conquest, seem to have almost considered the Lands therein as if they had been held under the Soccage Tenure, and thought themselves dispensed from many of the conditions upon which the Grant was made, nearly frustrating its object. The Tenure *en fief*, notwithstanding these abuses has, in effect, put great numbers of Settlers on the Waste Lands in the Province, with secure Titles, free and fixed as to the Conditions, and in no respect burthensome.

The Soccage Tenure in this Province, having the same object in view, has not been so successful in forming actual Settlements: it, in reality, differs very little from the Tenure *en fief*; if the Crown had granted a large Tract to one individual, for a "Pepper Corn" for instance, binding him to settle on the Land, and to regrant that portion not necessary for his own cultivation, to such individuals as might apply and become actual Settlers, upon certain moderate annual Quit Rents, and other easy conditions, this would, in fact, be nearly the Seigneurial Tenure, as it is now in operation in this Province. The Quit Rents, and other Obligations, would prevent speculation in, and monopoly of, Waste Lands, and encourage the object of the Crown, the Settlement of the Country.

The Tenure in free and Common Soccage, from the eluding or non-execution of the King's Instructions, (there being no annual charge on the Grantee or holders of them) has encouraged this kind of speculation and monopoly, and in a great measure, frustrated the object of the Crown, which, particularly in the case of powerful individuals being concerned in this speculation and monopoly, has, and must ever, find it almost impracticable to compel the fulfilment of its object, and the condition of the Grant, namely actual Settlement. In as far as respects the actual Settler, abating the evils of speculation and monopoly, which affect him by the difficulty of obtaining Roads, and the performance of the Obligations of Neighbourhood, the condition of the *Censitaire*, and the Settler holding in free and Common Soccage, is nearly the same; the expenses of obtaining the Grant, including the loss of time or Agency, is greater for the Lands in Soccage, and he is thus deprived of the Capital, which would have contributed to his support on a first Settlement, and enabled him to make greater clearings; a loss, which will probably be found fully equal to the burthens usually imposed on the *Censitaires*: If he purchases for Cash or Credit, he has the interest of the money to take into account; purchasing on credit, from the deficiency of Capital in new countries, is however the usual course, and then, being frequently unable to pay at the term, the Settler in free and Common Soccage, is in a more degraded condition than the *Censitaire*, and loses his Land, always at the most unfavorable time, with all his improvements; perhaps, foreseeing this result, he has impoverished the soil, and left it in a worse condition, than if it were in standing wood.

The one or the other Tenure is good, freed from abuses, which obtain in both, but rather more, I think, under the Soccage Tenure. I should however, prefer for any new Country, the Tenure which has long been in use, and with which those in a situation to become actual Settlers are best acquainted, as most likely to effect the main object in view on granting Lands in such Countries on any Tenure. The United States have of late years, materially deviated from the mode of granting Lands heretofore existing in these States when they were Colonies. This mode is more consistent with the true principles of political economy, than either the old mode in the British Colonies, or in the late French Colonies on this Continent. Lands in a state of nature, differ in value from the quality of the soil, the timber and the locality; the object of Government is the Settlement of Waste Lands, but there is a preference arising from their difference of value; every subject qualified to settle or lay out Capital on Waste Land, has an equal right to a share of the unoccupied Waste Lands; they are therefore divided into suitable Lots, making moderate reserves for certain public uses, and the preference is given to the best bidder at public sale, paying *ready money*. This mode does not deprive the Settler of any Capital for clearing the Land, for he can always raise on the Land paid for by him, about the amount paid at a public Sale. He has, in fact, paid for nothing but the preference, which the superior value of the Land ensures to it.

The Title is according to the Tenure called Soccage, and this Tenure, under these regulations, is probably the most advantageous for settling a Country.

Q. What are the circumstances which prevent our husbandmen from extending their Settlements into the Interior on the ungranted Lands of the old Seigneuries?

A. From 1793, but particularly from about 1800, to the close of the late war in Europe, the progress of the Settlements in the Seigneuries was very great; where the Lands were good, and were obtained at little expense, and on something approaching to the old terms, they were readily taken up, settled upon, and the Roads laid out, and made at the common expense, according to Law. The distant journeys, delays, and expenses, and difficulties in obtaining *Procès Verbaux*, both before and after the homologation, were a general subject of complaint; the high price of agricultural produce, occasioned by the war in Europe, enabled however the Settlers to bear all, and overcome all obstacles in making the Roads. Since the close of the war, the progress of the Settlements has been yearly diminishing; the decline in the prices of agricultural produce, the obstacles of unusually high rents and new and onerous conditions of the Grant, and absolute refusal to concede on the part of many of the Seigneurs, with the expenses and difficulties of laying out Roads as before mentioned, are more than they can bear.

For further information on this subject, I refer to my answer to the seventh Question.

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Q. What are the chief impediments to settling, experienced by the European Emigrants who come into this Country, and are desirous of settling there?

A. The principal obstacles to the settlement of European Emigrants in the District of Quebec, to which my knowledge mainly extends are:

1st. The severity of the winter, and shortness of the summer, the real difficulties resulting from which are magnified in their imaginations, by the extravagant stories related on the subject abroad and among the lower orders of Europeans in Canada.

2. Their utter ignorance of the mode of defending themselves against the real severities of the climate, and of the best means of making their labour productive, under circumstances very different from those in which they have been brought up. This ignorance is so great, that their situation for the first years after their settlement is often distressing.

3. A desire to proceed among their relations and friends, the majority of whom are settled within the United States, south of the Great Lakes, and west of the Alleghanies, where they enjoy a milder climate, although the Markets are somewhat less advantageous than on the St. Lawrence.

4. The formalities, difficulties, delays, and expenses, of procuring Grants of Crown Lands in Lower Canada; these Grants being only to be had at the Capital, where the expense of living is high, where they are utter strangers, and unable to get any information that can be depended upon, with respect to the place where they might advantageously settle:—Those who have means, generally proceed beyond Quebec; only the very poorest of them remain, and trust to daily Labour for a subsistence, which they can only find in the Towns, from a want of knowledge of the language of the Country, and also the general want of confidence in these strangers among the farmers, and the low value they set on their service.

Q. How do you think, that in the County which you represent, settlements might be effected, both by the Inhabitants of the Country and by European emigrants who come hither, most speedily, and effectually, and where, in the said County, or the neighbouring Counties, might they be placed most advantageously?

A. This question is one which would require more time and reflection, than I can bestow upon it, to answer it properly: generally, there is no effectual way of settling a Country, otherwise than by securing to every one, the fruit of his own Labour, enabling the surplus Agricultural Population to take up new Lands, with the least possible expense, excluding loss of time, and without any burden whatsoever otherwise than those indispensable for enabling him to do so under a secure title. The Canadian Population are by far the most advantageous settlers in this part of the Country, and with the foregoing facilities they require no looking after or superintendance, will search out good Lands where they are to be found, and where a suitable subsistence can be derived from them—I understand that they must be facilitated in every thing connected with religion, in the way usual in the Country, and have every facility in laying out roads—They have no dislike to strangers who mix among them and behave well, but few Canadians of good character will settle among strangers.—With respect to European emigrants, they are very badly calculated for a first settlement in this Country; where it is once begun they may succeed, but they want some kind of superintendence, till they can be enabled to manage their own common concerns in their own way, for which they ought to have every legal facility. There can be no resident gentry in this Country, since the Seigneurs have become null, and the system nearly abandoned; the majority of the settlers will then, inevitably, have to manage their own local concerns, which is indispensable in every settlement of a mixed population, having nothing in common but the English language, and each individual, being by his own exertions without dependance on any others.

I drew up in 1819, a Plan for extending the settlements in the County of Quebec to the St. Anne River, on the best Land at the foot of the mountains, and the rear of the swamps.—I give in a rough draft of it for the information of the Committee. Circumstances have discouraged me from attending to this business since, and I have not time at present to look over it, it having been in the hands of a friend, whom I thought might have more opportunities than I could to promote the execution of this Plan.

PLAN by JOHN NEILSON, Esquire, for forming a new and extensive settlement on the North side of the St. Lawrence in the vicinity of Quebec.

The tract of Country, which it is necessary to consider, with a view to the contemplated settlement, extends from Cape Tourment to the River St. Anne, including the Island of Orleans.

The existing settlements in this tract, are thickly inhabited, so much so, that the farms have been subdivided into small strips not sufficient to support their Proprietors, and emplacements of about a superficial arpent have been conceded on many of them for building lots.—The whole of this population has hitherto had no means of extending itself, excepting by emigration to distant parts; the settlements of the Island being confined by the River, those of

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Beaupré, Beauport, and Charlesbourg by mountains, and the remainder by tracts of poor Land and swamps.

The Mountainous tracts present insuperable barriers for the present to the extension of the Settlements which they confine, but the tracts of inferior Land and Swamps, are obstacles, which may easily be, and in fact have already been, surmounted.

The Rivers within the tracts last referred to, commencing with the Jacques Cartier, at a distance of twenty miles from Quebec, have a Southwestern course. On ascending these Rivers, to five or ten Leagues from the St. Lawrence, a Mountainous tract commences beyond the Swamps and the existing Settlements, which seldom extend more than two or three Leagues from the River, where they have long remained Stationary, from the causes before mentioned.

At the foot of these Mountains, there are extensive tracts of good Land, in the most favorable exposition in the Province, and consequently less liable to injury by Frost than Land lying much farther to the South with a less favorable exposure. The fertility of these Lands when new, the proximity to Market, the means of uninterrupted Land Carriage, together with the facility of bringing them into a productive State, owing to the nature of the Timber and Soil, will almost unvariably enable the Cultivator to pay the expenses of Clearing with the produce of the first or second Crops.

A good Carriage Road from Indian *Lorette* to the Jacques Cartier, at the Eastern extremity of the good Land above mentioned is already made; all that is necessary to lay open the whole tract, is the prolongation of this Road in the rear beyond the Swamps, to the Settlements on the River *St. Anne* or the River *Batiscan*. The distance from the Jacques Cartier, to the *St Anne* River, does not exceed four or five leagues, or between eleven and twelve from *Quebec* by the *Valcartier* Road, the whole distance to *St. Anne* Church or the Settlements of the River *Batiscan* by this Route, would not be greater than the distance to the same places by the Road along the *St. Lawrence* following its windings. It is probable that the Road proposed to be opened, might be laid out through Cultivable Lands the whole way, with an extent of good Land on each side of it, sufficient for several Concessions, and affording room for a thriving population, as numerous as that which is now pent up on the front of the Seigneuries along the *St. Lawrence*.

From the bad success of the experiment which has recently been made of opening new Roads with the Public money, it is not probable, neither perhaps is it desirable, that any assistance should be obtained from the Legislature for that purpose. The Individuals, the value of whose Property would be enhanced by the opening of these Roads, ought to provide the means, and ought to take an active part in effecting it, as they are bound by the Conditions of the Ancient Grants *en Seigneurie*, and it is seldom that any other mode is attended with success.

The holders of the Land, through which the contemplated Road would pass, are:—

1°. The Commissioners of the Jesuits' Estates.
2°. Mr. Duchesnay, Seigneur of Fossambault.
3°. Possibly His Majesty's Waste Lands.
4°. Mr. B. Panet, Seigneur of Bourg Louis.
5°. The Seigneur of D'Auteuil, and Mr. Allsopp, for Jacques Cartier.
6°. Mr. E C. Deléry, for Perthuis.
7°. The Crown and Grantees for Alton.
8°. The Seigneurs of Deschambault, La Chevrotière, and Grondines.

It is presumed however, that the Road may be opened without any material advance of Capital, on the part of the present Holders of the Land. It would, it is supposed, be sufficient, that they all were heartily to embrace the plan, and offer no impediment. One of the greatest obstacles to extending new Roads and Settlements in any direction, is the indifferent or narrow minded conduct of some holders of large Tracts of Waste Lands. They will give themselves no trouble, give no facilities for these purposes, but the moment that their Lands become valuable, by the means of those Roads, or new Settlements made at the expenses or by the efforts of others, they exact more onerous Conditions for their Grants, which, with the difficulties and loss of time, frequently met with before the Grants can be obtained, discourage the persons intending to settle.

The Commissioners of the Jesuits' Estates have fixed the Rents and the Conditions of their Concessions according to the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, founded on the Law of the Country in that respect. Their Concessions are not onerous, nor alarming to the Settler, and when the frequent mutations in every new Settlement are considered they are exceedingly favorable to the Estates, seeing that they may soon derive an Income from Lands, which, in all probability, under more burthensome Conditions, would have remained for Centuries unproductive to them, and to all others, while the encreasing Population of the neighbourhood is driven to a distance, to other Lands, or compelled to seek a new, and frequently a miserable existence in the Towns and Villages.

It is conceived, that if the holders of the Land in the tracts mentioned would consent to the following terms, and give their hearty co-operation and countenance to the proposed Road and Settlement, that it might be speedily effected, without any material disbursement of Capital on their part.

1st. To make concessions within the said tract, on the same terms and conditions as the Commissioners of the Jesuits' Estates have made their grants on the Jacques Cartier, in St. Gabriel.

2nd. Appoint three Gentlemen in Quebec to lay out the Road, procure a Plan, and make the grants in the name of the different Seigneurs—an Office to be established for the purpose at some respectable Notary's.

The Land to be granted in Lots of three arpents in front by thirty in depth.

3d. Only one *Feu et lieu* to be obligatory on those holding a concession not exceeding 180 arpents.

The expenses of surveying in the first instance would be confined to laying out the road, and marking three arpent lots on each side of it with durable Posts, the road forming the basis of the concessions of thirty arpents in depth on each side of it. This would be sufficient to enable the settlers to take possession of their grants, and they would continue the lines at pleasure—parallel grants at the depth of thirty arpents could be laid out when required; a diagram of the road, and each lot, inserting the name of each person taking up a lot with the date of its being so taken, to lie for public inspection at the office.

The prosperity of all new settlements, however favourable may be the situation and quality of the soil, depends on the judicious and economical employment of labour.—The labouring Proprietor is generally the most successful, his capital being small, he can afford no waste, he has the strongest of all spurs for exertion.

When Land can be obtained on the easy terms of the Seigneurial Grants, every man that is able to work may readily become a Proprietor; he must, however, have previously amassed some capital, at least equivalent to the cost of Tools, and the erection of a Log Hut, and Food and Cloathing for a few months. To be enabled to do this he must have some capital of his own, or have employment from some persons who have a ready a capital.

The increase in the value of Lands where settlements are made, it is presumed is sufficient to induce Capitalists to vest some portion of their capital on Waste Lands in favourable situations, in order to bring a portion of them into cultivation—Many of these Capitalists, cannot however personally attend to the details; they cannot labour; they must employ labourers; in fact give an opportunity to the labourer to amass capital and become a labouring proprietor.

It would seem that a fund for the purpose of performing the obligation of *Feu et lieu*, or settlement duties, might be readily raised by the Gentlemen authorized to make the grants from persons desirous of taking Lands who have a capital, but cannot perform these obligations themselves—Part of these funds might be employed under the authority of the Gentlemen having the management in opening the first roads of communication, in fact to enable the labourers employed in making the first clearing to get upon the ground with their cattle and tools; the remainder in effecting the clearing and putting up the first dwellings.

The Commissioners of the Jesuits Estates require 4½ arpents to be brought into cultivation, and a dwelling to be built within the year—the expenses to each holder of not more than 180 arpents would be as follows: to be deposited when the authority to occupy is given.

Clearing and Sowing, Stacking and Pitting £5 per acre, - -	£20	0	0			
Log House covered with Bark, -	10	0	0			
				£30	0	0

The produce

Say 2 acres Potatoes at £6 per acre, £12.						
2 do. Oats at £4 10 " do. 9				21	0	0

would be sufficient for a Family with a Cow and Pig till a next crop. The second year there would be little difficulty of renting the Land to new comers for more than double the interest of the whole Capital expended—One Family more of labourers would be added to the settlement increasing the value of the Lands; in fact, the constant influx of new settlers would soon form a market on the spot, giving additional value to all the produce of the place.

The only expenses of management would consist in the wages of an active and trusty agent on the spot, who would contract for the clearing of the different lots of the depositing Proprietors, receive the work, pay the money, and account to the gentlemen appointed, delivering the Clearing and House to the Owner within.——— To this person all new settlers would be addressed, and he would put them in possession and furnish them with the necessary information.

Many persons would take Lands who know nothing about the steps for a first settlement, who, in fact, if they were able, cannot attend to it.

The economy of one trusty, intelligent, and accountable Agent for the whole, will be sensibly felt by every one, who has the smallest experience of the difficulties Gentlemen have of managing business which they do not well understand, with people apt to take advantage of their delicacy, want of information, and personal superintendance.

From the experience which has been had in the *Valcartier* Settlement, it is believed, that if a Plan, of the present description, as it respects the holders of the *Seigneuries*, and the management of the Settlement, could have been adopted, and cordially acted upon by all parties, that the Settlement would at present, instead of about a hundred Souls, have contained ten times that number.

By opening, or causing to be opened, four leagues of a Carriage Road, by raising provisions on the spot, sufficient to support a large number of Labourers, and of new Settlers, and thereby saving an expense of transportation, nearly equal to the first Cost of the Provisions, in short, by placing Labourers and subsistence four leagues in advance into the Forests, in the direction of the tract of Land now proposed to be opened, the most difficult part of the work has been done, and the strong, obstinate, and almost universal prejudice, that there was no extent of Land on the North side of the St. Lawrence, in the vicinity of Quebec, beyond the existing Settlements, fit for Cultivation, has been dissipated, it is hoped for ever, in three years, by the united exertions of a few Individuals.—October 1819.

THURSDAY, 29th January, 1824.

Mr. *Stuart* in the Chair.

John Neilson, Esquire, again appeared before your Committee.

Q. At what amount do you estimate the Population of Lower-Canada, and what are the data whereupon you proceed in making your calculations?

A. I have no certain data upon which I can form an Estimate of the present Population of Lower-Canada. The last Census taken of which I have any knowledge was in 1784, by Commissioners appointed by General Haldimand in virtue of Royal Instructions.

The following Abstract of it I have reason to think is correct :—

NUMBER OF SOULS, &c. IN CANADA, IN 1784.

DISTRICTS.	Married Men.	Houses.	Married Women.	Males. Above 15 years of age.	Males. Under 15.	Females. Above 14.	Females. Under 14.	Servants.	Absent.	Infirm.	Slaves.	Acres of Land.	Bushels of grain sown yearly.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Young Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Fusils.
City and District of Montreal.	10140	6794	6727	4357	11637	5869	10803	4020	304	695	818	786703	217688	17885	19039	25576	16930	53228	41803	5968
City and District of Three-Riv.	6080	1973	2347	919	5874	877	2726	676	104	118	4	214875	55340	3155	1002	5368	3147	10200	6458	1291
City and District of Quebec.	7911	7137	7280	4113	10041	4906	8984	1795	93	150	88	699840	196318	9116	8456	16344	12439	41352	22302	3575
Total - -	20131	15904	16354	9389	27552	11652	22513	6491	501	893	904	1569818	469346	30096	28901	44291	32006	104780	70466	10834

This Enumeration, like every other Enumeration, owing to omissions against which very strict precautions have not been taken, was probably less than the real Population.

The Population of Lower-Canada in 1764, has been stated at about 60,000 Souls; an increase in the same ratio would give at present about 480,000 Souls.

The ratio of increase has however, in all probability, been much greater, particularly in the period between 1792 and 1812, from the stimulus given to labour by the Exports of Grain during that period.

The Statements of the Curates given in to Government in 1823, and published in the Quebec Gazette, with Allowances for Parishes for which there were no Returns, made the Population 364,000. In this Statement there were few Protestants, and it was well known that the Population of many of the Parishes is stated at far less than the true number: The Protestant Population of Quebec is altogether omitted.

The Militia Returns of Lower-Canada as stated by the Adjutant General last year, was 70,443.

It is acknowledged to be very incorrect, and certainly below the true number. In the States of Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, where, taking the whole population together, the ratio of increase probably differs very little from that of Lower-Canada, and where, it is believed, the Militia age is nearly the same, a Militia of 83,516 gives a Population of 778,280. I believe however, that their Militia age is from 18 to 45, ours is from 18 to 60, and perhaps the ratio of increase is something greater in New-York, although I think we fully surpass in that respect Vermont and New-Hampshire.

There are probably more omissions in our Militia Returns than in theirs: I should conceive that the population of Lower-Canada at the present time is 600,000 souls, in which case the population would have doubled every twenty years from the conquest.

Q. From what causes does your estimate differ so much from that of the Surveyor General of Lower Canada, and have you any and what observations to make upon the said estimate now shown to you?

A. The Surveyor General's calculation is chiefly founded in the statements given by the Curates in which every person who has a knowledge of the Country admits there are a great many omissions—The Township and Protestant population in general, I apprehend has been estimated by the Surveyor General without any very certain data—His division of the population into Counties and Districts, I consider to give a sufficiently correct idea of the relative population of the different divisions, and it is possible that generally his estimation may be nearer the truth than mine.

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THURSDAY 29th January 1824.

Mr. *Stuart* in the Chair.

Louis Sivrac, of the City of Quebec, appeared before your Committee and said :—

I have navigated the River St. Lawrence and the Gulph, along the *Labrador* Coast, and to Halifax, for Fifty four years past: for thirty eight years I navigated as a Ship Master. For the last twenty years I navigated the Saguenay as a Ship Master in the service of the North West Company. In that capacity I have had the command of four Schooners, the first of 112 Tons, the second of 54, the third of 36, and the fourth of 40 Tons. The number of Trips which I made to the Saguenay was usually three or four a year, I have however made as many as five.

Q. What is the nature of the Harbour of *Tadoussac*, what time is the navigation open, and when does it close, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of the said Harbour?

A. In the Spring the Harbour may usually be entered from the 10th to the 20th of April, but that is as the years may be.—The navigation closes from the 10th to the 20th of November. There is a difference as to the opening of the season of twenty days with respect to the Harbour of Quebec, and there is a difference of One Month as to the Autumn, in favour of the Harbour of Tadoussac.

On the 20th April 1780, I left the Labrador Coast and I arrived at St. Patrick's Hole; the Ice opposite Quebec was still fast; and I went to Quebec on foot over the Ice. The entrance of the Harbour of Tadoussac is half a league wide having along it two Shoals, one of them to the East, the other to the West. It is capable of containing, perhaps as many as twenty of the largest Vessels. With a good Pilot the Shoals are not dangerous. At the entrance of the Harbour, we sounded the Saguenay in the middle of the Stream, and found no bottom with 330 Fathoms of Line. I was present when that was done by Captain Martin. At the distance of one Hundred Fathoms from the Shore, Vessels Anchor in twelve or fourteen Fathoms: the bottom is good, it is of Clay and black Sand. In that Harbour Vessels are safe against every wind provided they be strongly moored to the Shore. There is no Current in the Harbour. The Current begins about a Mile off. The Harbour is still Water.

Q. What is the nature of the Navigation from Tadoussac to Chicoutimy; When does the Navigation there open, and when does it close; what are the most usual Currents, Shoals, Anchorages, and Harbours between those two places, and what are the dangers to which a Vessel is exposed during the said Navigation?

A. The Navigation opens about the tenth of May, & closes about the end of October. The Saguenay is frozen over from the Isles St. Louis, to a distance of Seven leagues from Tadoussac, as far as Chicoutimy, from the 10th of December to the 10th or 20th of May.

The most prevailing Winds are the North East and North West; the first Harbour is the Isle St. Louis, there is Anchorage in Twenty Fathoms Water, with moorings to the Shore, and there is good Shelter. The Harbour consists of the whole breadth of the Saguenay, which is there half a league, where there is Anchoroge under Shelter of the Isle St. Louis, which is a full a league in circumference; it is a Rock about fifty feet high: it is quite as steep as Cape Diamond; its summit is covered with Birch, Pine, White Fir, and other soft Wood, and there is Game thereabouts; it is very difficult to walk round it. There are five other Islands a little higher than the Isle St. Louis, which are about half the size of Isle St. Louis. Three leagues higher up is the Harbour of St. John, which is half a league long by the whole breadth of the Saguenay. There is Anchorage there in twenty Fathoms Water with Moorings to the Land. Two leagues upwards is the *Ance de la Trinité* which is half a league in depth and one Mile wide. There is Anchorage in twelve Fathoms Water with Moorings to the Shore.

Cape *à L'Est*, is then reached which is five leagues from the Post of Chicoutimy. There is Anchorage in eight Fathoms Water on the whole breadth of the River. On leaving the Harbour of Tadoussac to enter the Saguenay the most common course is N. N. W. Above the Isle St Louis a W. N. W. course is to be followed. From the Harbour of St. John, to reach *Cap à L'Est*, the course is N. W. ¼ W. From Cap à L'Est, to the River Caribou the course is North: thence to the *Rivière du Moulin*, which is half a league from Chicoutimy, the course is W. S. W.; leaving this place for Chicoutimy, the course is North.

Q. What are the Tides at Tadoussac and at Chicoutimy?

A. At Tadoussac the Tide is high at full Moon and at new Moon, at two hours and three quarters after noon, or after midnight. At Chicoutimy at four hours and a quarter after noon or after midnight. The Tide when high at Chicoutimy rises Eighteen feet perpendicularly. At Tadoussac the height of the Water is the same as at Quebec.

Mr. *Edward Thereau*, appeared before your Committee.

Q. Have you ever been at the Saguenay and at what parts thereof, at what time, and in what capacity?

A. I lived at Chicoutimy about eight years. I worked there for the gentlemen of that Post. I have not been higher up. I left it last Fall.

Q. Have you seen or inspected any of the lands in the neighbourhood of Chicoutimy or of the Saguenay?

A. I have gone over the neighbourhood of the Post of Chicoutimy, to the extent of two leagues, more or less.

Q. What is the quality of the lands in this neighbourhood?

A. They are of every description; some are very good, and fit for cultivation :—The only obstacle I have met, is a great number

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of rocks on some of those lands, but where the land admits of cultivation it is very good.

Q What is the number of Indians who were in the habit of coming to the Post of Chicoutimy during your residence?

A. There might be a dozen of Families who came annually to that Post, while I remained there.

Q What was the nature of the Trade carried on there?

A. The Indians brought Furs, and received in return every kind of Merchandize which they wanted, as Flour, Maize, Ammunition, Arms, Snares, and other Dry Goods.

Q. Of what nation were those Indians, and what was their character?

A. They were *Montagnais*; they were a good and very mild People, a little addicted to spiritous liquors as most of the Indians are.

Narcisse Amiot of Quebec, Esquire, appeared before your Committee.

Q Have you been employed by any person of Three Rivers to obtain Lands for him?

A. In the beginning of last December Mr. Edward Kimber of Three Rivers requested me to go to Mr. Ryland's office to ask for Location Tickets, which Mr. Ryland was to procure for him in a few days I went several times to Mr. Ryland's office without meeting him there, but meeting him one day he told me that the Lots claimed by Mr. Kimber had already been allotted to other persons, and that Mr. Kimber would be obliged to present a new petition to His Excellency if he wished to obtain Land: I thereupon remarked to Mr. Ryland that Mr. Kimber had obtained the Surveyor General's certificate that the Lots of Land by him claimed were vacant. Mr. Ryland answered that that had frequently happened, but that in order to avoid the granting of the same Lots to different persons, he took the trouble, when new applications occurred, of ascertaining what Lots had theretofore been applied for, and that he had often remarked that the Surveyor General had granted similar certificates when the same lots had previously been taken up by other persons:—Mr. Ryland further observed to me, that if Mr. Kimber should present a fresh Petition to His Excellency for other Lots, it was not his intention to be paid twice.

William Sax, Esquire, first Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office and Land Surveyor, appeared, and stated:—

That he has been a Land Surveyor since 1796, and has been in the Surveyor General's office since 1814, two years and three months of which he was acting Surveyor General during the absence of Colonel Bouchette.

Q. Do you know the Townships on Craig's Road, and will you state their number and quality of soil?

A. The Townships are: Shipton, Tinwick, Chester, Halifax, Inverness, Wolfstown, Ireland, and Leeds: the soil in general is good so far as I have seen it, near the road it is very stony and hilly, the Country is broken and uneven, timbered with Beach, Maple, Elm, Birch, Spruce, Pine, Cedar, and Ash and Bass.

Q. When were the said Townships respectively surveyed, who were the leaders of them, and of what description of persons consisted the associates?

A. As near as I can recollect they were surveyed in or about 1800; the Leaders, so far as I understood, were, of Shipton, Messrs. Barnard and Cushing, their associates were people of their own choosing whom I do not know, and in general I think people of not very respectable standing in Society: the north west half of the Township of Tinwick was granted I think mostly to Loyalists and Canadians, without any particular leader that I know of: the north east quarter of this Township I surveyed myself in 1813 for the late Honble John Young and Family, and the south east quarter was surveyed by Mr. Ecuier, the year before, a part of which for the Honble. Chief Justice Sewell, as I understood. The Township of Chester was surveyed or explored about that time by a Mr. Kilburn for, I think, the late Mr. Frobisher and Family, of the north west Company: one half of which Township was shortly after granted either to Mr. Frobisher and his Associates, or to some other gentleman of the North West Company and his Associates.

The Township of Halifax was surveyed or explored about the same time by Mr. Kilburn, and a part of it shortly afterwards granted, either to Mr. Mc Tavish and Associates or some other gentleman and Associates of the North West Company.

The Township of Inverness was also by the same Surveyor about the same time either explored or surveyed, and a part of it also granted to some one of the Partners of the Nort West Company and their Associates.

The Township of Wolfstown was also about that time explored or surveyed by the same Surveyor, and a quarter thereof granted to the late Nicholas Montour, formerly Partner of the North West Company and his Associates.

The Township of Ireland was at that time explored or surveyed by the same Surveyor, and a part of it granted shortly after to the late Mr. Frobisher and Associates.

The Township of Leeds was also explored or surveyed about the same time by the same surveyor, and a part thereof granted either to Mr. Frobisher and Associates or to sundry other persons.

Q. Have you had any occasion, and when, latterly, to visit the said Townships, or any of them, and what is their state and condition or of any of them, as far as the settlement of them is concerned?

A. I have visited those Townships lately, viz; the Township of Shipton in 1821; the Settlements in that Township were then in a forward state, the clearings and improvements were flourishing so far as I could observe them, the buildings were considerable, many of which were erected with taste, and the Inhabitants generally appeared to be in easy circumstances.

In Tinwick there were a few houses from the Shipton line along Craig's road, perhaps four or five, clearings were commenced, and in a state of progress.

In Chester in 1819 I observed but two houses on Craig's road, the most considerable of which is the property of Nathaniel Brooks who has made a large clearing well fenced in.

Neither in Halifax nor in Inverness did I observe at that time any clearings or houses along the road, excepting in Inverness, there were then two small houses occupied by Aldrich, father and son

In Ireland were several houses along the road, for instance a Mr. McLean had a tolerable good house with a large improvement at his residence upon Lot No. 2, in the second range in that Township—I observed another house on a road by a branch of the Bécancour River, near a Lake.

In Leeds I observed but two houses at that time along the road, one was occupied by one McLean, and the other appeared not to be occupied, it was called Palmer's house, there were however some clearings along the road.

Q. In what way did the actual settlers whom you saw obtain their Titles?

A. I did not inform myself of this

Q. Have you any knowledge of applications having been made for portions of the said Lands by any and what classes of persons, previous to the issuing of the Patents in favour of the present Patentees of the said Lands, and before any promise of grants had been made to the said Patentees?

A. At that time I was in the District of Montreal and I had no occasion or opportunity to inform myself respecting the above query, therefore I do not know.

Q. Do you think that if Craig's road were settled and kept in good repair that this would be beneficial not only to the settlement of the adjoining Townships in general, but also to the City of Quebec, in particular by bringing along this road Provisions, Cattle and other produce, from the Townships and the United States to this market?

A. Certainly, that has always been my opinion.

Q. What is the whole quantity of Land that has been granted to the Militia which served during the last war, and how much does there remain still due to them to the best of your knowledge and belief?

A I do not know, nor could I state without reference to statements and documents which have beeen regularly made out since 1817, and are of record in the Surveyor General's Office, and of which the Surveyor General would be able to give a very satisfactory and complete statement.

Q. Does there not remain a large quantity due to the Militia?

A. I think there does.

Q Is the quantity remaining due equal to, or does it exceed the quantity already granted?

A. It far exceeds it in my opinion.

Q. To what causes do you attribute the non granting of these Lands?

A. I have no means of stating them.

Q. Are you acquainted with any actual settlements formed by Militia Men who served during the late American war?

A. I understand that some are making or forming Settlements in some of the Townships under agency; of myself I know of no actual Settlements of that description.

Q. Are the grants that have been made to the Militia, made principally to Privates, or to Officers of the Militia?

A. There are many Locations made to the Militia, but I cannot say what is the proportion between the Men and the Officers.

Q. What is the number of grants made since the late War to Canadian Subjects of His Majesty not having served in the Militia?

A. I cannot tell, but I think some estimate may be made of the quantity from documents in the Surveyor General's Office.

Q. Can you form any conjecture of the probable quantity so granted?

A. The Townships of Sethrington and Blanford have been granted to that description of persons, and other Townships have been surveyed for that purpose, so that I suppose the quantity actually granted is under 40,000 acres; the Townships surveyed are those of Cape Chat, Matane, and St. Denis, none of which are yet under patent.

Q. What is the quantity of Land actually granted since 1815 to European Emigrants, and in what quantities?

A. The Lands granted to that description of persons is in quantities of one hundred Acres and two hundred acres generally to the applicants, but as for the whole quantity granted, I beg to refer to the documents to be found in the Surveyor General's Office, however it does not exceed I think one hundred and fifty thousand acres.

Q. Are the grants so made principally in lots of one hundred or two hundred acres ?

A. I think they are about equal, if any thing the Locations of one hundred acres exceed.

Q. What was the lowest quantity usually granted to actual settlers before 1815 ?

A. Previous to 1815 I do not recollect of any Location grants, and when Townships or parts thereof had been previously granted, it was understood that every person named in a Patent, of the age of majority, was to have no less than two hundred acres.

Q. Is not the quantity of two hundred acres the smallest quantity which in this or the adjoining Provinces, or the old British Colonies, as far as has come to your knowledge, was expected by a settler to be received, going into a wilderness for effecting a new settlement ?

A. I have always understood that two hundred acres was about the quantity, previous to 1815.

Nicolas Vincent, an Indian Chief, *(Isawanhonhi)* appeared before your Committee.

Q. In what parts of the Country have you hunted, at what period of your Life, and at what distance from the River St. Lawrence, and from the actual Settlements ?

A. At the age of Fifteen, I hunted along the Branches of the River Batiscan, which I have descended as far as the River St. Lawrence. I have also hunted in the rear of the River Jacques Cartier as far as the Branches of the River Chicoutimy. I have also been in rear of the River Malbaie. On the South side, I have hunted as far as the River *St. Jean*, and in the upper parts as far as *Bécancour*, in several of those places as far as twenty five or thirty leagues from the Settlements.

Q. Give a description of the Country which lies between Valcartier and River Chicoutimy as to Soil, Mountains, Rivers, Timber, and capacity for Culture, and the Route which you pursued ?

A. About twenty years ago I departed in order to hunt in those parts. I went by way of Lake St. Charles, and crossed a carrying place *(Portage,)* about three leagues long from that Lake to the River Jacques Cartier. Thence having ascended the River three leagues, we crossed a carrying place *(Portage)* of seven or eight leagues where we again met the same River, which we followed for about ten leagues and then reached the River Chicoutimy. In this journey we met very little good Land, it is a Mass of Mountains and Rocks ; what little level surface there is, is Marsh and Lake of which there are a great many. The River Chicoutimy and the Jacques Cartier, have their source at the same place, at the distance of half a league or a quarter of a league. These two Rivers have their source in a great number of Lakes into which several Rivulets empty themselves. On my return I made a Raft at the source of the River Jacques Cartier on which I descended three or four leagues, I then took my Canoe which had been left there and descended the River Jacques Cartier about Ten leagues, meeting in that distance two Falls, one of them nearly twenty feet high, the other ten or fifteen feet. I found two carrying places, one of Six Arpents and the other of four. The carrying place between the River Jacques Cartier and Lake St. Charles, is about four leagues from the *Côte à Haroussin*. I crossed the carrying place to Lake St. Charles, crossed the Lake, and descended the River St. Charles to within fifteen *Arpents* of our Village. Our Company consisted of three persons.

The River Jacques Cartier runs North West, at the distance of Ten leagues, it separates into Three Branches, the first runs between the South West, and the West ; the second runs North ; and the third North East. In descending I followed the South West branch. There are small Rivers which fall into the Jacques Cartier, but I do not know their names.

The Country is Mountainous from one end to the other of the route I have described, rocky, not producing any Hard Wood, but producing Birch, Fir, and Spruce, that Country can never be Cultivated.

Q. What Game do you take ?

A. Beaver, Otter, Martin, some Musk Rats, and on the melting of the Ice, Ducks. Some *Caribous* are met.

Q. At what time does the Ice take in the Upper parts of the River Jacques Cartier, and when does it melt ?

A. The Ice begins to form in those parts in September and to melt in June ?

Q. How long were you absent on that Hunt, and what did you do for Provisions ?

A. We were three : we took with us a Minot of Indian Corn per Man, about forty Pounds of Meal per Man, two Pounds of Hog's Lard per Man, and twelve Pounds of Pork. We carried that, on three Indian Sleighs, every Man his own. We had each to carry moreover Three Traps, one Fowling piece, one Hatchet, Fish Hooks, two Pounds of Tobacco, one Pound or one Pound and a half of Powder, six Pounds of Shot and Ball. We ate twice a day, on setting off in the morning, and on closing our Journey in the Evening. We made Cakes with Lard in our Iron Pan ; we made broth with Pork and Indian Corn or Beans : these Provisions were sufficient for twenty or twenty five days without the aid of Game. We afterwards lived on the produce of our Chace, sometimes poorly enough.

Q. What is the quality of the Soil in the Country in rear of Batiscan, and is that Country level or Mountainous ?

A. There are places in which Parishes consisting of good Land might be formed, and others where the Country is Mountainous and somewhat Rocky. I do not think Settlements could be formed in the Mountains, there is too much Rock. I began my journey with four *Iroquois* ; we proceeded between North and South West ; we crossed the Jacques Cartier and River St. Anne ; we passed above the River Portneuf and Champlain, and we reached the River Batiscan at the distance of twenty Leagues or thereabouts from the River St. Lawrence in a right line ; I speak of the place at which we reached the River Batiscan. We occupied about ten days in performing our journey ; we stopped in our way a quarter or half a day, as we thought proper for the purpose of Hunting. The Branch of the River Batiscan to which we had come was navigable for Canoes and even for Batteaux, and is nearly as broad as the River Jacques Cartier, opposite Mr. Neilson's Land on the latter River. We descended in Canoes probably about thirty Leagues, as far as the mouth of the Batiscan :—there are many carrying places, perhaps twenty or twenty five : there is a Fall two or three Leagues from the River :—there follows a series of Falls :—the Lands improve towards the lower part of the River ; and there is a great quantity of Land along the River fit for Cultivation :—the Country lower down is not very Mountainous.

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Q. How far from the River St. Lawrence on the South side have you hunted and at what time ?

A. I went to the River Duchesne to hunt last Fall. That River empties itself between Lothbinière and St. Pierre :—It is not navigable :—there are five Concessions there, and I have hunted to the distance of four or five Leagues from the rear of the Settlements :—the Country is level, there are no Mountains, marshy, but a good soil :—the Lands along Craig's Road are Mountainous with many Hills, but the soil is good ; I have been as far as the River *Becancour* I have also been along some of the branches which fall into the River St. John on the South Shore. I have been at *Témiscouata* and from thence to the Peninsula near Frederickton :—I went for Troops during the War ; we suffered much from want ; we passed through a large track of good Land.

FRIDAY, 30th December, 1823.

Mr. *Stuart*, in the Chair.

Mr. *Francois Verrault* appeared before Your Committee.

Q. Have you had any, and what means of acquiring a knowledge of the Saguenay, and of the surrounding Country ?

A. I am now 65 years old, and from the age of fifteen to last Fall, I have remained in the Saguenay Country, and made excursions into the surrounding Country.

Q. What are the Length, Breadth, Depth, and course of the Saguenay ?

A. It is 25 leagues from its Mouth to Chicoutimy, as far as which place the tide extends : the general breadth of the River Saguenay is three quarters of a league : it is extremely deep until within three leagues of Chicoutimy.

Q. What Streams flow into the Saguenay or into Lake St. John, their length, breadth, depth and course respectively ; how far are they navigable, and what kinds of Fish are found in the Saguenay or in Lake St. John, or in the Streams which empty themselves into either ?

A. There are many. The River *Ste. Marguerite*, navigable for Birch Canoes through an extent of forty leagues, in which there are carrying places at intervals, a quarter of a league wide at its mouth, empties itself on the north side seven leagues from the Mouth of the Saguenay. The River *L'Ance St. Jean*, navigable in Canoes for fifteen leagues on the south side, empties itself into the Saguenay two leagues above the River Ste. Marguerite ; it may be ten arpents wide at its Mouth. *L'Ance de la Trinité*, navigable for twelve leagues in Canoes, also empties itself on the south shore into the Saguenay, four leagues above the *Ance St. Jean*, it is about three *arpents* broad at its Mouth.

The River of *La Baie Ha, Ha*, is four arpents wide at its Mouth, navigable in Birch Canoes for twenty-five leagues, falls into the Saguenay on the south side ; into that Bay falls a small River which is not navigable for Canoes, but in which there is a good Salmon Fishery ; it flows from the west.

The River *à Valin*, flowing from the north, is six arpents wide, navigable in Canoes for fifty leagues ; it falls into the Saguenay five leagues above Ha Ha Bay.

The River Chicoutimy where the Post is situated is eight arpents wide, and is navigable for thirty leagues in Canoes. It flows from the south.

Above the Post of Chicoutimy, the distance as far as Lake St. John, is thirty leagues by the Saguenay, which forms the outlet of that Lake. There are several carrying places, one of which is two leagues in length, the others are much less considerable.

The River Chicoutimy, (signifying, "further on it is still deep") which falls into the Saguenay at the Post of Chicoutimy is seven leagues long, flowing from the south ; there are five carrying places on that River. That River is formed by Lake *Tsinogomi*, (Long Lake) which is seven leagues long. On the south side, three Rivers fall into that Lake, which are about one arpent and a half wide, and navigable in small Canoes for a distance of eighteen leagues. On the north side of that Lake, a River empties itself into the Saguenay, and on the same north side another River empties itself into the Lake. Those two Rivers are navigable for Canoes. At the extremity of Lake *Tsinogomi*, there is a carrying place of three quarters of a league ; a Lake is then reached, which is called *Tsinogomitsisch*, which is two leagues long by eight arpents in width. The Lake last mentioned joins another Lake called *Katushikeomi*, (the Lake of clear water) which is about half a league long by ten arpents in breadth, but which has no outlet. The outlet of Lake *Tsigonomitsisch* (the lesser long Lake) is a River which is two leagues long, called *Pashikaouinanishdushihi* (of Alder) about twenty five feet wide. After that River, the *Belle Rivière* is reached, one arpent and a half wide, and about three leagues long, having a carrying place, and emptying itself into Lake St. John at *Koushpigan*, (a place which is ascended.) Lake St. John is fourteen leagues long and fourteen wide. On the south side, two leagues from Koushpigan, a little River falls into that Lake, which is not navigable, and is called *Kuosh-*

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pygish (where is a small ascent) two leagues from that small River, a considerable River called *Metabishouan* (the place where the course of the water ends) at which is the Post. That River is navigable in Canoes for thirty leagues, it is six or seven arpents wide.

Four leagues from thence there is a River, (also on the south side) called *Ouiguatshouan*, (do you see the Fall there, a carrying place must be crossed) which is navigable in Canoes for at least twenty-five leagues, and six arpents wide.—Three Leagues from thence there is a small River called *Ouiguatshganish*, (a small ascent) two arpents wide and navigable by Canoes for twenty-five leagues.—Seven leagues from thence (also on the south side) is a River called *Assuapmousin* (place where the Elk is laid wait for) a quarter of a league wide, navigable for eighty leagues where there is a Lake of the same name, on which there is a post.

On the north side of Lake St. John, is the River *Pérbonea* (the curious River)—this name is probably given to that River because its water is clear, and Game and Fish abound there.—It is situate twelve leagues from the outlet of Lake St. John, it is half a league wide and is navigable for thirty leagues in Canoes.—Two leagues higher up is the River Mistassini (the large Rock) navigable for forty leagues at least, three quarters of a league wide at its mouth.—By this River (Mistassini) perhaps at least forty small Lakes and carrying places are passed, to reach Lake Mistassini which empties itself into Hudson's Bay.—Near the Post *Assuapmousoin*, on the Lake of the same name, there is a River called *Nicouta* (swampy places) three quarters of a league wide, navigable by Canoes for eight leagues—There is then found a lake of the same name which is four leagues long by one league and a half wide which leads towards the north, at the extremity of that Lake there is a River called *Matawenanish* (the crooked River) about eighteen leagues long by seven arpents in width—there is then a small Lake *Charanaka* (the rocky Lake,) fifteen arpents in width by twenty-five in length—these are followed by five small lakes, where there are several carrying places; the whole together may be one league—having attained the highest ground whence the waters begin to flow to the southward towards Lake *Temiskaming* (very deep Lake) which leads towards the parts in rear of Montreal, but where I have never travelled—I do not know the extent of Lake Mistassini, but I can state that it is ninety leagues long by at least sixty in breadth, and that it is full of Islands—The Islands are large: we paddled along one of the Islands for one day and a half without having seen the end of it—I crossed it at a strait where it was eight leagues broad—In crossing the lake at the shortest interval between Island and Island is eight leagues.

In crossing the Lake there are fifteen large Islands—there grow on those Islands low Spruce and Juniper as on the sea coast—Timber is prevented from growing there by the frequency of high winds—There are Moose-Deer there—The water is extraordinarly clear as at sea—A stone may be distinguished in fifteen fathom water—Fish abound, that is to say, Pike, White Fish three feet long, Salmon Trout, I have taken some which weighed 42 pounds—Another kind of Trout which is not found here, and is only found in Lakes where the water is as clear as the Lake in question—the Indians call it *Maingouche* (which means the long Fish) it is extremely fat, of excellent flavor, sometimes two or three feet long and eight inches thick, there is a great deal of *Poisson doré*, *Perchaudes*, Carp of two kinds, white and red—I have seen red Carp two feet and a half long, the white ones are not quite so large—this Lake has three outlets—there are to the right two outlets twenty leagues distant from each other, that on left hand is four leagues from that in the middle—that on the left hand falls into Hudson's Bay—The two others unite again at the distance of forty leagues or thereabouts and flow into Hudson's Bay—the place where they reunite themselves is called *Néwishqueska* (*Né* comes from the Point, *wishque* from Birch Bark, and *ska* much) and it may be rendered into English (Birch Point).—This Point is also known by the name of *Fort aux Anglois* (English fort.)

The middle outlet which we followed is about half a league wide.—In the harbour I have mentioned, I have seen four Barges capable of containing 80 packages of eighty pounds weight each—They were as large as Whale-Boats and made in the same manner, and in those barges the descent to the sea was performed being a distance of sixty leagues.

I have only been 70 leagues from Mistassini. The most common Timber along that outlet is Red Spruce. The Fort was built of that Timber and of a kind of Grey Pine, of which there is none hereabouts. I believe it is called Cypress. There is also Poplar, Birch, and a great deal of Swamp Spruce.

Q. Have you ever gone round to Three-Rivers by the Saguenay, and what was your Route?

A. I have made that Tour twice. The first time was, I believe, twenty-five years ago; the second about eighteen. After reaching Lake *Nicouta*, a carrying place of about a quarter of a league is crossed; and there is a little River about a perch and a half wide—the River *Micouashah* (Red Carp River); that River is descended for about two leagues. There is then a small carrying place of about six arpents, when the edge of a Lake is reached which is full of Islands, and is called *Ash Katsi*, (the Rocky Lake.) After proceeding about four leagues on the Lake, a River is met, which is about four arpents broad and four leagues long; at the extremity of the River, is a Lake about six leagues long and two broad, which is valled *Kapistetsouin*; (the Lake of Foam) at the end of the Lake, a Fall of about forty feet renders necessary a carrying for about fifteen arpents. Embarking again on the same River and proceeding about six leagues, a Lake is reached which is about five leagues long and two leagues broad, which is called Lake *Tsimouskoumino Shapaigan*, (the Lake of the Old Man). At the end of the Lake the River is too small, and it is necessary to perform a carrying of three quarters of a league. The carrying place being crossed, there is a Lake four leagues long and about one league broad; there is then a carrying for three quarters of a league, which leads to a small Lake about three quarters of a league long and half an arpent wide: another carrying place of about twenty arpents is made, and the border of a Lake is reached which is four leagues long and one and a half broad; it is called *Kaouashikami* (the Lake of clear Water.) At the end of this Lake is a short carrying for ten arpents along the outlet, and here that elevation is attained whence the waters flow into the River St. Maurice. The River last mentioned, is the first of the waters on that side, and that Lake is the limit of the King's Domain. The Outlet of that Lake is a small River about one perch wide, and navigable for Canoes for about a league and a half. At the termination of that small River is a Lake three leagues long and about one league wide, where there is a carrying place a league in length; after which is a Lake called *Miscashi*, (the Point of Rock) which is about two leagues long by one league and a half wide—this Lake is full of Islets; its outlet may be about ten arpents wide and twenty arpents long. There is a carrying place fifteen arpents long, which leads to Lake *Ouashoutaoucka*, (Sand Banks) twelve leagues long and two leagues wide. The Lake last mentioned, is the source of the River *Metabellottine*, or (the River of Winds,) which is the River St. Maurice that flows into the River St. Lawrence at Three-Rivers. Lake Ouashoutaoucka is seventy leagues north-east of Three-Rivers: at the termination of this Lake are two leagues of River nearly ten arpents wide: then a Lake called *Kapemitsigama* (Cross Lake) four leagues long by about two leagues wide; the end of this Lake towards the South is passed, and its Outlet forms a River four arpents broad by four leagues long; another Lake is then reached, called *Ocoutsioushta*, (the Lake in which we soon shall plunge—alluding to the Rapids which are near.) This Lake is probably six leagues long by three wide; its Outlet is a River about six arpents wide: that River is bordered with Cypress, and there are very lofty Mountains on both sides. Six leagues from the Lake just mentioned, is a Post called *Kikendac* (the Grey Pines.) This word is a corruption of the true Indian word, *Outcishhkata*. Six leagues above that place the River becomes almost a Lake, in which there are several extremely flat Islands. After that is a carrying place, called *Chikaque paushtiki*, (the Polecat carrying place.) About six leagues above that carrying place is a large River on the north side about five arpents wide, navigable in large Canoes for twenty-five leagues, called *Koushapashiganushipi*, (the River of Juggling): that River empties itself at that place into the Saint Maurice. About four leagues lower down on the north side, there is a carrying place half a league long, called *Lekaunigan*, (the Sandy carrying place.) Three leagues lower down there is a carrying place on the same side called *Kamutshi ashini*, (carrying place of rugged Stones,) whence descending four leagues there is another carrying place on the same side, called a *Shikueta*, (carrying place of the Caldron); eight leagues lower down, on the north side, there is a Post established by the North West and Hudson's Bay Companies, called *Uimutashé*, (the Point which is seen.) On the south side, opposite that Post, are two Rivers, one of which is called the River *Caribush*, (of the Ribband) one arpent and a half wide, and which runs in rear of Montreal westwards, navigable in Canoes, I do not know how far. The other, six arpents long and quite round, called *Turibi*, (very bony white fish.) This is followed by a short carrying place of four arpents, which leads into a litte River three quarters of a league long; on the north side of that small River a carrying place occurs, six arpents long,; then a River is entered upon, which is called *Raman*, (Vermillion) which is three leagues long by twenty arpents broad. Towards the south of the River last mentioned, there is a carrying place of three quarters of a league, called *Pakan*, (carrying place of the Nut.) There follow three leagues of Rapids, and on the north side, a carrying place called *Nantoué*, (carrying place of the Iroquois) half a league long. Thence a River is passed by effecting a carrying of about twenty arpents, called *Kaouibushka*, (burnt) then the south side is descended three quarters of a league, when there is a carrying place, called *Arushkakanounigami*, (of the Raspberry) there the River is crossed on the north side, where there is another carrying place, called *Athupickaigan*, (of the crossing) at the end of this carrying place a rapid is entered, which is about three quarters of a league long, called *Uakapah-ushtik*, (the crooked Rapid). At that place the River Saint Maurice is entered, which was left at the Post of *Kukukash*. Three leagues to the south of that Rapid, there is a great Rapid, where a carrying is effected when the waters are very high, which is called *Mishtniash*, (the large Point;) two leagues lower down, on the north side, there is a Rapid called *Kaniash*, (Point:) four leagues lower down, there are great Shoals, called *Pakouapaustik*, (flat Rapid;) about a league and a half more to the south, there is a little River, called *Tutushépi* or *Nabot*, (Milk.) This River is navigable in Spring when the waters are high, and by that River, at that time, when the waters are high, the *Voyageurs* ascend the River *Raman*, (Vermillion) Three leagues lower down, to the north, is another River four arpents wide, called *Kanashou*, (the Name of an Indian who has Lands there,) and by that way Lake Saint John may be reached by the River *Ouiguatshganish*, (small ascent) which I have described above. Three leagues lower down, on the north, is a River three arpents wide at its mouth, and navigable by large Canoes for forty leagues; it is called *Mishtaruéaushipi*, (the great Tail of the Beaver;) that River leads to the River Ouiguatshouan, which I have described above. Three quarters of a league lower down, on the north, is a carrying place, called *Ushabatshuan*, (the Current too strong to be passed;) the Voyageurs call it "*La Tuque*," because of its high Mountain, whose summit resembles a "*Tuque*" (conical cap); this carrying place is a league long, and has high hills which must be ascended. A league lower down, on the north, is a River called *Ashtorogami*, (place where Canoes are made,) which is six arpents wide, navigable for Canoes: this River runs forty leagues to the north, and joins the River Métabishouan, which I have described above. Eight leagues to the southward, a Post is established at a place called *Utsasht-ushipi*, (River of Rats,); ten leagues from thence, going down the River Saint Maurice, on the north side, there is a portage six arpents long, called *Tshitsega*, (steep); three leagues lower down there is a carrying place on the south, eight arpents long, called *Papapatibishka*, (flat Rock); one league and a half farther, on the south side, is another, fifteen arpents long, called *Shabonigan*, (needles); three quarters of a league lower down, on the south side, there is another carrying place, a quarter of a league long, along which there is a Fall, called *Kakumenash*, (the Old Woman.) Two leagues lower down, on the south side, there is a carrying place called *Pé o-u-bask*, (carrying place of Iron); the Voyageurs call it *Portage de la Gabelle*, (Portage of the Gabel); that carrying place is three quarters of a league long. Two leagues from thence the Forges of St. Maurice

are reached, and the distance from the Forges to Three-Rivers is three leagues.

Q. What is the nature of the Soil on the Route you have just described, and when do Spring and Winter begin in the various parts through which you have travelled ?

A. The Soil about Tadousac is mere Sand and only fit for the culture of Potatoes. On ascending the Saguenay all the Bays and the Interior on both sides consist of good soil fit for cultivation. There is little difference between the climate of that place and that of Quebec. All sorts of Pulse and Melons and Cucumbers ripen there. Towards Chicoutimy the gentlemen of that Post have Gardens which produce Cucumbers, Melons, Onions and in a word every thing that is produced at Quebec. Towards Lake St. John and all around it the lands are excellent. The Jesuits formerly had a Convent and a Farm there. Some Plum, Apple, and Cherry trees and some Vines planted by them still exist and the furrows made by the Plough are to be discerned. This Settlement is at the entrance of the River Metabitshuan. I have gone fifteen leagues up that river and found the soil fine and very fit for cultivation and a favorable climate. West of that river is that called Ouitgatshouan, the soil and climate of which are similar to those of the foregoing. Two leagues north of that river is another called Ouitgatshouanish, which I have ascended eighteen leagues as far as its source. The climate and soil in all that tract is like the foregoing. For twenty-five leagues in ascending the rivers Mistassini and Assuapmousoin which flow into Lake St. John, the soil and climate are equally good as far as the foot of the Rapids of the river Assuapmousoin. There, many rapids and mountains occur for sixty leagues. It freezes there almost every month of the year, and the lands being besides covered with stones a few Potatoes are all that could be cultivated.

From thence to the neighbourhood of Lake Mistassini there is very little good land, all that part of the Country, consisting of marshes, swamps and sand. The environs of Lake Mistassini which I have seen do not appear to me to admit of cultivation. I have never seen more than two or three feet of snow, except in one year, when it fell to the depth of five feet, but this is very rare. I do not think Lake St. John and Lake Mistassinis more liable to storms than the parts of the Province along the river St. Lawrence. The north west wind is the most common. There is sufficient depth of water in Lake Mistassini for Ships of War, but there being many large Islands in it, it would be difficult to navigate and a good Pilot would be necessary. I think there is not more rain in Spring, Summer and Autumn than in the District of Quebec, and storms and thunder are less frequent.

Following the river Mistassini to the right of that of Assuapmousoin, for sixty miles in a N. N. E. direction, the soil is very substantial and fit for cultivation. In that whole tract there are no mountains and although that land is more to the north the climate is nevertheless good in consequence of the southern aspect of the ground and the shelter afforded by the mountains in the rear, from the north wind. Beyond those mountains the Land is not susceptible of cultivation.

North East of the river Mistassinis on leaving Lake St. John is the River Peribaka which I have mentioned. It flows from the north east. I have gone about ten leagues up that river, and the soil along both Banks is a clay which admits of cultivation. The climate resembles that of Lake St. John.

North East of the River last mentioned, is another called Koucuatim (the Dog's Owl,) I ascended it seven or eight leagues—the soil and climate resemble that which I have just described.

On leaving Lake Assuapmousoin for Lake Uashkué-ta-uka (source of the river St. Maurice,) for a distance of nearly fifty miles, the land is not fit for cultivation consisting only of sands, marshes and swamps—and on descending that river for fifty-five leagues as far as the river Utchaskushipi, the land is only fit for cultivation in places, being intersected by mountains. The rest of the ground as far as Three Rivers is intersected; but there are considerable Tracts where the soil and climate are adapted to cultivation.

It is to be remarked that although very often the margin of rivers of a certain magnitude do not admit of cultivation, upon removing a little from the shore or upon passing the mountains which skirt those rivers, there is always found a level Country, where the soil is fertile to a very great distance, and the soil along the small rivers which empty themselves into the larger ones is invariably good and fertile for a very great distance.

Q. What kinds of Timber did you observe in the Countries you have just described ?

A. From Tadoussac to the foot of the rapids *Pemonka* for a tract of 75 leagues or thereabouts, there is a great quantity of lofty trees, consisting of white pine, red pine, (Norway pine,) Ash, Spruce of every kind, Elm, Black-birch and Maple besides several other kinds of Timber as white Birch, Poplar, Aspen, grey and red Spruce &c. &c. &c.

Q. Do you think the various building Timber you have mentioned could be brought by the several streams you have mentioned, to some place where they might be shipped for exportation by the River St. Lawrence ?

A. Timber may be felled on the Borders of the several Rivers which flow into Lake St. John and Lake Tsinogomi, which if drifted along the shores of each of those Rivers would of themselves float to Chicoutimi where vessels may come and they might be shipped there as I have before said.

Q. What Indian nation inhabits that Country ?

A. The Mountaineer nation. Their Indian name is "*Papinashuah*" which means "Laughers" or "Sneerers"—and in fact they are such. They are even accustomed to give Persons whom they see for the first time a nick-name, in order to banter and laugh at them without its being perceived by them—and they even amuse themselves in bantering each other, which they do so adroitly that the Person who is the But, seldom preceives that he is so. They are of a mild, charitable and hospitable character, but excessively cowardly.

Q. What is the number of the Families of that nation who inhabit that part of the King's Domain which you have designated ?

A. There are three Families at Tadousac, nine at Chicoutimy, twelve at Lake St. John, and nine at Assuapmousoin making thirty-three families, consisting one with another of five persons and forming a total of one hundred and sixty-five souls.

Q. Has that nation increased or diminished since you first visited those Parts ?

A. It has decreased more than one third.

Q. To what cause do you ascribe that ?

A. To the failure of the animals on which they subsist in Hunting. There is not a year in which some of them do not die of want and hunger, when they go into the Forests to hunt. I know that in one winter eighteen persons died in this way, and I think that in a few years that nation will be extinct.

Q. Have you a knowledge of any tradition among the Indians respecting the Jesuits who formerly inhabited Lake St John concerning their occupations, and the causes which have made them abandon that place ?

A. I have heard the Indians say that the Jesuits only cultivated the ground on a very small scale, merely for the wants of their Settlement. That their principal occupations were to instruct the Indians in Religion—That they also traded with the Indians, and that for that reason, the Company of the Indies at the time, expelled them from that place.

Q. Do you think the Indians could be induced to cultivate the soil ?

A. No—I do not think so, because they are too indolent and despise those who follow agriculture. I have often endeavoured to induce them to cultivate fields of Potatoes, I have furnished them instruments, as Spades, Hoes, &c. for preparing the ground, I have moreover given them seed potatoes—I have even maintained them and given them Rum to induce them to till the ground, but as soon as the sun began to warm them, they threw away the instruments and abandoned every thing to wander through the woods.

Q. What is the extent of the hunting ground of that nation ?

A. They hunt over the whole extent of the Country which I have just described, allotting to each family a certain tract of ground.

Q. In what manner is that division established, and what is the space allowed to each family and when is that division made ?

A. When a father has several sons it is he who assigns to each the portion of his domains which he chooses they should occupy, and that partition is so scrupulously observed among them, that the whites cannot induce them to encroach upon the Lands of an other, even when compelled by hunger to kill an animal on the Domain of another they leave the fur or the hide of the animal to the proprietor. I have said it is with the utmost repugnance that they enter the Lands of another when compelled by the whites, which is in my opinion, a proof that it is the latter who corrupt their morals. They equally respect the nuptial bed and when they violate it, this also is due to the examples of the whites.

Q. What might be the expense of fitting out a Canoe with a sufficient crew to travel from Tadoussac across the country you have described, and descend by the River St. Maurice, and of what do the food and provisions which it is necessary to take on that journey consist, and what length of time is necessary for performing it.

A. There would be required—

1. A large Canoe of five seats capable of containing eight persons, which would cost,				£7	10	0
2. Four *Voyageurs* or hired persons at £6 each,				24	0	0
3. Their subsistence, consisting for each in 100 lbs. of flour,	£0	15	0			
60 lbs. of pork, 5d.	1	5	0			
¼ bushel of peas, 4d.	0	3	0			
	£2	3	0			
				£8	12	0
4. Wages of an experienced Guide,				30	0	0
5. Subsistence as above,				2	3	0
6. Two Tents,				12	0	0
7. Pots, Kettles, Axes and other necessary utensils,				3	0	0
8. Rum for the five Men for the Journey, twelve Gallons at 4s.				2	8	0
				£89	13	0

Appendx (R.)

4th Feby.

The above applies to a Canoe performing that journey without ſtopping, and without hunting.

This journey might be performed in one month and a half, but allowance muſt be made for delays occaſioned by the winds or bad weather on the Lakes.

Voyageurs who are allowed to hunt and fiſh for their ſupport, and who have time to do so, may make this journey for ſomewhat leſs.

Voyageurs who are paddling their Canoes and croſſing carrying places all day long, make three meals a day, which are not regular meals; they eat as much as they can. Their mornings meal conſiſts of pork and biſcuit; that made at noon, of pea or flour ſoup, (that made of flour is called "*Sabane*,") with pork and biſcuit; the evening's meal conſiſts of pork and biſcuit or flour.

Sabane is made with broth of pork or other meat, if there be any, with flour which is ſtirred up in it.

Alexander Fraser, Eſquire, Lieutenant Colonel of Militia, reſiding at Temiſcouata, made anſwer as followeth:

Q. Have you had any, and what means of becoming acquainted with the River Saguenay or Lake St. John, and the Streams and Rivers which fall into them reſpectively?

A. I aſcended the River Saguenay in 1802 and 1803, on account of the North Weſt Company; I did not particularly notice the courſe of the many ſmall Streams which diſcharge their waters into the Saguenay. There are two Rivers equal in ſize to the Saint Maurice, which diſcharge themſelves into the Lake Saint John; one takes its ſource at Lake Miſtaſſini, the other from a range of ſmall Lakes at the height of land, navigable for ſmall canoes or light boats; the Current is quick; many Rapids and Portages.

Q. What is the Length, Breadth, Depth, and Courſe of the Saguenay?

A. The diſtance from Tadouſſac to *Cap à l'Eſt* is twenty leagues. The breadth about three miles; the depth at leaſt fifty fathoms. The beach on each ſide is bounded by mountains and ſteep rocks, from *Cap à l'Eſt* to Chicoutimy; diſtance five leagues; the River leſs deep; the appearance of the Country better: ſome good land. The Saguenay continues three leagues to the "*Decharge du Lac St. Jean*:" its courſe tends, I believe, to northweſt.

Q. What are the Streams which fall into that River or into Lake St. John; their length, breadth, depth, and courſe reſpectively. How and for what diſtance navigable, and what ſpecies of fiſh are found in the ſaid River Saguenay, or in Lake St. John, or in the Streams that empty themſelves into either of them?

A. The principal Stream is the Diſcharge of Lake St. John, which is conſiderable: the River Chicoutimy is ſmall, so is the St. Marguerite and St. Jean, about ten or twelve leagues diſtance from Tadouſſac. The Fiſh taken in the Saguenay is Salmon, at Tadouſſac is Cod, alſo the other ſpecies known in the St. Lawrence; in Lake St. John good "*Poisson Blanc*," Pike, Chub and *Doré*; to the north eaſt ſide of the Lake, (as Mr. Charles Taché, Senior, has informed me) quantities can be taken with nets in the Spring, and probably a great part of the year.

Q. What are the other Lakes in the Country commonly called King's Poſts, and what are their ſizes, ſhapes, poſitions, depth of water, and ſuſceptibility of navigation reſpectively, and what are the various ſpecies of fiſh produced therein, and in what quantities?

A. In general the country is well watered with Lakes of various depths and ſurfaces, and fiſhy.

Q. What is the ſize, ſhape, and extent, and of what depth is Lake Miſtaſſini, ſituated upon the height of Land between Hudſon Bay and Lake St. John, and what ſpecies of fiſh are produced therein?

A. I have seen but a ſmall part of the Lake Miſtaſſini; by report it is of a great ſize and depth; the fiſh are Trout, (of 20 lbs. weight,) *Poison Blanc*, Doré, Carp and Pike; great numbers can be taken the whole year. The Country is rocky, with little ſoil; the climate cold, and only fit for its preſent poſſeſſors, the natives of the place.

Q. What is the diſtance of the ſources of the River St. Maurice or the Black River, as it is ſometimes called, and the ſources of the Gatineau River, from the ſources of the Rivers that empty into Lake St. John: describe particularly the appearance of the country, and the ſources of theſe and of any other Rivers which take their riſe therein, as well from your own obſervation, as from information upon which you can depend?

A. "*Lac des Sables, par la route des canots*," is about fifty or ſixty leagues from Three-Rivers, a few leagues north "*à la hauteur des terres*," is, I believe, where the St. Maurice takes its ſource; on its way to the St. Lawrence there are a few Streams which join the St. Maurice, fit for ſmall canoes only. The country from "*Isle aux Loutres*," three leagues above the St. Maurice Forges to three leagues above "*le Portage de la Tuque*," a diſtance of about thirty leagues, with little exception, the ſoil and climate promiſe to reward the labourer's induſtry. The Timber, the ſame kinds as in the neighbourhood of Quebec, with the exception of Oak. The Fiſh are few, and conſiſt of Chub, Carp and *Poison Blanc*.

From *Cap à l'Eſt* on the upper part of the Saguenay to the weſt ſide of Lake St. John the ſoil is good, and I believe ſtretches more than two leagues inland with a ſurface fit for cultivation, a carriage way can be opened from the entrance of the diſcharge to the Lake St. John at a moderate expenſe, as that ſpace (about three leagues) of ground is reputed to be of an excellent quality. The Rivers, Aſsuapmouſoin and Miſtaſsini, which diſcharge into Lake St. John, take their riſe at the height of land give about the ſame quantity of water as the St. Maurice; are impeded by many Falls, Portages and Rapids; the Country is rocky with little ſoil, ſwampy, many lakes of moderate extent, ſay from two to nine miles in length, generally oblong, two to four fathoms deep.

Q. Is it practicable to aſcend the Saguenay in Indian Canoes paſs through Lake St. John, aſcend one of the ſtreams which fall into it, and after any, and what portages deſcend the St. Maurice at Three Rivers and has this route been practiced for any and what length of time, and by whom, and what are the difficulties obſtructions or dangers to be encountered, upon the ſaid route, and are there any trading Poſts upon the ſame, and if ſo how long have they been eſtabliſhed, what is their number and how ſituated?

A. In the Autumn of 1802, Angus Shaw, Eſqr. aſcended the Saguenay to the height of land by the River Aſsuapmouſoin thence weſt or nearly to the ſource of the St. Maurice and descended to Three Rivers, it is probable this route was frequented ſoon after if not before the conquest of Canada, Mr. Chas. Taſché, Senr. has had frequent ſpring meetings with the Indians for their Furs on the St. Maurice; the difficulties are answered by the 6th Queſtion.

There are four Poſts on this Communication, of which three are within the King's Poſts department, viz:—Chicoutimy, Lake St. John, Lake *Assuapmousoin*, the fourth at the Rat River, twenty leagues up the River St. Maurice: at times, for the advantage of the trade, ſmall Poſts are placed at certain diſtances.

Q. What are the advantages and diſadvantages of the Port of Tadouſſac: when does the Navigation of the Gulph at that Port commence and end; and at what period of time is the Saguenay frozen over, and when does the ice disappear therefrom.

A. James McKenzie, Eſquire, or J. B Taché, Eſquire, have wintered at Tadouſſac, they can give a ſatisfactory anſwer.

Q. What are the animal, vegetable and mineral productions of the Country commonly called the King's Poſts?

A. My ſtay at the King's Poſts did not permit me to make any enquiry on theſe ſubjects, (and indeed I am not qualified,) as I ſeldom could remain more than two or three days each viſit at the ſame place. Mr. McKenzie, I preſume, will return an answer.

Q. What is the quality of the ſoil, timber, climate, extent of cultivable ground, as well of the country lying between the mouth of the Saguenay and Lake Miſtaſſini, as of the Country lying between the ſources of the St. Maurice and the cultivated parts of the Diſtrict of Three-Rivers near its mouth; and what is the courſe, depth and breadth of the ſaid River St. Maurice, and are there any and what obſtructions to its navigation, and what is the nature and deſcription of the interior country lying behind the exiſting ſettlements, bounded on the one ſide by the Saguenay, Lake St. John, and the Streams which fall into the latter Lake, and on the other ſide by the River Saint Maurice?

A. From *la Pointe aux Allouettes*, weſt ſide of the Saguenay, there is a ſpace of about nine miles in front, by two or three (and likely more) miles in depth, where a Settlement might be made; thence to *Cap à l'Eſt* and on to the Lake St. John, the climate, ſoil and timber are much the ſame as at St. Paul's or Mal Bay; the weſt ſide of the Lake St. John ſhews a gradual riſe for two or three leagues: the ſoil is reported to be good, it is covered with fine large wood, ſuch as Maple, Cedar, Elm, Birch, &c. Three leagues north weſt and north, by the River Aſſuapmouſoin, the country is rocky, with little ſoil, the wood of ſmall growth.

I believe the courſe of the St. Maurice to be nearly north; from July to September this River is ſhallow, and may be croſſed about knee deep; the breadth about a mile; the obſtructions conſiſt in many unavoidable portages. I have not been in the interior between the Saguenay and the St. Maurice.

Q. Have you had any and what means of becoming acquainted with the Country which lies with the St. Maurice on one ſide and the River Ottawa on the other, and if ſo, are there any and what navigable ſtreams therein, and how navigable and for what diſtance and are there any, and what Lakes on the ſaid tract of Country, and what is their ſize, depth and ſituation, and do they produce any and what ſpecies of Fiſh, and what is the climate and quality of the ſoil, what Trees grow in the ſaid Country, of what ſize and what are the vegetable, animal and mineral productions of the ſame.

A. I have no knowledge of the Country lying between the St. Maurice and Ottawa River.

Q. Are there now in the ſaid two tracts of Country any Tribes of Indians, and what are their numbers, manners and means of obtaining a livelyhood, and have their numbers increaſed or diminiſhed ſince you first became acquainted with them, and if they have ſo increaſed or diminiſhed to what cauſe or cauſes, do you attribute their increaſe or diminution.

A. There are three tribes of Indians, the *Montagnais* the *Tetes de Boule*, and Algonquins, within theſe two tracts of country, their manners are much the ſame, their number is ſmall for the extent of ground they occupy, their means of livelyhood are precarious depending moſtly on the chace, in a poor Country. I believe they have diminiſhed in conſequence of the many hardſhips they are forced to bear.

Q. Are there any and what Traditions amongst the said Indians relative to the late order of Jesuits and to their labours amongst them.

A. The Montagnais or Ichini tribe up to the Lake St. John, repeat their prayers, and read the Catechism in their Language.

Joseph Bouchette, Esquire, Surveyor General of Lower Canada appeared, and made answer to the following Questions.

Q. Does it appear by the Records of your Office, that any measures were taken to carry into effect the 44th and 72d articles of His Majesty's instructions directed to James Murray, Esqr. Governor of the Province of Quebec, and dated 7th December 1763, now read to you: and if such measures were taken, how, and in what manner, and by whom were the said articles carried into effect?

A. By reference to certain Records in my Office, together with the knowledge I possess of the nature and description of the instructions of the Honorable the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations to my Predecessor in Office, the late Hon. Samuel Holland Esq. it appears that elaborate Reports and Maps were made and transmitted from time to time to their Lordships, and that every possible information was therein contained which seemed to embrace the requirements under the 44th and 72d articles of His Majesty's Instructions to His Excellency James Murray, Esq. Governor of the Province of Quebec, dated 7th December 1763, to whom reports were also made, therefore it might be inferred that His Majesty's Instructions were satisfactorily carried into effect, by His Excellency the then Governor in Chief.

In answer to the second part of this query, it appears that the active part conducive to the ends proposed in the said articles were concentrated in, and carried into effect by Major Holland, whose distinguished and scientific talents promoted essentially the views of the Honble. The Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations in the attainment of as perfect a Topographical, Statistical, and Historical account, as was then practicable, not only of the Province of Quebec, but also of His Majesty's Dominions in the northern District of North America, of which he was Surveyor General.

How and in what manner this general and important service was accomplished is summarily as follows:—an estimate of the expenses attending a general survey of His Majesty's dominions in North America, was submitted to the Honble. The Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, which was approved by His Majesty:—This Estimate embraced:—

Frst, an allowance for a Deputy at Quebec in the absence of the Surveyor General.

Secondly, a certain number of Assistant Surveyors and Draftsmen.

Thirdly.—Surveying parties, taken from the military, who received extra pay to assist in the various Surveys and to serve as Camp Colours, Chain-men &c. and to make signals on the tops of Mountains:—

Fourthly:—An allowance for extraordinary expenses for Guides, Horses &c together with an allowance for several setts of Astronomical and Surveying Instruments, Pocket Compasses, Chains &c. making an aggregate sum of £1117 12 0 sterling, for the expenses of the operations effected in the year 1764. Great facility was afforded to the Surveyor General and his Deputies in the prosecution of the Service, by having at his disposal a King's vessel, Boats and Boat's Crews, when and wherever he required them:—The ensuing year 1765 a proposed plan of operations was submitted, with projects of subdividing divers parts of His Majesty's Dominions, into Districts, Counties, Townships, and Parishes, and the amount thereof is omitted, but may be easily deduced from a comparative estimation of the expenses that were incurred the two following years:—In 1766 the expense was £1784 4 0 sterling, and in 1767 was £1601 14 0 sterling; such are the general outlines of the manner in which this service was carried on, and the expenses which attended it.

Q. What, in your estimation, would be the best mode of carrying into effect His Majesty's said instructions, in respect to the Lands in the rear of the existing Settlements, and lying between the Ottawa, the River St. Lawrence, and north west boundary of the Province, as well of the unsettled lands lying between the actual Settlements on the south side to the southern boundary of the Province, and what would be the expense of such Survey?

A. The most effectual mode of carrying into execution, under the requirements stated in His Majesty's Instructions of 1763, a survey of the unexplored and extensive Territory in this Province, lying North West and South East of the River St. Lawrence and North West of the Ottawa to its extreme Boundaries, would be the adoption of that general system pursued by my Predecessor in Office, when acting under and in conformity to such instructions in the execution of the surveys performed in the Province of Quebec, and in other parts of the northern Districts of North America, as stated in my previous answer.

I therefore conceive in order to effect such an important Service, that an annual estimate of the probable expenses to be incurred in its accomplishment, should be submitted to His Majesty's Provincial Government, together with a Plan of operations for each successive year; and I have reason to believe that were £1000 per Annum for two or three years appropriated for forwarding this important service, the numerous advantages and resources which would flow from such a measure to this Province, and to the State at large, by increasing both the Agricultural and Commercial Interests of the Colony, and obtain in the course of such a survey new materials for improving the science of Philosophy in its various branches, natural History, Mineralogy &c. &c. which are objects not less important in their consequences, and would tenfold compensate for the expenses thus incurred.

In order to illustrate in some degree the advantages which such an undertaking would produce, it may not be uninteresting to offer the following brief exhibit of the general extent and outline features of the Country to be surveyed and explored.

Lower Canada comprehends an extent of Territory of about 150,000 superficial miles:—of that great superficies, not more than about 25 to 30,000 may be said to have been explored and tolerably known, and about one half thereof actually surveyed: Therefore it appears that about 4-5ths of Lower Canada remain unexplored and but little known, and even that is obtained from sketches and descriptions through Travellers, Traders, and Aborigines of the Soil, the Indians.

On referring to the most recent Maps of Canada, it will be perceived however, that numerous large Rivers flowing towards the St. Lawrence and taking their rise in the Mountains which divide these waters from those which discharge themselves into Hudson's Bay, traverse an immense tract of Country; the most considerable of which are the Saguenay, the St. Maurice, and the Grand or Ottawa River:—The Saguenay which is navigable for large vessels to Chicoutimy a distance of about eighty to ninety miles and thence for Boats to Lake St. John's, fertilizes in its course a wide expanse of Country, by innumerable tributary streams and branches on either side, which should form a comparative view of the extent of Territory fit for Culture lying along the borders of the St. Lawrence and its branches, possess equal advantages in a proportional degree:—The same may be said of the Ottawa whose principal source rises in Lake Temiskaming traversing to its confluence into the St. Lawrence a space of Country of about three hundred miles:—The River St. Maurice, although not so wide as either of the former, winds through as great a space of Country as the Saguenay:—Can it be doubted that possessing such natural advantages, such exhaustless treasures, that any encouragement held out with a view of colonizing that valuable tract of Country would fail in its object?

Were I therefore to offer a plan of surveying operations, I should for the first year direct my attention to a Trigonometrical survey of the Ottawa and the Saguenay, and an exploring survey of the St. Maurice; to the Southward of the St. Lawrence, I would confine myself to the exploring of the River Etchemin to its source, and determine its exact distance and position with the River St. John's which are also objects very deserving of immediate notice.

Q. Are there any, and what returns of Grants of Land surveyed and Granted, made by you to the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury, or to any other Officers of His Majesty in Great Britain?

A. None.

Q. Does it appear that any such Returns were made by your Predecessor or Predecessors in Office?

A. I know of none having been made by my predecessor in Office to the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury but when he was more immediately employed on the general survey of the Northern District of North America, he from time to time not only made Returns to the Board of the Honble. the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, but kept up a regular correspondence with its Secretary and several of the Honorable Members of that Board.

Q. 1. What is the total number of Grantees of Militia Lands since the last Peace made between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the United States of America?

A. I cannot exactly say, but the quantity of Land granted under Patent to the Militia, does not much exceed eight or ten thousand Acres.

Q. 2. What is the whole quantity of Lands which has been granted to them by Patents or Location Certificates?

A. I have already stated that the quantity granted was small, but the total quantity granted under Location Certificates; will appear by the accompanying statement marked (A.) in which are distinguished the Militia, the Military and Emigrant Locations.

Q. 3. What is the total number of Men entitled to receive Militia Lands, and who have not yet received them?

A. Not knowing the exact number of Men who have served in the Militia during the late American War, I cannot consequently say how many are entitled to receive Lands:—nor can I say who have not received them:— it is however evident that a quantity exceeding seven hundred thousand acres at least, is required for the Militia who have served during the War, according to the proportions ordered by His Majesty; and it will appear by the accompanying statement (B.) that 411,300 Acres have been surveyed and subdivided in the Field, exclusive of the Crown and Clergy reservations, and out of that quantum of Acres, although the Militia Locations amount to only 113,465 Acres, yet I have reason to believe that there are a number of orders of Council passed in favor of Officers and Privates of the Militia who have not as yet taken up their Location Certificates,

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and it is moreover proper to remark that at least 125,000 Acres have been certified to the Militia as vacant and Grantable and whose applications are in progress.

Q. 5. What is the quantity of the last mentioned Lands?

A. This query is answered by my answer to No. 3.

Q. What is the expense of the survey of a Militia Township and have there been any, and what number of Townships surveyed for the Militia of Lower-Canada, and where are the same situated?

A. The average costs of survey of the outlines and subdivisions of a Township are from £230 to £250.

The following Townships and parts of Townships have been surveyed for the Militia:—the half of Frampton, Cranbourne, Leeds, three quarters of Ireland, three quarters of Inverness, which Townships are situate in the District of Quebec:—half of Halifax, half of Chester, three quarters of Wolfstown, half of Ham, parts of Dudswell and Weedon, part of Stanfold, Horton, half of Warwick, the augmentation of Aston, half of Wendover, and part of Brandon, which Townships are situate in the district of Three-Rivers:—and the one half of Kilkenny, in the District of Montreal.

Q. What is the whole quantity of waste Lands of the Crown in Lower-Canada granted to European Emigrants since the last general Pacification of Europe, and in what quantities have the said Lands been usually granted to the said European Emigrants, and in what parts of the Country?

A. The quantity of the waste Lands of the Crown located to Emigrants and Military is stated in the statement marked (A.) the proportion located to Emigrants may be about one half, generally located to them in 100 and 200 Acre Lots; and the principal Townships in which they have been located are Chatham, Rawdon, Dudswell, Godmanchester, Hinchinbrook, Grenville, Hull, Ascot, Eaton, Newport, and some in Leeds, Halifax, Inverness, Ireland and Chester.

Q. What in your estimation is the present Population of Lower-Canada?

A. The following Statement is my estimation of the Population of the Province of Lower-Canada, grounded principally upon the *Curés'* Letters and other sources of information, which I had reason to believe could be depended upon.

POPULATION OF LOWER-CANADA.

Names of Counties.	Seigniorial Population.		Township Population.	Total Population in each County.
	Catholics.	Protestants.		
Gaspé,				5000
Cornwallis,	18012	578	205	18595
Devon,	13341			13341
Hertford,	15239			15239
Dorchester,	17189	200	310	17699
Buckinghamshire,	24867	870	10718	36415
Richelieu,	25771	779	4558	28883
Bedford,	9747	8451	3277	21475
Surrey,	16520			16520
Kent,	12610			12610
Huntingdon,	26715	5097	4797	36609
York,	26970	1000	2853	30823
Montreal,	26480	11058		37538
Effingham,	15625	300		15928
Leinster,	22697		165	22862
Warwick,	16714		42	16756
St. Maurice,	18300	582		18882
Hampshire,	12700			12700
Quebec,	22559	6000		28559
Northumberland,	11058	200		11258
Orleans,	4082			4082
	361111	34460	26705	425316

RECAPITULATION.

District of Quebec	North side of St. Lawrence,	25359	153674
	South side of Do.	77315	
District of Three-Rivers	North side of Do.	18882	47856
	South side of Do.	28974	
District of Montreal	North side of Do.	123901	243986
	South side of Do.	120085	
		Total	425316
Clergy and Nuns in District of Quebec,		217	
Ditto, Do. in Three-Rivers,		52	
Ditto, Do. in Montreal,		180	
			449
			425765
Supposing a mean of 100 Parishes having 10 to 20 Protestants not included in this Statement,			1500
		Grand Total,	427465

Q. Have you any means of forming any reasonable conjecture of the quantity of cultivated ground, as well as that of uncultivated ground within the limits of the old Seigniories of the said Province? And during the last twenty years, does it appear to you that the average encrease of ground under culture bore a due proportion to the augmentation of the Population, and can you form any approximation to that proportion?

A. To obtain this approximation it is necessary to resort to some known fact, stating either the Population or the average quantity of Ground under Cultivation at some particular period, upon which a plausible inference may be drawn to answer this query somewhat near the truth. Assuming 3,744,858, the quantity of Arpents under cultivation and improvement in the year 1814, in the three Districts collectively, as stated in my Topography, Pages 88, 286, and 375, and the present Population, say 428,000 souls as a basis: deduct therefrom the Population of the Towns, say 53,000, and admit now that one seventh of the remainder hold Farms of Ninety Superficial Arpents on an average, which tallies nearly with the Population of 300,000 Souls, exclusive of the Towns, in 1814, in proportion to that first stated quantity of Land then under cultivation and improvement; next it may be fairly allowed that the Population of Lower-Canada doubles itself in 24 or 25 years at most, therefore the Population exclusive of the Towns might average in the year 1800, about 188,000 Souls, and in the same proportion of one seventh thereof possessing Farms of Ninety Superficial Arpents, there must have been about 2,417,130 Arpents then under culture and improvement; it will therefore be perceived, that in the space of fourteen years, the culture of the ground had encreased by 1,237,728; and from 1814 to the present time, its increase should be 1,076,532, which together would infer that the culture of the ground had about doubled itself, as the population since 1800. But on the other hand, while Population increases in a geometrical, the means of subsistence increase in an arithmetical ratio; thus 3,744,858 Arpents in a state of culture and improvement, which is the average of one third of the Lands granted *en Fief* and Seigniory in 1814. 4,821,390 Arpents, which is the proportion of Land that should be at present in a state of culture, now forms, according to the population upon this mode of calculation, but the one half of that total quantity thus granted. I would therefore presume that an increase of 2,404,260 Superficial Arpents of Seigniorial Tenure, should be the due proportion of Land in a state of improvement and culture, according to the increase of Population since the year 1800. Although that increase of Land under culture should prevail, yet I am of opinion, that one half of the Seigniorial Lands collectively, are not in that advanced stage of improvement, and have not increased in a proportional ratio to the increase of population since twenty years, especially, as I conceive that the Population upon a regular Census, may be found to be somewhat greater than is shewn in my last Statement on that subject.

Q. What, in your estimation, would be the best mode of effecting Settlements, as well upon the Militia Lands by the Militia Men, to whom the said Lands have been or may hereafter be granted, as upon Lands granted or to be granted unto European Emigrants, and settled by them?

A. I have already had the honor of stating to this Committee my opinion on the subject, which will be seen in my answer Page 104, of the Sixth Report of your Committee:—I will however add, that upon the event of a Township being appropriated in each District for the Militia, with the object of close settlement, that Militia-men who have obtained Locations in other Townships, should be permitted to exchange them for others in the Townships so selected.

With respect to Emigrant Settlements, the present system of Township Agents seems to answer the end proposed.

(A.)

STATEMENT of LANDS located in the Surveyor General's Office, from the 1st January 1817 to the 31st January 1824.

Located to Militia.	Located to Emigrants and Military.	Total located in all the Townships.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
113,465.	141,267.	254,732

(B.)

Lands surveyed in the following Townships, exclusive of the Reserves.

Ireland,	34800
Chester,	22400
Halifax,	21400
Frampton,	22800
Blandford,	40400
Augmentation of Aston,	11000
Wolfstown,	33200
Augmentation of Ham,	23600
Cranbourne,	33600
Warwick,	20400
Brandon,	18800
Horton,	13400
Kilkenny,	20600
Dudswell,	26000
Inverness,	34200
Caxton,	32700
Total,	411300

Paschal Taché, Esquire, Seignior of Kamouraska answered to questions put by the Committee in the words following:—

I have wintered six times at the Post of Lake Saint John and have passed twelve years at the Post of Chicoutimi—I have, therefore, had an opportunity of knowing the River Saguenay and Lake St. John, as also the rivers and streams which respectively discharge themselves into it.

The River Saguenay is navigable for twenty-five leagues from its mouth by the largest ships of the line, and for thirty leagues by vessels of two hundred and fifty tons burthen, at high tide; at that place it is necessary to pass a carrying place to reach Lake Saint John; the River Saguenay is half a league wide at its mouth and farther upwards it is from a league to a league and a half wide: its mouth is east and it runs W. N. W.

Of eighteen streamlets which empty themselves into the Saguenay and Lake St. John not one is navigable. The Rivers which run into the Saguenay are, first: the river *Sainte Marguerite*, it is seven leagues from the mouth of the Saguenay to the N. E. and is navigable only for bark canoes by making several carryings; I do not know its course—2ndly, the little river *Sainte Jean*, it is three leagues above the river *Sainte Marguerite* and runs into the Saguenay on the south west side; I do not know whether it

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be navigable —3rdly. the river *de la Baie des Ha-ha* called by the indians *Weshkuewasha*, it empties itself into the Saguenay on the south west side, it is navigable in bark canoes, and communicates with the River Malbaie by means of several carrying places, I do not know its course—it is twenty-two leagues from the mouth of the Saguenay—4thly. *La rivière à Válin*, it empties itself into the Saguenay on the N. E. side, it is four leagues above the *Baie des Ha-ha*, is navigable in bark canoes and by means of a few carryings communicates with the river *Pessiamitsh*, it runs N N.E.; I know its course for five leagues and in that space there are five short carrying places. 5thly. the river Chicoutimi, where the post of the same name is established, is twenty eight leagues from the mouth of the Saguenay, it discharges itself on the south west side and has its source from the lake *Tsinougamitsh*, on the south west side of this lake there are two navigable rivers; viz: the *Rivière des Sables* which communicates with the Montmorenci River by means of carrying places and the river *Upikuba* which communicates with the river Batiscan, it is navigable by performing some *portages*, I do not know its course. To reach Lake *Tsinougamitsh* there are seven carrying places to cross within the space of eight leagues. The longest of these carrying places is three quarters of a league long beginning at the post, the other six are from eight to twenty arpents long; at the upper end of the said lake there is a carrying place of half a league which leads to the little lake *Tsinougamitsish* which latter empties itself by *la rivière des aulnets* into *la Belle Rivière* which falls into Lake St. John, there are two carrying places of five arpents each. 6thly. *La rivière des terres rompues* [river of broken Lands] falls into the Saguenay two leagues from Chicoutimi, this river is navigable for birch canoes and communicates by carrying places with the great lake *Minikouagan*, I know its course for five leagues it runs N. N. E. At the mouths of the rivers *Sainte Marguerite*, *Saint Jean*, *and Baie des Ha-ha*, salmon and salmon trout are caught in the months of June and July. No fish is caught in the Saguenay except small trout. A considerable number of porpoises ascend the river as far as *la pointe aux roches* three leagues below Chicoutimi. A few whales also go up as far as the river *Sainte Marguerite*. The Lake Saint John abounds with Pike, from three to five feet long, Cat Fish, and with *Awenanish* fish, resembling salmon, but much smaller and of much finer flavour.

The Rivers which flow into Lake St. John are seven in number, all navigable for Birch Canoes, 1°. *La Belle Rivière*, it discharges itself at the entrance of the Lake. 2°. The River *Mitabitshuan*, where there was formerly an establishment of Jesuits, it communicates with the River *Batiscan*, by a few carrying places. It abounds with Pickerel. 3°. The River *Wiatshuan*, it communicates with the River Saint Maurice, it abounds in white fish, which come there in October to spawn at the foot of the fall—I do not know its course 4°. The River *Wiatshoanitsh* runs W. S. W. and also communicates with the River Saint Maurice. 5°. The *Assuapmousoin*, runs W. N. W. and communicates with the River Saint Maurice having about thirty carrying places. There is a considerable rapid in this River, and it usually takes four days to ascend it by using the poll, it is about fifteen leagues long, there is a post established sixty leagues from its mouth, which bears the name of the River, from that post, situated on a Lake which may be four leagues long by three quarters of a league broad, a South West course is pursued in order to regain the River Saint Maurice. From that Post to one of the sources of the St. Maurice, the distance is thirty Leagues. 6°. The River *Mista-ashinitsh* does not take its source from the Lake of the same name, I only know its course for thirty leagues. After leaving this River and proceeding Westwards the Lake of Father Albanel is reached—thirty carrying places between Lake and Lake being crossed—and from the Lake of Father Albanel, it is necessary to perform a carrying of half a league to reach the great Lake *Mista-ashinitsh*, where I have never been. 7°. The River *Peribuca*, runs North and communicates with Lake *Minikouagan*, at the upper part of the seven Islands and the *islets de Jeremie*; there are several carrying places.

The other Lakes of the Country commonly called the "King's Posts" are 1°. The Lake Saint John which is at least thirty leagues in circumference and nearly circular in form, is navigable for schooners; in this Lake there are only two small Islands on the South West side—it empties itself by two different outlets which join each other at the distance of two leagues from the Lake, there are four carrying places to pass from this Lake to the place where the tide rises. 2°. The Lake *Ushigubish*, is five leagues by three quarters of a league broad, it discharges itself into the River *Assuapmousoin*. It is navigable for Schooners. 3°. Ten leagues South West of the *Assuapmousoin* on crossing the River Saint Maurice is Lake *Kapimitshigamitsh* which is four leagues long by three quarters of a league wide and is also navigable for Schooners. 4°. The Lake of Father Albanel, is twenty leagues long by four wide, lies N. & S. and navigable for Schooners, there are besides several other small Lakes between the Lake of Father Albanel and the Lake Saint John, but they are of little importance.

I do not know the lake Mista-ashinitsh not having traded farther than the Lake of Father *Albanel*, but I have heard it said that its outlet forms the River Rupert which falls into Hudson's Bay.

I know of no River under the name of Gatineau.

The Saguenay may be ascended in birch Canoes, as far as lake St. Jean and farther by means of carrying places.

Very few streams run into Lake St. Jean, and those which do so are not navigable, only the Rivers above mentioned are so—I came down the River St. Maurice twenty leagues, and made three carryings from Lake to Lake, the first called *Mimishkashi*, is three leagues long, the second *Weshkuetauka* is seven, and third called *Le lac de Traverse* (cross lake) is a league and a half long—I have traded at *Ushkisketa* where the River St. Maurice begins to flow, it is five acres wide at this place, the North West Company have had a post established here since 1775.

The harbour at Tadoussac is sheltered from every wind by high mountains, and ships of war might anchor there in perfect safety. The navigation from Tadoussac to the gulf is open from the end of March to the beginning of December. The Saguenay does not freeze over from its mouth to the River *St. Marguerite* which is seven leagues higher up, from thence upwards it generally freezes about the end of November and the ice breaks up about the 15th May as far as *Cap à L'est*, fifteen leagues above the River *Saint Marguerite*, beyond that it does not freeze until the end of December and the ice breaks up about the end of April.

The animals of that part of the Country commonly called the King's Post are Beavers, Bears, Otters, Martins, Foxes, Lynxes, Hares and *Caribou*.—I saw no appearance of Minerals.

The soil, commencing near the *Pointe aux Roches*, three leagues below Chicoutimy, as far up on the north-east side of the Saguenay as the River Mista-ashinitsh, a distance of thirty-three leagues, is very rich and fertile, forming a tract of thirty-three leagues in front by four in depth; the land widens at the *Pointe aux Roches* as much as fifteen leagues, near the River Mista-ashinitsh; there are a number of small Rivers, the banks of which are of Marl. The south-west side of the Saguenay, from the Ha Ha Bay six leagues below Chicoutimy, as far as Lake St. John, passing to the north east of Lake Tsinougami and Tsinougamitshish, contains a Tract of twenty leagues long by five or six in depth of good arable land; the climate there is generally good, owing to the number of large mountains which surround these lands; the wood which grows from the mouth of the Saguenay to the Ha Ha Bay on the south side, and as far as *la Pointe aux Roches*, on the north side, is small stinted Red Pine, which grows here and there, and of which no use can be made; in the Tract described in the tenth answer, there are several forests containing Pines, Cedars Poplars; Maple is not very common; on the borders of Lake Saint John there are only Spruce, Aspen, Cedar and Poplar; the wood on the north side of the Lake having been burnt in 1775, is not yet full grown, but the land is excellent. From the year 1780 to 1785, I planted potatoes and cabbages at the Post of Chicoutimy, which came to the highest perfection, and the cabbages now exhibited at Quebec, when compared with those I raised at Chicoutimy, would appear dwarf cabbages. I heard Mr. Peter Stuart, who had wintered at the Post of Chicoutimy, say that he had sown some barley, pease and wheat, and that they all came to full maturity; I have not the least doubt of the truth of this fact.

The Posts of Temistaming and Abitibi are on the River Ottawas; I left Assuapmousoin and proceeded for two leagues on a River which discharges itself into a Lake, in which there are three short carrying places, the last of which is at the highest elevation of the land: there the *Lac des Mille Isles*, (Lake of the Thousand Islands) is reached; it may be between fifteen and twenty leagues in circumference. I descended sixty leagues, keeping west south-west as far as the *Lac du Nid de Goeland*; there are only two carrying places. This Lake may be four leagues long by one broad; I have traded there twice; the waters of the *Lac du Nid de Goeland* flow into one of the Rivers west of Hudson's Bay; the *Lac du Nid de Goeland* is to the north-east of the Posts of *Temiskaming* and *Abitibi*. The Indians informed me that it was only a seven days walk, from the *Lac du Nid de Goeland* to the two Posts of *Temiskaming* and *Abitibi*. All the Rivers which discharge their waters into Hudson's Bay abound extremely in fish, and especially in Sturgeon and White Fish.

The soil in the Tract above mentioned, appeared to me bad and extremely rocky; the climate is not good; the only trees which grow there are small Birch, Pine and Spruce; the only animals to be met with are Beavers, Otters and Martins; I saw no Minerals.

The Indians who live on the Banks of the Saguenay and Lake Saint Jean are the *Montagnais*; they live entirely by hunting and fishing; they have no fixed habitation, and travel from place to place: most of them assemble at each Post, or at other places where the trade is carried on, only once in the year, and some of them never come to the Posts. There were, in 1778, in that part of the country, commonly called the "*King's Posts*" at Mingan and Muskwauro, as I was told by Mr. Peter Stuart, who had made the Census, 3,500 Souls. I have heard that their number has been much diminished since I was among them, which is attributed to the small pox and to the decrease of the means of supplying the necessaries for their existence.

I have learnt of the Indians, that they have a Tradition that the late Order of Jesuits had an Establishment at Metabitshuan, on the borders of Lake St. Jean; that they had erected a Chapel, a House and a Store, where they traded. I have myself seen the ruins of a Saw Mill, which they had built; and I have eaten White Plums, which grew in an Orchard made by them.

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APPENDIX, (B.)

AMOUNT appropriated for laying out Lands for reduced Officers and Men of the Embodied Militia and others who served during the late war, by the Act of the 59th Geo. III. Cap. 23, Currency £3000 0 0

Disbursements made in virtue of the above Act between 1st November 1818 and 31st October 1823.

	Sterling.		
P. Smith, for surveys performed in the Townships of Dudswell and Inverness,	£378	6	8
B. Ecuyer, for surveys performed in the Townships of Jersey, Tring and Frampton,	224	12	1
Frans. Fournier, for ditto ditto in the Townships of Ireland and Halifax,	151	7	9
Joel Ackley, for ditto ditto, in parts of the Townships of Chester and Halifax,	165	9	10
Patrick Smith, for exploring the Townships of Blandford and Maddington,	47	17	1
Joseph Bouchette, for Surveys performed in part of the augmentation of the Township of Aston,	83	6	3
Patrick Smith, for ditto, ditto, in the Township of Wolfstown, and exploring a part of Lake Saint Francis and the Country adjoining,	214	14	11
J. Ackley, for ditto ditto, in the Township of Ham and the augmentation of ditto,	212	10	0
P. Smith, amount advanced him by Letter of Credit on account of the Survey of Horton,	76	10	0
Jos. Bouchette, Jr. amount advanced him by ditto on account of the survey of Cranbourne, £54 0 0			
Ditto, amount paid him by Warrant to be accounted for on account of ditto, 18 0 0	72	0	0
P. Smith, a further advance made him by accountable Warrant on account of the Survey of Horton,	27	0	0
Jos. Bouchette, Jr. towards the expense of the Survey of the Township of Kilkenny,	50	0	0
Louis Legendre, towards the expense of the survey of the Township of Warwick and Bulstrode,	54	0	0
J. P. Bureau, towards do. do. do. and sub-division of Caxton,	50	0	0
J. B. Legendre, for surveying the remainder of the Township of Wendover and verifying the outlines of Horton,	80	1	4
J. B. Proulx, for the survey of the boundary and sub-division of the Township of Cranbourne,	103	4	5
P. H. Smith, for the survey of the residue of the Township of Brandon,	76	10	0
Sterling	£2067	10	4
Add 1-9th	229	14	6
			2297 4 10
Balance unexpended,	Currency,		£702 15 2

APPENDIX (C.)

STATEMENT OF LANDS located in the Surveyor General's Office, from the 1st January 1817, to the 31st January 1824.

Located to Militia.	Located to Emigrants and Military.	Total Located in all the Townships.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
113465	141267	254732

APPENDIX (D.)

Quebec, 6th March 1823.

SIR,

In obedience to the commands of His Excellency the Governor in Chief, to us signified by order of reference of 12th February last, desiring us to report our opinion as to the course necessary to be pursued to annul the Grants of Land granted in free and Common Soccage, on which no improvements have been made conformably to the conditions of the Letters Patent, and to escheat the same to the Crown in order that they may be regranted. *(a)* And in making such Report, particularly to point out the mode to be adopted, for bringing a suit for the purpose before the Court; *(b)* in cases where the Original Grantees shall be absent *(c)* from the Province, or dead, *(d)* or are not to be found, *(e)* or where they were originally only Nominal Associates, *(f)* and may be supposed to have transferred their rights *(g)* to the Leaders of Townships and others, *(h)* or where the present owners of Lots, which it may be desireable to escheat, cannot be known; *(i)* and also to state the nature of the evidence, *(k)* which as the Law now stands, it would be necessary to give of the non-performance of the Conditions of the Patents, and in each branch of the reference to point out any legal difficulties, *(l)* that there may be in carrying through a proceeding of this nature with effect and expedition, as well as the probable expense it may entail; *(m)* and further; to state particularly, in what manner such difficulties may be remedied *(n)* by Legislative Enactments or otherwise, and lastly, to submit such observations *(o)* on the whole matter of the reference, as may enable His Excellency to judge whether the Law as it now stands furnishes the means of annulling such Patents, in an easy, summary, and expeditious manner; *(p)* or whether it may be necessary to refer to the Legislature, to afford greater facilities to the attainment of this object. We have taken this important and most complicated subject into our serious consideration, and after various meetings and separate researches made by us, to attain the objects which His Excellency has in view, and for carrying into effect the proceedings in question, we have after mature deliberation to submit the following observations for the information of His Excellency.

In submitting our opinion with the several observations we deem it necessary to offer, we have taken up the subject in the order taken in the reference, as follows.

What is the necessary course to be pursued to annul the Grants of Land made by the Crown in free and Common Soccage, in which the Conditions of the Grants have in no wise been complied with, and to escheat the same to the Crown?

An Action of Law instituted in the Superior Term of the Court of King's Bench against the Grantee is the only course which could at present be adopted under the Law of the Land as it now stands. And for this purpose, the first thing required by the Provincial Ordinance 25th Geo. III. Chap. 2, is the suing the process of the Court on the Defendant personally, or *at his domicile*, without which no legal proceedings could be effected against him. The first thing therefore the Law Officers of the Crown would have to notice, would be to ascertain, previously to the fyling of an information against a Grantee, whether he was or was not in the Province, and if absent, to obtain the appointment of a Curator to such Absentee, and thereon to institute the Action against the Curator. In this latter case, the self formalities required by law, for the appointment, is to lay a Petition before any one of the Judges of the District, wherein the Land to be escheated lies, praying for a meeting of the relatives, or in default thereof, of the friends of the Absentee, seven in number, to proceed to such appointment, either before the Judge or a person by him delegated out of town, if the parties concerned reside beyond five leagues, under the 9th Section of the 34th Geo. III. Chap. 5. And on the Appointment taking place, the proceedings had against the Curator, will have the same force and effect as if had against the Grantee personally. If the Grantee be dead, the Action must be brought against the Heir at Law if in the Province, if absent, then against the Curator as above stated; but if the Heir at Law be still a Minor, and absent, a Tutor would be the legal character to represent him, and to obtain this appointment, the same formalities as for the nomination of a Curator are prescribed. In case any of the Original Grantees were only Nominal Grantees, this, in our opinion, would make no difference as to the rights of the Crown, and the Action would be well brought against them all. If such Nominal Grantees had transferred their rights to the Leaders of Townships, or to others, it will in such latter cases become the duty of persons acting for the Crown, to procure the written Documents under which the Original Grantees had passed their interest to third persons, and in such case to institute proceedings against such third persons. In cases where it is certain that the Original Grantee is dead, but there is no apparent Heir, a Curator can be appointed to the Vacant Estate under the 151st Article of the Custom of Paris, and proceedings effected against such Curator. If the Grantees are not to be found, and it be quite uncertain whether they be dead or alive, or where it would not be possible to trace with any degree of certainty the true owners (the Original Grantee having transferred his interest) for these two latter sett of cases, which no doubt, would be very few in number, the Law as it now stands affords no remedy, in our opinion effective proceedings could not for the moment be instituted, and the Crown could not by the interference of the Court escheat such Lands, and as in some cases this might prove highly prejudicial to the actual settlement of such Lands, we think, that in cases of urgency the Crown might upon the force of the Letters Patent under which such Lands are held, re-enter and take possession thereof, in as much as there is a specific Covenant in the Grants, in case of non-fulfilment of the conditions therein contained, which is to the following effect, "And the Lands and Premises hereby granted, shall revert and escheat to us, our Heirs and Successors, and shall thereupon become the absolute and entire property of us or them, *in the same manner as if this our present Grant had never been made*, any thing contained therein to the contrary notwithstanding." In these cases, however, we would recommend that an advertisement should be inserted in the Quebec Gazette during the space of three months, and also in some one of the public papers of the District wherein such Lands lie, if in such District there be any public papers, notifying those concerned, that in case no valid claim be made known and lodged with the Clerk of the Executive Council, to such Lands, within three months from the date of such advertisement, the said land will be granted *de novo*, and that such claims do explicitly specify the Instrument whereupon they are founded, and that the said Instrument do accompany the claims; the said advertisement further stating the names of the Original Grantee, and that the conditions of the Original Grant have not been complied with:—It might also be

well to affix a Copy of such advertisement in the Townships, if there be any actual settlement therein, and in case there be no actual settlement therein, to affix a copy to the Church door of one of the nearest Parishes. And upon Granting such Lands *de novo*, to insert in the Patent a Clause revoking the former letters, and stating explicitly and at large the reasons for revoking the same.

The above observations in our opinion meet all the cases stated in the first branch of the reference.

The next point we have considered is " What is the nature of the Evidence, which as the Law Stands, it would be necessary to give of the non-performance of the conditions of the Patent ?

With respect to the nature of the Evidence we think that very slight evidence indeed would be sufficient to attain the object, as from the nature of the case the *onus probandi*, or burthen of proof, would lie in a great measure upon the Defendant, and he would of necessity be called upon to prove that he had complied with the conditions of the Grant. Two witnesses at least would be required for the purpose, not related to nor in the service of the Defendant and not interested in the event of the suit. These witnesses ought to testify in substance as to their personal knowledge of the lands in question, and that from such their knowledge the obligations specified in the Grant have not been complied with. Here a difficulty offers itself in case the witness be resident in a part of the District remote from that wherein the suit is pending, or without the District in any other part of the Province : how in such cases is the evidence to be procured ? The apparent difficulty however is of little or no moment as the Law provides the remedy. By the Provincial Ordinance 31 Geo. III. C. 2, Sec. 3, Courts in this Province are empowered to issue Commissions in the nature of *Commissions Rogatoires*, even into the Indian Territories and other remote places, and the Provincial Ordinance 32 Geo. III, Chap. 2, the same powers are granted to Courts to issue commissions within the several Districts of the Province, and even in the same District or County where the cause is pending, "*if the witness to be examined be resident at thirty miles and upwards from the Court house where the cause is to be adjudged.*" This commission must be directed to one or more Commissioners, residing in or near the place were such witness may reside ; as to procuring the necessary evidence, thereof, that must be done in open Court if the witnesses are resident *within* thirty miles distance from the Court House, if not, under Commission as above ; it may however prove difficult in some parts of the Province, to fix upon persons properly qualified to execute the duty of Commissioners, but generally speaking we believe the service can be effected by Commissioners.

The next thing we are called upon for is, to point out any legal difficulties that there may be in carrying through a proceeding of this nature with effect and expedition, as well as the probable expence it may entail.

We have taken up and treated of many of these difficulties and the various points, above ; one difficulty however worth noticing here is the delay attending the institution of a suit at law, which could in no degree of possibility be brought to close until the Term next succeeding that in which it was instituted ; and this only in *exparte* cases. Even then when such judgement is obtained ; it would still be in the power of the Defendant, if he sees fit to institute an Appeal within a year and a day from the date of the judgement and such judgement, being confirmed in appeal, to lodge an appeal before His Majesty in his Privy Council and thereby stay all proceedings as to the Execution of the Judgement for fifteen months longer. These Appeals however, could not be allowed until security was given by such Defendant for the payment of the Costs of the Inferior Court and those of Appeal, which would in many cases render it equal to an impossibility for the Defendant to obtain the delay by Appealing. As to the probable expence of such an action this would vary materially according to the circumstance of the case, first in the value of the thing, secondly from the nature of the pleadings, and thirdly from the Inquête whether taken in Court or under Special Commission issued for the purpose. If the action brought was to Escheat Lands of a less value than £20 Sterling and the Crown were allowed to proceed *exparte*, on Evidence being adduced in Court ; on an average the probable expence would be about £6 5 Currency, on a like proceeding upon a Commission £9 Currency. On a litigated case of the same Class where the Evidence is taken in Court about £8, and the like case on a Commission about £10 10 Currency.

In the cases where the value of the Land to be escheated should exceed £20 Sterling and be less than £30 Currency, an additional sum of one fourth of the above charges.

In cases above £30 and under £100 an additional sum of one third of the same charges, and in cases of £100 and upwards, double the sums first above mentioned.

We are next called upon, to state particularly in what manner the difficulties we have above mentioned may best in our opinion be remedied by Legislative enactments or otherwise ?

On this branch of the reference which we think of the highest importance we have bestowed every possible attention and we respectfully submit two courses that might be adopted by Legislative provision, either of which in our opinion would be equally beneficial and promote with advantage the interests of the Crown and bring to a speedy determination the object now contemplated. The first would be to renew and put in force the regulations enacted in the Colony before the conquest by His Most Christian Majesty in cases of a *reunion au domaine*, either of a fief to the Crown or Lands *en censive* to the fief of the Seigneur, in case the conditions of the grant had not been complied with and more particularly for non-Settlement (*tenir feu et lieu.*) The provisions we allude to are to be found in the Arrêt of His Most Christian Majesty of 6th July 1711 (1 vol. edits &c. p. 323) which are in substance as follow :

" Sa Majesté etant en son Conseil a ordonné et ordonne, que " dans un An du dit jour de la publication du present arrêt pour " tout prefixion et delai les habitants de la nouvelle France " n'habitant point surles terres que leur ont été concedées, seront " tenus d'y *tenir feu et lieu* et de les mettre en valeur, faute de " quoi, et ledit tems passé, veut sa Majesté que sur les certificats " des Curés et des Capitaines de la côte, comme lesdites habitants " auront été un An sans tenir feu et lieu sur lesdites terres, et ne " les auront point mises en valeur, ils soient dechus de la propri- " été et icelles remises au domaine des Seigneuries, sous les or- " donnances qui seront rendus par le Sieur Began Intendant au " dit Pays de la nouvelle France."

There are several other arrêts tending to the same object, on the force of which a summary proceeding was instituted by several Seigneurs before the Intendant ; and a reunion ordered (second volume edits pages 125, 272, 294, 295, 316 and 331.) Upon a reference to these pages it will be seen that those proceedings were in their nature summary, simple and highly beneficial to the settlement of the Colony.

If therefore this course were re-established and the powers given by the said arrêt to the intendant vested in the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, to be exercised by them or any two of them, as well in Term as in Vacation, or so many days every two months, the many difficulties above mentioned would disappear, the expence be considerably diminished and the delay be a mere nothing. We would however recommend the adding of one more to the provisions made before the Conquest which is, that in case the lands to be escheated be situated in a remote and entirely unsettled part of the Province, publication at the Church door or any other public place in the adjoining Townships or Parishes, and and an advertisement in the Quebec Gazette, would be a sufficient notice, and service of the proceedings instituted for the purpose provided the defendant was not a resident in the Province or domiciled therein.

The other course we respectfully submit as equally worthy the attention of the Legislature of this Province are the provisions made by the Colonial Legislature in Nova Scotia, to effect the escheating of Lands in that Province. On reference to their statute Law, two acts will be found, the one passed in the 34th year of the reign of His late Majesty Chap. 8, intituled, " an " Act for encouraging the improvement of Lands in the Pe- " ninsula of Halifax, &c. and the other in the 41st year of the same reign Chap. 6, intituled " an Act for regulating the pro- " ceedings of the Court of Escheats" by which Acts it will appear that in the province of Nova Scotia, there is a special Court constituted for the purpose authorized to try and determine in a summary manner, by the verdict of a jury, cases of escheats brought before it, at the suit of the Attorney General on behalf of the Crown, and on mature consideration of the several provisions contained in these two statutes, we think they would prove highly beneficial. Some slight alterations might however be required, such as extending the benefit of these statutes to *Seigneurs* generally against their *Censitaires* in all cases of *reunion au domaine*, and such other provisions as the Legislature might deem it expedient to enact. This report is most respectfully submitted to His Excellency by

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants

NORMAN FITZGERALD UNIACKE, Attorney General,

G. VANFELSON, Advocate General.

APPENDIX (E)

This *Arrêt* is reported to the House in the Appendix (A) to the third Report upon the Crown and Seigniorial Lands.

Appendix (R.)

4th Feby.

APPENDIX (F.)

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

STATEMENT OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS in the City and the different Parishes of the District of Quebec, in the Province of Lower Canada, from the year 1794 to the year 1821 inclusive.

PARISHES NORTH OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	Grondines.	8	13	3	2	10
1795	Ditto,	10	11	6	3	1
1796	Ditto,	17	12	2	4	1
1797	Ditto,	12	16	3	5	4
1798	Ditto,	14	10	6	4	4
1799	Ditto,	17	14	0	7	5
1800	Ditto,	20	8	1	2	1
1801	Ditto,	15	8	2	4	3
1802	Ditto,	16	10	7	7	10
1803	Ditto,	13	17	2	10	7
1804	Ditto,	20	20	2	8	6
1805	Ditto,	14	13	5	4	11
1806	Ditto,	13	22	2	0	7
1807	Ditto,	19	15	6	7	3
1808	Ditto,	15	17	6	4	3
1809	Ditto,	24	18	9	5	2
1810	Ditto,	31	9	4	9	5
1811	Ditto,	19	14	4	3	3
1812	Ditto,	11	8	5	5	4
1813	Ditto,	12	12	4	12	8
1814	Ditto,	15	9	6	12	5
1815	Ditto,	5	10	4	10	11
1816	Ditto,	12	7	0	4	4
1817	Ditto,	3	10	4	10	9
1818	Ditto,	18	6	4	10	1
1819	Ditto,	21	14	5	9	8
1820	Ditto,	14	24	9	3	13
1821	Ditto,	26	14	5	16	12
		434	361	116	179	161
		361			161	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years,		795			340	
Deduct Burials for the same period,		340				
Increase of Population,		455				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	Deschambault.	20	17	2	7	9
1795	Ditto	18	21	12	8	8
1796	Ditto	20	19	5	5	7
1797	Ditto	17	14	7	12	7
1798	Ditto	18	26	9	8	3
1799	Ditto	30	25	6	7	9
1800	Ditto	15	21	6	9	11
1801	Ditto	15	26	12	7	8
1802	Ditto	23	25	6	9	15
1803	Ditto	28	21	12	13	9
1804	Ditto	25	25	10	14	7
1805	Ditto	26	29	8	16	15
1806	Ditto	25	33	14	13	9
1807	Ditto	26	30	7	11	7
1808	Ditto	23	35	16	12	10
1809	Ditto	36	21	33	13	9
1810	Ditto	31	24	11	17	12
1811	Ditto	38	34	2	10	5
1812	Ditto	39	39	16	9	15
1813	Ditto	21	22	6	27	15
1814	Ditto	54	28	13	13	14
1815	Ditto	37	56	13	16	16
1816	Ditto	40	44	5	21	8
1817	Ditto	40	33	14	17	18
1818	Ditto	54	29	12	21	8
1819	Ditto	37	27	7	17	19
1820	Ditto	31	33	10	30	22
1821	Ditto	41	40	9	30	20
		831	797	282	392	315
		797			315	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years,		1628			707	
Deduct Burials for the same period		707				
Increase of population		921				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	Cap Santé.	39	36	10	10	15
1795	Ditto	15	13	11	5	4
1796	Ditto	34	33	9	16	5
1797	Ditto	31	35	7	13	11
1798	Ditto	32	25	2	12	13
1799	Ditto	36	24	11	14	8
1800	Ditto	24	29	6	12	13
1801	Ditto	43	21	13	17	9
1802	Ditto	33	40	8	16	20
1803	Ditto	25	32	11	21	17
1804	Ditto	26	30	7	17	15
1805	Ditto	30	38	11	15	12
1806	Ditto	36	46	13	10	10
1807	Ditto	19	40	7	16	14
1808	Ditto	42	27	10	23	10
1809	Ditto	27	32	10	13	12
1810	Ditto	50	44	16	20	16
1811	Ditto	43	40	16	12	15
1812	Ditto	59	44	18	22	11
1813	Ditto	36	34	12	39	23
1814	Ditto	49	41	13	25	16
1815	Ditto	54	42	19	11	12
1816	Ditto	46	32	13	7	8
1817	Ditto	36	42	6	12	11
1818	Ditto	57	49	13	18	18
1819	Ditto	43	38	10	20	31
1820	Ditto	58	34	20	30	28
1821	Ditto	38	58	14	27	19
		1041	999	316	473	396
		999			396	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years,		2040			869	
Deduct Burials for the same period		869				
Increase of population.		1171				

APPENDIX (F.)

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

STATEMENT OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS in the City and the different Parishes of the District of Quebec, in the Province of Lower Canada, from the year 1794 to the year 1821 inclusive.

PARISHES NORTH OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	Ecureuils	11	10	3	4	6
1795	Ditto	6	2	3	4	4
1796	Ditto	12	10	2	0	4
1797	Ditto	10	10	0	5	1
1798	Ditto	12	22	3	1	4
1799	Ditto	9	11	1	4	3
1800	Ditto	12	13	2	3	1
1801	Ditto	13	10	1	4	3
1802	Ditto	17	11	0	10	5
1803	Ditto	10	14	5	2	3
1804	Ditto	19	18	1	5	4
1805	Ditto	6	11	5	3	7
1806	Ditto	11	12	1	1	1
1807	Ditto	5	1	0	7	9
1808	Ditto	2	3	2	2	2
1809	Ditto	7	2	2	5	1
1810	Ditto	0	2	1	6	3
1811	Ditto	0	1	0	3	1
1812	Ditto	0	1	4	5	1
1813	Ditto	0	0	0	5	5
1814	Ditto	0	0	0	10	6
1815	Ditto	0	1	1	0	4
1816	Ditto	5	10	5	0	3
1817	Ditto	4	8	2	2	2
1818	Ditto	6	4	1	2	1
1819	Ditto	11	7	2	6	1
1820	Ditto	3	7	6	2	4
1821	Ditto	6	6	5	7	6
		197	207	58	108	95
		207			95	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years		404			203	
Deduct Burials for the same period		203				
Increase of Population		201				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	Pointe aux Trembles	19	18	9	5	7
1795	Ditto	28	23	9	10	17
1796	Ditto	24	24	4	7	9
1797	Ditto	25	20	3	10	9
1798	Ditto	28	22	12	18	7
1799	Ditto	22	22	4	8	4
1800	Ditto	24	18	12	12	12
1801	Ditto	22	16	9	10	4
1802	Ditto	30	19	10	15	12
1803	Ditto	32	22	8	5	15
1804	Ditto	22	23	12	10	7
1805	Ditto	24	22	8	10	7
1806	Ditto	26	34	5	11	10
1807	Ditto	36	29	8	18	14
1808	Ditto	26	31	14	6	7
1809	Ditto	26	28	16	13	15
1810	Ditto	30	39	8	20	21
1811	Ditto	23	23	6	15	13
1812	Ditto	37	22	14	21	19
1813	Ditto	29	33	10	31	21
1814	Ditto	24	25	14	9	10
1815	Ditto	35	30	11	10	15
1816	Ditto	28	25	8	15	11
1817	Ditto	30	30	15	10	6
1818	Ditto	29	22	11	23	18
1819	Ditto	27	23	13	15	16
1820	Ditto	27	29	9	28	27
1821	Ditto	30	22	9	14	15
		770	694	271	379	348
		694			348	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years		1464			727	
Deduct Burials for the same period		727				
Increase of Population		737				

Year.		Baptisms. Males	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	St. Augustin.	37	21	11	15	12
1795	Ditto	30	20	15	9	7
1796	Ditto	27	37	12	11	10
1797	Ditto	28	26	9	8	15
1798	Ditto	27	30	18	9	9
1799	Ditto	37	34	12	9	14
1800	Ditto	32	27	9	13	12
1801	Ditto	41	26	13	10	11
1802	Ditto	35	25	14	16	22
1803	Ditto	26	31	13	26	23
1804	Ditto	32	32	11	14	10
1805	Ditto	47	25	12	25	14
1806	Ditto	34	27	8	18	12
1807	Ditto	25	30	16	18	15
1808	Ditto	30	27	20	25	14
1809	Ditto	31	36	20	14	12
1810	Ditto	27	40	16	31	25
1811	Ditto	39	33	7	27	20
1812	Ditto	46	36	18	21	10
1813	Ditto	46	31	13	29	31
1814	Ditto	43	38	20	25	30
1815	Ditto	38	45	11	19	17
1816	Ditto	48	42	13	0	0
1817	Ditto	51	29	9	22	15
1818	Ditto	46	35	9	17	18
1819	Ditto	39	35	15	19	25
1820	Ditto	35	43	10	27	33
1821	Ditto	44	42	16	16	16
		1021	903	370	493	452
		903			452	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years		1924			945	
Deduct Burials for the same period		945				
Increase of Population		979				

Appendix (R.)

4th Feby.

PARISHES NORTH OF THE RIVER St. LAWRENCE.

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	St. Foy.	1	1	1	8	1
1795	Ditto	4	8	5	3	2
1796	Ditto	11	11	6	3	6
1797	Ditto	7	8	4	7	5
1798	Ditto	11	7	1	7	7
1799	Ditto	7	10	2	9	4
1800	Ditto	4	1	6	4	5
1801	Ditto	4	6	5	9	10
1802	Ditto	2	2	1	4	1
1803	Ditto	10	12	7	8	10
1804	Ditto	6	7	6	8	6
1805	Ditto	9	9	5	5	3
1806	Ditto	4	1	3	7	8
1807	Ditto	0	1	3	4	8
1808	Ditto	2	3	6	10	3
1809	Ditto	4	3	4	11	8
1810	Ditto	0	3	1	7	4
1811	Ditto	3	0	1	5	6
1812	Ditto	10	5	5	6	3
1813	Ditto	11	10	5	6	7
1814	Ditto	No Return	0			
1815	Ditto	1	0	1	5	3
1816	Ditto	6	4	2	9	3
1817	Ditto	4	1	1	5	7
1818	Ditto	5	7	0	4	4
1819	Ditto	8	7	2	5	6
1820	Ditto	6	12	7	16	6
1821	Ditto	9	11	3	5	7
		149	150	93	180	143
		150			143	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years		299			323	
Deduct Burials for the same period		323				
Decrease of Population		24				

PARISHES NORTH OF THE RIVER St. LAWRENCE.

Year.		Baptisms. Males	Baptisms. Females	Marriages.	Burials. Males	Burials. Females
1794	City of Quebec, Roman Church,	187	176	60	133	132
1795	Ditto	208	176	39	116	109
1796	Ditto	191	175	53	169	116
1797	Ditto	194	157	55	128	107
1798	Ditto	175	177	50	89	91
1799	Ditto	151	190	60	91	104
1800	Ditto	196	177	57	51	125
1801	Ditto	206	183	77	146	152
1802	Ditto	216	217	63	154	127
1803	Ditto	210	216	80	177	169
1804	Ditto	230	244	54	181	169
1805	Ditto	236	240	58	122	121
1806	Ditto	235	257	72	150	134
1807	Ditto	253	265	64	141	135
1808	Ditto	271	248	101	153	143
1809	Ditto	248	280	216	198	117
1810	Ditto	322	330	96	264	256
1811	Ditto	352	340	119	220	209
1812	Ditto	257	402	111	264	208
1813	Ditto	324	324	57	257	188
1814	Ditto	336	363	87	274	288
1815	Ditto	350	210	197	276	269
1816	Ditto	377	352	117	239	168
1817	Ditto	370	335	108	276	199
1818	Ditto	406	390	119	272	240
1819	Ditto	371	375	103	268	269
1820	Ditto	424	372	112	393	334
1821	Ditto	450	428	136	304	251
		7746	7599	2451	5506	4920
		7599			4920	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years,		15,345			10,426	
Deduct Burials for the same period,		10,426				
Increase of Population,		4,919				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	Ancient Lorette.	33	29	16	30	22
1795	Ditto,	25	26	13	23	18
1796	Ditto,	43	31	7	16	15
1797	Ditto,	38	31	18	12	10
1798	Ditto,	47	28	11	16	11
1799	Ditto,	26	30	7	18	7
1800	Ditto,	29	45	16	46	14
1801	Ditto,	21	33	16	11	14
1802	Ditto,	40	42	18	16	12
1803	Ditto,	38	24	13	31	26
1804	Ditto,	37	30	11	13	13
1805	Ditto,	47	16	12	19	12
1806	Ditto,	45	35	12	18	9
1807	Ditto,	33	34	11	16	13
1808	Ditto,	48	24	14	20	16
1809	Ditto,	31	35	12	24	19
1810	Ditto,	43	29	22	26	26
1811	Ditto,	44	24	21	21	27
1812	Ditto,	39	28	23	13	10
1813	Ditto,	43	31	15	19	20
1814	Ditto,	49	26	15	21	15
1815	Ditto,	42	36	11	24	13
1816	Ditto,	41	44	14	7	16
1817	Ditto,	40	38	8	15	21
1818	Ditto,	29	39	11	23	15
1819	Ditto,	39	37	5	24	20
1820	Ditto,	33	34	11	33	13
1821	Ditto,	29	31	18	22	8
		1052	890	381	547	435
		890			435	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years,		1942			982	
Deduct Burials for the same period,		982				
Increase of Population,		960				

Year.		Baptisms. Males	Baptisms. Females	Marriages.	Burials. Males	Burials. Females.
1794	City of Quebec, Protestant Church,	0	0	0	0	0
1795	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1796	Ditto	48	56	37	43	29
1797	Ditto	48	46	28	28	19
1798	Ditto	34	30	21	36	17
1999	Ditto	30	31	7	54	15
1800	Ditto	56	32	16	59	33
1801	Ditto	39	38	22	30	28
1802	Ditto	30	31	19	40	24
1803	Ditto	38	35	17	40	25
1804	Ditto	41	50	23	28	33
1805	Ditto	58	39	15	64	28
1806	Ditto	57	35	12	68	20
1807	Ditto	44	37	24	64	24
1808	Ditto	62	51	24	86	36
1809	Ditto	62	34	16	113	41
1810	Ditto	44	55	21	129	62
1811	Ditto	60	52	38	150	52
1812	Ditto	51	39	38	161	60
1813	Ditto	68	68	27	93	53
1814	Ditto	41	55	21	154	63
1815	Ditto	17	23	14	70	22
1816	Ditto	33	21	19	30	11
1817	Ditto	36	31	28	56	20
1818	Ditto	38	31	27	47	28
1819	Ditto	108	70	71	151	91
1820	Ditto	89	90	60	145	81
1821	Ditto	93	64	47	103	76
		1325	1144	692	2002	991
		1144			991	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years,		2469			2993	
Burials for the same period,		2993				
Decrease of Population,		524				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	New Lorette, included in the Register of Ancienne Lorette.					
1795	Ditto,	18	19	8	13	21
1796	Ditto,	27	23	14	15	9
1797	Ditto,	34	17	10	10	11
1798	Ditto,	29	27	3	16	24
1799	Ditto,	20	22	5	11	14
1800	Ditto,	27	25	15	14	17
1801	Ditto,	27	29	11	10	16
1802	Ditto,	23	22	20	19	13
1803	Ditto,	33	28	14	20	15
1804	Ditto,	33	36	11	18	13
1805	Ditto,	38	21	11	17	12
1806	Ditto.	37	34	12	10	7
1807	Ditto,	39	32	9	15	13
1808	Ditto,	37	28	17	22	10
1809	Ditto,	32	32	16	11	8
1810	Ditto,	33	47	16	19	20
1811	Ditto,	51	38	8	18	22
1812	Ditto,	38	38	10	21	17
1813	Ditto,	36	39	14	31	30
1814	Ditto,	42	41	12	23	16
1815	Ditto,	37	51	15	15	14
1816	Ditto,	46	42	15	19	15
1817	Ditto,	47	30	6	16	22
1818	Ditto,	43	44	8	12	19
1819	Ditto,	33	45	14	16	14
1820	Ditto,	42	45	26	23	13
1821	Ditto,	51	51	16	23	28
		953	904	336	457	433
		904			433	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years,		1857			890	
Deduct Burials for the same period.		890				
Increase of Population,		967				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burals. Males.	Burals. Females.
1794	City of Quebec, Presbyterian Church.					
1795	Ditto,					
1796	Ditto,	18	18	12	9	5
1797	Ditto,	20	17	23	23	13
1798	Ditto,	33	38	11	8	10
1799	Ditto,	17	15	10	8	2
1800	Ditto,	28	24	12	17	9
1801	Ditto,	33	21	26	20	9
1802	Ditto,	20	19	13	15	6
1803	Ditto,	30	25	21	28	11
1804	Ditto,	25	23	19	20	13
1805	Ditto,					
1806	Ditto,					
1807	Ditto,					
1808	Ditto,	34	34	24	26	21
1809	Ditto,	35	41	38	27	11
1810	Ditto,	42	36	26	75	29
1811	Ditto,	70	30	46	53	17
1812	Ditto,	43	40	58	41	20
1813	Ditto,	44	47	51	58	30
1814	Ditto,	47	33	64	56	30
1815	Ditto,	49	35	82	25	22
1816	Ditto,	48	54	50	34	16
1817	Ditto,	59	38	68	41	27
1818	Ditto,	52	44	46	65	24
1819	Ditto, 1st Jany. 1819, to the 7th March 1819,	4	8	5	2	5
1820	Ditto,	35	31	23	26	13
1821	Ditto,	46	43	41	36	20
		832	714	769	673	363
		714			363	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years,		1546			1036	
Deduct Burials for the same period,		1036				
Increase of Population,		510				

Appendix (R)

4th Feby.

PARISHES NORTH OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	City of Quebec, Hotel Dieu,				10	8
1795	Ditto,				5	8
1796	Ditto,	1			10	6
1797	Ditto,				7	11
1798	Ditto,				4	9
1799	Ditto,				11	7
1800	Ditto,				12	6
1801	Ditto,				7	3
1802	Ditto,				15	9
1803	Ditto,				11	8
1804	Ditto,				13	6
1805	Ditto,				10	5
1806	Ditto,				4	8
1807	Ditto,				9	11
1808	Ditto,				8	10
1809	Ditto,				17	9
1810	Ditto,				22	15
1811	Ditto,				9	11
1812	Ditto,				15	13
1813	Ditto,				10	7
1814	Ditto,				14	12
1815	Ditto,				10	8
1816	Ditto,				11	16
1817	Ditto,				6	11
1818	Ditto,				9	11
1819	Ditto,	1			18	11
1820	Ditto,				18	8
1821	Ditto,				15	11
Total of Baptisms in 28 years,		2			308	258
					258	
Burials for the same period,		566			566	
Decrease of Population,		564				

PARISHES NORTH OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burial. Males.	Burial. Females.
1794	Charlesbourg.	40	30	16	10	14
1795	Ditto	30	17	11	14	15
1796	Ditto	29	23	8	11	7
1797	Ditto	20	10	12	11	9
1798	Ditto	23	24	8	4	12
1799	Ditto	26	20	15	8	9
1800	Ditto	19	22	8	4	16
1801	Ditto	26	16	9	9	8
1802	Ditto	27	21	10	13	6
1803	Ditto	24	20	5	13	8
1804	Ditto	30	30	9	11	8
1805	Ditto	18	17	13	8	3
1806	Ditto	31	19	6	12	6
1807	Ditto	21	23	12	5	11
1808	Ditto	17	32	8	11	8
1809	Ditto	26	27	4	14	19
1810	Ditto	30	25	6	34	6
1811	Ditto	20	16	6	22	15
1812	Ditto	28	33	11	20	23
1813	Ditto	20	25	15	17	18
1814	Ditto	21	21	13	15	28
1815	Ditto	20	25	10	11	15
1816	Ditto	26	20	14	10	13
1817	Ditto	21	29	9	9	14
1818	Ditto	24	25	9	12	4
1819	Ditto	24	26	7	15	18
1820	Ditto	30	33	8	24	21
1821	Ditto	21	33	11	20	34
		692	662	273	367	368
		662			368	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years		1354			735	
Deduct Burials for the same period		735				
Increase of Population		619				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	City of Quebec, and General Hospital.	0	0	0	3	0
1795	Ditto	0	0	1	0	3
1796	Ditto	0	0	0	0	5
1797	Ditto	0	0	0	2	2
1798	Ditto	0	0	0	2	1
1799	Ditto	0	0	0	5	4
1800	Ditto	0	0	0	8	3
1801	Ditto	0	0	1	2	1
1802	Ditto	0	0	0	5	8
1803	Ditto	0	0	0	8	4
1804	Ditto	0	0	1	4	6
1805	Ditto	0	1	0	4	6
1806	Ditto	0	0	0	3	5
1807	Ditto	0	0	0	4	5
1808	Ditto	0	0	0	5	2
1809	Ditto	0	0	0	6	2
1810	Ditto	0	0	0	7	3
1811	Ditto	0	0	1	3	0
1812	Ditto	4	3	4	5	7
1813	Ditto	4	2	1	4	1
1814	Ditto	No Return		0	0	0
1815	Ditto	2	6	0	1	3
1816	Ditto	6	8	0	6	7
1817	Ditto	7	7	1	8	4
1818	Ditto	12	10	4	4	3
1819	Ditto	11	12	0	10	5
1820	Ditto	7	6	2	15	11
1821	Ditto	13	5	3	6	3
		66	58	19	130	104
		58			104	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years		124			234	
Deduct Burials for the same period		234				
Decrease of Population		110				

Years.	Parishes.	Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	Beauport.	22	24	14	8	17
1795	Ditto	27	17	12	16	14
1796	Ditto	28	26	6	14	13
1797	Ditto	27	20	6	8	8
1798	Ditto	21	25	8	11	15
1799	Ditto	17	19	9	9	8
1800	Ditto	27	18	11	8	9
1801	Ditto	23	18	16	14	12
1802	Ditto	24	25	4	12	20
1803	Ditto	20	10	15	23	18
1804	Ditto	30	17	12	26	13
1805	Ditto	26	26	5	8	13
1806	Ditto	19	20	8	11	8
1807	Ditto	20	26	9	12	15
1808	Ditto	14	8	16	16	10
1809	Ditto	26	21	19	10	5
1810	Ditto	24	22	9	32	24
1811	Ditto	18	25	7	11	12
1812	Ditto	24	34	20	10	10
1813	Ditto	26	18	12	21	17
1814	Ditto	35	22	5	15	14
1815	Ditto	26	25	10	15	17
1816	Ditto	32	27	7	8	10
1817	Ditto	22	26	6	12	18
1818	Ditto	31	23	11	11	12
1819	Ditto	36	28	18	23	15
1820	Ditto	37	34	10	19	17
1821	Ditto	41	26	16	24	23
		723	630	301	407	389
		630			389	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years		1353			796	
Deduct Burials for the same period		796				
Increase of population		557				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	City of Quebec, Wesleyan Chapel.	0	0	0	0	0
1795	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1796	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1797	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1798	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1799	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1800	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1801	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1802	Ditto	7	5	4	4	5
1803	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1804	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1805	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1806	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1807	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1808	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1809	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1810	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1811	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1812	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1813	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1814	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1815	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1816	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1817	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1818	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1819	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1820	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1821	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
		7	5	4	4	5
		5			5	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years		12			9	
Deduct Burials for the same period		9				
Increase of Population		3				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	Ange Gardien.	4	10	6	4	4
1795	Ditto,	6	6	6	2	1
1796	Ditto,	7	4	3	5	2
1797	Ditto,	3	7	6	9	5
1798	Ditto,	14	16	2	8	8
1799	Ditto,	10	7	1	0	2
1800	Ditto,	11	11	3	5	5
1801	Ditto,	7	9	5	6	4
1802	Ditto,	9	5	6	0	7
1803	Ditto,	9	10	3	15	5
1804	Ditto,	9	7	11	12	8
1805	Ditto,	9	13	3	4	4
1806	Ditto,	8	7	1	4	3
1807	Ditto,	22	9	10	9	6
1808	Ditto,	5	6	8	4	3
1809	Ditto,	15	11	1	7	7
1810	Ditto,	5	5	5	7	11
1811	Ditto,	4	2	10	4	2
1812	Ditto,	8	7	9	4	4
1813	Ditto,	11	6	13	7	7
1814	Ditto,	10	4	5	9	9
1815	Ditto,	10	14	5	6	5
1816	Ditto,	10	11	9	2	4
1817	Ditto,	11	17	4	6	6
1818	Ditto,	10	10	5	6	2
1819	Ditto,	7	13	5	3	8
1820	Ditto,	16	11	6	8	6
1821	Ditto,	13	11	5	7	5
		263	249	155	163	143
		249			143	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years,		512			306	
Deduct Burials for the same period,		306				
Increase of Population,		206				

PARISHES NORTH OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	Chateau Richer.	25	11	8	10	8
1795	Ditto,	10	25	9	5	9
1796	Ditto,	20	27	9	11	3
1797	Ditto,	18	12	5	8	9
1798	Ditto,	17	14	5	8	3
1799	Ditto,	14	17	7	8	4
1800	Ditto,	15	17	9	8	3
1801	Ditto,	15	20	9	5	6
1802	Ditto,	17	16	9	7	8
1803	Ditto,	14	21	8	6	14
1804	Ditto,	8	22	10	7	12
1805	Ditto,	16	23	4	8	9
1806	Ditto,	20	17	7	4	7
1807	Ditto,	6	5	3	6	7
1808	Ditto,	25	10	3	7	8
1809	Ditto,	13	12	4	15	11
1810	Ditto,	14	14	8	9	12
1811	Ditto,	8	15	9	17	6
1812	Ditto,	23	11	11	11	9
1813	Ditto,	13	18	7	9	8
1814	Ditto,	18	13	4	10	14
1815	Ditto,	18	13	5	11	12
1816	Ditto,	18	14	11	9	9
1817	Ditto,	19	13	17	7	8
1818	Ditto,	22	21	8	8	6
1819	Ditto,	19	25	8	6	10
1820	Ditto,	18	23	4	16	25
1821	Ditto,	12	22	6	9	10
		455	471	207	245	250
		471			250	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years,		926			495	
Deduct Burials for the same period,		495				
Increase of Population,		431				

PARISHES NORTH OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

Year.	Parishes.	Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	Sr. Joachim.	8	9	5	5	2
1795	Ditto	6	5	6	3	8
1796	Ditto	10	9	4	4	5
1797	Ditto	8	5	2	3	4
1798	Ditto	9	12	5	3	1
1799	Ditto	7	11	6	6	6
1800	Ditto	12	4	5	8	4
1801	Ditto	8	12	2	5	4
1802	Ditto	10	11	3	3	4
1803	Ditto	5	8	4	3	4
1804	Ditto	6	7	0	5	0
1805	Ditto	16	8	2	3	2
1806	Ditto	11	10	8	4	5
1807	Ditto	8	5	5	4	1
1808	Ditto	12	8	6	3	3
1809	Ditto	9	11	7	8	3
1810	Ditto	10	9	1	4	4
1811	Ditto	3	1	1	4	1
1812	Ditto	5	3	3	4	4
1813	Ditto	3	3	3	7	6
1814	Ditto	7	7	6	3	2
1815	Ditto	4	7	4	4	7
1816	Ditto	6	8	3	3	2
1817	Ditto	7	14	5	2	4
1818	Ditto	8	11	4	1	3
1819	Ditto	6	13	7	5	5
1820	Ditto	9	10	8	8	9
1821	Ditto	12	12	5	3	6
		225	233	120	118	109
		233			109	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years		458			227	
Deduct Burials for the same period		227				
Increase of Population		231				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females
1794	St. Anne, Beaupre, and St. Ferreol.	26	13	6	10	9
1795	Ditto	21	21	4	22	16
1796	Ditto et St. Fereol	18	20	5	10	7
1797	Ditto Ditto	20	23	6	12	9
1798	Ditto Ditto	17	28	10	7	22
1799	Dirto Ditto	22	14	5	10	7
1800	Ditto Ditto	19	17	10	7	12
1801	Ditto Ditto	12	24	3	7	8
1802	Ditto Ditto	23	14	6	11	8
1803	Ditto Ditto	23	19	5	10	12
1804	Ditto Ditto	20	8	8	11	6
1805	Ditto Ditto	24	21	8	10	11
1806	Ditto Ditto	17	18	10	8	6
1807	Ditto Ditto	26	30	4	4	9
1808	Ditto Ditto	21	19	7	6	8
1809	Ditto Ditto	21	15	10	4	8
1810	Ditto Ditto	21	4	8	3	4
1811	Ditto Ditto	17	16	6	7	3
1812	Ditto	17	16	9	1	7
1813	Ditto	25	18	9	4	8
1814	Ditto	24	22	6	2	4
1815	Ditto	18	12	8	3	6
1816	Ditto	22	8	3	6	1
1817	Ditto	16	14	5	5	1
1818	Ditto	12	11	3	6	4
1819	Ditto	13	11	10	7	3
1820	Ditto	13	20	9	5	13
1821	Ditto	24	13	7	7	9
		552	469	190	205	221
		469			221	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years		1021			426	
Deduct Burials for the same period		426				
Increase of Population		595				

Year.	Parishes.	Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	Sr. Pierre, Isl of Orleans.	13	11	10	5	1
1795	Ditto	8	15	1	9	6
1796	Ditto	13	7	3	7	4
1797	Ditto	13	10	5	7	5
1798	Ditto	7	10	5	6	7
1799	Ditto	11	12	5	8	7
1800	Ditto	11	6	9	4	6
1801	Ditto	14	11	11	12	7
1802	Ditto	11	14	6	2	11
1803	Ditto	10	13	14	9	11
1804	Ditto	16	14	3	7	10
1805	Ditto	14	14	2	4	9
1806	Ditto	14	14	1	13	6
1807	Ditto	11	12	8	8	5
1808	Ditto	11	18	8	8	6
1809	Ditto	11	15	6	6	4
1810	Ditto	15	9	9	7	11
1811	Ditto	16	19	8	12	13
1812	Ditto	15	12	10	4	9
1813	Ditto	16	13	3	10	10
1814	Ditto	13	14	1	4	2
1815	Ditto	11	8	3	6	6
1816	Ditto	13	13	8	6	8
1817	Ditto	9	15	4	4	12
1818	Ditto	12	17	8	3	8
1819	Ditto	16	14	7	6	3
1820	Ditto	17	14	5	11	14
1821	Ditto	11	16	8	8	9
		352	360	171	196	210
		360			210	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years		712			406	
Deduct Burials for the same period		406				
Increase of Population		306				

Years.	Parishes.	Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	St. Ferreol, included in the Return from St Anne above.					
1795	Ditto Ditto Ditto					
1796	Ditto Ditto Ditto					
1797	Ditto Ditto Ditto					
1798	Ditto Ditto Ditto					
1799	Ditto Ditto Ditto					
1800	Ditto Ditto Ditto					
1801	Ditto Ditto Ditto					
1802	Ditto Ditto Ditto					
1803	Ditto Ditto Ditto					
1804	Ditto Ditto Ditto					
1805	Ditto Ditto Ditto					
1806	Ditto Ditto Ditto					
1807	Ditto Ditto Ditto					
1808	Ditto Ditto Ditto					
1809	Ditto Ditto Ditto					
1810	Ditto	11	5	3	3	1
1811	Ditto	6	6	3	3	2
1812	Ditto	13	13	2	0	3
1813	Ditto	7	6	2	4	4
1814	Ditto	9	7	0	4	0
1815	Ditto	10	10	3	0	2
1816	Ditto	10	16	1	1	3
1817	Ditto	5	12	4	1	1
1818	Ditto	21	11	1	4	1
1819	Ditto	16	13	3	1	2
1820	Ditto	9	9	1	5	2
1821	Ditto	6	10	0	3	6
		123	118	23	29	27
		118			27	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years		241			56	
Deduct Burials for the same period		56				
Increase of Population		185				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	St. Famille, Island of Orleans.	11	14	7	6	6
1795	and St. François.	24	14	5	8	10
1796	and St. François.	13	11	4	7	4
1797	Ditto,	9	12	5	8	12
1798	Ditto,	10	6	5	8	2
1799	Ditto,	10	7	9	3	5
1800	Ditto,	16	10	6	8	6
1801	Ditto,	11	10	2	3	5
1802	Ditto,	10	13	2	7	2
1803	Ditto,	12	11	4	6	4
1804	Ditto,	10	11	7	6	6
1805	Ditto,	12	8	2	8	4
1806	Ditto,	9	7	8	5	8
1807	Ditto,	14	14	10	1	4
1808	Ditto,	6	15	6	4	3
1809	Ditto,	7	13	5	4	2
1810	Ditto,	19	14	3	5	8
1811	Ditto,	9	8	9	6	7
1812	Ditto,	10	9	8	4	4
1813	Ditto,	12	23	6	7	6
1814	Ditto,	16	14	7	8	7
1815	Ditto,	31	20	9	7	11
1816	Ditto,	18	12	4	9	6
1817	Ditto,	20	23	4	5	7
1818	Ditto,	17	17	6	3	2
1819	Ditto,	17	16	7	7	8
1820	Ditto,	20	11	6	8	7
1821	Ditto,	26	19	3	12	4
		399	362	159	183	160
		362			160	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years,		761			343	
Deduct Burials for the same period,		343				
Increase of Population,		418				

Appendix (R)

4th Feby.

PARISHES NORTH OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794.	St. François, Island of Orleans, included in the Return of Ste. Famille and St. Jean,					
1795	Ditto,					
1796	Ditto,			Ditto,		
1797	Ditto,	5	5			1
1798	Ditto,	7	11	4	4	4
1799	Ditto,	13	6	5	5	4
1800	Ditto,	8	12	5	6	6
1801	Ditto,	10	13	2	12	5
1802	Ditto,	9	11	3	5	5
1803	Ditto,	10	12	5	1	9
1804	Ditto,	8	10	6	4	5
1805	Ditto,	13	11	2	5	2
1806	Ditto,	4	6	3	4	4
1807	Ditto,	6	7	4	5	4
1808	Ditto,	6	6	5	2	4
1809	Ditto,	6	11	2	2	5
1810	Ditto,	11	3	2	6	5
1811	Ditto,	4	0	3	2	2
1812	Ditto,	6	6	2	4	4
1813	Ditto,	7	4	2	6	2
1814	Ditto,	1	4	2	7	5
1815	Ditto,	4	8	2	1	8
1816	Ditto,	5	4		5	3
1817	Ditto,	4	2	6	3	3
1818	Ditto,	5	3		2	4
1819	Ditto,	7	6	4	7	8
1820	Ditto,	10	2	3	9	6
1821	Ditto,	10	4	1	3	5
		179	167	73	166	113
		167			113	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years,		346			219	
Deduct Burials for the same period,		219				
Increase of Population,		127				

PARISHES NORTH OF THE RIVER St. LAWRENCE.

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages,	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	Petite Riviere, St. Francois.	5	3	7	1	3
1795	Ditto	5	4	0	2	0
1796	Ditto	7	4	0	2	1
1797	Ditto	2	3	1	2	2
1798	Ditto	2	4	2	4	1
1799	Ditto	6	2	1	1	1
1800	Ditto	2	4	3	1	1
1801	Ditto	4	2	1	4	3
1802	Ditto	2	2	5	0	1
1803	Ditto	5	2	0	1	2
1804	Ditto	2	6	0	0	3
1805	Ditto	0	2	3	0	3
1806	Ditto	3	2	1	0	4
1807	Ditto	2	4	3	0	2
1808	Ditto	4	4	3	0	0
1809	Ditto	0	4	2	1	2
1810	Ditto	14	1	1	3	2
1811	Ditto	2	1	2	2	0
1812	Ditto	4	5	2	4	3
1813	Ditto	5	5	1	2	5
1814	Ditto	7	4	1	3	3
1815	Ditto	3	1	0	1	1
1816	Ditto	6	4	2	5	1
1817	Ditto	3	5	2	0	2
1818	Ditto	3	6	1	2	1
1819	Ditto	4	2	1	5	2
1820	Ditto	0	5	0	0	0
1821	Ditto	7	6	3	3	0
		109	97	48	49	49
		97			49	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years		206			98	
Deduct Burials for the same period		98				
Increase of Population		108				

Year		Baptisms. Males	Baptisms. Females	Marriages.	Burials. Males	Burials. Females.
1794	St. Jean, Island of Orleans,	17	21	15	8	9
1795	Ditto	23	13	4	6	7
1796	Ditto	15	14	2	5	8
1797	Ditto	19	12	2	3	7
1798	Ditto	8	13	8	1	1
1799	Ditto	9	14	5	8	5
1800	Ditto	15	11	5	5	6
1801	Ditto	12	12	8	3	9
1802	Ditto	12	12	2	8	7
1803	Ditto	16	13	7	7	5
1804	Ditto	9	14	3	6	4
1805	Ditto	16	14	2	11	10
1806	Ditto	12	13	2	6	8
1807	Ditto	6	20	3	3	7
1808	Ditto	14	16	8	9	1
1809	Ditto	10	10	12	9	5
1810	Ditto	15	19	6	11	15
1811	Ditto	13	16	5	10	4
1812	Ditto	15	15	17	3	3
1813	Ditto	22	16	10	11	7
1814	Ditto	21	23	5	11	1
1815	Ditto	24	13	9	11	4
1816	Ditto	21	19	4	2	4
1817	Ditto	17	25	3	5	12
1818	Ditto	18	30	8	5	6
1819	Ditto	22	15	15	14	6
1820	Ditto	25	20	5	12	11
1821	Ditto	22	21	5	6	5
		448	454	180	199	177
		454			177	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years,		902			376	
Deduct Burials for the same period,		376				
Increase of Population,		526				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	Baie St. Paul.	42	33	26	13	7
1795	Ditto	34	24	16	14	5
1796	Ditto	40	36	10	10	10
1797	Ditto	42	39	12	11	24
1798	Ditto	39	33	30	21	23
1799	Ditto	39	35	12	15	11
1800	Ditto	41	41	16	18	15
1801	Ditto	37	34	15	18	19
1802	Ditto	38	39	16	14	20
1803	Ditto	37	44	20	12	9
1804	Ditto	31	39	15	16	15
1805	Ditto	54	30	22	17	14
1806	Ditto	28	54	15	11	2
1807	Ditto	38	41	22	12	9
1808	Ditto	50	54	17	13	21
1809	Ditto	36	47	15	29	24
1810	Ditto	49	41	22	19	11
1811	Ditto	50	48	18	19	11
1812	Ditto	59	46	24	11	13
1813	Ditto	61	53	12	25	11
1814	Ditto	54	25	15	19	15
1815	Ditto	48	46	30	9	15
1816	Ditto	63	53	11	14	18
1817	Ditto	44	63	15	16	14
1818	Ditto	54	48	24	11	14
1819	Ditto	63	50	22	18	17
1820	Ditto	60	69	14	17	18
1821	Ditto	62	63	24	34	29
		1293	1228	510	456	414
		1228			414	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years,		2521			870	
Deduct Burials for the same period		870				
Increase of population.		1651				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	St. Laurent, Island of Orleans.	8	5	1	3	2
1795	Ditto	8	8	1	8	6
1796	Ditto	6	11	6	1	5
1797	Ditto	5	7	1	3	1
1798	Ditto	12	6	6	5	4
1799	Ditto	9	11	5	5	3
1800	Ditto	10	8	5	7	3
1801	Ditto	16	3	3	8	8
1802	Ditto	10	10	1	5	7
1803	Ditto	13	9	5	8	6
1804	Ditto	6	13	5	9	6
1805	Ditto	12	10	3	8	7
1806	Ditto	15	9	4	4	4
1807	Ditto	10	7	3	6	6
1808	Ditto	6	9	2	3	4
1809	Ditto	9	13	4	8	5
1810	Ditto	13	6	6	15	6
1811	Ditto	15	7	8	3	1
1812	Ditto	11	10	6	8	7
1813	Ditto	16	14	4	7	4
1814	Ditto	9	10	9	3	3
1815	Ditto	16	6	5	3	4
1816	Ditto	17	14	5	4	4
1817	Ditto	7	11	1	8	4
1818	Ditto	9	8	4	4	3
1819	Ditto	16	6	6	5	6
1820	Ditto	9	11	5	9	2
1821	Ditto	9	11	5	4	5
		302	253	112	164	126
		253			126	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years		555			290	
Deduct Burials for the same period		290				
Increase of Population		265				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	Isle aux Coudres.	11	9	10	9	2
1795	Ditto,	16	7	2	6	2
1796	Ditto,	7	5	9	4	3
1797	Ditto,	9	14	10	5	5
1798	Ditto,	14	9	8	5	6
1799	Ditto,	10	11	2	4	5
1800	Ditto,	9	15	2	4	1
1801	Ditto,	10	12	2	9	8
1802	Ditto,	14	5	4	9	3
1803	Ditto,	9	13	9	3	3
1804	Ditto,	13	6	3	3	1
1805	Ditto,	12	11	3	3	1
1806	Ditto,	15	9	4	2	0
1807	Ditto,	9	8	7	4	2
1808	Ditto,	15	7	10	6	2
1809	Ditto,	14	7	6	2	3
1810	Ditto,	6	12	2	5	1
1811	Ditto,	15	9	3	2	5
1812	Ditto,	4	9	5	6	0
1813	Ditto,	12	11	11	2	7
1814	Ditto,	13	12	1	8	5
1815	Ditto,	10	15	1	5	4
1816	Ditto,	9	11	2	5	6
1817	Ditto,	10	6	4	5	4
1818	Ditto,	14	8	3	3	5
1819	Ditto,	8	6	9	4	2
1820	Ditto,	11	13	7	1	4
1821	Ditto,	10	10	5	4	4
		309	270	144	128	94
		270			94	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years,		579			222	
Deduct Burials for the same period,		222				
Increase of Population,		357				

Appendix (R.)

4th Feby.

PARISHES NORTH OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	Eboulements.	23	16	13	5	9
1795	Ditto	17	26	8	10	5
1796	Ditto	24	14	10	5	8
1797	Ditto no Return,					
1798	Ditto	22	21	4	6	8
1799	Ditto	28	19	2	4	4
1800	Ditto	24	21	3	11	9
1801	Ditto	24	20	7	12	7
1802	Ditto no Return,					
1803	Ditto	27	25	11	20	7
1804	Ditto no Return,					
1805	Ditto Ditto,					
1806	Ditto	32	28	7	5	13
1807	Ditto	29	36	10	7	7
1808	Ditto	37	24	4	5	9
1809	Ditto	30	21	8	20	20
1810	Ditto	28	17	5	13	10
1811	Ditto	22	26	13	7	10
1812	Ditto	31	24	11	13	7
1813	Ditto	30	32	10	8	7
1814	Ditto no Return,					
1815	Ditto Ditto,					
1816	Ditto	21	35	5	17	9
1817	Ditto	30	38	4	5	13
1818	Ditto	24	30	7	14	12
1819	Ditto	33	30	11	17	19
1820	Ditto	34	29	15	12	16
1821	Ditto	30	29	11	14	7
		600	559	179	230	216
		559			216	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years,		1159			446	
Deduct Burials for the same period		446				
Increase of population		713				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	Malbaie.	14	19	1	2	5
1795	Ditto,	20	23	0	3	1
1796	Ditto,	19	16	2	3	1
1797	Ditto, no Return					
1798	Ditto,	25	24	1	2	14
1799	Ditto,	18	14	2	3	1
1800	Ditto,	22	14	3	2	1
1801	Ditto,	14	20	8	3	6
1802	Ditto,	21	29	9	1	1
1803	Ditto, Return burnt					
1804	Ditto, no Return					
1805	Ditto, Ditto					
1806	Ditto,	21	27	3	3	5
1807	Ditto,	31	27	5	8	9
1808	Ditto,	34	37	5	7	4
1809	Ditto,	27	37	9	5	6
1810	Ditto,	35	32	12	13	20
1811	Ditto,	34	46	18	4	10
1812	Ditto,	33	43	13	11	11
1813	Ditto,	45	42	13	19	15
1814	Ditto, no Return					
1815	Ditto,	53	53	9	21	9
1816	Ditto,	49	44	12	18	8
1817	Ditto,	43	52	14	14	21
1818	Ditto, no Return					
1819	Ditto,	60	45	17	17	9
1820	Ditto,	67	60	20	22	27
1821	Ditto,	53	75	28	23	25
		738	779	204	204	209
		779			209	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years,		1517			413	
Deduct Burials for the same period,		413				
Increase of Population,		1104				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	King's Posts.					
1795	Ditto					
1796	Ditto					
1797	Ditto					
1798	Ditto					
1799	Ditto					
1700	Ditto					
1801	Ditto					
1802	Ditto					
1803	Ditto					
1804	Ditto					
1805	Ditto					
1806	Ditto					
1807	Ditto					
1808	Ditto					
1809	Ditto					
1810	Ditto					
1811	Ditto					
1812	Ditto					
1813	Ditto					
1814	Ditto					
1815	Ditto					
1816	Ditto & Missions	22	16	6	22	13
1817	Ditto	23	17	7	23	12
1818	Ditto	7	4	3		
1819	Ditto					
1820	Ditto					
1821	Ditto					
		52	37	16	45	25
		37			25	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years		89			70	
Deduct Burials for the same period		70				
Increase of Population		19				

PARISHES SOUTH OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

Year.		Baptisms. Males	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages,	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	St. Jean L'echaillon.	4	3	5	1	5
1795	Ditto	3	6	5	2	3
1796	Ditto	0	0	1	5	1
1797	Ditto	0	0	0	2	5
1798	Ditto	0	0	2	3	3
1799	Ditto	0	1	0	0	2
1800	Ditto	0	0	2	5	7
1801	Ditto	0	0	1	1	2
1802	Ditto	0	0	1	7	2
1803	Ditto	0	0	0	7	3
1804	Ditto	0	0	1	11	2
1805	Ditto	0	0	2	5	3
1806	Ditto	4	1	1	1	1
1807	Ditto	2	1	0	2	2
1808	Ditto	0	0	1	6	2
1809	Ditto	0	0	0	4	2
1810	Ditto	3	3	2	5	4
1811	Ditto	4	7	1	2	0
1812	Ditto	2	5	0	2	5
1813	Ditto	3	5	4	4	3
1814	Ditto	4	8	0	4	5
1815	Ditto	4	4	0	5	4
1816	Ditto	14	8	0	2	11
1817	Ditto	13	7	3	7	6
1818	Ditto	5	15	1	5	8
1819	Ditto	12	10	0	5	4
1820	Ditto	13	9	2	7	5
1821	Ditto	10	15	6	5	11
		100	108	41	115	101
		108			101	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years		208			216	
Deduct Burials for the same period		216				
Decrease of Population		8				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	Lotbiniere.	14	29	8	2	7
1795	Ditto	19	23	11	8	9
1796	Ditto	19	29	4	10	10
1797	Ditto	19	14	3	18	15
1798	Ditto	15	19	2	9	11
1799	Ditto	18	13	9	7	5
1800	Ditto	21	14	9	9	11
1801	Ditto	19	21	8	10	14
1802	Ditto	34	25	6	12	4
1803	Ditto	23	12	11	17	14
1804	Ditto	33	20	12	22	10
1805	Ditto	25	24	9	12	4
1806	Ditto	26	31	4	16	18
1807	Ditto	31	39	17	13	10
1808	Ditto	38	45	6	9	8
1809	Ditto	39	41	7	19	13
1810	Ditto	42	37	10	31	32
1811	Ditto	34	21	10	12	7
1812	Ditto	43	25	14	20	11
1813	Ditto	40	32	12	18	15
1814	Ditto	34	35	20	18	16
1815	Ditto	37	36	11	16	18
1816	Ditto	56	33	15	17	6
1817	Ditto	42	44	12	21	17
1818	Ditto	46	29	10	13	7
1819	Ditto	43	41	12	28	26
1820	Ditto	41	39	15	23	21
1821	Ditto	45	52	17	22	25
		901	821	284	432	364
		821			364	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years		1722			796	
Deduct Burials for the same period		796				
Increase of Population		926				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	St. Croix.	8	5	3	7	6
1795	Ditto,	6	4	7	14	6
1796	Ditto,	4	4	5	5	6
1797	Ditto,	5	9	2	6	5
1798	Ditto,	19	22	3	5	7
1799	Ditto,	17	18	2	8	5
1800	Ditto,	21	13	5	4	4
1801	Ditto,	17	20	1	10	7
1802	Ditto,	16	16	8	5	4
1803	Ditto,	17	11	5	3	5
1804	Ditto,	18	17	2	8	11
1805	Ditto,	14	17	10	4	4
1806	Ditto,	14	13	12	5	10
1807	Ditto,	16	15	7	5	1
1808	Ditto,	16	13	5	4	3
1809	Ditto,	17	10	7	3	5
1810	Ditto,	29	10	4	10	10
1811	Ditto,	18	18	6	7	6
1812	Ditto,	20	17	8	3	6
1813	Ditto,	24	19	8	2	2
1814	Ditto,	22	17	10	7	0
1815	Ditto,	21	22	6	4	8
1816	Ditto,	24	15	5	19	6
1817	Ditto,	25	13	8	10	17
1818	Ditto,	27	33	10	8	9
1819	Ditto,	17	34	12	15	14
1820	Ditto,	34	29	10	18	18
1821	Ditto,	34	35	7	18	12
		520	469	176	217	195
		469			195	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years,		989			412	
Deduct Burials for the same period,		412				
Increase of Population,		577				

Appendix (R.)

4th Feby.

PARISHES SOUTH OF THE RIVER St. LAWRENCE.

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	St. Antoine & St. Giles.	24	21	12	14	6
1795	Ditto, Ditto,	31	26	8	18	6
1796	Ditto, Ditto,	27	39	11	9	7
1797	Ditto, Ditto,	33	22	7	10	8
1798	Ditto, Ditto,	19	29	10	16	13
1799	Ditto, Ditto,	21	25	14	12	13
1800	Ditto, Ditto,	28	22	10	8	3
1801	Ditto, Ditto,	30	38	8	18	9
1802	Ditto, Ditto,	32	21	11	11	12
1803	Ditto, Ditto,	26	34	21	16	20
1804	Ditto, Ditto,	39	24	10	12	16
1805	Ditto, Ditto,	26	28	10	18	3
1806	Ditto, Ditto,	38	29	8	3	3
1807	Ditto, Ditto,	41	32	9	6	9
1808	Ditto, Ditto,	32	23	[illegible]	7	2
1809	Ditto, Ditto,	26	43	[illegible]	6	5
1810	Ditto, Ditto,	46	34	10	[illegible]	11
1811	Ditto, Ditto,	27	40	11	13	18
1812	Ditto, Ditto,	31	30	18	4	[illegible]
1813	Ditto, Ditto,	29	45	13	3	7
1814	Ditto, Ditto,	44	34	4	4	12
1815	Ditto,	37	48	5	19	20
1816	Ditto,	37	44	10	16	15
1817	Ditto,	37	31	14	12	14
1818	Ditto,	40	43	10	13	9
1819	Ditto,	38	35	15	12	11
1820	Ditto,	43	47	21	18	20
1821	Ditto,	56	46	25	25	15
		958	955	325	334	295
		955			295	
		1875			629	

Total of Baptisms in 28 years, 1875
Deduct Burials for the same period. 629
Increase of Population, 1244

PARISHES SOUTH OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	St. Henry.	44	44	13	14	15
1795	Ditto	49	59	8	25	19
1796	Ditto	54	57	13	18	22
1797	Ditto	58	57	8	27	16
1798	Ditto	59	64	11	23	25
1799	Ditto	49	42	"	20	20
1800	Ditto	61	62	15	21	18
1801	Ditto	49	46	19	29	34
1802	Ditto	59	68	17	27	15
1803	Ditto	63	60	18	35	28
1804	Ditto	77	61	15	24	26
1805	Ditto	71	52	15	30	22
1806	Ditto	68	70	32	22	34
1807	Ditto	68	61	42	30	14
1808	Ditto	65	71	27	24	27
1809	Ditto	61	82	35	53	65
1810	Ditto No Return					
1811	Ditto	83	61	15	40	33
1812	Ditto	62	55	26	34	26
1813	Ditto	68	77	21	28	27
1814	Ditto	67	47	16	44	35
1815	Ditto	86	65	32	33	40
1816	Ditto	72	71	37	26	13
1817	Ditto	63	63	22	35	19
1818	Ditto	75	68	14	34	24
1819	Ditto	80	70	32	24	25
1820	Ditto	90	100	29	57	56
1821	Ditto	83	91	27	59	57
		1784	1706	570	836	760
		1706			760	
		3490			1596	

Total of Baptisms in 28 years 3490
Deduct Burials for the same period 1596
Increase of Population 1894

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	St. Nicholas.	24	17	15	7	11
1795	Ditto,	22	22	7	15	12
1796	Ditto,	15	11	6	9	8
1797	Ditto,	25	20	5	9	6
1798	Ditto,	20	18	8	14	7
1799	Ditto,	28	24	4	6	2
1800	Ditto,	21	21	6	18	9
1801	Ditto,	29	22	12	16	8
1802	Ditto,	31	29	16	14	10
1803	Ditto,	31	28	11	18	21
1804	Ditto,	30	22	7	16	8
1805	Ditto,	30	27	9	18	9
1806	Ditto,	46	34	11	17	10
1807	Ditto,	35	42	6	12	16
1808	Ditto,	39	48	14	16	9
1809	Ditto,	37	24	12	17	18
1810	Ditto,	56	37	9	22	14
1811	Ditto,	35	42	7	14	8
1812	Ditto,	50	31	12	12	17
1813	Ditto,	47	32	10	16	16
1814	Ditto,	57	37	9	18	18
1815	Ditto, & St. Giles	43	47	7	21	25
1816	Ditto, ditto	50	47	7	22	14
1817	Ditto, ditto	47	34	7	23	22
1818	Ditto, ditto	27	49	10	20	21
1819	Ditto, ditto	46	43	15	21	20
1820	Ditto, ditto	40	56	22	34	28
1821	Ditto, ditto	60	56	21	27	27
		1021	920	285	472	394
		920			394	
		1941			866	

Total of Baptisms in 28 years. 1941
Deduct Burials for the same period. 866
Increase of Population, 1075

Year.		Baptisms. Males	Baptisms. Females	Marriages.	Burials. Males	Burials. Females.
1794	Ste. Marie, (N. Beauce.)	40	27	6	10	11
1795	Ditto	39	28	9	18	7
1796	Ditto	40	34	10	21	14
1797	Ditto	40	36	16	24	29
1798	Ditto	36	57	18	15	13
1799	Ditto	42	34	9	17	18
1800	Ditto	51	47	15	10	12
1801	Ditto	45	40	18	24	14
1802	Ditto	51	47	19	24	18
1803	Ditto	37	68	23	13	20
1804	Ditto	82	59	23	23	22
1805	Ditto	61	58	13	20	23
1806	Ditto	63	51	14	22	14
1807	Ditto	66	52	22	24	9
1808	Ditto	69	56	23	27	19
1809	Ditto	76	70	28	49	41
1810	Ditto	93	70	23	45	35
1811	Ditto	46	70	28	32	34
1812	Ditto	96	88	21	23	22
1813	Ditto	77	78	13	32	22
1814	Ditto	68	76	14	37	20
1815	Ditto	93	71	18	51	28
1816	Ditto	91	61	13	24	26
1817	Ditto	57	60	21	27	31
1818	Ditto	91	78	28	29	22
1819	Ditto	101	78	39	28	29
1820	Ditto	100	87	33	38	36
1821	Ditto	110	89	44	72	52
		1861	1670	563	779	641
		1670			641	
		3531			1420	

Total of Baptisms in 28 years 3531
Deduct Burials for the same period 1420
Increase of population 2111

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	St. Joseph, Pointe Levi,	30	36	13	24	21
1795	Ditto,	36	31	22	18	23
1796	Ditto,	47	27	18	15	17
1797	Ditto,	43	30	13	25	17
1798	Ditto,	46	35	13	16	18
1799	Ditto,	45	42	13	13	13
1800	Ditto,	44	37	9	23	21
1801	Ditto,	40	30	18	32	15
1802	Ditto,	51	33	22	21	20
1803	Ditto,	42	41	24	20	23
1804	Ditto,	50	46	21	30	24
1805	Ditto,	54	49	27	15	22
1806	Ditto,	53	52	20	25	18
1807	Ditto,	57	50	22	30	19
1808	Ditto,	55	51	23	45	24
1809	Ditto,	60	47	32	32	33
1810	Ditto,	62	66	24	46	36
1811	Ditto,	54	66	22	37	27
1812	Ditto,	63	57	28	39	49
1813	Ditto,	72	57	20	30	25
1814	Ditto,	67	50	31	37	34
1815	Ditto,	52	68	29	31	22
1816	Ditto,	73	60	26	30	27
1817	Ditto,	65	62	24	39	45
1818	Ditto,	71	74	25	27	29
1819	Ditto,	83	79	37	48	44
1820	Ditto,	81	74	30	47	35
1821	Ditto,	99	91	46	73	54
		1595	1441	652	868	755
		1441			755	
		3036			1623	

Total of Baptisms in 28 years, 3036
Deduct Burials for the same period, 1623
Increase of Population, 1413

Year.		Baptisms. Males	Baptisms. Females	Marriages.	Burials. Males	Burials. Females
1794	St. Joseph, (Nouv. Beauce,)	27	15	9	8	10
1795	Ditto	32	18	10	10	5
1796	Ditto	21	20	10	15	13
1797	Ditto	31	25	14	20	7
1798	Ditto	31	38	9	16	5
1799	Ditto	26	16	4	8	4
1800	Ditto	25	32	12	15	10
1801	Ditto	23	25	17	7	4
1802	Ditto	32	34	11	20	19
1803	Ditto	34	15	15	18	15
1804	Ditto	27	23	14	10	7
1805	Ditto	24	23	10	12	10
1806	Ditto	30	39	11	11	12
1807	Ditto	25	20	11	9	7
1808	Ditto	32	37	11	12	13
1809	Ditto	26	24	9	22	25
1810	Ditto	36	37	14	15	13
1811	Ditto	39	28	10	19	10
1812	Ditto	47	34	20	9	10
1813	Ditto	45	35	10	18	15
1814	Ditto	36	28	4	16	17
1815	Ditto	37	27	10	24	14
1816	Ditto	48	30	9	9	6
1817	Ditto	30	22	19	15	7
1818	Ditto	43	33	9	9	11
1819	Ditto	39	42	8	19	20
1820	Ditto	51	50	10	9	14
1821	Ditto	37	49	19	26	25
		914	819	319	401	328
		819			328	
		1,733			729	

Total of Baptisms in 28 years, 1,733
Deduct Burials for the same period, 729
Increase of Population, 1,004

Appendix (R.)

4th Feby.

PARISHES SOUTH OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	St. François, (Nouvelle Beauce.)	11	15	5	6	4
1795	Ditto	23	12	12	13	8
1796	Ditto	26	24	6	12	11
1797	Ditto	13	21	4	8	10
1798	Ditto	15	15	2	8	10
1999	Ditto	21	20	3	8	6
1800	Ditto	16	17	10	7	4
1801	Ditto	24	21	6	13	18
1802	Ditto	25	15	8	22	20
1803	Ditto	28	20	7	17	7
1804	Ditto	28	34	13	9	12
1805	Ditto	35	17	7	10	5
1806	Ditto	27	38	5	10	1
1807	Ditto	32	24	4	7	8
1808	Ditto	29	28	5	6	3
1809	Ditto	25	30	9	12	15
1810	Ditto	44	35	10	15	4
1811	Ditto	37	22	13	22	22
1812	Ditto	30	27	16	15	8
1813	Ditto	23	30	4	11	15
1814	Ditto	40	40	8	16	11
1815	Ditto	33	43	6	12	22
1816	Ditto	28	24	7	5	9
1817	Ditto	30	17	8	13	7
1818	Ditto	48	31	12	11	9
1819	Ditto	32	30	9	13	14
1820	Ditto	27	30	11	15	9
1821	Ditto	34	33	15	22	18
		784	713	225	338	290
		713			290	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years,		1497			628	
Burials for the same period,		628				
Increase of Population,		993				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	St. Gervais.	51	50	8	9	13
1795	Ditto,	56	52	12	23	16
1796	Ditto,	57	49	12	12	14
1797	Ditto,	48	61	14	8	15
1798	Ditto,	65	51	10	24	17
1799	Ditto,	55	48	16	11	9
1800	Ditto,	73	70	16	11	10
1801	Ditto,	71	58	18	18	14
1802	Ditto,	82	80	19	21	34
1803	Ditto,	81	74	19	20	16
1804	Ditto,	71	95	24	16	17
1805	Ditto,	103	94	5	21	20
1806	Ditto,	93	91	19	21	19
1807	Ditto,	121	119	17	29	33
1808	Ditto,	128	104	17	65	63
1809	Ditto,	107	93	24	41	22
1810	Ditto,	130	110	27	22	20
1811	Ditto,	117	99	23	58	22
1812	Ditto,	117	102	31	30	43
1813	Ditto,	92	123	19	21	21
1814	Ditto,	111	114	14	55	41
1815	Ditto,	119	108	17	58	42
1816	Ditto,	125	112	25	38	35
1817	Ditto,	88	100	14	46	47
1818	Ditto,	124	133	25	50	32
1819	Ditto,	104	119	44	34	44
1820	Ditto,	144	129	42	104	93
1821	Ditto,	140	136	48	84	96
		2673	2574	576	950	873
		2574			873	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years,		5247			1823	
Deduct Burials for the same period,		1823				
Increase of Population,		3424				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females
1794	Beaumont.	13	18	4	9	8
1795	Ditto	16	8	4	12	7
1796	Ditto	8	10	7	5	4
1797	Ditto	10	14	12	7	11
1798	Ditto	8	10	1	4	4
1799	Ditto	12	11	3	8	4
1800	Ditto	16	11	2	5	6
1801	Ditto	15	13	3	8	3
1802	Ditto	9	10	5	4	1
1803	Ditto	3	1	2	7	3
1804	Ditto	6	4	1	12	10
1805	Ditto	4	2	3	1	3
1806	Ditto	3	2	1	4	1
1807	Ditto	2	5	4	6	9
1808	Ditto	4	4	8	6	5
1809	Ditto	5	5	12	14	14
1810	Ditto	5	2	3	11	4
1811	Ditto	4	4	3	5	8
1812	Ditto	5	7	3	7	8
1813	Ditto	5	5	3	6	5
1814	Ditto	5	6	6	3	3
1815	Ditto	21	11	8	5	6
1816	Ditto	22	12	8	10	3
1817	Ditto	13	23	6	10	7
1818	Ditto	17	13	7	5	3
1819	Ditto	20	21	5	10	6
1820	Ditto	8	19	7	8	21
1821	Ditto	16	23	11	21	6
		275	276	142	212	173
		276			173	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years		551			385	
Deduct Burials for the same period		385				
Increase of Population		166				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	St. Michel.	27	34	15	6	14
1795	Ditto	32	21	11	20	6
1796	Ditto	44	30	7	8	8
1797	Ditto	37	15	21	18	7
1798	Ditto	32	23	11	23	11
1799	Ditto	41	21	16	15	5
1800	Ditto	28	25	7	14	15
1801	Ditto	38	36	11	13	16
1802	Ditto	29	20	18	15	9
1803	Ditto	33	50	17	12	23
1804	Ditto	26	36	15	18	18
1805	Ditto	41	31	13	19	11
1806	Ditto	30	25	13	16	12
1807	Ditto	42	30	6	12	19
1808	Ditto	34	28	15	28	19
1809	Ditto	32	29	12	23	15
1810	Ditto	31	23	16	24	14
1811	Ditto	35	41	7	16	9
1812	Ditto	32	29	15	15	20
1813	Ditto	43	36	11	17	14
1814	Ditto	44	28	13	25	13
1815	Ditto	39	36	12	20	17
1816	Ditto	37	27	13	14	12
1817	Ditto	39	24	12	15	11
1818	Ditto	35	32	9	18	16
1819	Ditto	32	45	17	19	15
1820	Ditto	35	49	19	30	40
1821	Ditto	42	39	25	26	27
		990	865	377	499	426
		865		909	426	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years		1855			925	
Deduct Burials for the same period		925				
Increase of Population		928				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	St. Charles.	42	43	20	15	22
1795	Ditto	39	34	20	36	23
1796	Ditto	43	35	22	18	13
1797	Ditto	38	46	18	17	16
1798	Ditto	57	36	14	30	21
1799	Ditto	44	43	12	32	15
1800	Ditto	45	30	10	4	12
1801	Ditto	48	35	14	26	19
1802	Ditto	40	39	14	21	11
1803	Ditto	37	32	16	22	16
1804	Ditto	47	41	20	19	16
1805	Ditto	41	34	13	17	9
1806	Ditto	50	45	19	14	13
1807	Ditto	30	42	19	21	29
1808	Ditto	55	53	18	31	18
1809	Ditto	55	49	12	21	17
1810	Ditto	47	41	13	27	35
1811	Ditto	50	54	13	46	33
1812	Ditto	42	43	31	14	25
1813	Ditto	50	50	17	17	13
1814	Ditto	50	51	17	21	16
1815	Ditto	40	55	19	15	30
1816	Ditto	52	51	11	22	19
1817	Ditto	49	41	13	24	21
1818	Ditto	47	52	10	19	8
1819	Ditto	51	55	14	17	10
1820	Ditto	53	53	15	25	24
1821	Ditto	50	46	27	41	35
		1294	1229	461	632	539
		1229			539	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years		2523			1171	
Deduct Burials for the same period		1171				
Increase of Population		1352				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	St. Vallier.	52	23	11	11	6
1795	Ditto	2	24	13	8	7
1796	Ditto	2	27	10	8	9
1797	Ditto	26	13	14	8	9
1798	Ditto	26	17	12	20	13
1799	Ditto	33	19	6	12	11
1800	Ditto	21	26	9	7	13
1801	Ditto	21	23	8	10	7
1802	Ditto	40	26	9	4	14
1803	Ditto	23	26	18	12	9
1804	Ditto	44	26	16	9	8
1805	Ditto	32	33	10	9	16
1806	Ditto	28	36	17	9	13
1807	Ditto	42	38	30	13	12
1808	Ditto	44	44	19	22	25
1809	Ditto	45	30	23	13	12
1810	Ditto	49	49	15	11	12
1811	Ditto	55	38	13	13	14
1812	Ditto	52	31	15	11	12
1813	Ditto	48	39	18	10	13
1814	Ditto no Return,					
1815	Ditto	35	56	14	12	16
1816	Ditto	57	41	10	11	8
1817	Ditto	30	54	12	11	10
1818	Ditto	49	45	11	10	9
1819	Ditto	17	32	13	9	16
1820	Ditto	45	47	18	45	43
1821	Ditto	39	39	23	21	24
		973	902	387	339	365
		902			365	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years		1875			704	
Deduct Burials for the same period		704				
Increase of Population		1171				

K

Appendix (R)

4th Feby.

PARISHES SOUTH OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	Berthier.	18	15	10	9	2
1795	Ditto	17	12	11	10	2
1796	Ditto	16	15	5	10	3
1797	Ditto	18	15	6	5	5
1798	Ditto	13	15	14	4	8
1799	Ditto	16	14	1	2	5
1800	Ditto	15	12	6	4	4
1801	Ditto	15	17	8	9	10
1802	Ditto	17	16	6	8	6
1803	Ditto	16	22	6	14	7
1804	Ditto	18	10	8	8	4
1805	Ditto	19	12	7	6	7
1806	Ditto	11	15	5	7	6
1807	Ditto	11	11	8	2	4
1808	Ditto	13	11	12	9	7
1809	Ditto	11	12	3	6	9
1810	Ditto	5	9	3	10	7
1811	Ditto	12	15	3	7	2
1812	Ditto	7	6	10	8	5
1813	Ditto	3	5	5	5	4
1814	Ditto	3	5	3	11	5
1815	Ditto	23	13	4	9	6
1816	Ditto	18	15	5	6	7
1817	Ditto	21	21	7	7	6
1818	Ditto	21	15	3	5	4
1819	Ditto	23	23	8	13	4
1820	Ditto	2	4	1	15	14
1821	Ditto	3	7	2	8	9
		385	354	168	217	160
		354			160	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years,		739			377	
Deduct Burials for the same period,		377				
Increase of Population,		362				

PARISHES SOUTH OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

Year		Baptisms. Males	Baptisms. Females	Marriages.	Burials. Males	Burials. Females.
1794	St. Pierre, Rivière du Sud.	25	28	10	7	7
1795	Ditto,	23	27	5	12	10
1796	Ditto,	22	19	10	13	7
1797	Ditto,	18	22	6	9	11
1798	Ditto,	32	15	7	14	11
1799	Ditto,	17	25	6	13	10
1800	Ditto,	17	26	8	14	11
1801	Ditto,	25	22	11	13	12
1802	Ditto,	37	22	8	13	10
1803	Ditto,	17	19	9	10	9
1804	Ditto,	23	19	10	8	12
1805	Ditto,	26	14	5	14	17
1806	Ditto,	26	24	7	9	10
1807	Ditto,	13	31	9	4	13
1808	Ditto,	38	23	6	12	11
1809	Ditto,					
1810	Ditto,	15	17	3	5	4
1811	Ditto,	15	9	6	10	9
1812	Ditto,	30	19	10	12	15
1813	Ditto,	22	26	8	12	10
1814	Ditto,	16	23	9	15	11
1815	Ditto,	17	27	5	15	4
1816	Ditto,	21	24	8	10	11
1817	Ditto,	24	14	4	10	10
1818	Ditto,	11	24	12	13	14
1819	Ditto,	21	19	7	8	15
1820	Ditto,	20	20	15	15	8
1821	Ditto,	14	20	7	18	10
		585	583	211	308	282
		583			282	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years,		1168			590	
Deduct Burials for the same period,		590				
Increase of Population,		578				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	St. Thomas.	44	41	11	16	17
1795	Ditto	48	43	27	25	20
1796	Ditto	47	38	14	28	19
1797	Ditto	57	33	18	23	13
1798	Ditto	45	42	13	27	17
1799	Ditto	48	35	8	20	20
1800	Ditto	42	36	18	15	10
1801	Ditto	47	42	19	25	38
1802	Ditto	52	44	18	28	16
1803	Ditto	54	40	18	47	45
1804	Ditto	53	48	25	31	32
1805	Ditto	58	54	16	35	25
1806	Ditto	62	70	19	20	27
1807	Ditto	53	57	18	24	24
1808	Ditto	60	61	18	42	42
1809	Ditto	45	67	15	31	30
1810	Ditto	60	66	25	27	30
1811	Ditto	61	67	16	32	25
1812	Ditto	62	77	17	39	32
1813	Ditto	61	64	13	38	32
1814	Ditto	51	70	17	23	31
1815	Ditto	58	53	18	31	29
1816	Ditto	79	71	7	34	31
1817	Ditto	47	67	12	22	28
1818	Ditto	51	59	16	13	24
1819	Ditto	68	50	18	35	27
1820	Ditto	68	63	19	61	63
1821	Ditto	71	55	14	36	25
		1554	1513	465	828	770
		1513			770	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years,		3067			1598	
Deduct Burials for the same period		1598				
Increase of population.		1469				

Year.		Baptisms. Males	Baptisms. Females	Marriages.	Burials. Males	Burials. Females.
1794	Cap St. Ignace, & Isle	30	26	7	11	10
1795	Ditto, [aux Grues.	31	25	6	12	16
1796	Ditto, Ditto,	30	31	9	16	14
1797	Ditto, Ditto,	28	29	11	16	13
1798	Ditto, Ditto,	27	30	7	9	7
1799	Ditto, Ditto,	42	26	3	13	11
1800	Ditto, Ditto,	26	35	9	12	9
1801	Ditto, Ditto,	36	22	10	26	16
1802	Ditto, Ditto,	33	33	9	20	16
1803	Ditto, Ditto,	24	30	13	8	15
1804	Ditto, Ditto,	29	33	16	9	6
1805	Ditto, Ditto,	26	47	15	12	13
1806	Ditto, Ditto,	27	30	10	10	13
1807	Ditto, Ditto,	41	45	17	13	17
1808	Ditto, Ditto,	33	39	18	20	14
1809	Ditto, Ditto,	33	42	11	24	19
1810	Ditto, Ditto,	35	37	11	14	24
1811	Ditto, Ditto,	46	30	13	21	7
1812	Ditto, Ditto,	33	26	17	16	7
1813	Ditto, Ditto,	40	41	11	29	18
1814	Ditto, Ditto,	33	34	9	14	16
1815	Ditto, Ditto,	32	48	17	23	22
1816	Ditto, Ditto,	44	45	6	27	19
1817	Ditto, Ditto,	41	44	18	23	17
1818	Ditto, Ditto,	47	39	4	19	13
1819	Ditto, Ditto,	45	32	18	20	18
1820	Ditto, Ditto,	43	37	17	35	18
1821	Ditto, Ditto,	39	40	19	20	27
		974	976	331	490	415
		976			415	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years,		1950			905	
Deduct Burials for the same period,		905				
Increase of Population,		1045				

* Isle aux Grues comprised in the return from the Parish of Cap St. Ignace.

Year.	Parishes.	Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	St. François, Rivière du Sud.	35	35	7	16	2
1795	Ditto	29	30	13	10	6
1796	Ditto	39	37	9	17	11
1797	Ditto	40	40	10	14	15
1798	Ditto	44	33	16	13	12
1799	Ditto	39	34	10	11	16
1800	Ditto	35	39	6	13	14
1801	Ditto	32	41	7	20	20
1802	Ditto	33	36	6	15	18
1803	Ditto	36	31	6	18	13
1804	Ditto	36	30	7	14	12
1805	Ditto	34	25	7	14	12
1806	Ditto	29	37	14	17	10
1807	Ditto	19	33	9	11	12
1808	Ditto	15	24	7	17	9
1809	Ditto	26	25	8	12	12
1810	Ditto	18	12	8	7	9
1811	Ditto	25	25	2	11	2
1812	Ditto	20	12	9	4	9
1813	Ditto	22	24	9	8	6
1814	Ditto	23	20	5	8	2
1815	Ditto	7	9	8	6	10
1816	Ditto	14	15	2	4	8
1817	Ditto	11	11	10	5	13
1818	Ditto	24	12	4	6	6
1819	Ditto	16	17	5	8	7
1820	Ditto	23	20	8	8	12
1821	Ditto	23	27	12	10	5
		747	732	224	317	283
		732			283	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years		1479			600	
Deduct Burials for the same period		600				
Increase of Population		879				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	L'Islet.	32	32	19	12	11
1795	Ditto	34	34	10	22	28
1796	Ditto	33	25	5	24	8
1797	Ditto	32	34	10	20	19
1798	Ditto	25	37	15	14	15
1799	Ditto	33	27	15	14	17
1800	Ditto	36	24	9	12	14
1801	Ditto	41	32	8	16	20
1802	Ditto	27	36	11	17	21
1803	Ditto	31	35	15	16	18
1804	Ditto	40	37	18	23	23
1805	Ditto	43	41	18	17	13
1806	Ditto	40	39	20	14	18
1807	Ditto	47	33	17	24	12
1808	Ditto	55	50	11	30	28
1809	Ditto	45	41	13	29	18
1810	Ditto	43	44	13	26	16
1811	Ditto	43	46	12	22	23
1812	Ditto	45	50	21	32	27
1813	Ditto	53	45	15	38	24
1814	Ditto	44	40	16	23	23
1815	Ditto	55	39	18	24	22
1816	Ditto	43	54	9	27	18
1817	Ditto	50	50	12	30	24
1818	Ditto	49	48	10	29	19
1819	Ditto	55	48	24	30	23
1820	Ditto	60	53	21	34	27
1821	Ditto	56	64	9	30	29
		1194	1138	399	649	562
		1138			562	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years		2342			1211	
Deduct Burials for the same period		1211				
Decrease of Population		1131				

Appendix (R)
4th Feby.

PARISHES SOUTH OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

Year.		Baptisms. Males	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages,	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	St. Jean Port Joli.	39	35	12	17	14
1795	Ditto	47	37	16	19	13
1796	Ditto	32	37	6	17	15
1797	Ditto	37	38	16	25	19
1798	Ditto	39	36	17	16	12
1799	Ditto	45	34	9	18	15
1800	Ditto	39	37	13	18	20
1801	Ditto	30	37	10	14	20
1802	Ditto	44	36	10	24	17
1803	Ditto	40	37	8	17	21
1804	Ditto	49	34	15	18	8
1805	Ditto	45	25	12	15	17
1806	Ditto	48	49	14	7	5
1807	Ditto	52	38	11	15	5
1808	Ditto	36	47	12	19	12
1809	Ditto	43	29	13	35	16
1810	Ditto	44	41	16	22	18
1811	Ditto	44	42	6	17	25
1812	Ditto	56	45	25	12	11
1813	Ditto	44	46	26	20	26
1814	Ditto	57	39	19	16	19
1815	Ditto	53	52	19	24	16
1816	Ditto	47	39	13	17	16
1817	Ditto	54	38	13	27	22
1818	Ditto	46	54	19	24	21
1819	Ditto	58	43	22	35	20
1820	Ditto	58	43	23	64	26
1821	Ditto	61	47	24	29	26
		1263	1115	417	601	473
		1115			473	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years		2378			1074	
Deduct Burials for the same period		1074				
Increase of Population		1304				

PARISHES SOUTH OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	Riv. Ouelle & St. Anne,	60	65	23	8	11
1795	Riviere Ouelle.	62	56	16	21	20
1796	Ditto	60	59	14	29	26
1797	Ditto	56	41	20	34	18
1798	Ditto	66	60	17	19	18
1799	Ditto	51	61	12	20	22
1800	Ditto	67	58	19	24	26
1801	Ditto	67	44	17	34	19
1802	Ditto	67	60	15	35	24
1803	Ditto	58	60	34	43	42
1804	Ditto	71	56	18	30	20
1805	Ditto	64	57	19	21	20
1806	Ditto	66	61	29	23	12
1807	Ditto	55	67	20	31	21
1808	Ditto	99	62	36	26	20
1809	Ditto	65	70	28	24	34
1810	Ditto	77	81	23	28	38
1811	Ditto	65	62	24	38	32
1812	Ditto	88	74	46	23	15
1813	Ditto	72	67	24	41	54
1814	Ditto	80	77	24	28	43
1815	Ditto	91	86	32	46	44
1816	Ditto	109	90	21	29	33
1817	Ditto	88	64	9	38	40
1818	Ditto	91	89	26	33	33
1819	Ditto	97	92	25	34	28
1820	Ditto	105	69	24	41	47
1821	Ditto	96	88	35	57	42
		2093	1876	648	856	782
		1876			782	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years		3969			1638	
Deduct Burials for the same period		1638				
Increase of Population		2331				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	St. Roch.	63	51	25	14	18
1795	Ditto,	63	56	11	22	17
1796	Ditto,	46	48	14	11	16
1797	Ditto,	59	47	11	25	18
1798	Ditto,	46	63	12	25	19
1799	Ditto,	46	51	12	14	18
1800	Ditto,	40	47	16	18	19
1801	Ditto,	57	44	10	31	20
1802	Ditto,	44	47	20	18	29
1803	Ditto,	49	40	24	22	23
1804	Ditto,	44	50	21	10	11
1805	Ditto,	62	42	23	16	10
1806	Ditto,	34	43	26	13	11
1807	Ditto,	39	48	20	21	10
1808	Ditto,	47	60	21	22	19
1809	Ditto,	47	39	19	26	23
1810	Ditto,	48	48	21	21	20
1811	Ditto,	51	43	16	21	20
1812	Ditto,	48	53	29	23	16
1813	Ditto,	60	58	28	22	19
1814	Ditto,	54	64	16	22	24
1815	Ditto,	71	53	14	20	26
1816	Ditto,	56	62	26	19	24
1817	Ditto,	70	50	23	21	21
1818	Ditto,	52	56	16	16	21
1819	Ditto,	67	56	31	27	14
1820	Ditto,	59	63	20	30	20
1821	Ditto,	64	60	14	17	27
		1486	1446	539	567	533
		1446			533	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years,		2932			1100	
Deduct Burials for the same period,		1100				
Increase of Population,		1832				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages,	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	Kamouraska.	60	53	35	14	6
1795	Ditto	70	59	19	22	31
1796	Ditto	64	66	23	25	20
1797	Ditto	53	55	16	25	14
1798	Ditto	77	52	16	28	16
1799	Ditto	76	70	16	16	25
1800	Ditto	68	63	22	33	32
1801	Ditto	71	70	23	27	21
1802	Ditto	79	75	27	37	41
1803	Ditto	81	86	28	41	46
1804	Ditto	90	73	29	26	33
1805	Ditto	83	86	15	33	28
1806	Ditto	83	104	26	30	19
1807	Ditto	96	97	56	31	27
1808	Ditto	74	99	26	26	30
1809	Ditto	80	100	26	45	47
1810	Ditto	101	95	31	41	59
1811	Ditto	101	83	24	51	47
1812	Ditto	113	89	41	43	31
1813	Ditto	93	106	45	50	43
1814	Ditto no Return,					
1815	Ditto	128	113	38	78	58
1816	Ditto	78	91	21	34	39
1817	Ditto	112	116	29	62	52
1818	Ditto	122	143	25	50	58
1819	Ditto	141	118	48	60	47
1820	Ditto	110	108	49	52	58
1821	Ditto	128	128	35	54	56
		2432	2400	789	1035	984
		2400			984	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years,		4832			2019	
Deduct Burials for the same period		2019				
Increase of population		2813				

Year.	Parishes.	Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	St. Anne de la Pocatiere, comprised in the return from the Riviere Ouelle.					
1795	Ditto,	41	36	15	22	18
1796	Ditto,	46	45	15	20	8
1797	Ditto,	51	43	10	14	21
1798	Ditto,	55	40	12	24	16
1799	Ditto,	37	45	7	20	14
1800	Ditto,	48	38	10	28	17
1801	Ditto,	55	34	13	20	14
1802	Ditto,	52	46	19	31	35
1803	Ditto,	50	34	7	26	21
1804	Ditto,	44	37	12	27	18
1805	Ditto,	53	37	12	21	10
1806	Ditto,	44	40	10	22	14
1807	Ditto,	46	57	15	14	17
1808	Ditto,	45	53	19	11	23
1809	Ditto,	52	52	13	41	33
1810	Ditto,	55	48	15	32	21
1811	Ditto,	52	47	17	25	24
1812	Ditto,	56	58	21	21	24
1813	Ditto,	51	56	15	26	25
1814	Ditto,	58	56	19	22	19
1815	Ditto,	38	27	15	23	18
1816	Ditto,	41	44	11	20	17
1817	Ditto, no return					
1818	Ditto,	49	43	12	16	17
1819	Ditto,	41	43	23	18	25
1820	Ditto,	39	49	20	22	13
1821	Ditto,	41	41	23	17	14
		1240	1149	380	583	498
		1149			498	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years,		2389			1081	
Deduct Burials for the same period,		1081				
Increase of Population,		1308				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	St. André.					
1795	Ditto	25	16	11	6	9
1796	Ditto	36	19	14	8	6
1797	Ditto	23	27	11	12	5
1798	Ditto	27	35	12	10	5
1799	Ditto	39	28	9	14	6
1800	Ditto	37	37	7	16	24
1801	Ditto	35	23	10	12	12
1802	Ditto	48	26	12	12	14
1803	Ditto	29	35	13	7	17
1804	Ditto	44	45	8	12	11
1805	Ditto	31	35	7	15	10
1806	Ditto	30	48	11	7	10
1807	Ditto	43	38	6	19	12
1808	Ditto	45	49	8	14	11
1809	Ditto	49	36	8	25	29
1810	Ditto	43	44	13	21	26
1811	Ditto	49	45	18	25	25
1812	Ditto	63	57	20	20	8
1813	Ditto	41	36	15	20	13
1814	Ditto	24	25	2	14	8
1815	Ditto	34	44	5	15	21
1816	Ditto	52	60	20	18	18
1817	Ditto	39	34	15	16	16
1818	Ditto	36	34	12	17	17
1819	Ditto	38	41	8	18	26
1820	Ditto	41	38	11	16	7
1821	Ditto	40	65	15	22	22
		1039	1018	301	411	388
		1018			388	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years		2057			799	
Deduct Burials for the same period		799				
Increase of Population		1258				

Appendix (R.)

4th Feby.

PARISHES SOUTH OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	St. Patrice, Rivière du Loup. comprised in the Return of St. André.					
1795	Ditto					
1796	Ditto					
1797	Ditto					
1798	Ditto					
1799	Ditto					
1800	Ditto					
1801	Ditto					
1802	Ditto					
1803	Ditto					
1804	Ditto					
1805	Ditto					
1806	Ditto					
1807	Ditto					
1808	Ditto					
1809	Ditto					
1810	Ditto					
1811	Ditto					
1812	Ditto					
1813	Ditto	16	20	4	7	8
1814	Ditto	20	24	6	7	5
1815	Ditto	17	21	3	6	7
1816	Ditto	26	29	2	17	9
1817	Ditto	17	14	0	5	8
1818	Ditto	18	22	1	4	5
1819	Ditto	20	25	8	8	11
1820	Ditto	33	27	10	5	6
1821	Ditto	24	31	12	3	6
		191	215	46	62	65
		215			65	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years		404			127	
Deduct Burials for the same period		127				
Increase of Population		277				

PARISHES SOUTH OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages,	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females
1794	Rimouski.	8	15	4	6	6
1795	Ditto	17	12	5	10	12
1796	Ditto	10	16	8	3	4
1797	Ditto	17	11	3	9	4
1798	Ditto	9	16	7	4	4
1799	Ditto	14	13	3	3	2
1800	Ditto	16	17	3	27	13
1801	Ditto	19	16	6	5	5
1802	Ditto	15	13	7	11	5
1803	Ditto	18	18	4	4	8
1804	Ditto	14	16	12	11	11
1805	Ditto	21	20	14	6	3
1806	Ditto	19	10	5	3	3
1807	Ditto	18	14	2	3	
1808	Ditto	18	22	8	2	
1809	Ditto	10	21	8	5	1
1810	Ditto	15	11	9	3	1
1811	Ditto	21	28	12	3	3
1812	Ditto	31	25	4	1	2
1813	Ditto no Return,					
1814	Ditto Ditto,					
1815	Ditto	26	37	9	2	7
1816	Ditto	35	37	4	2	1
1817	Ditto	36	25	1	5	1
1818	Ditto	33	23	8	6	4
1819	Ditto	43	35	15	4	7
1820	Ditto	28	40	15	1	4
1821	Ditto	34	34	24	0	7
		565	543	200	139	120
		543			120	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years		1108			259	
Deduct Burials for the same period		259				
Increase of Population		849				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	Kakona.					
1795	Ditto					
1796	Ditto					
1797	Ditto					
1798	Ditto					
1799	Ditto					
1800	Ditto					
1801	Ditto					
1802	Ditto					
1803	Ditto					
1804	Ditto					
1805	Ditto					
1806	Ditto					
1807	Ditto					
1808	Ditto					
1809	Ditto					
1810	Ditto					
1811	Ditto					
1812	Ditto					
1813	Ditto	7	15	3	1	4
1814	Ditto	17	21	4	14	8
1815	Ditto	27	31	3	9	7
1816	Ditto	13	19	8	4	6
1817	Ditto	24	24	4	6	7
1818	Ditto	24	20	3	4	7
1819	Ditto	26	30	5	8	7
1820	Ditto	28	20	7	9	1
1821	Ditto	29	22	6	11	10
		195	202	43	66	57
		202			57	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years		397			123	
Deduct Burials for the same period		123				
Increase of Population		274				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	Isle Verte.	11	9	6	1	4
1795	Ditto,	13	10	5	4	7
1796	Ditto,	15	15	7	5	9
1797	Ditto,	17	21	5	7	2
1798	Ditto,	26	12	9	3	6
1799	Ditto,	9	15	5	11	2
1800	Ditto,	11	21	7	4	1
1801	Ditto,	24	19	2	5	5
1802	Ditto,	26	25	5	3	6
1803	Ditto,	13	21	5	8	8
1804	Ditto,	23	16	8	8	10
1805	Ditto,	23	20	7	5	2
1806	Ditto,	22	17	12	3	4
1807	Ditto,	23	22	1	4	4
1808	Ditto,	21	23	3	3	3
1809	Ditto,	20	21	7	2	2
1810	Ditto,	30	23	9	4	6
1811	Ditto,	18	18	14	6	5
1812	Ditto,	39	30	11		1
1813	Ditto,	19	21		1	5
1814	Ditto,	14	18		2	5
1815	Ditto,	22	21	5	10	2
1816	Ditto,	19	16	5	6	3
1817	Ditto,	16	23	1	5	7
1818	Ditto,	22	17	1	4	5
1819	Ditto,	16	11	9	9	3
1820	Ditto,	22	34	5	5	2
1821	Ditto,	18	33	8	9	4
		556	552	160	137	123
		552			123	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years.		1108			260	
Deduct Burials for the same period,		260				
Increase of Population,		848				

Year.			Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1794	Trois Pistoles.		3	1	5	2	2
1795	Ditto,		7	5	2	0	2
1796	Ditto,		4	6	1	2	3
1797	Ditto,		5	7	1	3	3
1798	Ditto,		6	6	1	0	3
1799	Ditto,		7	5	1	3	0
1800	Ditto,		8	9	1	4	3
1801	Ditto,		7	3	1	4	1
1802	Ditto,		5	7	3	4	0
1803	Ditto,		12	10	1	4	4
1804	Ditto,		6	12	0	3	4
1805	Ditto,		9	8	2	0	1
1806	Ditto,		16	12	1	1	2
1807	Ditto,		18	15	4	1	2
1808	Ditto,		20	11	6	0	1
1809	Ditto,		14	16	1	2	0
1810	Ditto,		24	10	2	2	0
1811	Ditto,		17	16	2	3	5
1812	Ditto,		25	19	16	0	1
1813	Ditto,		4	3	0	1	0
1814	Ditto,	No Return					
1815	Ditto,	Ditto					
1816	Ditto,		26	20	2	0	2
1817	Ditto,	No Return					
1818	Ditto,		32	22	7	4	6
1819	Ditto,		31	26	4	6	4
1820	Ditto,		35	20	7	2	1
1821	Ditto,		26	19	8	5	5
			365	288	79	56	55
			288			55	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years,			653			111	
Deduct Burials for the same period,			111				
Increase of Population,			542				

Year.		Baptisms. Males	Baptisms. Females	Marriages.	Burials. Males	Burials. Females
1794	Islet aux Portage.	22	19	9	4	6
1795	Ditto,					
1796	Ditto,					
1797	Ditto,					
1798	Ditto,					
1799	Ditto,					
1800	Ditto,					
1801	Ditto,					
1802	Ditto,					
1803	Ditto,					
1804	Ditto,					
1805	Ditto,					
1806	Ditto,					
1807	Ditto,					
1808	Ditto,					
1809	Ditto,					
1810	Ditto,					
1811	Ditto,					
1812	Ditto,					
1813	Ditto,					
1814	Ditto,					
1815	Ditto,					
1816	Ditto,					
1817	Ditto,					
1818	Ditto,					
1819	Ditto,					
1820	Ditto,					
1821	Ditto,					
		22	19	9	4	6
		19			6	
Total of Baptisms in 28 years,		41			10	
Deduct Burials for the same period,		10				
Increase of Population,		31				

Appendix (R.)

4th Feby.

RECAPITULATION of the Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the District of Quebec, from the year 1794 to the year 1821 inclusive.

PARISHES NORTH OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

Parish.	Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
Grondines,	434	361	116	179	161
Deschambault,	831	797	282	392	315
Cap Santé,	1041	999	316	473	396
Ecureuils,	197	207	58	108	95
Pointe aux Trembles,	770	694	271	379	348
St. Augustin,	1021	903	370	493	452
St. Foy,	149	150	93	180	143
Ancienne Lorette,	1052	890	381	547	435
Jeune Lorette,	953	904	356	457	433
City of Quebec, Roman Church,	7746	7399	2451	5506	4920
Ditto, Protestant,	1325	1144	692	2002	991
Ditto, Presbyterian,	832	714	769	673	363
Ditto, Hotel Dieu,	2			308	258
Ditto, General Hospital,	66	58	19	130	104
Ditto, Methodist Chapel,	7	5	4	4	5
Charlesbourg,	692	662	273	367	368
Beauport,	723	630	301	407	389
Ange Gardien,	263	249	155	165	143
Chateau Richer,	455	471	207	245	250
Ste. Anne,	552	469	190	205	221
St. Féréol,	123	118	23	29	27
St. Joachim,	225	233	120	118	109
St. Pierre, Island of Orleans,	352	360	171	196	210
St. Famille, Ditto,	399	362	159	183	160
St. François, Ditto,	179	167	73	106	113
St. Jean, Ditto,	448	454	180	199	177
St. Laurent, Ditto,	302	253	112	164	126
Petite Rivière St. Francois,	109	97	48	49	49
Baie St. Paul,	1293	1228	510	456	414
Isle aux Coudres,	309	270	144	128	94
Eboulemens,	600	559	179	230	216
Malbaie,	738	779	204	204	209
Postes du Roi,	52	37	16	45	25
	24240	22823	9223	15325	12719

PARISHES SOUTH OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

Parish.	Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
St. Jean Léchaillon,	100	108	41	115	101
Lothbinière,	901	821	284	432	364
Ste. Croix,	520	469	176	217	195
St. Antoine,	938	935	325	334	295
St. Nicolas,	1021	920	285	472	394
St. Joseph, Pointe Levi,	1595	1441	652	868	755
St. Henry,	1784	1706	570	836	760
Ste. Marie, Nouvelle Beauce,	1861	1670	563	779	641
St. Joseph, Ditto,	914	819	319	401	328
St. Francois, Ditto,	784	713	225	338	290
Beaumont,	275	276	142	212	173
St. Charles,	1294	1229	461	632	530
St. Gervais,	2673	2574	576	950	873
St. Michel,	990	863	377	499	426
St. Valier,	973	902	387	339	365
Berthier,	385	354	168	217	160
St. Thomas,	1554	1513	463	828	770
St. Francois, Rivière du Sud,	747	732	224	317	283
St. Pierre, Ditto,	585	583	211	308	282
Cap St. Ignace & Isle aux Grues,	974	976	331	490	415
L'Islet,	1194	1138	399	649	562
St. Jean Port Joli,	1263	1115	417	601	473
St. Roch,	1486	1446	539	567	533
Ste. Anne de la Pocatière,	1240	1149	380	583	498
Rivière Ouelle,	2093	1876	648	856	782
Kamouraska,	2432	2400	789	1035	984
St. André,	1039	1018	301	411	388
St. Patrice, Rivière du Loup,	191	213	46	62	65
Kakona,	195	202	43	66	57
Trois Pistoles,	365	288	79	56	55
Rimouski,	565	543	200	139	120
Isle Verte,	556	552	160	137	128
Islet du Portage,	22	19	9	4	6
	33509	31563	10790	14750	13060

GRAND TOTAL of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the District of Quebec, from the year 1794 to the year 1821, inclusive.

	Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
Parishes North of the Saint Lawrence,	24240	22823	9223	15325	12719
Parishes South of the Saint Lawrence,	33509	31563	10790	14750	13060
	57749	54386	20013	30075	25779
		54386			25779
Total of Baptisms in 28 years,		112135			55854
Deduct Burials for the same period,		55854			
Increase of Population,		56281			

DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.

STATEMENT of BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, and BURIALS in the Town, and the different Parishes of the District of Three Rivers, in the Province of Lower-Canada, from the year 1791 to the year 1822 inclusive.

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1791	Three Rivers and Precincts.	25	31	6	28	15
1792	Ditto,	27	50	13	23	16
1793	Ditto,	41	23	9	23	22
1794	Ditto,	33	28	13	26	17
1795	Ditto,	33	34	14	22	14
1796	Ditto,	33	32	7	24	17
1797	Ditto,	37	34	12	21	26
1798	Ditto,	30	25	9	20	22
1799	Ditto,	42	36	15	27	16
1800	Ditto,	49	42	20	24	30
1801	Ditto,	40	50	16	29	22
1802	Ditto,	30	33	19	20	20
1803	Ditto,	53	44	14	36	29
1804	Ditto,	49	41	13	29	26
1805	Ditto,	54	28	13	13	13
1806	Ditto,	60	38	9	29	9
1807	Ditto,	69	51	17	33	55
1808	Ditto,	80	53	15	27	23
1809	Ditto,	69	62	13	28	15
1810	Ditto,	69	57	14	52	45
1811	Ditto,	67	77	24	30	41
1812	Ditto,	80	70	17	32	24
1813	Ditto,	35	82	20	39	31
1814	Ditto,	67	59	21	26	35
1815	Ditto,	71	66	28	32	29
1816	Ditto,	64	59	29	43	37
1817	Ditto,	75	60	29	33	37
1818	Ditto,	61	63	38	33	27
1819	Ditto,	67	57	20	36	38
1820	Ditto,	68	88	19	55	41
1821	Ditto,	71	57	32	44	41
1822	Ditto,	58	88	25	33	35
		1707	1598	563	970	868
		1598			868	
Total of Baptisms in 32 years,		3305			1838	
Deduct Burials for the same period,		1838				
Increase of Population,		1467				

DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.

STATEMENT of BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, and BURIALS in the Town, and the different Parishes of the District of Three Rivers, in the Province of Lower-Canada, from the year 1791 to the year 1822 inclusive.

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1791	Three Rivers, Protestant Congregation,	3	4	2	0	1
1792	Ditto	4	0	1	1	0
1793	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1794	Ditto	2	4	3	3	0
1795	Ditto	3	1	1	1	0
1796	Ditto	4	4	2	2	0
1797	Ditto	2	1	2	4	1
1798	Ditto	11	7	5	3	1
1799	Ditto	5	4	7	11	0
1800	Ditto	3	1	2	5	1
1801	Ditto	4	3	5	4	2
1802	Ditto	7	2	3	4	2
1803	Ditto	1	0	7	1	8
1804	Ditto	5	6	5	5	0
1805	Ditto	4	4	6	2	2
1806	Ditto	8	5	5	6	3
1807	Ditto	5	5	9	9	0
1808	Ditto	13	12	14	9	6
1809	Ditto	9	7	4	14	3
1810	Ditto	4	10	2	22	7
1811	Ditto	11	10	11	12	5
1812	Ditto	16	17	5	19	9
1813	Ditto	1	2	4	5	5
1814	Ditto	8	5	4	51	3
1815	Ditto	16	9	9	23	3
1816	Ditto	2	1	8	3	3
1817	Ditto	9	0	7	4	1
1818	Ditto	2	3	5	6	3
1819	Ditto	0	1	6	5	2
1820	Ditto	3	4	2	7	4
1821	Ditto	3	2	4	6	2
1822	Ditto	7	2	10	11	3
		175	136	160	258	80
		136			80	
Total of Baptisms in 32 years		311			338	
Burials for the same period		338				
Decrease of population		27				

Appendix (R.)

4th Feby.

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1791	Eaton, Protestant Congregation,	0	0	0	0	0
1792	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1793	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1794	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1795	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1796	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1797	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1798	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1799	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1800	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1801	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1802	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1803	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1804	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1805	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1806	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1807	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1808	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1809	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1810	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1811	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1812	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1813	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1814	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1815	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0
1816	Ditto	15	12	9	10	9
1817	Ditto	18	22	9	0	2
1818	Ditto	4	9	9	3	5
1819	Ditto	6	3	11	4	5
1820	Ditto	3	3	8	5	0
1821	Ditto	1	0	10	2	0
1822	Ditto	1	2	7	1	0
		48	51	63	25	21
		1			21	
Total of Baptisms in 32 years		99			46	
Deduct Burials for the same period		46				
Increase of Population		53				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1791	Drummondville.					
1792	Ditto					
1793	Ditto					
1794	Ditto					
1795	Ditto					
1796	Ditto					
1797	Ditto					
1798	Ditto					
1799	Ditto					
1800	Ditto					
1801	Ditto					
1802	Ditto					
1803	Ditto					
1804	Ditto					
1805	Ditto					
1806	Ditto					
1807	Ditto					
1808	Ditto					
1809	Ditto					
1810	Ditto					
1811	Ditto					
1812	Ditto					
1813	Ditto					
1814	Ditto					
1815	Ditto					
1816	Ditto					
1817	Ditto	5	2	1		
1818	Ditto	6	7			
1819	Ditto	3	5			
1820	Ditto	1	5			
1821	Ditto	4	13	3		
1822	Ditto	9	10		2	
		28	42	4	2	
		42				
Total of Baptisms in 32 years,		70			2	
Deduct burials for the same period,		2				
Increase of Population,		68				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1791	Shipton, Protestant Congregation.					
1792	Ditto					
1793	Ditto					
1794	Ditto					
1795	Ditto					
1796	Ditto					
1797	Ditto					
1798	Ditto					
1799	Ditto					
1800	Ditto					
1801	Ditto					
1802	Ditto					
1803	Ditto					
1804	Ditto					
1805	Ditto					
1806	Ditto					
1807	Ditto					
1808	Ditto					
1809	Ditto					
1810	Ditto					
1811	Ditto					
1812	Ditto					
1813	Ditto					
1814	Ditto					
1815	Ditto					
1816	Ditto					
1817	Ditto					
1818	Ditto	20	22	4	1	0
1819	Ditto	19	18	12	2	1
1820	Ditto	4	13	25	0	0
1821	Ditto	4	2	12	0	0
1822	Ditto	5	2	19	0	0
		52	57	72	3	1
		57			1	
Total of Baptisms in 32 years		109			4	
Deduct burials for the same period		4				
Increase of Population		105				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages,	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females
1791	Ste. Anne Laperade.	28	23		16	18
1792	Ditto	20	17	11	10	14
1793	Ditto	26	35	9	22	19
1794	Ditto	24	15	11	7	10
1795	Ditto	32	30	8	13	11
1796	Ditto	20	31	3	12	12
1797	Ditto	29	20	8	15	4
1798	Ditto	28	26	11	8	10
1799	Ditto	23	35	8	14	17
1800	Ditto	33	18	12	15	8
1801	Ditto	23	25	3	11	13
1802	Ditto	29	19	10	14	14
1803	Ditto	30	25	16	11	7
1804	Ditto	24	35	12	13	17
1805	Ditto	32	31	10	14	11
1806	Ditto	31	34	18	17	7
1807	Ditto	31	40	15	9	6
1808	Ditto	34	43	14	13	7
1809	Ditto	38	29	12	15	10
1810	Ditto	36	47	7	30	24
1811	Ditto	36	38	13	14	16
1812	Ditto	39	44	20	15	19
1813	Ditto	45	47	15	26	16
1814	Ditto	34	41	5	23	21
1815	Ditto	56	47	9	38	33
1816	Ditto	38	47	5	15	21
1817	Ditto	37	35	7	16	14
1818	Ditto	50	26	13	19	22
1819	Ditto	38	54	16	17	34
1820	Ditto	45	54	15	25	26
1821	Ditto	47	53	22	22	30
1822	Ditto	52	52	17	23	26
		1084	1116	355	532	517
		1116			517	
Total of Baptisms in 32 years,		2200			1049	
Deduct Burials for the same period,		1049				
Increase of Population,		1151				

Year.		Baptisms. Males	Baptisms. Females	Marriages	Burials. Males	Burials. Females
1791	Protestant Congregation of River du Loup.					
1792	Ditto					
1793	Ditto					
1794	Ditto					
1795	Ditto					
1796	Ditto					
1797	Ditto					
1798	Ditto					
1799	Ditto					
1800	Ditto					
1801	Ditto					
1802	Ditto					
1803	Ditto					
1804	Ditto					
1805	Ditto					
1806	Ditto					
1807	Ditto					
1808	Ditto					
1809	Ditto					
1810	Ditto					
1811	Ditto					
1812	Ditto					
1813	Ditto					
1814	Ditto					
1815	Ditto					
1816	Ditto					
1817	Ditto					
1818	Ditto					
1819	Ditto					
1820	Ditto					
1821	Ditto	20	9	0	0	0
1822	Ditto	22	16	4	1	1
		42	25	4	1	1
		25			1	
Total of Baptisms in 32 years		67			2	
Deduct Burials for the same period		2				
Increase of Population		65				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females
1791	Batiscan.	11	3	1	4	5
1792	Ditto	8	4	1	3	4
1793	Ditto	3	2	3	1	2
1794	Ditto	7	9	5	2	4
1795	Ditto	14	6	4	5	6
1796	Ditto	14	13	4	2	4
1797	Ditto	8	9	5	9	2
1798	Ditto	7	8	3	6	8
1799	Ditto	9	8	3	1	5
1800	Ditto					
1801	Ditto					
1802	Ditto					
1803	Ditto					
1804	Ditto					
1805	Ditto					
1806	Ditto					
1807	Ditto					
1808	Ditto					
1809	Ditto					
1810	Ditto					
1811	Ditto					
1812	Ditto					
1813	Ditto					
1814	Ditto					
1815	Ditto					
1816	Ditto					
1817	Ditto					
1818	Ditto					
1819	Ditto					
1820	Ditto					
1821	Ditto					
1822	Ditto					
		81	62	29	33	40
		62			40	
Total of Baptisms in 32 years		143			73	
Deduct Burials for the same period		73				
Increase of Population		70				

Appendix (R)

4th Feby.

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1791	St. Genevieve. (Batiscan)	22	20	10	14	28
1792	Ditto	21	21	9	10	7
1793	Ditto	21	27	13	15	7
1794	Ditto	25	22	13	5	8
1795	Ditto	25	30	6	9	15
1796	Ditto	20	22	3	10	14
1797	Ditto	22	26	9	27	27
1798	Ditto	23	24	4	6	9
1799	Ditto	29	24	7	12	5
1800	Ditto	24	27	8	8	4
1801	Ditto	31	22	14	8	14
1802	Ditto	28	21	11	13	11
1803	Ditto	42	17	16	14	11
1804	Ditto	34	31	4	29	24
1805	Ditto	33	30	8	14	17
1806	Ditto	28	27	16	14	22
1807	Ditto	41	28	10	12	11
1808	Ditto	23	31	9	14	8
1809	Ditto	18	27	15	9	8
1810	Ditto	34	33	8	28	26
1811	Ditto	29	31	11	9	15
1812	Ditto	36	28	15	13	11
1813	Ditto	26	32	9	16	12
1814	Ditto	32	25	9	3	5
1815	Ditto	21	34	5	9	6
1816	Ditto	28	32	10	3	3
1817	Ditto	33	25	7	7	3
1818	Ditto	24	36	11	2	6
1819	Ditto	28	38	5	9	14
1820	Ditto	24	25	10	19	16
1821	Ditto	22	28	4	15	19
1822	Ditto	22	29	9	16	15
		869	873	298	392	401
		873			401	
Total of Baptisms in 32 years		1742			793	
Deduct Burials for the same period		793				
Increase of Population		949				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1791	Champlain,	5	8	4	3	4
1792	Ditto	8	7	2	4	3
1793	Ditto	6	16	3	5	4
1794	Ditto	13	11	2	0	4
1795	Ditto	3	3	2	4	2
1796	Ditto	3	1	3	4	3
1797	Ditto	7	5	3	9	8
1798	Ditto	7	9	1	6	4
1799	Ditto	8	6	3	1	2
1800	Ditto	6	3	1	5	5
1801	Ditto	8	8	4	3	6
1802	Ditto	6	8	4		1
1803	Ditto					
1804	Ditto Included in the Return of S. François Xavier,					
1805	Ditto	"	"	"	"	"
1806	Ditto	1	1		1	
1807	Ditto	12	5	9	4	3
1808	Ditto	11	10	7	4	3
1809	Ditto	7	7	8	4	4
1810	Ditto	11	12	4	11	11
1811	Ditto	14	7	5	5	1
1812	Ditto	10	12	3	4	6
1813	Ditto	12	14	4	8	7
1814	Ditto	16	10	8	7	6
1815	Ditto	12	5	20	9	7
1816	Ditto	12	9	10	6	1
1817	Ditto	17	13	16	3	2
1818	Ditto	7	14	7	4	7
1819	Ditto	15	27	8	10	5
1820	Ditto	24	15	6	7	4
1821	Ditto	26	20	13	2	16
1822	Ditto	14	17	12	11	6
		301	283	172	144	135
		283			135	
Total of Baptisms in 32 years		584			279	
Deduct Burials for the same period		279				
Increase of Population		305				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1791	St. Stanislas. (Batiscan)					
1792	Ditto					
1793	Ditto					
1794	Ditto					
1795	Ditto					
1796	Ditto					
1797	Ditto					
1798	Ditto					
1799	Ditto					
1800	Ditto					
1801	Ditto	Included in the Return from St. Geneviève.				
1802	Ditto					
1803	Ditto					
1804	Ditto					
1805	Ditto					
1806	Ditto					
1807	Ditto					
1808	Ditto	12	6	2	6	2
1809	Ditto	8	6	4	3	5
1810	Ditto	13	16	2	6	5
1811	Ditto	11	11	2	10	7
1812	Ditto	13	9	2		1
1813	Ditto	15	9		5	5
1814	Ditto	6	7			1
1815	Ditto	12	9	4	3	3
1816	Ditto	6	9	2	1	1
1817	Ditto	12	8	1	2	3
1818	Ditto	12	8	3		1
1819	Ditto	13	17	4	10	5
1820	Ditto	13	9	6	5	5
1821	Ditto	11	10	4	6	6
1822	Ditto	21	17	2	6	5
		178	151	38	63	55
		151			55	
Total of Baptisms in 32 years,		329			118	
Deduct Burials for the same period,		118				
Increase of Population,		211				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1791	Cap de la Magdeleine.	5		4	5	4
1792	Ditto	1	4	4	3	3
1793	Ditto	6	3	2	2	6
1794	Ditto	11	5	5	3	1
1795	Ditto	7	5	3	4	4
1796	Ditto	6	3		6	2
1797	Ditto	7	7		4	5
1798	Ditto	5	6		2	1
1799	Ditto	11	5	1	3	2
1800	Ditto	6	2	3	3	5
1801	Ditto	5	8	3	3	4
1802	Ditto	7	1	3	2	1
1803	Ditto	6	5	3	8	6
1804	Ditto	4	10	1	2	3
1805	Ditto	3	6	4		
1806	Ditto	9	8	1	4	5
1807	Ditto	3	2	4	3	4
1808	Ditto	2	1	3	3	2
1809	Ditto	3	3	4	3	4
1810	Ditto	3	1	2	3	8
1811	Ditto	2	1	1	5	5
1812	Ditto		1	2		
1813	Ditto	2	3	2	4	2
1814	Ditto	6	3	4	5	3
1815	Ditto	3	7	5	4	
1816	Ditto	4	5	3	4	5
1817	Ditto	12	14	4	8	9
1818	Ditto	5	9	2	3	1
1819	Ditto	10	6	4	3	3
1820	Ditto	6	9	2	4	10
1821	Ditto	11	6	1	5	1
1822	Ditto	7	6	5	2	1
		178	155	85	113	108
		155			108	
Total of Baptisms in 32 years		333			221	
Deduct Burials for the same period		221				
Increase of Population		112				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1791	St.-François Xavier of Batiscan,					
1792	Ditto,					
1793	Ditto,					
1794	Ditto,					
1795	Ditto,					
1796	Ditto,					
1797	Ditto,					
1798	Ditto,					
1799	Ditto,					
1800	Ditto,	10	8	4	4	1
1801	Ditto,	6	6	5	4	1
1802	Ditto,	7	12	8	6	4
1803	Ditto,	35	15	16	10	5
1804	Do & Champlain,	19	20	9	11	8
1805	Ditto,	17	17	9	6	7
1806	Ditto;	13	17	10	7	5
1807	Ditto,	15	12	5	5	3
1808	Ditto,	15	17	7	1	6
1809	Ditto,	11	10	1	4	6
1810	Ditto,	10	11	5	7	9
1811	Ditto,	6	8	6	2	4
1812	Ditto,	11	11	2	3	4
1813	Ditto,	12	8	5	7	6
1814	Ditto,	7	15	4	5	9
1815	Ditto,	9	6	6	6	6
1816	Ditto,	16	4	4	1	1
1817	Ditto,	3	6	4	5	2
1818	Ditto,	7	3	6	2	2
1819	Ditto,	7	4	6	7	2
1820	Ditto,	4	7	6	5	8
1821	Ditto,	5	6	3	3	7
1822	Ditto,	10	10	9	8	5
		255	233	140	119	111
		233			111	
Total of Baptisms in 32 years,		488			230	
Deduct Burials for the same period,		230				
Increase of Population,		258				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1791	Pointe du Lac.	13	8	10	12	16
1792	Ditto	11	11	6	7	3
1793	Ditto	8	13	8	6	9
1794	Ditto	16	10	8	6	2
1795	Ditto	21	6		3	8
1796	Ditto	11	14	3	6	6
1797	Ditto	21	12	4	15	5
1798	Ditto	30	37	7	7	6
1799	Ditto	11	18	8	6	10
1800	Ditto.	19	20	7	6	9
1801	Ditto	14	14	8	8	8
1802	Ditto	29	17	8	17	5
1803	Ditto	17	14	11	14	13
1804	Ditto	26	11	5	11	9
1805	Ditto	20	18	6	6	7
1806	Ditto	12	19	5	8	16
1807	Ditto	10	9	3	9	5
1808	Ditto	19	10	7	3	5
1809	Ditto	12	15	6	9	9
1810	Ditto	6	7	1	4	5
1811	Ditto	10	7	7	7	1
1812	Ditto	14	14	7	7	4
1813	Ditto	10	8	8	7	4
1814	Ditto	10	10	10	6	6
1815	Ditto	8	4	7	11	9
1816	Ditto	5	5	2	6	6
1817	Ditto	12	9	5	13	15
1818	Ditto	23	29	15	11	6
1819	Ditto	24	21	3	10	7
1820	Ditto	28	24	9	11	11
1821	Ditto	20	26	8	21	20
1822	Ditto	20	27	10	18	11
		510	467	212	291	256
		467			256	
Total of Baptisms in 32 years,		977			547	
Deduct Burials for the same period,		547				
Increase of Population,		430				

Appendix (R.)

4th Feby.

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1791	Yamachiche.	58	55	18	27	15
1792	Ditto	42	50	16	17	16
1793	Ditto	41	43	19	21	19
1794	Ditto	41	37	18	17	15
1795	Ditto	49	45	17	24	20
1796	Ditto	52	42	18	32	20
1797	Ditto	43	37	17	27	25
1798	Ditto	57	42	21	20	22
1799	Ditto	40	38	21	20	20
1800	Ditto	41	54	23	13	27
1801	Ditto	43	42	10	27	20
1802	Ditto	39	39	22	16	28
1803	Ditto	53	28	21	30	26
1804	Ditto	41	59	19	33	51
1805	Ditto	48	49	18	25	15
1806	Ditto	53	56	21	25	16
1807	Ditto	58	53	24	37	22
1808	Ditto	54	67	22	14	19
1809	Ditto	49	60	16	19	24
1810	Ditto	51	40	12	32	31
1811	Ditto	57	52	25	8	17
1812	Ditto	47	58	27	17	19
1813	Ditto	58	44	13	30	26
1814	Ditto	58	47	19	41	58
1815	Ditto	66	52	24	21	13
1816	Ditto	45	48	21	14	17
1817	Ditto	64	58	23	30	21
1818	Ditto	59	65	22	10	16
1819	Ditto	64	59	45	27	19
1820	Ditto	82	70	45	33	22
1821	Ditto	76	75	27	33	30
1822	Ditto	66	75	29	32	17
		1655	1559	695	772	686
		1559			686	
Total of Baptisms in 32 years,		3214			1458	
Deduct Burials for the same period		1458				
Increase of population.		1756				

Year.		Baptisms. Males	Baptisms. Females	Marriages.	Burials. Males	Burials. Females.
1791	Maskinonge'.	43	27	15	13	13
1792	Ditto	50	27	12	22	21
1793	Ditto	39	31	8	21	16
1794	Ditto	44	35	18	20	27
1795	Ditto	46	32	11	9	12
1796	Ditto	33	25	15	19	13
1797	Ditto	52	32	19	14	10
1798	Ditto	30	37	7	30	34
1799	Ditto	40	39	14	16	19
1800	Ditto	39	44	19	22	22
1801	Ditto	47	38	17	15	19
1802	Ditto	58	50	23	40	37
1803	Ditto	50	49	12	17	19
1804	Ditto	58	57	10	22	28
1805	Ditto	52	50	15	22	28
1806	Ditto	76	27	25	25	24
1807	Ditto	73	55	23	15	22
1808	Ditto	64	57	19	26	15
1809	Ditto	68	63	20	24	34
1810	Ditto	60	60	19	33	33
1811	Ditto	67	55	27	19	21
1812	Ditto	68	50	11	15	21
1813	Ditto	58	38	12	33	25
1814	Ditto	58	63	18	35	43
1815	Ditto	61	57	24	25	38
1816	Ditto	69	66	22	25	23
1817	Ditto	66	56	26	29	23
1818	Ditto	77	31	21	25	19
1819	Ditto	63	91	24	39	27
1820	Ditto	77	63	33	50	67
1821	Ditto	90	68	26	25	32
1822	Ditto	89	68	23	34	22
		1865	1541	588	779	807
		1541			807	
Total of Baptisms in 32 years,		3406			1586	
Deduct Burials for the same period		1586				
Increase of Population,		1820				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1791	Riviere du Loup.	41	65	19	16	22
1792	Ditto	59	52	21	26	35
1793	Ditto	60	41	20	30	23
1794	Ditto	56	56	19	38	15
1795	Ditto	72	51	24	34	19
1796	Ditto	60	67	15	41	23
1797	Ditto	67	59	29	28	23
1798	Ditto	70	62	30	20	22
1799	Ditto	72	70	14	24	25
1800	Ditto	88	65	20	27	28
1801	Ditto	78	67	13	30	21
1802	Ditto	68	62	27	27	34
1803	Ditto	69	73	28	35	28
1804	Ditto	73	64	23	30	49
1805	Ditto	77	69	24	34	19
1806	Ditto	83	61	31	41	48
1807	Ditto	80	85	23	37	34
1808	Ditto	80	77	22	39	19
1809	Ditto	72	85	37	36	33
1810	Ditto	76	85	23	27	39
1811	Ditto	70	58	21	37	23
1812	Ditto	90	81	30	23	29
1813	Ditto	83	89	30	39	39
1814	Ditto	86	78	24	50	49
1815	Ditto	74	76	40	28	33
1816	Ditto	84	81	23	27	26
1817	Ditto	73	77	33	39	27
1818	Ditto	95	82	26	28	29
1819	Ditto	76	84	29	34	39
1820	Ditto	81	93	29	69	60
1821	Ditto	85	93	37	39	43
1822	Ditto	95	96	42	33	33
		2393	2306	826	1066	989
		2306			989	
Total of Baptisms in 32 years		4699			2055	
Deduct Burials for the same period		2055				
Increase of Population		2644				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1791	St. Michel d'Yamaska.	55	33	10	24	11
1792	Ditto	39	46	15	12	30
1793	Ditto	42	45	10	17	13
1794	Ditto	48	41	17	13	21
1795	Ditto	52	37	19	20	10
1796	Ditto	60	38	16	24	11
1797	Ditto	50	48	12	32	22
1798	Ditto	50	48	23	19	30
1799	Ditto	59	62	17	20	24
1800	Ditto	60	48	15	29	27
1801	Ditto	73	50	19	37	42
1802	Ditto	63	66	18	31	40
1803	Ditto	59	69	18	25	26
1804	Ditto	70	61	18	28	26
1805	Ditto	73	67	16	26	23
1806	Ditto	82	72	19	27	31
1807	Ditto	64	75	19	24	17
1808	Ditto	78	73	21	35	20
1809	Ditto	79	64	15	37	24
1810	Ditto	59	65	12	59	48
1811	Ditto	63	67	22	37	32
1812	Ditto	76	83	31	34	22
1813	Ditto	78	66	29	42	37
1814	Ditto	97	75	23	39	34
1815	Ditto	76	84	24	58	44
1816	Ditto	82	85	30	26	31
1817	Ditto	103	72	23	37	36
1818	Ditto	104	82	28	39	40
1819	Ditto	109	80	37	39	25
1820	Ditto	108	97	40	56	48
1821	Ditto	119	118	30	26	29
1822	Ditto	122	110	31	47	31
		2352	2125	677	999	905
		2125			905	
Total of Baptisms in 32 years		4477			1904	
Deduct Burials for the same period		1904				
Increase of Population		2573				

Year		Baptisms. Males	Baptisms. Females	Marriages.	Burials. Males	Burials. Females.
1791	St. Leon.					
1792	Ditto					
1793	Ditto					
1794	Ditto					
1795	Ditto					
1796	Ditto					
1797	Ditto					
1798	Ditto					
1799	Ditto					
1800	Ditto					
1801	Ditto					
1802	Ditto	9	13	7	9	4
1803	Ditto	21	12	5	6	7
1804	Ditto	15	20	5	4	6
1805	Ditto	15	21	3	2	5
1806	Ditto	23	20	1	7	9
1807	Ditto	25	21	4	4	8
1808	Ditto	24	22	1	8	5
1809	Ditto	33	17	6	9	12
1810	Ditto	28	19	4	13	4
1811	Ditto	30	25	7	10	7
1812	Ditto	36	24	7	4	10
1813	Ditto	37	34	7	12	22
1814	Ditto	32	26	7	23	21
1815	Ditto	33	27	5	10	7
1816	Ditto	36	38	3	8	5
1817	Ditto	25	38	6	14	13
1818	Ditto	39	29	28	11	4
1819	Ditto	40	32	11	12	7
1820	Ditto	36	48	4	9	16
1821	Ditto	44	43	11	11	14
1822	Ditto	44	40	9	17	14
		623	569	139	203	200
		569			200	
Total of Baptisms in 32 years,		1192			403	
Deduct Burials for the same period,		403				
Increase of Population,		789				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1791	St. François.	19	18	3	7	9
1792	Ditto	23	29	11	16	5
1793	Ditto	14	14	5	14	5
1794	Ditto	19	27	7	10	10
1795	Ditto	22	15	14	12	8
1796	Ditto	30	17	19	16	5
1797	Ditto	18	24	11	22	16
1798	Ditto	32	30	9	10	14
1799	Ditto	23	10	10	9	10
1800	Ditto	27	24	17	8	7
1801	Ditto	15	21	7	7	15
1802	Ditto	28	10	11	14	6
1803	Ditto	25	20	13	10	10
1804	Ditto	26	20	6	7	7
1803	Ditto	44	16	7	11	10
1806	Ditto	31	29	13	18	9
1807	Ditto	33	35	13	12	14
1808	Ditto	31	31	18	13	13
1809	Ditto	26	30	6	15	15
1810	Ditto	29	37	19	32	23
1811	Ditto	26	28	16	8	12
1812	Ditto	31	31	25	13	9
1813	Ditto	28	40	10	10	21
1814	Ditto	38	34	18	21	32
1815	Ditto	43	41	14	16	12
1816	Ditto	30	25	17	17	16
1817	Ditto	35	46	10	15	17
1818	Ditto	39	43	11	9	7
1819	Ditto	56	53	23	14	6
1820	Ditto	42	53	11	36	24
1821	Ditto	52	65	19	16	17
1822	Ditto	51	43	22	25	35
		986	959	405	463	419
		959			419	
Total of Baptisms in 32 years,		1945			882	
Deduct Burials for the same period,		882				
Increase of Population,		1063				

Appendix (R.)

4th Feby.

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1791	Baie St. Antoine.	36	32	6	20	5
1792	Ditto	57	40	14	13	10
1793	Ditto	50	30	12	27	21
1794	Ditto	37	49	18	9	10
1795	Ditto	43	57	17	11	12
1796	Ditto	45	47	9	11	11
1797	Ditto	40	36	10	19	23
1798	Ditto	48	54	14	27	20
1799	Ditto	56	44	14	20	22
1800	Ditto	59	48	14	15	16
1801	Ditto	48	49	26	26	27
1802	Ditto	68	55	13	44	57
1803	Ditto	47	39	12	27	18
1804	Ditto	71	61	24	31	27
1805	Ditto	71	64	13	25	24
1806	Ditto	47	59	7	25	21
1807	Ditto	70	55	19	34	28
1808	Ditto	54	63	27	21	21
1809	Ditto	58	52	18	21	22
1810	Ditto	62	46	36	62	57
1811	Ditto	55	58	21	22	24
1812	Ditto	52	50	27	31	19
1813	Ditto	71	60	21	23	22
1814	Ditto	68	47	23	43	36
1815	Ditto	70	50	19	32	23
1816	Ditto	73	65	20	28	24
1817	Ditto	47	59	24	43	34
1818	Ditto	96	60	18	32	16
1819	Ditto	75	53	20	28	25
1820	Ditto	76	56	32	47	48
1821	Ditto	79	56	23	23	14
1822	Ditto	78	76	23	32	32
		1909	1636	595	872	769
		1636			769	
Total of Baptisms in 32 years		3545			1641	
Deduct Burials for the same period		1641				
Increase of Population		1904				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1791	Becancour.	29	26	11	14	9
1792	Ditto,	28	31	9	12	11
1793	Ditto,	34	33	8	14	16
1794	Ditto,	32	26	11	7	7
1795	Ditto,	31	22	14	12	14
1796	Ditto,	31	29	12	13	15
1797	Ditto,	29	18	20	15	8
1798	Ditto,	37	29	14	12	10
1799	Ditto,	39	22	8	10	10
1800	Ditto,	35	34	9	15	20
1801	Ditto,	35	31	19	18	19
1802	Ditto,	47	33	18	12	10
1803	Ditto,	30	67	15	15	15
1804	Ditto,	40	46	15	16	23
1805	Ditto,	37	34	12	24	24
1806	Ditto,	30	30	10	11	11
1807	Ditto,	32	33	18	9	9
1808	Ditto,	37	28	10	15	10
1809	Ditto,	35	30	5	23	19
1810	Ditto,	43	45	18	32	35
1811	Ditto,	34	31	11	15	15
1812	Ditto,	51	43	17	17	11
1813	Ditto,	45	47	18	12	23
1814	Ditto,	46	53	6	29	15
1815	Ditto,	52	54	17	37	30
1816	Ditto,	45	50	17	16	22
1817	Ditto,	47	43	19	27	22
1818	Ditto,	56	54	17	18	19
1819	Ditto,	45	37	19	18	7
1820	Ditto,	66	45	16	25	21
1821	Ditto,	57	50	26	29	34
1822	Ditto,	55	66	21	20	12
		1288	1220	460	562	524
		1220			524	
Total of Baptisms in 32 years,		2508			1086	
Deduct Burials for the same period,		1086				
Increase of Population,		1422				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1791	Nicolet.	49	43	16	17	21
1792	Ditto	44	35	12	18	17
1793	Ditto	44	30	11	19	18
1794	Ditto	53	42	23	24	22
1795	Ditto	53	47	9	21	14
1796	Ditto	39	42	18	13	23
1797	Ditto	51	36	12	31	29
1798	Ditto	54	58	15	13	12
1799	Ditto	50	59	16	14	16
1800	Ditto	70	54	10	19	14
1801	Ditto	53	52	28	22	22
1802	Ditto	74	59	29	20	16
1803	Ditto	58	44	14	35	30
1804	Ditto	64	62	15	15	22
1805	Ditto	83	75	18	20	26
1806	Ditto	60	54	19	15	18
1807	Ditto	72	61	8	33	25
1808	Ditto	59	63	27	15	16
1809	Ditto	66	56	15	18	31
1810	Ditto	70	71	12	30	52
1811	Ditto	80	50	14	25	24
1812	Ditto	60	63	15	22	12
1813	Ditto	88	63	14	23	18
1814	Ditto	58	58	11	36	47
1815	Ditto	62	65	17	30	29
1816	Ditto	60	67	14	22	23
1817	Ditto	70	68	17	42	50
1818	Ditto	50	75	19	24	21
1819	Ditto	96	64	18	37	40
1820	Ditto	75	76	30	18	17
1821	Ditto	78	80	25	34	28
1822	Ditto	80	69	28	47	48
		2023	1845	549	779	802
		1845			802	
Total of Baptisms in 32 years		3868			1581	
Deduct Burials for the same period		1581				
Increase of Population		2287				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1791	Gentilly.	11	10	7	6	6
1792	Ditto	9	11	6	3	6
1793	Ditto	8	7	4	7	9
1794	Ditto	13	7	6	4	4
1795	Ditto	14	17	6	6	9
1796	Ditto	18	18	3	5	4
1797	Ditto	22	21	2	11	4
1798	Ditto	17	19	5	9	6
1799	Ditto	32	15	6	9	4
1800	Ditto	17	23	10	8	11
1801	Ditto	27	19	6	12	9
1802	Ditto	22	16	6	9	3
1803	Ditto	26	22	2	13	11
1804	Ditto	17	22	6	9	7
1805	Ditto	32	22	5	7	8
1806	Ditto	23	29	7	2	6
1807	Ditto	30	31	8	4	6
1808	Ditto	19	27	5	8	7
1809	Ditto	31	26	7	13	11
1810	Ditto	19	26	9	13	11
1811	Ditto	34	32	7	11	12
1812	Ditto	22	17	13	5	3
1813	Ditto	39	29	12	11	11
1814	Ditto	28	39	16	15	12
1815	Ditto	17	22	12	13	18
1816	Ditto	28	33	11	11	14
1817	Ditto	39	28	9	16	16
1818	Ditto	33	29	5	13	6
1819	Ditto	33	33	11	19	17
1820	Ditto	33	32	20	14	21
1821	Ditto	39	39	7	17	20
1822	Ditto	34	32	10	14	12
		792	755	251	319	304
		755			304	
Total of Baptisms in 32 years		1547			623	
Deduct Burials for the same period		623				
Increase of Population		924				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1791	St. Gregoire.					
1792	Ditto					
1793	Ditto					
1794	Ditto					
1795	Ditto					
1796	Ditto					
1797	Ditto					
1798	Ditto					
1799	Ditto					
1800	Ditto					
1801	Ditto					
1802	Ditto				1	1
1803	Ditto	9	13	7	1	3
1804	Ditto	10	6	3	5	3
1805	Ditto	4	8	1	3	6
1806	Ditto	37	31	6	12	11
1807	Ditto	33	36	15	9	8
1808	Ditto	39	41	12	10	12
1809	Ditto	50	51	19	11	15
1810	Ditto	40	51	9	22	30
1811	Ditto	50	34	19	16	16
1812	Ditto	46	29	17	17	12
1813	Ditto	63	58	17	14	11
1814	Ditto	43	29	18	27	20
1815	Ditto	61	47	19	32	26
1816	Ditto	49	45	16	17	15
1817	Ditto	47	49	10	26	14
1818	Ditto	55	66	28	21	29
1819	Ditto	74	60	18	16	17
1820	Ditto	47	58	10	30	32
1821	Ditto	62	70	16	34	36
1822	Ditto	72	51	19	33	27
		891	833	279	357	344
		833			344	
Total of Baptisms in 32 years,		1724			701	
Deduct Burials for the same period		701				
Increase of Population,		1032				

Year.		Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
1791	St. Pierre les Becquets.	7	9	5	4	4
1792	Ditto	9	12	3	5	1
1793	Ditto	10	12	5	8	7
1794	Ditto	14	18	7	6	4
1795	Ditto	10	16	1	8	5
1796	Ditto	15	15	3	3	4
1797	Ditto	20	12	5	2	5
1798	Ditto	13	8	4	4	4
1799	Ditto	9	16	3	3	4
1800	Ditto	14	8	3	4	3
1801	Ditto	12	16	5	6	6
1802	Ditto	20	13	16	3	4
1803	Ditto	16	18	8	9	8
1804	Ditto	25	28	8	5	5
1805	Ditto	26	23	9	7	6
1806	Ditto	17	19	9	4	8
1807	Ditto	20	21	6	9	9
1808	Ditto	29	30	12	8	4
1809	Ditto	31	39	5	9	7
1810	Ditto	11	20	8	15	6
1811	Ditto	23	26	2	11	10
1812	Ditto	28	15	16	9	7
1813	Ditto	18	42	6	14	8
1814	Ditto	23	23	5	11	14
1815	Ditto	41	37	6	8	6
1816	Ditto	41	28	9	19	11
1817	Ditto	33	27	11	16	12
1818	Ditto	33	35	18	15	5
1819	Ditto	38	31	9	14	15
1820	Ditto	29	31	10	14	20
1821	Ditto	42	47	13	28	18
1822	Ditto	39	32	15	13	18
		716	729	247	294	248
		729			248	
Total of Baptisms in 32 years,		1445			542	
Deduct Burials for the same period		542				
Increase of population		903				

Appendix (R.)

4th Feby.

RECAPITULATION of the Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials in the District of Three-Rivers, from the year 1791 to the year 1822, both inclusive.

Parish.	Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
Three Rivers and Precincts,	1707	1598	565	970	868
Ditto Protestant Congregation,	175	156	160	238	80
Eaton ditto ditto,	48	51	65	25	21
Shipton ditto ditto,	52	57	72	5	1
River du Loup ditto ditto,	42	25	4	1	1
Drummondville,	28	42	4	2	
Ste. Anne Lapérade,	1084	1116	555	552	517
Batiscan,	81	62	29	55	40
Ste. Geneviève (Batiscan,)	869	875	298	592	401
St. Stanislas Ditto,	178	151	58	65	55
St. François Xavier Ditto,	255	255	140	119	111
Champlain,	501	285	172	144	155
Cap La Magdeleine,	178	155	85	115	108
Pointe du Lac,	510	467	212	291	256
Yamachiche,	1655	1559	695	772	686
River du Loup,	2595	2506	826	1066	989
St. Léon,	625	569	159	203	200
Maskinongé,	1865	1541	588	779	807
St. Michel d'Yamaska,	2552	2125	677	999	905
St. François,	986	959	405	465	419
Bay St. Antoine,	1909	1656	595	872	769
Nicolet,	2025	1845	549	779	802
St. Grégoire,	891	855	279	557	544
Bécancour,	1288	1220	460	562	524
Gentilly,	792	755	251	319	304
St. Pierre les Becquets,	716	729	247	294	248
	25001	21326	7926	10411	9591

Grand Total of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials in the District of Three Rivers, from the year 1791 to the year 1822, both inclusive.

	Baptisms. Males.	Baptisms. Females.	Marriages.	Burials. Males.	Burials. Females.
	25001	21326	7926	10411	9591
	21326			9591	
Total Baptisms in 32 years,	44327			20002	
Deduct Burials for same period,	20002				
Increase of Population,	24325				

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

STATEMENT of BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, and BURIALS in the Town, and the different Parishes of the District of Montreal, in the Province of Lower-Canada, from the year 1791 to the year 1822 inclusive.

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1791	Montreal Episcopal Church.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		55	37	55
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		26	9	55
1811		36	17	56
1812		47	14	106
1813		48	14	144
1814		46	34	147
1815		36	20	26
1816		34	16	22
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		91	47	132
1821		98	36	85
1822		148	50	159

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1791	Garrison of Montreal.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803				
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810				
1811				
1812				
1813				
1814		5	1	21
1815		59	28	87
1816		60	16	22
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		17	6	8
1821		23	6	17
1822		39	1	19

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

STATEMENT of BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, and BURIALS in the Town, and the different Parishes of the District of Montreal, in the Province of Lower-Canada, from the year 1791 to the year 1822 inclusive.

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1791	General Hospital of Montreal.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		17		31
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		8		36
1811		8		49
1812		8		56
1813		6		49
1814		4		50
1815		5		60
1816		6		59
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		5		58
1821		1		75
1822		8		73

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1791	St. Laurent.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		96	15	62
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		95	18	57
1811		98	22	56
1812		98	16	56
1813		120	20	90
1814		115	18	56
1815		123	11	63
1816		113	24	41
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		95	18	54
1821		113	24	61
1822		109	38	73

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1791	Scotch Church in Montreal.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		18	10	14
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		113	35	68
1811		72	27	53
1812		78	64	49
1813		118	24	75
1814		99	52	66
1815		136	71	60
1816		152	85	85
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		163	70	97
1821		214	89	56
1822		204	100	94

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1791	Montreal.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		477	62	576
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		534	106	528
1811		571	121	341
1812		593	89	461
1813		622	77	694
1814		610	114	580
1815		659	174	476
1816		752	174	559
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		856	111	740
1821		823	148	534
1822		1015	149	675

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1791	Ste. Genevieve.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		91	24	56
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		96	14	57
1811		86	19	48
1812		108	16	40
1813		98	18	80
1814		113	26	70
1815		107	27	47
1816		93	21	36
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		109	32	58
1821		100	16	56
1822		115	12	55

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1791	La Chine			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		34	7	40
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		26	14	31
1811		54	13	31
1812		37	8	27
1813		44	7	42
1814		23	14	41
1815		34	5	36
1816		54	12	34
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		47	4	33
1821		47	7	28
1822		59	6	40

Appendix (R)

4th Feby.

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1791	Ste. Anne & Pointe Claire.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		171	14	57
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		80	12	36
1811		185	17	95
1812		84	14	36
1813		45	18	41
1814		58	20	61
1815		102	17	57
1816		86	15	34
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		81	16	32
1821		94	19	49
1822		89	15	44

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Baptisms.
1791	Pointe aux Trembles.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		38	6	16
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		43	7	41
1811		46	13	14
1812		50	12	21
1813		56	14	19
1814		63	7	33
1815		48	7	22
1816		55	16	10
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		64	4	24
1821		35	8	27
1822		41	9	23

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages	Burias.
1791	St. Martin.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		83	15	58
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		112	24	83
1811		108	30	54
1812		123	19	49
1813		110	21	123
1814		122	15	106
1815		112	21	82
1816		150	27	45
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		158	24	96
1821		130	27	79
1822		156	23	94

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages	Burials.
1791	Ste. Rose.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		99	18	81
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		108	19	84
1811		103	16	46
1812		121	34	55
1813		87	10	70
1814		108	24	51
1815		130	24	76
1816		130	16	47
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		118	18	89
1821		112	10	103
1822		121	18	81

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriage.	Burials.
1791	Longue Pointe.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		29	8	34
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		29	7	34
1811		10	9	10
1812		26	4	19
1813		23	4	26
1814		20	7	21
1815		21	5	6
1816		26	5	22
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		30	5	16
1821		35	6	19
1822		22	4	12

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages	Burials.
1791	Sault au Recollet.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		60	10	38
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		58	11	61
1811		66	23	40
1812		66	12	40
1813		68	14	65
1814		57	12	42
1815		79	15	44
1816		49	17	46
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		60	7	36
1821		74	16	34
1822		60	10	31

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages	Burials.
1791	St. Vincent de Paul.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		70	14	45
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		103	22	68
1811		111	17	44
1812		119	19	55
1813		96	17	75
1814		109	25	62
1815		123	20	50
1816		145	16	44
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		109	18	77
1821		130	19	91
1822		120	17	48

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages	Burials.
1791	Berthier.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		148	26	61
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		198	18	146
1811		162	23	58
1812		168	21	64
1813		189	17	77
1814		208	21	114
1815		169	38	74
1816		179	28	66
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		218	46	117
1821		227	29	120
1822		211	30	57

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages	Burials.
1791	Riviere des Prairies.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		32	3	13
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		12	4	21
1811		5	2	10
1812		9	6	12
1813		4	4	24
1814		14	2	22
1815		12	3	25
1816		14		24
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		15		20
1821		44	4	32
1822		41	5	13

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages	Burials.
1791	Isle Perrot.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		32	5	28
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		55	8	29
1811		48	8	17
1812		58	11	24
1813		53	5	35
1814		46	8	18
1815		59	15	12
1816		72	5	7
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		33	7	15
1821		50	7	15
1822		35	3	14

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages	Burials.
1791	St. Cuthbert.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		123	27	68
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		117	22	112
1811		145	24	43
1812		156	29	44
1813		157	15	109
1814		160	23	120
1815		161	28	49
1816		171	33	67
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		176	34	126
1821		181	36	105
1822	No Return.			

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages	Burials.
1791	Ste. Elizabeth.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		71	14	21
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		71	12	93
1811		102	22	39
1812		97	22	39
1813		104	9	41
1814		103	12	23
1815		111	9	21
1816		113	10	7
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		183	21	56
1821		187	23	101
1822		172	30	58

Appendix (R.)
4th Feby.

Year.	La Valtrie. Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages	Burials.
1791				
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		33	9	23
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809		48	6	52
1810		16	2	17
1811		32	2	18
1812		19	4	34
1813		34	11	29
1814		45	16	25
1815		38	10	22
1816				
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		22	9	25
1821		34	8	22
1822		35	9	35

Year.	La Nouhaie. Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages	Burials.
1791				
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		35	10	21
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809		24	1	45
1810		46	24	22
1811		45	11	21
1812		30	5	27
1813		32	8	13
1814		33	7	26
1815		20	12	14
1816				
1817				
1818				
1819		41	5	22
1820		45	11	19
1821		55	8	19
1822				

Year.	St. Paul de la Valtrie. Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages	Burials.
1791				
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		95	15	44
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		66	16	61
1811		53	25	37
1812		88	21	49
1813		120	30	49
1814		104	18	69
1815		116	29	52
1816		95	11	59
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		155	16	60
1821		143	17	72
1822		152	11	73

Year.	St. Sulpice. Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages	Burials.
1791				
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		33		22
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		56	7	24
1811		43	8	28
1812		49	16	18
1813		48	2	19
1814		44	6	30
1815		38	8	22
1816		49	3	25
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		58	12	28
1821		55	8	26
1822		46	12	29

Year.	St. Jacques. Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages	Burials.
1791				
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		100	19	44
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809		116	19	71
1810		127	18	55
1811		124	24	45
1812		150	20	59
1813		154	17	59
1814		148	24	55
1815		137	20	58
1816				
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		162	29	69
1821		202	28	68
1822		184	40	97

Year.	St. Roch. Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages	Burials.
1791				
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		138	22	101
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809		117	18	80
1810		134	21	74
1811		124	20	72
1812		144	21	80
1813		148	30	92
1814		155	27	65
1815		153	14	78
1816				
1817				
1818				
1819		192	24	72
1820		199	25	78
1821		200	19	143
1822				

Year.	Revenigny. Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages	Burials.
1791				
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		58	17	63
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809		58	8	52
1810		100	45	21
1811		74	19	37
1812		85	14	47
1813		68	14	44
1814		73	10	42
1815		76	20	39
1816				
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		79	20	49
1821		79	10	47
1822		66	10	46

Year.	L'Assomption. Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages	Burials.
1791				
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		144	34	84
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809		160	29	125
1810		117	28	85
1811		158	21	67
1812		182	28	106
1813		136	27	85
1814		197	32	95
1815		167	33	74
1816				
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		184	43	118
1821		187	35	95
1822		151	41	116

Year.	St. Henry de Mascouche. Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages	Burials.
1791				
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		84	17	81
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809		90	19	85
1810		105	21	53
1811		118	17	47
1812		95	15	82
1813		91	13	66
1814		114	16	54
1815		85	11	45
1816				
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		110	25	58
1821		124	13	69
1822		104	16	79

Year.	Lachenaye. Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages	Burials.
1791				
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		38	3	24
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809		47	8	20
1810		49	5	11
1811		28	11	22
1812		21	4	23
1813		57	10	26
1814		54	8	44
1815		54	9	20
1816				
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		71	11	36
1821		40	11	32
1822		56	5	21

Year.	Terrebonne & Townships. Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages	Burials.
1791				
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		73	10	111
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809		104	22	59
1810		110	14	49
1811		102	21	54
1812		105	20	99
1813		102	18	60
1814		96	29	59
1815		104	15	52
1816				
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		129	11	91
1821		127	18	74
1822		124	18	62

Appendix (R.)

4th Feby.

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1791	St. Anne des Plaines.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		137	13	74
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		124	27	95
1811		99	8	48
1812		82	3	31
1813		93	7	49
1814		87	22	81
1815		97	22	44
1816		109	11	36
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		121	11	72
1821		133	19	68
1822		146	15	75

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1791	Blainville.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		66	19	46
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		99	10	81
1811		128	40	48
1812		113	19	53
1813		125	15	79
1814		120	23	78
1815		143	27	62
1816		146	22	59
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		148	16	91
1821		149	15	101
1822		155	20	67

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1791	St. Benoit.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		150	18	66
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		235	19	126
1811		266	31	101
1812		244	32	95
1813		231	33	189
1814		242	35	146
1815		283	30	120
1816		259	20	103
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		298	50	164
1821		322	44	191
1822		316	43	153

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1791	St. Eustache.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		184	28	153
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		203	33	150
1811		216	35	117
1812		213	25	84
1813		189	17	187
1814		213	41	114
1815		204	52	123
1816		214	41	83
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		271	27	200
1821		213	46	149
1822		279	30	69

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1791	St. Andrew's Episcopal Church.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1793				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803				
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810				
1811				
1812				
1813				
1814				
1815				
1816				
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		52	41	8
1821		49	20	10
1822	No Return			

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1791	St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803				
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810				
1811				
1812				
1813				
1814				
1815				
1816				
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		36	18	4
1821	Included in Protestant Congregation.			
1822		32	12	

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1791	Vaudreuil.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		97	14	45
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		79	26	53
1811		93	15	33
1812		82	17	37
1813		76	10	60
1814		97	22	39
1815		92	23	32
1816		89	17	24
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		97	14	65
1821		111	16	49
1822		125	19	65

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1791	Rigaud.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		61	4	28
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		107	14	49
1811		96	15	38
1812		114	12	28
1813		91	7	44
1814		104	15	64
1815		115	31	46
1816		102	11	26
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		144	24	63
1821				
1822		178	18	62

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1791	Lac les deux Montagnes.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		28	10	40
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		48	7	34
1811		40	16	27
1812		57	11	55
1813		47	6	55
1814		66	18	25
1815		39	19	49
1816		41	11	33
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		47	13	34
1821		58	14	42
1822		58	10	29

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Baptisms.
1791	Mission des Ottawas.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803				
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810				
1811				
1812				
1813				
1814				
1815				
1816				
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		22	2	8
1821		35	4	8
1822		29	6	8

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1791	Soulanges.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		147	14	139
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		168	25	144
1811		199	29	73
1812		212	32	78
1813		160	27	138
1814		180	40	91
1815		222	40	101
1816		211	40	76
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		174	28	87
1821		164	31	117
1822		187	41	36

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1791	Nouvelle Longueil.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803				
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810				
1811				
1812				
1813				
1814				
1815				
1816				
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		102	20	42
1821		92	15	55
1822		138	18	36

Appendix (R.)
4th Feby.

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages	Burials.
1791	Mission de St. Regis			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803				
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		64	10	49
1811		78	12	16
1812		75	7	22
1813		78	8	80
1814		64	8	50
1815		74	7	53
1816		76	10	20
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		42	3	25
1821		43	6	26
1822		32	8	17

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages	Burials.
1791	Mission de St. Anicet.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803				
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810				
1811				
1812				
1813				
1814				
1815				
1816				
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		10	3	8
1821		14	7	6
1822		20	7	8

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages	Burials.
1791	St. Constant.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		120	28	149
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		165	32	96
1811		185	30	64
1812		161	22	74
1813		171	18	55
1814		186	33	94
1815		205	28	53
1816		232	35	68
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		229	38	179
1821		246	43	138
1822		248	34	114

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1791	St. Luc.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		102	11	40
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		99	16	45
1811		109	12	27
1812		84	16	34
1813		58	22	85
1814		138	20	55
1815		165	25	60
1816		104	23	56
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		188	31	136
1821		210	29	108
1822		206	39	70

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1791	Chateauguay.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		125	21	87
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		172	23	147
1811		204	21	93
1812		189	27	54
1813		201	16	121
1814		172	26	103
1815		220	29	99
1816		175	46	71
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		241	29	99
1821		204	39	115
1822		167	25	54

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1791	Beauharnois.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803				
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810				
1811				
1812				
1813				
1814				
1815				
1816				
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		142	26	63
1821		148	24	112
1822		142	16	57

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1791	Blairfindie.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		174	23	87
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		240	39	90
1811		191	36	79
1812		206	30	52
1813		206	29	131
1814		282	48	121
1815		270	69	109
1816		272	59	74
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		336	71	180
1821		374	68	141
1822		387	45	135

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1791	Laprairie.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		109	19	91
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		125	26	130
1811		126	36	74
1812		129	33	61
1813		142	16	89
1814		124	34	82
1815		134	34	62
1816		134	37	62
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		162	32	89
1821		160	28	75
1822		149	20	71

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages	Burials.
1791	Sault St. Louis.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1793				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		29	8	30
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		46	14	37
1811		47	13	21
1812		55	11	26
1813		54	12	62
1814		48	8	57
1815		65	7	36
1816		64	6	26
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		50	9	32
1821		42	19	46
1822		67	9	44

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages	Burials.
1791	St. Philippe.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		147	24	139
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		158	32	111
1811		143	35	36
1812		166	66	56
1813		153	24	130
1814		181	40	113
1815		188	33	63
1816		154	39	88
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		232	44	108
1821		237	36	117
1822		245	45	113

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages	Burials.
1791	Longueil.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		112	22	87
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		100	22	56
1811		108	22	49
1812		112	21	29
1813		93	26	33
1814		108	23	35
1815		113	17	37
1816		118	30	24
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		131	28	40
1821		125	32	33
1822		114	29	46

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages	Burials.
1791	Boucherville.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		129	12	84
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		149	25	74
1811		139	24	47
1812		141	26	61
1813		155	13	70
1814		139	26	60
1815		149	35	70
1816		155	32	66
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		148	25	125
1821		138	25	78
1822		133	24	74

Appendix (R)

4th Feby.

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1791	Varennes.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		129	24	83
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		146	16	110
1811		145	25	61
1812		138	29	56
1813		170	19	98
1814		156	24	83
1815		143	27	70
1816		161	33	35
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		180	23	93
1821		171	37	107
1822		182	33	78

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1791	Vercheres.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		87	15	70
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		90	17	60
1811		93	15	48
1812		109	34	48
1813		109	21	67
1814		103	26	43
1815		99	23	50
1816		94	21	47
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		111	16	18
1821		108	31	56
1822		126	28	52

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1791	St. Jean Baptiste.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803	et St. Hilaire.	80	8	38
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		66	8	38
1811		71	24	37
1812		74	24	25
1813		64	9	41
1814		76	13	56
1815		115	11	42
1816		107	30	39
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		154	17	89
1821		162	16	53
1822		207	23	43

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1791	St. Matthias.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		83	15	82
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		116	21	82
1811		114	42	57
1812		144	30	44
1813		125	20	57
1814		126	33	76
1815		148	35	60
1816		145	22	46
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		156	26	92
1821		146	27	72
1822		152	26	50

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1791	Contrecoeur.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		71	16	24
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		60	15	40
1811		59	16	28
1812		67	14	37
1813		83	15	24
1814		82	17	35
1815		74	14	30
1816		88	17	34
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		70	21	35
1821		94	13	42
1822		69	11	38

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1791	St. John's, (Protestants.)			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803				
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810				
1811				
1812				
1813				
1814				
1815				
1816				
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		8	8	16
1821				
1822		11	7	10

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1791	St. Marie Monnoir.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		65	4	55
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		122	22	48
1811		104	8	44
1812		82	20	25
1813		125	16	50
1814		111	32	55
1815		148	25	58
1816		134	19	65
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		206	16	141
1821		215	24	102
1822		207	26	88

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1791	St. Charles.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		30	7	71
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		61	7	36
1811		49	8	34
1812		50	16	25
1813		71	13	39
1814		56	11	27
1815		62	8	26
1816		73	14	21
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		71	17	55
1821		66	10	34
1822		88	13	34

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1791	Chambly.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		144	17	78
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		131	28	96
1811		115	28	51
1812		179	35	79
1813		209	28	101
1814		188	48	128
1815		216	50	102
1816		183	33	78
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		194	30	129
1821		212	15	80
1822		171	31	83

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1791	Chambly, (Protestants.)			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803				
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810				
1811				
1812				
1813				
1814				
1815				
1816				
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		30	8	10
1821		17	11	7
1822		12	3	5

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1791	St. Marc.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		51	14	27
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		26	10	32
1811		48	9	24
1812		43	6	22
1813		31	8	38
1814		47	10	29
1815		39	15	20
1816		43	17	20
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		51	11	31
1821		37	8	31
1822		58	11	25

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1791	St. Hilaire.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803	(See St. Jean Baptiste.)			
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		27	5	16
1811		31	3	12
1812		29	1	14
1813		23	4	15
1814		35	2	9
1815		35	6	12
1816		32	1	15
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		33	7	30
1821		26	8	20
1822		42	7	22

Appendix (R.)

4th Feby.

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1791	Belœil.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		69	20	43
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		65	16	72
1811		82	21	37
1812		93	20	25
1813		77	21	39
1814		96	21	40
1815		88	21	45
1816		74	9	47
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		81	8	49
1821		75	17	48
1822		89	20	54

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1791	St Antoine.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		60	18	55
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		71	14	52
1811		81	15	23
1812		77	24	39
1813		87	14	28
1814		79	19	56
1815		99	12	37
1816		83	4	22
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		108	13	47
1821		99	11	54
1822		109	10	38

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages	Burials.
1791	St. Jude.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803				
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810				
1811				
1812				
1813				
1814				
1815				
1816				
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820				
1821				
1822		19	0	1

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages	Burials.
1791	St. Ours.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		132	21	68
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		124	14	85
1811		132	32	75
1812		155	22	57
1813		138	22	44
1814		147	30	68
1815		154	24	67
1816		134	25	69
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		168	18	89
1821		184	30	61
1822		123	23	80

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1791	St. Denis.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		150	18	120
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		114	17	62
1811		117	51	64
1812		111	13	50
1813		114	13	59
1814		113	46	64
1815		126	66	59
1816		125	11	61
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		180	25	93
1821		153	24	73
1822		167	17	57

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1791	St. Hyacinthe.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		208	43	278
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		255	51	124
1811		250	44	153
1812		265	59	90
1813		238	38	139
1814		282	65	165
1815		334	73	144
1816		369	47	178
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		420	65	302
1821		463	88	225
1822		474	67	246

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1791	William Henry, (Protestants.)			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		7	7	13
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		19	10	20
1811		7	7	15
1812		20	2	14
1813		13	6	13
1814		13	8	18
1815		17	13	25
1816		35	29	17
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		16	7	12
1821		17	12	14
1822		21	13	17

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1791	William Henry, (Catholics.)			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		56	15	37
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		94	16	63
1811		109	21	52
1812		117	14	43
1813		113	18	54
1814		130	20	56
1815		118	20	49
1816		144	26	85
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		93	25	101
1821		174	30	82
1822		170	30	65

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages	Burials.
1791	St. Cesaire.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803				
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810				
1811				
1812				
1813				
1814				
1815				
1816				
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820				
1821				
1822		37	9	8

Year	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages	Burials.
1791	La Presentation.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803				
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		91	19	28
1811		77	5	56
1812		93	17	22
1813		84	8	47
1814		98	15	31
1815		78	22	50
1816		86	11	49
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		95	8	46
1821		100	13	43
1822		65	11	30

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages	Burials.
1791	Isle du Pas.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803		13	5	12
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		11	1	11
1811		13	7	4
1812		10	7	9
1813		8	6	10
1814		16		9
1815		17	6	13
1816		10	4	5
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		16	7	21
1821		29	6	11
1822		15	5	9

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages	Burials.
1791	St. Armand.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803				
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		37	7	12
1811		35	36	8
1812		52	20	4
1813		29	13	14
1814		38	15	10
1815		43	12	7
1816		31	14	3
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		25	19	12
1821		38	14	10
1822		27	25	8

Appendix (R) 4th Feby.

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages	Burials.
1791	Dunham.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803				
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		31	18	40
1811		16	28	10
1812		7	10	10
1813		10	8	30
1814		10	13	47
1815		15	26	29
1816		12	23	31
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		26	13	3
1821		9	26	1
1822		6	34	1

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages	Burials.
1791	Methodists of St. Armand and Dunham.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803				
1804				
1805				
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1815				
1816				
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		15	4	3
1821	See St. Armand and Dunham			
1822				

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages	Burials.
1791	Stanstead.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803				
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
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1811				
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1813				
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1815				
1816				
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820				
1821				
1822	No Return.			

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages	Burials.
1791	Rigaud.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803				
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810				
1811				
1812				
1813		50	4	1
1814		54		5
1815				
1816				
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820				
1821				
1822				

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1791	Caldwell and Christie Manors.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803				
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810				
1811				
1812				
1813				
1814				
1815		80	4	3
1816		39	11	3
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		40	9	3
1821		43	13	13
1822		48	14	10

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages	Baptisms.
1791	Hatley			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803				
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
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1809				
1810				
1811				
1812				
1813				
1814				
1815				
1816				
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820		15	14	3
1821		25	24	0
1822		12	25	3

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages	Burials.
1791	Chatham.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803				
1804				
1805				
1806				
1807				
1808				
1809				
1810		4	2	
1811		4	2	
1812		10	16	1
1813		16	8	1
1814		30	16	6
1815				
1816				
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820				
1821				
1822	No Return.			

Year.	Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages	Burials.
1791	Shefford.			
1792				
1793				
1794				
1795				
1796				
1797				
1798				
1799				
1800				
1801				
1802				
1803				
1804				
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1816				
1817				
1818				
1819				
1820				
1821				
1822		46	11	3

EXTRACT from His Majesty's Proclamation bearing date at St. James' the 7th October 1763.

"And whereas great frauds & abuses have been committed in the purchasing Lands of the Indians, to the great prejudice of our interests, and to the great dissatisfaction of the said Indians; in order therefore to prevent such irregularities for the future, and to the end that the Indians may be convinced of our justice and determined resolution to remove all reasonable cause of discontent; we do, with the advice of our Privy Council, strictly enjoin and require, that no private person do presume to make any purchase from the said Indians, within those parts of our Colonies where we have thought proper to allow settlement; but if at any time any of the said Indians should be inclined to dispose of the said Lands, the same shall be purchased only for us, in our name at some Public Meeting or Assembly of the said Indians, to be held for that purpose by the Governor or Commander in Chief of our Colony, respectively, within which they shall lie: and in case they shall lie within the limits of any proprietaries, conformably to such directions and instructions as we, or they, shall think proper to give for that purpose: and we do by the advice of our Privy Council, declare and enjoin, that the trade with the said Indians shall be free and open to all our subjects whatever; provided that every person who may incline to trade with the said Indians, do take out a License for carrying on such trade, from the Governor or Commander in Chief of any of our Colonies respectively, where such person shall reside, and also give security to observe such regulations as we shall at any time think fit, by ourselves or Commissaries, to be appointed for this purpose, to direct and appoint for the benefit of the said trade: and we do hereby authorize, enjoin and require the Governors and Commanders in Chief of all our Colonies respectively, as well those under our immediate Government, as those under the government and direction of proprietaries, to grant such Licenses without fee or reward, taking especial care to insert therein a condition that such License shall be void, and the security forfeited, in case the person to whom the same is granted shall refuse or neglect to observe such regulations as we shall think proper to prescribe as aforesaid."

(Signed,) Thomas Dunn, President,

Province of Lower-Canada.

Thomas Amyot, Esquire, Secretary and Registrar of this Province:

Fiat.

Recorded in the Office of Enrollments at Quebec, the 10th day of June 1807, in the second Register of Letters Patent and Commissions, folio 326.

Signed,
JNO. TAYLOR,
Depy. Regr.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain King, Defender of the Faith; To all to whom these Presents shall come or may in any wise concern:—GREETING:

Whereas by our Letters Patent under our Great Seal of our Province of Lower-Canada, bearing date at our Castle of Saint Lewis, in our City of Quebec, in our said Province, the sixth day of August in the Forty Fo[illegible] Year of our Reign: We did constitute and appoin[illegible] our Trusty and Well Beloved Sir George Pownall, Knight, Secretary and Registrar of the Records of and in our said Province, to have, hold, exercise and enjoy the said Offices and Places by himself or his sufficient Deputy or Deputies, (to be by him appointed, and for whom he should be answerable) for and during our pleasure; Now know ye, that we have thought fit to determine our Royal Will and Pleasure in the Premises, and have and by these Presents do revoke, determine and make void, our said recited Letters Patent, and all things therein contained. And know ye further, that we, confiding in the loyalty, integrity and ability of our Trusty and Well Beloved Thomas Amyot, Esquire, of

Appendix (R.)

4th Feby.

our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have constituted and appointed, and hereby do constitute and appoint him the said Thomas Amyot, Secretary and Registrar of the Records of and in our said Province, in the room, place and stead of the said George Pownall, Knight, to have, hold, excercise, and enjoy the said offices and places by himself or his sufficient Deputy or Deputies, (to be by him appointed, and for whom he shall be answerable) for and during our pleasure, together with all and singular the salaries, fees, profits, perquisites, privileges and advantages to the said offices or places, or either of them, jointly or severally, belonging or in any wise appertaining, in as full and ample a manner, to all intents and purposes, as any other Secretary and Registrar of the Records of any of our Plantations in America doth hold and enjoy the same. 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 Trusty and Well Beloved Thomas Dunn, Esquire, our President of our Province of Lower-Canada and Administrator of the Government at our said Province, at our Castle of St. Lewis, in our City of Quebec, in our said Province, the Tenth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and seven, and of our Reign the Forty Seventh.

(Signed,) T. D.

(Signed) Jno. TAYLOR,
Depy. Sec'y.

I do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true Copy of the Entry as found on Record in the Office of Enrollments at Quebec, in Register of Commissions and Letters Patent, No. 2, Folio 326.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 4th February, 1824.

Ls. MONTIZAMBERT,
Actg. Prov. Sec'y. & Regr.

(Signed,) Richmond, Lennox, and Aubigny.

Province of Lower-Canada

Commission appointing Andrew William Cochran, Esquire, Auditor in & for this Province. *Fiat.*

Recorded in the Registers Office of the Records at Quebec, the 7th day of December 1818, in the fifth Register of Letters Patent and Commisions, folio 269.
Signed,
Jno. Taylor,
Depy. Regr.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, to all to whom these Presents shall come or may in any wise concern :—Greeting,

Know Ye, that we having taken into our Royal consideration the loyalty, integrity and ability of our Trusty and Well Beloved Andrew William Cochran, Esquire, have and by these Presents do constitute and appoint him the said Andrew William Cochran, Our Auditor of and in Our said Province of Lower-Canada, in the room and stead of Edward Brabazon Brenton, Esquire, who has left the Province, to have, hold, excercise and enjoy the said office unto him the said Andrew William Cochran, for and during our pleasure and his residence within our said Province, together with all and singular the rights, profits, privileges and emoluments thereunto belonging or appertaining. 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, and the same to be entered of Record in the Office of our Registrar of Enrollments in our said Province; Witness our Trusty and Well Beloved His Grace Charles Duke of Richmond, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over our Province of Lower-Canada, Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c. at our Castle of St. Lewis, in our City of Quebec, in our said Province, the first day of November in the Year of Our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Eighteen, and in the Fifty Ninth year of our Reign.

(Signed,) Rd. &c.

(Signed,) Jno. TAYLOR,
Depy. Sec'y.

I do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true Copy of the Entry as found on Record in the Office of Enrollments at Quebec, in Register of Commissions and Letters Patent, No. 5, folio 269.

Ls. MONTIZAMBERT,
Actg. Prov. Sec'y. & Regr.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 4th February, 1824.

Draught of an intended Report of the Honorable the Governor in Chief and the Council of the Province of Quebec, to the King's Most Excellent Majesty in His Privy Council, concerning the State of the Laws and the Administration of Justice in that Province.

May it Please Your Majesty,

In humble obedience to Your Majesty's Order in Council, of the 28th day of August 1767, wherein Your Majesty is pleased to Order that we should Report to Your Majesty.

First—Whether any, and what, defects are now subsisting in the present state of Judicature in this Your Majesty's Province of Quebec.

And Secondly, Whether the Canadians are, or think themselves, aggrieved according to the present Administration of Justice; wherein, and in what respects; together with our opinions of any alterations or amendments that we can propose for the general benefit of the said Province; and that such alterations and amendments, for the clearer apprehension thereof, be transmitted to Your Majesty in the form of Ordinances, but not passed as such, and that such report be returned, Signed by Your Majesty's Governor, or his *locum tenens*, the Chief Justice and Attorney General of the said Province; but that, if they should not concur, the person or persons differing in opinion should be required to report the difference of his opinions, together with his reasons for such difference of opinion, fully and at large.

We lay before Your Majesty the following view of the Laws and Customs which at present prevail in this Province, and of the rules of decision observed by Your Majesty's Courts of Judicature in the Administration of Justice, together with such observations on these heads as the experience we have had in our respective Offices, since we have had the honour to serve Your Majesty in this Province, has enabled us to make.

In the first place, we beg leave to observe to Your Majesty, that the Laws of England are generally supposed to be in force in this Province. All Criminal Proceedings have been carried on according to these Laws: and in Civil matters no other Laws are cited or appealed to, or allowed to be of any weight in the Courts of Justice; though in one or two Causes certain Customs that prevailed here in the time of the French Government have been admitted as the grounds of the decisions, because the Causes of Action in those litigations had arisen either in the time of the French Government, or during Your Majesty's Government of this Province by your Military Commanders, during which period the ancient Laws and usages of the Country were supposed to be in force: but since the Establishment of Civil Government Your Majesty's Chief Justice of the Province has acted by virtue of a Commission that Commands him to decide all matters that come before him *according to the Laws and Customs of that part of Your Majesty's Kingdom of Great Britain called England, and the Laws, Ordinances, Rules and Regulations of your Majesty's Province of Quebec hereafter in that behalf to be ordained and made;* so that he is not at liberty to allow of any other Laws or Customs, but those of England, unless they are expressly introduced or revived by some of the Ordinances of the Province made since the Establishment of the Civil Government. And further, besides this Commission, there is an express Ordinance of the Province which obliges both your Majesty's Chief Justice and the other Judges of the Province to follow the same rule of Judgment. This is the Ordinance of the 17th of September 1764, passed by the Governor and Council of the Province upon the introduction of the Civil Government, to erect and constitute the Courts of Justice by which the said Civil Government was to be carried on. This Ordinance erects, in the first place, one Superior Court of Judicature, called the King's Bench, in which it directs that your Majesty's Chief Justice of the Province shall preside, *with power and authority to hear and determine all Criminal and Civil Causes agreeable to the Laws of England and to the Ordinances of this Province;* and, in the second place, an inferior Court of Judicature, called the Court of Common Pleas, with power and authority to determine all property above the value of ten pounds, with a liberty to either party to appeal to the Superior Court, or Court of King's Bench, when the matter in contest is of the value of twenty pounds, or upwards; and directs that the Judges in this Court shall determine the matters before them agreeable to Equity, *having regard nevertheless to the Laws of England as far as circumstances and situation of things will permit, until such time as proper Ordinances for the information of the people can be established by the Governor and Council agreeable to the Laws of England;* and it further directs, *that the French Laws and Customs shall be allowed and admitted in all Causes in this Court between the natives of this Province, where the Cause of action arose before the 1st day of October* 1764. It then, in the third place, gives powers to Justices of the Peace to determine matters of property of small value in a summary way, either singly, if the matter in dispute does not exceed the value of five pounds, or in conjunction with each other in weekly and quarterly Session, where the matter in contest is of a greater value. The words of this Ordinance, by which these things are ordained, are of the tenor following.

"Whereas it is highly expedient and necessary for the well "governing of His Majesty's good Subjects of the Province of "Quebec, and for the speedy and impartial distribution of Jus-"tice among the same, that proper courts of Judicature, with "proper powers and authorities, and under proper regulations, "should be established and appointed, His Excellency the Go-"vernor, by and with the advice, consent and assistance of His "Majesty's Council, and by virtue of the power and authority to "him given by His Majesty's Letters Patent under the Great "Seal of Great Britain, hath thought fit to ordain and declare, "and his said Excellency, by and with the advice, consent and "assistance aforesaid, doth hereby ordain and declare:

"That a superior Court of Judicature or Court of King's "Bench be established in this Province, to sit and hold terms in "the town of Quebec twice in every year, viz, one to begin on "the 21st day of January, called Hilary Term, the other on the "21st day of June, called Trinity Term.

"In this Court His Majesty's Chief Justice presides, with pow-

" er and authority to hear and determine all criminal and civil " causes, agreeable to the Laws of England and to the Ordinance " of this Province, and from this Court an appeal lies to the Go- " vernor and Council when the matter in contest is above the " value of three hundred pounds sterling; and from the Gover- " nor and Council an appeal lies to the King and Council, where " the matter in contest is of the value of five hundred pounds " sterling or upwards.

" In all trials in this Court all His Majesty's Subjects in this Colony are to be admitted on Juries without distinction.

" And His Majesty's Chief Justice once in every year to hold " a Court of Assize and general Gaol Delivery, soon after Hila- " ry Term, at the Towns of Montreal and *Trois Rivières*, for " the more easy and convenient distribution of Justice to His " Majesty's Subjects in those distant parts of the Province.

" And whereas an Inferior Court of Judicature, or Court " of Common Pleas, is also thought necessary and convenient, " it is further ordained and declared, by the authority aforesaid, " that an inferior Court of Judicature, or Court of Common " Pleas, is hereby established, with power and authority to " determine all property above the value of ten pounds, with " aliberty of appeal to either party to the superior Court, or Court " of King's Bench, where the matter in contest is of the value of " wenty pounds and upwards.

" All Trials in this Court to be by Juries if demanded by either " party; and this Court to sit and hold two terms in every year " at the Town of Quebec, at the same time with the superior " Court, or Court of King's Bench. Where the matter in con- " test in this Court is above the value of three hundred pounds " sterling, either party may (if they shall think proper) appeal to " the Governor and Council immediately, and from the Gover- " nor and Council an appeal lies to the King and Council, where " the matter in contest is above the value of five hundred pounds " sterling, or upwards.

" The Judges in this Court are to determine agreeable to " Equity, having regard nevertheless to the Laws of England, as " far as the circumstances and present situation of things will ad- " mit, until such time as proper ordinances for the information of " the people can be established by the Governor and Council, a- " greeable to the Laws of England.

" The French Laws and Customs to be allowed and admitted " in all causes in this Court between the natives of the Province, " where the causes of action arose before the first day of October " one thousand seven hundred and sixty four.

" The first process in this Court to be an attachment against " the body.

" An execution to go against the body, lands, or goods of the " Defendant.

" Canadian Advocates, proctors &c. may practise in this Court.

" And whereas it is thought highly necessary for the ease, con- " venience and happiness of all His Majesty's loving Subjects, that " Justices of the Peace should be appointed for the respective " districts of this Province, with power of determining proper- " ty of small value in a summary way, it is therefore further or- " dained and declared, by the authority aforesaid, and full pow- " er is hereby given and granted to any one of His Majesty's " Justices of the Peace, within their respective districts, to hear and " finally determine in all causes or matters of property not exceeding " the sum of five pounds current money of Quebec; and to any " two Justices of the Peace, within their respective districts to " hear and finally determine in all causes or matters of property " not exceeding the sum of ten pounds said Currency; which " decisions being within, and not exceeding the aforesaid limita- " tion, shall not be liable to an appeal; and also full power is, " by the authority aforesaid, given and granted to any three of " said Justices of the Peace to be a *quorum* with power of holding " quarter Sessions in their respective districts every three months, " and also to hear and determine all causes and matters of pro- " perty which shall be above the sum of ten pounds, and not ex- " ceeding thirty pounds current money of Quebec, with liberty of " appeal to either party to the Superior Court or Court of King's " Bench. And it is hereby ordered, that the aforesaid Justices " of the Peace do issue their Warrants directed to the Captains " and other officers of the Militia in this Province, to be by " them executed, until the Provost-Marshall, legally authorized " by His Majesty, shall arrive and other inferior officers be ap- " pointed for that purpose; all officers, civil and military or " other His Majesty's loving subjects, are hereby commanded " and required to be aiding and assisting to the said Justices and " Officers of Militia in the due execution of their duty. And " it is further ordered and directed by the authority aforesaid, " that two of the said Justices of the Peace do sit weekly in rota- " tion, for the better regulation of the Police and other matters " and things in the Towns of Quebec and Montreal, and that the " names of the Justices who are to sit in each week be posted up " on the door of the Session House by the Clerk of the Peace, two " days before their respective days of sitting, that all persons may " know to whom to apply for redress."

Further by another Ordinance of your Majesty's Governor and Council, dated the 6th day of November 1764, it is ordained, that until the 10th day of August next, that is, of August 1765, the tenures of lands, with respect to such grants as are prior to the Cession of Canada to the Crown of Great Britain by the definitive Treaty of Peace of February 1763, and the rights of inheritance, as practised before that period, in such lands, shall remain to all intents and purposes the same, unless they shall be altered by some declared and positive Law The words of this Ordinance relating to this subject are of the tenor following.

" Whereas it appears right and necessary to quiet the minds of the " people in regard to their possessions, and to remove every doubt res- " pecting the same, which may any ways tend to excite and encourage " vexatious Law Suits, and until a matter of so serious and complicated " a nature, fraught with many and great difficulties, can be seriously " considered, and such measures therein taken as may appear the most " likely to promote the welfare and prosperity of the Province in gene- " ral, His Excellency by and with the advice and consent of His Ma- " jesty's Council doth hereby ordain and declare that, until the 10th " day of August next, the tenures of lands, in respect to such grants " as are prior to the Cession thereof, by the definitive Treaty of Peace " signed at Paris the 10th day of February one thousand seven hundred " and sixty three, and the rights of inheritance, as practised before " that period, in such lands or effects, of any nature whatsoever, ac- " cording to the custom of this Country, shall remain to all intents " and purposes the same, unless they shall be altered by some declared " and positive Law; for which purpose the present Ordinance shall " serve as a guide and direction in all such matters to every Court of " Record in this Province. Provided that nothing in this Ordinance " contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to the prejudice of " the rights of the Crown, or to debar His Majesty, his Heirs or Suc- " cessors, from obtaining by due course of Law in any of his Courts of " Record in this Province, according to the Laws of Great Britain, " any lands or tenements, which at any time hereafter may be found to " be vested in His Majesty, his Heirs or Successors and in the posses- " sion of any Grantee or Grantees, his, her, or their Assigns, or such " as claim under them by virtue of any such grants as aforesaid, or under " pretence thereof, or which hereafter may be found to have become " forfeited to His Majesty, by breach of all or any of the conditions in " such grants respectively mentioned and contained."

By this latter Ordinance we conceive that all the lands in this Province, whose owners have died since the 10th day of August 1765, are meant to be subjected to the English Law of inheritance and the English Custom of dower, and to the English Rules of forfeiture to Your Majesty for high Treason, or escheat to Your Majesty, or to such other Lord of whom they are holden, for felony or defect of heirs, and to all the other rules of the English Law relating to Land-property, even though the said lands had been originally granted before the Signing of the definitive Treaty of Peace; and that all lands granted since the said Peace were already, at the time of making the said Ordinance, subject to the said English Rules and Customs, and were so to continue.

By these two Ordinances, which have been transmitted to Your Majesty and never disallowed, and are therefore supposed to have received the Sanction of Your Majesty's Royal Approbation, the Canadian Laws and Customs have been generally supposed to be abolished, and the English Laws and Customs to have been introduced in their stead, and the Judges of Your Majesty's Courts of Judicature in this Province have conceived themselves to be in conscience bound to administer justice according to the Laws of England.

Besides these two Ordinances there are several other public Instruments and Acts of Government, by which the Laws of England are supposed to have been introduced into this Province. Some of these instruments are Acts of Parliament which introduce those particular parts of the Laws of England, to which they relate, into this Province; and others of them are instruments of a high and important nature, that bear the Sanction of Your Majesty's royal Authority, by which it is generally understood to have been your Royal pleasure to abolish the former Laws and Customs of this Province, and for the sake of governing your new Canadian Subjects in a milder and more indulgent manner than they had heretofore been used to, and associating and connecting them with the greater part of your ancient and natural born Subjects of Great Britain by the strong tie of an Union and Communion of Laws, to introduce the Laws of England in their stead. These Acts of Parliament and other instruments of Government are as follows:

The Acts of Parliament that relate to this Province are of two kinds; some of them are prior to the Conquest of this Province by Your Majesty's Arms in the year 1760, but extend to Your Majesty's future American Dominions, as well as those which belonged to the Crown of Great Britain at the times of passing them, either by express words for that purpose, or by some general words that have been deemed by Your Majesty's Ministers and Law Officers, by just construction in Law, to comprehend them; and others of the said Acts have been passed by Your Majesty's self, by the advice and with the consent of your Parliament, since the Conquest and Cession of this Province by the last definitive Treaty of Peace.

The most ancient Act of Parliament of the first kind that we have met with is that of the first of Queen Elizabeth, Chap. 1, by which the pretended authority of the Bishop of Rome was abolished throughout all the Dominions of England. The 16th Section of this Statute is of the following tenor: " And to the intent that all usurped and fo- " reign power and authority, spiritual and temporal, may for ever be " clearly extinguished, and never to be used or obeyed within this " Realm, or any other Your Majesty's Dominions or Countries, may it " please Your Highness, that it may be further enacted by the authori- " ty aforesaid, that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state or poten- " tate, spiritual or temporal, shall at any time after the last day of this " Session of Parliament, use, enjoy, or exercise any manner of power, " jurisdiction, superiority, authority, pre-eminence or privilege, spiritu- " al or ecclesiastical, within this Realm, or within any other Your Ma- " jesty's Dominions and Countries that now be, *or hereafter shall be;* " but from thenceforth the same shall be clearly abolished out of this " Realm and all other Your Majesty's Dominions for ever; any Sta- " tute, Ordinance, Custom, Constitution, or any other matter or cause " whatsoever to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding."

By this Section of that Statute, and the express words *any other*

Appendix (R.)

4th Feby.

Your Majesty's Dominions and Countries that now be, or hereafter shall be, we humbly apprehend that all exercise of the Pope's authority, or of any ecclesiastical authority derived from him, is prohibited in this Province as much as it is in England itself.

The next Section of this Act of Parliament annexes all Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction to the Crown of England.

The 19th Section requires all Bishops and other ecclesiastical persons, and all ecclesiastical Officers and Ministers, and all temporal Judges, Justices, Mayors, and other lay or temporal Officers and Ministers, and every other person having the Queen's Fee or Wages within the Realm of England, or *any other Her Highness' Dominions*, to take the Oath of Supremacy.

The 24th Section enacts, that every temporal person doing homage for his Lands to the Queen, her Heirs or Successors, or that shall be received into the service of the Queen, her Heirs or Successors, shall take the same Oath.

And the 27th Section enacts, that if any person of any degree whatsoever, dwelling within the Realm of England or *in any other, the Queen's Realms or Dominions*, shall by writing, teaching, or preaching, maintain or defend the authority, spiritual or ecclesiastical, of any foreign prince, prelate, person, state or potentate whatsoever, heretofore claimed, used or usurped within the Realm of England, *or any Dominion or Country being within or under the power, dominion or obeisance of the Queen's Highness*, he shall forfeit all his goods and chattels for the first offence.

We submit it to Your Majesty that this Statute seems, from the whole complexion of it, as well as from the positive words *Your Majesty's Dominions that hereafter shall be*, to have been considered by the Legislature that passed it as an indispensable part of the general Policy of the English Government, and to have been intended to take place in every Country, that either then made or should thereafter make a part of the Dominions of the Crown of England.

The next Statute that we have met with of this comprehensive nature is the Statute of the 15th of Charles the Second, Chap. 7, intituled, "An Act for the encouragement of Trade." In the 7th Section of this Statute it is enacted, that after the 25th day of March 1664, no commodity of the growth or manufacture of Europe shall be imported into any land, island, plantation, colony, territory, or place to His Majesty belonging *or which shall hereafter belong unto, or be in the possession of His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors*, in Asia, Africa, or America (Tangier only excepted) but what shall be laden and shipped in England, Wales or the town of Berwick upon Tweed, and in English built Shipping."

Another Statute of the same kind is the Stat. 7 and 8 Will. III. Chap. 22, intituled, "An Act for preventing Frauds and regulating Abuses, in the Plantation Trade;" by which it is enacted and ordained, that after the 25th day of March, in the year 1698, no Goods or Merchandize whatsoever shall be imported into, or exported out of any Colony or Plantation to His Majesty in Asia. Africa, or America belonging, or in his possession *or which may hereafter belong unto, or be in the possession of His Majesty, his Heirs or Successors*, in any Ship or Bottom, but what is or shall be of the built of England, or of the built of Ireland, or of the built of the said Colonies or Plantations.

And the other Acts of Parliament relating to the Trade of Your Majesty's American Colonies, though they have not such strong positive words in them as the three Statutes above mentioned, yet are generally understood to extend to this Province as well as to Your Majesty's more ancient American Dominions; and, agreeably to this opinion, Your Majesty has caused a Clause to be inserted in your Commission to your Governor in this Province, directing him to take the Oath required to be taken by Governors of the Plantations to do their utmost that the several Laws relating to Trade and Plantations, be duly observed; and this Oath he hath accordingly taken. And Your Majesty's Commissioners of the Customs have appointed a Collector and Comptroller of the Customs, and other Officers necessary for the collection of them for this Port of Quebec, in order to carry all these Acts of Parliament into execution.

Another Statute that we understand to be in force in this Province, though made before the Conquest of it and not extended by express words to the future dominions of the Crown of Great Britain is Stat. 2, 12th Ann, Chap. 18, intituled, "An Act for preserving all such Ships and Goods thereof which shall happen to be forced on shore, or stranded, upon the Coasts of this Kingdom, or any other of her Majesty's Dominions." This Statute, and another of the 4th of Geo. I. Chap. 12, for enforcing and making the former perpetual, have been declared by Your Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General, in the month of June 1767, in an opinion given by them to Your Majesty's Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, upon a case stated to them by those Lords, to extend to Your Majesty's Plantations in America: and no exception is made in their opinion of those of Your Majesty's Dominions in America which have been acquired since the passing of those Statutes. And Your Majesty's Ministers have transmitted the said case and opinion to Your Majesty's Governor of this Province, upon a supposition as we apprehend, that it extends to this Province as well as to all the others.

These are the Acts of Parliament passed before the Conquest and Cession of Canada, that we conceive to be in force in this Province by their own import and operation, and without needing any further Act of Government to introduce them.

Some of these Acts of Parliament passed by Your Majesty's self since the Conquest and Cession of Canada relating to this Province are these that follow:

The first of these Statutes is that of the 4th year of your Majesty's reign, Chap. 11, which amongst other things, enacts, that so much of an act made in the 8th year of King George the First, intituled, "an Act for giving further encouragement to the importation of Naval Stores, and for other purposes therein mentioned," as relates to the importation of wood and timber, and of the goods commonly called *Lumber*, therein particularly enumerated, from any of your Majesty's British plantations or Colonies in America, free from all customs and impositions whatsoever, shall be continued, beyond the times appointed in former Acts, to the 29th September in the year 1771.

In this Statute the words *British plantations* are generally understood to relate to this Province as well to your Majesty's other Colonies in America; and a copy of this Statute has accordingly been transmitted by the Commissioners of your Majesty's Customs in London to your Majesty's Collector of the Customs in this Port.

The next Act of Parliament of this kind is of the same 4th year of your Majesty's reign, chap. 19. This Statute expressly relates to this Province by name, being intituled, "An Act for importing Salt from Europe into the Province of Quebec, in America for a limited time". It enacts, "that it shall be lawful for any of His Majesty's Subjects to carry and import Salt from any part of Europe into the said Province of Quebec, in America, in British ships and vessels manned and navigated according to the Act of navigation; *any Law, Statute, Usage, or Custom, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding*."

By these last words it seems to be supposed that all the former Laws and Statutes of Great Britain relating to this subject of the importation and exportation of goods and Merchandize, made before the conquest of this Province, are of force in this Province as well as in the other British Provinces in America.

Another Act of Parliament passed by your Majesty, and expressly relating to this Province, is the Statute of the same 4th year of your Majesty's reign, chapter 15, intituled, "An Act for granting certain duties in the British Colonies and plantations in America, and for other purposes." By this Statute it is enacted, that certain rates and duties therein mentioned shall be paid upon several species of foreign goods therein enumerated, that shall after the 29th day of September 1764, be imported or brought into any colony or plantation in America, *which now is, or hereafter may be* under the dominion of your Majesty, your Heirs and Successors; and these duties are accordingly levied and paid in this Province.

These are the Acts of Parliament, or at least some of them (for possibly there may be others which have escaped our notice) which by their own import and operation extend, as we conceive, to this Province, without the help of any other instrument or Act of Government to introduce them; and therefore such parts of the Laws of England as are contained in these Statutes are certainly in force in this Province, being introduced into it by the highest authority, that of your Majesty, or your Royal Predecessors, in conjunction with both Houses of Parliament. The remaining parts of the Laws of England have been introduced, or are generally understood to have been introduced, by a series of public instruments or Acts of Government, founded on your Majesty's Royal Authority alone, without the concurrence of your Parliament. These public instruments and Acts of Government are as follows:

The first of these public instruments is the Capitulation granted by Your Majesty's General, Sir Jeffery Amherst, to the inhabitants of Canada at the general Surrender of the whole Country to Your Majesty's Arms in the year 1760. In the 42d Article of this Capitulation it is desired by the French Commander, on the behalf of the French and Canadian inhabitants of this Province, that they shall continue to be governed according to the Custom of Paris and the Laws and Usages established in this Country; to which it is answered by your Majesty's General, that they become subjects to the King: by which it should seem, that these your Majesty's new Subjects in this Province were put upon the same footing as your Majesty's other subjects in other parts of your Majesty's British Dominions with respect to the Laws by which they were to be governed, and the power of legislation that was to be exercised over them for the time to come, and that the continuance or abolition of their former Laws and customs was to depend entirely upon the future counsels which your Majesty in your royal wisdom, should find it expedient to pursue.

The 27th article of this capitulation demands, that the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion shall subsist entire, in such manner that all the people shall continue to assemble in the Churches and to frequent the sacraments as heretofore, without being molested in any manner, directly or indirectly: and then it goes on and demands, in the second place, that the people shall be obliged by the English government to pay the Priests the Tithes and all the Taxes they were used to pay under the Government of the French King. The General's answer to this article is as follows:—"*Granted as to the free exercise of their religion. The obligation of paying tithes to the Priests will depend upon the King's pleasure.*" By this answer it is evident that a bare toleration, or permission to exercise freely the Roman Catholic Religion, without being molested for so doing by the execution of the penal Laws of England upon that subject, is granted to the Canadians, together with a reasonable use of their Churches for that purpose, though not, as we conceive, to the entire exclusion of your Majesty's Protestant subjects from making use of the same Churches likewise; but a legal establishment of that religion, with a right to exact their Tithes from the people as legal dues and not as voluntary contributions, is refused

them, until your Majesty's pleasure shall otherwise direct, which your Majesty has not yet judged expedient to do. By this refusal all those parts of the Canadian Laws and Usages relating to the payment of Tithes and other Church dues are either abolished or suspended.

The 31st article of the same capitulation is as follows:—"The Bishop shall, in case of need, establish new Parishes, and provide for the re-building of his Cathedral and his Episcopal Palace; and in the mean time, he shall have the liberty to dwell in the town or parishes as he shall judge proper. He shall be at liberty to visit his diocese with the ordinary ceremonies, and exercise all the jurisdiction which his predecessors exercised under the French Government, save that an Oath of Fidelity, or a promise to do nothing contrary to his Britannic Majesty's Service may be required of him." To this article your Majesty's General made the following answer:—"*This article is comprised under the foregoing.*" Now the foregoing or 30th article is directly refused; therefore this article must be deemed to be refused likewise, and consequently by this refusal all those parts of the Canadian Laws and Customs that give a right to the Bishop of Quebec to establish new Parishes, and to provide for the re-building of his Cathedral and his Episcopal Palace, and to visit his diocese with the ordinary ceremonies, and to exercise the jurisdiction which had been exercised by his predecessors under the French Government, are abolished, and your Majesty's ecclesiastical supremacy is vindicated and supported in a manner agreeable to that important and universal Statute of the 1st of Queen Elizabeth, above cited.

The next public Instrument relating to the condition of this Province is the definitive Treaty of Peace, concluded at Paris on the 10th day of February 1763. In the fourth Article of this Treaty it is declared, that Your Majesty will give the most effectual orders that your new Roman Catholic subjects may profess the worship of their religion according to the Rites of the Roman Church, *as far as the Laws of Great Britain permit.* By this reference to the Laws of Great Britain it should seem to have been Your Majesty's intention, that those Laws should be the fundamental rule of Government in this Province.

The next public Instrument relating to this subject, and upon which great stress has been laid by all Your Majesty's British subjects, that have resorted to this Province, is Your Majesty's Royal Proclamation of the 7th of October 1763, which seems to have had principally in view the profit and advantages that might accrue to Your Majesty's British subjects by resorting to, or settling in, the countries that had lately been ceded to Your Majesty by the definitive Treaty of Peace. By this very solemn and important Instrument, passed under Your Majesty's Great Seal of Great Britain, it is declared that, "Your Majesty being desirous "that all Your Majesty's loving subjects, as well of your Kingdoms as your Colonies in America, may avail themselves, with "all convenient speed, of the great benefits and advantages that "must accrue from the great and valuable acquisitions lately ceded to Your Majesty in America, to their commerce, manufactures and navigation, has thought fit, with the advice of Your "Privy Council, to erect four new Governments, to be stiled and "called by the names of Quebec, East Florida, West Florida, "and Grenada; and that, as it will greatly contribute to the "speedy settling the said new Governments, that Your Majesty's "loving subjects should be informed of Your Majesty's paternal "care for the security of the liberty and properties of those who "are or shall become inhabitants thereof; Your Majesty hath "thought fit to publish and declare, by that Your Majesty's Proclamation, that Your Majesty has, in the Letters Patent under "the Great Seal of Great Britain by which the said Governments are constituted, given express power and directions to "your Governors in the said new Colonies, that, so soon as the "state and circumstances of the said Colonies will admit thereof, "they shall, with the advice and consent of the members of Your "Majesty's Councils, summon and call General Assemblies within the said Governments, in such manner and form as is used "and directed in those Colonies and Provinces in America which "are under Your Majesty's immediate Government; and that "Your Majesty has also given powers to the said Governors, "with the consent of Your Majesty's said Councils and Representatives, so to be summoned as aforesaid, to make, constitute, "and ordain Laws, Statutes, and Ordinances for the public peace, "welfare and good government of Your Majesty's said Colonies, "and of the people and inhabitants thereof, as near as may be to "the Laws of England, and under such regulations and restrictions as are used in other Colonies."

And then it is further declared in Your Majesty's said Proclamation, "that in the mean time, and until such Assemblies can "be called as aforesaid, all persons inhabiting or resorting to "Your Majesty's said Colonies *may confide in Your Majesty's "Royal protection for the enjoyment of the benefit of the Laws "of Your Realm of England;* and that for that purpose Your "Majesty had given power under the Great Seal to the Governors of Your Majesty's said new Colonies, to erect and constitute, with the advice of Your Majesty's said Councils respectively, Courts of Judicature and Public Justice within the said "Colonies for the hearing and determining all causes, as well criminal as civil, according to law and equity, and, as near as "may be, agreeably to the Laws of England, with liberty to all "persons who may think themselves aggrieved by the sentence "of such Courts, in all civil cases, to appeal, under the usual limitations and restrictions to Your Majesty in Your Privy "Council."

These are the words of Your Majesty's said Proclamation, and by them Your Majesty's British subjects in this Province declare, that they have always understood that the Laws of England have been introduced into this Province, and that it was Your Majesty's intention to assimilate the Laws and Civil Government of it to those of the other American Colonies and Provinces, which are under Your Majesty's immediate government, and not to continue the municipal Laws and Customs by which the conquered people had heretofore been governed. And through a confidence in this Proclamation, understood in this sense, they say, they have quitted their native country to come and settle in this Province, expecting to change only their climate by such removal in pursuit of commercial advantages, and not to become subject to the Laws of the conquered people, with which they are wholly unacquainted, and against which (though perhaps without reason) they entertain strong prejudices.

And in this sense was this Proclamation understood also by Your Majesty's late Governor of this Province and his Council, who did not, in making the important Ordinance above mentioned, of the 17th of September 1764, conceive themselves to be overturning all the ancient Laws and Customs of this Country, and introducing the Laws of England in their stead, but meant only to erect and constitute Courts of Judicature to administer a system of Laws already in being, to wit, the Laws of England, which they conceive to have been already introduced there by the words of Your Majesty's Proclamation. And in this sense likewise, Your Majesty's Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, in the month of September 1765, understood these words in Your Majesty's Proclamation; for in the 7th and last Article of a Report made by the said Lords Commissioners, upon certain Memorials and Petitions from Your Majesty's subjects in this Province, complaining of the Ordinances and Proceedings of the Governor and Council of this Province, and of the then present establishment of the Courts of Judicature and other Civil Constitutions, of the Lords of the Committee of Your Majesty's Privy Council for plantation affairs, dated on the 2nd day of September in the said year, the said Lords Commissioners of Trade propose, *that in all cases where rights or claims are founded on events prior to the Conquest of Canada, the several Courts shall be governed in their proceedings by the French usages and customs which have heretofore prevailed in respect to such property;* from which words it appears plainly that their Lordships understood that in all cases, where rights and claims are founded on events posterior to the said Conquest, the several Courts of Justice were to be governed by the English Laws, and that their Lordships were solicitous to make an express provision, that this general rule of deciding cases according to the English Laws, should not be applied to such causes as were founded on events that were prior to the said Conquest, in which cases it would be manifestly unjust.

We know at the same time that Your Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General, in the following month of April 1766, understood the words of Your Majesty's Royal Proclamation in a more confined sense, as being introductive of only some select parts of the Laws of England, that were more particularly beneficial to Your Majesty's English subjects, and not of the whole body of those Laws. This they took to be the true import of these words in Your Majesty's Proclamation above mentioned, *the enjoyment of the benefit* of the Laws of England; and they were of opinion that the Criminal Laws of England were almost the only Laws that came under that description; and that the Laws of England relating to descent, alienation, settlements and incumbrances of real estates, and to the distribution of personal property in case of intestacy, were certainly not comprehended under it. Whether this or the former way of interpreting this part of Your Majesty's Proclamation is the true one, belongs only to Your Majesty to determine, according to the ancient Rule of Law laid down by the celebrated Lawyer *Bracton*, that "*cujus est condere, ejus est interpretari.*" All that we presume to do on this occasion is to lay before Your Majesty a full and plain historical account of the several Public Instruments and Acts of Government by which the Laws of England have either been introduced, or imagined to be introduced, into this Province in lieu of those Laws and customs which were observed in it heretofore.

The next Public Instrument of this kind is Your Majesty's Commission to General Murray, in the year 1764, to be Vice-Admiral, Commissary and Deputy in the Office of Vice-Admiralty in the Province of Quebec. This is a Judicial Commission, by which the said General was empowered to enquire, by the Oaths of honest and lawful men of the said Province, of all and singular matters and things which of right, and by the Statutes, Laws, Ordinances and Customs, anciently observed, were wont and ought to be enquired after; and of wreck of the sea; and of goods of felons of themselves; and likewise of goods waived, flotson, jetson, ligan, deodans, derelicts and other casualties upon the sea, or sea coast, or fresh water Rivers, as far as the tide flows; and also of anchorage, lastage, ballast, and fish Royal, anciently by right or custom belonging to Your Majesty, and to arrest, or cause to be arrested, according to the Civil and Maritime Laws and ancient customs of Your Majesty's Court of Admiralty, all ships, persons and merchandizes for causes arising within the Maritime

Appendix (R.)

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Jurisdiction, and to hear and determine the said causes, with all the matters incident thereunto, according to the Laws and customs aforesaid; and to fine, chastise and imprison within any of the Goals of the Province the parties that shall be found guilty, according to the rights, Statutes, Laws, Ordinances and Customs anciently observed.

By this Commission it is evident your Majesty has introduced into this Province, all the Laws of your Majesty's English Court of Admiralty, in lieu of the French Laws and Customs by which Maritime Causes were decided in the time of the French Government.

The next Public Instrument relating to this subject is your Majesty's Commission to General Murray, in the year 1764, to be Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over this your Majesty's Province of Quebec. This Commission, and the instructions, that accompanied it, seem every where to pre-suppose that the Laws of England were in force in this Province, being full allusions and references to those Laws on a variety of different subjects, and not containing the least intimation of a saving of any Part of the Laws and Customs that prevailed here in the time of the French Government.

It seems as if your Majesty had been of opinion, that by the refusal of General Amherst, to grant to Canadians the continuance of their Ancient Laws and usages, and by the reference made in the fourth Article of the definitive Treaty of Peace to the Laws of Great-Britain, as the measure of the indulgence intended to be shewn them with respect to the exercise of their religion, sufficient notice had been given to the conquered inhabitants of this Province, that it was your Majesty's Pleasure, that they should be governed for the future according to the Laws of England, and that they, after being thus apprized of your Majesty's intention, had consented to be so governed, and had testified their said consent by continuing to reside in the Country and taking the Oath of allegiance to your Majesty, when they might have withdrawn themselves from the Province, with all their effects and the produce of the Sale of their Estates, within the eighteen months allowed by your Majesty for that purpose.

These are the Public instruments by which it is generally supposed, by those who have perused them, that the Laws of England have been introduced into this Province. But as your Majesty's Royal Proclamation above mentioned, and your Commission to General Murray to be Governor in Chief of this Province, have never been published here in the French language, and as the Provincial Ordinances above mentioned of the 17th of September and the 6th of November 1764, which have been published here in the French language, have mentioned this change in the Laws in very concise and general terms, without specifying or describing any of the Laws of England that were thereby introduced, the greatest part of your Majesty's new subjects remain ignorant of *the extent* of the change to this hour, and imagine that their ancient Laws and usages are *in many points* still in force. They still divide their lands upon an inheritance in the same manner as before the Conquest; their widows are admitted to the same shares of them as before, without any regard to the English rule of dower, which differs widely from that of the French Law; and the personal Estates of persons who die intestate are distributed at their decease according to the rules of the French Law, which are somewhat different (though not very greatly, as we are informed) from those of the English Statute of distributions; and the distributions of their personal Estates have likewise been made for the most part by persons authorized thereunto in the manner that was usual under the French Government, and not by receiving letters of administration from your Majesty's Governor of the Province in the manner directed by your Majesty's instructions. Fortunately for the Peace of the Province no litigations have yet arisen in any of your Majesty's Courts of Justice to give occasion to decisions that would make them acquainted with the change of the Laws in these particulars, which would probably create a great deal of uneasiness.

Yet upon the decease of your Majesty's British subjects in this Province, their relations have taken out letters of administration from the Governor of the Province, agreeably to your Majesty's instruction for that purpose, and, as we believe, have followed the English rule of distribution, and some few, but very few, of your Majesty's new subjects have likewise taken out letters of administration in the same manner, but have followed, as we believe, the rules of the French Law, with respect to the distribution of the effects. We humbly apprehend that this diversity in the practice of your Majesty's subjects in this Province, may hereafter be the occasion of some confusion, though happily no bad consequences have hitherto followed from it.

There has likewise been a diversity in the practice of your Majesty's old and new subjects with respect to the manner of conveying and mortgaging landed property. Your Majesty's British subjects have bought and sold lands and houses by instruments drawn up by English Lawyers, according to the English modes of conveyancing; and your Majesty's Canadian subjects have employed Canadian Notaries or Scriveners, for the same purposes, who have followed the French forms of conveyancing made use of before the Conquest. And it has often happened that the same lands and houses have been sold and bought and mortgaged by both French and English conveyances, as they have passed into the hands of Canadian or British Proprietors. This also, we conceive, may hereafter be productive of some confusion. Leases have likewise been made of lands near Quebec for twenty-years by the Society of Jesuits in this Province, though by the French Law they can only be made for nine years. This has been done upon a supposition that the restraints upon the power of leasing lands imposed upon the owners of them by the Custom of Paris, of which this is one, have no longer any legal existence. Upon the same principle many owners of Seigniories, Canadians as well as Englishmen, have made grants of uncleared land upon their Seigniories for higher Quit-Rents, than they were allowed to take in the time of the French Government, without regard to a rule or custom that was in force at the time of the Conquest, that restrains them in this particular. And as the Seigniors transgress the French Laws in this respect, upon a supposition that they are abolished or superseded by the Laws of England, so the Freeholders, or Peasants, of the Province trangress them in other instances upon the same supposition. For example, there was a Law made by the French King concerning the Lands of this Province, ordaining, that no man should build a new dwelling House in the Country (that is, out of the Towns and Villages) without having sixty French *Arpents* or about fifty English Acres, of land adjoining to it, and that, if upon the death of a Freeholder and the partition of his lands amongst his Sons, the share of each Son came to less than the said sixty Arpents of land, the whole was to be sold, and the money produced by the sale divided amongst the Children. This was intended to prevent the Children from settling themselves in a supine and indolent manner upon their little portions of land, which were not sufficient to maintain them, and to oblige them to set about clearing new lands (of which they had a right to demand of the Seignors sufficient quantities at very easy quit rents) by which means they would provide better for their own maintenance, and become more useful to the public. But now this Law is entirely disregarded, and the Children of the Freeholders all over the Province, settle upon their little portions of their fathers' land, of thirty or twenty, and sometimes only ten Acres, and build little huts upon them, as if no such Law had ever been known here; and when they are reminded of it by their Seigniors, and exhorted to take and clear new tracts of land, they reply that they understand that by the English Law every man may build a House upon his own land whenever he pleases, let the size of it be ever so small. This is an unfortunate practice, and contributes very much to the great increase of idleness, drunkenness and beggary, which is too visible in this Province.

Further, many persons who have purchased Seigniories in this Province, and amongst them some Canadians, have hitherto declined paying to your Majesty's Receiver General the Mutation fine, or fifth part of the purchase money, due to your Majesty upon the admission of every new Seignior by the Custom of Paris. The English purchasers say that this, being part of the Custom of Paris, is now abolished by the introduction of the Laws of England; and the Canadian Seigniors say that it is not due to your Majesty till they have been regularly invested with, or put in possession of, their Seigniories, with all the rights and jurisdictions thereunto belonging, by your Majesty's officers of Government, and have been admitted to take the Oath of Fealty and perform the Ceremony of homage to your Majesty, for the said lands, which has not hitherto been done.

Thus it appears that in many respects the Canadians apprehend the Laws of England to be in force in this Province, and that they endeavour to apply them and put them in practice whenever they take them to be for their advantage; though in other points, and particularly in those of inheritance and dower, and the distribution of the effects of persons who die intestate, they have universally adhered to their former Laws and usages.

In criminal proceedings the Canadians as well as English universally suppose these laws to be in force. No others are ever mentioned or thought of; and the Canadians seem to be very well satisfied with them.

And in all civil proceedings carried on in the superior Court, or Court of King's Bench, the forms of all actions, the stile of the pleadings used in them, the method of trial, and the rules of Evidence are those which are prescribed by the English Law, and are universally known by the Canadians to be so.

In the Court of Common Pleas the proceedings are drawn up in any form and stile that the parties, or their Advocates, think proper, and sometimes in the French and sometimes in the English language, as the Attornies who prepare them happen to be Canadians or Englishmen; and for this reason they are oftenest in the French language, most of the business in this Court being managed by Canadian Attornies.

Arrests of the body for debt are used in the first instance, both upon suits in the Court of King's Bench and suits in the Court of Common Pleas, and even upon suits instituted before Justices of the Peace. This is part of the English Law, that a good deal surprized and alarmed the Canadians upon its first introduction, as it carried an appearance of much greater severity than was practised under their own Laws, which allowed of imprisonment only in Criminal proceedings and in some few Civil Suits grounded on bills of Exchange, or other instruments of a Commercial nature, and then only in execution of a Judgement of the Court, and not in the beginning of the suit; but now they are grown accustomed to this way of proceeding, and frequently put it in practice against each other: and many persons of good sense and character, of both nations, are of opinion that, considering the great credit that has been given by Persons in Trade in this Pro-

vince, and the knavish and trickish disposition that has appeared in many of those to whom it has been given, there is no other method of proceeding by which the Creditors can hope to obtain payment of their debts. This is more especially the opinion of your Majesty's British Subjects that are concerned in Trade in this Province, many of whom objected some time since to the execution of even a part of the English Law itself, to wit, that part of it which relates to Commissions of bankruptcy, upon a supposition of its being too indulgent to debtors to be useful in this Province; yet other persons are of a different opinion, and think arrests of the body in the first instance an unnecessary piece of harshness in Civil Suits, and wish that it were restrained; and to this opinion we humbly submit it to your Majesty that we are ourselves inclined.

This is, as we conceive, a faithful representation of the present state of the Laws in this Province, and of the Public Instruments and Acts of Government upon which it is founded. We now beg leave to lay before your Majesty certain doubts that have arisen, and may arise, concerning the validity of those Instruments, and the extent of their legal operation.

We shall say nothing concerning the validity of your Majesty's Proclamation of the 7th of October 1763, and the high legislative authority which your Majesty has therein thought proper to exercise with respect to your Majesty's new Colonies, though there are persons who think that this branch of your Majesty's Royal prerogative ought rather to have been exercised in conjunction with both Houses of Parliament: but we should suppose that what your Majesty has thought fit to do in this respect by the advice of your Majesty's Privy Council must be legal, and consequently that the operation of the words above cited from your Majesty's said Proclamation is complete and incontestable so far as the true meaning of them can be ascertained. But if your Majesty in your royal wisdom should interpret them in a different sense from that in which they have been generally understood, and should declare that they were not meant to introduce the whole body of the Laws of England that were not in their nature local, but only to introduce some particular parts of them that were more immediately beneficial to your Majesty's Subjects, agreeably to the sense in which they were understood by your Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General, in April 1766; or, if your Majesty should declare that they were not meant to introduce immediately any part of the Laws of England into those Provinces, but only to promise and assure your Majesty's British Subjects that your Majesty would, in due time and place, and by particular and express promulgations, introduce some select parts of the Laws of England, that were more immediately conducive to their welfare and satisfaction; in either of these cases we beg leave to submit it to your Majesty's consideration, whether the Ordinances above mentioned, of the 17th of September and the 6th of November, can be deemed of sufficient validity to introduce any part of the Laws of England that were not already established by your Majesty's said Proclamation. Our reasons for doubting this are as follows.

Your Majesty by your Commission to General Murray, dated the 21st day of November in the 4th year of your Majesty's reign, to be Governor in Chief of this Province, was pleased to delegate unto him certain limited legislative authority, to be exercised by him by and with the advice and consent of your Majesty's Council of the Province, and of the general Assembly of the Freeholders and Planters in the same, therein directed by your Majesty to be summoned; to wit: an authority to make, constitute and ordain Laws, Statutes and Ordinances for the public peace, welfare, and good Government of the said Province, not repugnant, but, as near as may be, agreeable to the Laws and Statutes of your Majesty's Kingdom of Great Britain. But your Majesty did not in any part of the said Commission delegate either this or any other legislative power to your said Governor to be exercised by him with the advice and consent of the Council only, without the concurrence of an Assembly. Now no Assembly of the Freeholders and Planters has hitherto been summoned; consequently all the Ordinances that have hitherto been made, so far as they have a legislative tendency, have been made without any Warrant or authority from your Majesty's Commission to your Governor, and perhaps may, upon that account, be justly contended to be null and void.

If this be so, the words in the Ordinance of the 17th of September 1764, which direct the Court of King's Bench to determine all Civil and Criminal Causes agreeably to the Laws of England, and the other words of that Ordinance, and of the Ordinance of the 6th of November following, which purport to introduce the Laws of England into this Province, can have no legal operation to change the Laws which were then subsisting in the Country; and the Ordinance of the 17th of September must be considered only as an Executive Act of Government, erecting and constituting Courts of Judicature in the Province for the Administration of the Laws in being, whatever those Laws might be; and in this view it is certainly a legal and valid Ordinance, because your Majesty had, by an express Clause in your Commission aforesaid, given your said Governor full power to erect such Courts with the advice and consent of the Council only.

It is true indeed that your Majesty did give a private instruction to your late Governor, purporting to communicate to him a certain degree of legislative authority to be exercised by him, by and with the consent of the Council only, without any Assembly; to wit, *an authority to make such rules and regulations as shall appear to be necessary for the peace, order and good Government of the said Province, taking care that nothing be passed or done that shall any ways tend to affect the life, limb or liberty of the subject, or to the imposing any duties or taxes.* But we submit it to your Majesty's consideration, whether a power of this kind can be communicated by any other instrument than Letters Patent under your Majesty's Great Seal of Great Britain, publicly read and notified to the people, to the end that the Acts done by virtue of them may have a just claim to their obedience; for otherwise they may alledge that they are faithful and loyal subjects to your Majesty, and ready to pay obedience to every thing that your Majesty's self shall ordain, and likewise to every thing that shall be ordained by your Majesty's Governor by virtue of powers properly communicated to him by your Majesty, that consequently they will obey him in every thing he shall do by virtue of the powers conveyed to him in your Majesty's Commission, which has been publicly read to them; but that in the things not warranted by the said Commission, but said to be done in pursuance of certain private instructions that have not been made known to them, and which they are therefore uncertain whether he has received or not, they cannot presume that he acts by your Majesty's authority, and therefore are not bound to obey him. For this reason we humbly apprehend, that the private instruction before mentioned cannot have legally conveyed to your Majesty's Governor and Council the Legislative authority mentioned in it, small and narrow as it is.

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But secondly, if a private instruction should be deemed to be a legal method of communicating a Legislative authority, yet the power conveyed to the Governor and Council of this Province, by the instructions above mentioned, is much too confined an authority to warrant the general introduction of the English Laws, particularly of the Criminal Laws, which all affect either life, or limb or liberty; and the Process of Arrests of the body in Civil Suits for debt and tresspass; and the power of committing persons to prison for contempts of Court committed in the presence of your Majesty's Judges; and that of granting attachments of the body for disobedience or resistance to the Orders of your Majesty's Superior Courts of Judicature, when such Acts of disobedience or resistance are committed out of Court; which all immediately affect the personal liberty of your Majesty's subjects in this Province.

These are the reasons upon which, we conceive, the legality of the introduction of the Laws of England into this Province by the Provincial Ordinances above mentioned may be called in question.

But these reasons have no relation to the other high instruments of Government by which these Laws may be supposed to have been introduced here, namely, the Articles of Capitulation in 1760, the 4th Article of the definitive Treaty of Peace, and your Majesty's Royal Proclamation of the 7th of October 1763. If these instruments have introduced the Laws of England, they may have a legal existence in this Province, notwithstanding the want of legal authority in the two Provincial Ordinances above mentioned. But if your Majesty should determine that these instruments have not introduced the Laws of England into this Province, then, as we conceive, it will follow, that the whole body of those Laws has not yet been legally introduced into it, but that those parts only of the Laws of England have a legal existence in this Province, which are contained in the Acts of Parliament above mentioned, which by their own import and operation, and without needing any new instrument of Government to introduce them, extend to all your Majesty's Dominions in America.

We will now proceed to lay before your Majesty the principal inconveniencies under which the Canadians labour from the present state of the Laws and methods of administering Justice in this Province.

The first and greatest inconvenience arising from the present state of the Laws in this Province is the uncertainty of them, and the doubts that are entertained concerning the legal continuance of the ancient Laws and Customs that were observed here in the time of the French Government. This is a cause of great uneasiness and anxiety to persons of both nations in many of the ordinary transactions of life; in so much that it would be a great improvement of the condition of the Province, if either the English Laws, or the old Laws and Customs of the Country, were established by some new act of the Government, conceived in the most clear and positive words that can be made use of, with an express exclusion or abolition of the other Laws, which may be imagined to have hitherto been in force. For by this declaration in favor of either of the systems, your Majesty's Subjects would know what they had to expect for themselves and their families with respect to their inheritances, purchases, mortgages, Contracts and other Civil rights and privileges from the operation of the Laws; and would in consequence thereof proceed to make such regulations of their affairs by particular agreements and settlements and by their last Wills and Testaments, as would protect them against the inconveniences, which they might apprehend themselves to be exposed to from such parts of the established system of Laws as they did not approve. We do not mean by this to insinuate, that such an immediate establishment of one of these systems of Law, to the entire and express abolition and ex-

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clusion of the other, would be the best remedy that could be applied to this evil; but only to represent to your Majesty our idea of the greatness of this inconvenience, since even such a cure would be desirable. What is the best remedy that can be applied to this evil is, as we conceive, a point of the greatest difficulty, and fit only to be determined by the wisdom of your Majesty's Councils, though in obedience to your Majesty's Commands, we shall humbly suggest to your Majesty, in the subsequent part of this report, some of the different methods that, as we apprehend, may be taken for this purpose, with the advantages and disadvantages with which they will be respectively attended: But before we proceed to consider this arduous subject, we beg leave to lay before your Majesty some other and much smaller inconveniencies arising from the present state of the Courts in this Province, together with a Plan for the administration of Justice for the time to come, which we humbly conceive to be likely in a great measure to remove them.

These inconveniencies are the expensiveness of Law proceedings which is considerably greater than in the time of the French Government, the tediousness of them, and the severity of the present method of proceeding in Civil Suits by arresting and imprisoning the defendant's body.

The Expenses attending Law Suits arise evidently from two different sources, the fees of the officers of the Courts of Justice, and those of the Attornies and Advocates whom the parties employ in the management of their causes. The former are capable of being properly regulated, as the persons to whom they are due are all servants to your Majesty, and under the immediate controul of your Majesty's Governor and Council; and measures have been already taken to ease your Majesty's subjects in this Province of some part of these fees; your Majesty's Chief Justice and Clerk of the Crown have remitted those that used to be taken by them in the supreme Court, and those of the Attorney General for the conduct of Criminal Prosecutions have always been charged to your Majesty: and if those which are taken by the Clerk of the supreme Court for the Civil business that is transacted there, and by the Provost Marshal, or Sheriff, and his bailiffs, for their summonses, arrests and other ministerial business done by them in the course of the proceedings, and those which are taken in the Court of Common Pleas, or the quarterly and weekly Courts of the Justices of Peace, by the several officers of those Courts, are found to be unreasonable, it will be easy to reduce them to a more moderate standard by a provincial Ordinance for that purpose, if your Majesty will condescend to make such a reasonable addition to the salaries of these several officers as shall be a compensation for such diminution of their fees. The other expensiveness of Law Suits is the rate of the fees of the Attornies and Advocates. These fees, it is evident, are not capable of a like reduction with the former, but must always be such as the parties and their Lawyers shall agree upon; since it is the natural right of every man to set what price he pleases upon his labour. All that can be done to keep those fees from growing exorbitant is to prevent a monolopy of law business in the hands of a few lawyers, who might thereby be enabled to exact unreasonable rewards from their clients, by the necessity the people would be under of either employing them upon the terms they thought proper to demand, or letting their business remain undone: and this has been already done by your Majesty's wisdom and indulgence in permitting Canadian Notaries, Attornies and Advocates to practise their respective professions notwithstanding their continuance in the profession of the Romish religion.

Yet when every thing is done that can be done to diminish the Expense of Law proceedings, it is probable that they will still be more expensive than in the time of the French Government; which ought not to be a matter of surprize, since the prices of corn and provisions, and of all sorts of labour, are almost double of what they were at that time.

The next inconvenience arising from the present establishment of the Courts of Judicature complained of by the Canadians is the tedious length of Law Suits: this is owing to the unfrequency of the terms or Sessions of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and of the Court of Common Pleas, which sit only three times a year at Quebec and twice at Montreal. In the time of the French Government there were three Royal Courts in the three several districts of Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal, vested with full power to determine all matters both Criminal and Civil: in each of these Courts a Judge appointed by the French King administered Justice, and a King's Attorney prosecuted on behalf of the Crown: and they used for that purpose to hold two Courts in every week throughout the year, except about six weeks in the months of September and October, and a fortnight at Easter: and besides these Courts held regularly every week, they would sit on other days of the week, if the business before them made it necessary. From these Courts there lay an appeal to the highest Court of the Province, which was called the Superior Council; and this high Court also sat every week: so that the difference between the expeditious methods of obtaining Justice in the time of the French Government, and the slowness of the proceedings upon the present establishment, is very striking in the eyes of the Canadians, and is esteemed a very considerable inconvenience.

Besides the usual ill consequences arising from the want of dispatch in Law proceedings, this unfrequency of the Sessions of the Superior Courts of Judicature has been a principal cause of the increase of the fees of the Canadian Attornies and Advocates; for, as their opportunities of pleading causes happen so much seldomer than formerly, they endeavour to make up, by the value of the Fees they now receive in the three Sessions of the Court of Common Pleas, the advantages they formerly derived from the number of them, in the time that the French King's Courts sat every week.

There is indeed in the present establishment a Court of Justice in each District of the Province that sits every week for the dispatch of business. These are the Courts of the Justices of Peace. This was a very judicious institution, and well suited to the circumstances and disposition of the people. Yet it is liable to some objections: For, in the first place, the Justices of the Peace, who are the Judges of these Courts, are not much skilled in judicial proceedings; and, secondly, the same Justices not attending constantly at these Sessions, it is often necessary, where a matter cannot be decided at one Session, but is adjourned to the next, to repeat all the proofs and arguments before the Justices at the second Session, which had been produced at the former Session before the other Justices who happened not to be now upon the bench, which occasions an increase of expence and trouble; and, lastly, their Jurisdiction extends only to such disputes as relate to sums of money that do not exceed ten pounds. In all contests for greater sums the parties are obliged to have recourse either to the quarterly Courts of the Justices of the Peace, or to the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, where the Sessions are held but three times a year.

The next inconvenience is the severity of the present method of proceeding in civil actions, by arresting and imprisoning the defendant's body. This, by filling the Gaols with unhappy debtors, increases the number of the poor and helpless, and makes the families of the debtors, as well as the debtors themselves, become oftentimes a burden to the public; and it is generally thought by the Canadians to be an unnecessary degree of harshness.

To remedy these several inconveniencies we beg leave to recommend to your Majesty the following plan for the administration of Justice in this Province for the time to come; which we have formed in imitation of that which was in use in the time of the French Government.

That this Province should be again divided into the three Districts of Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal, as in the time of the French Government; which might be called the Shires of Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal; and each of these three districts should have separate officers of Justice; that a Royal Court of Judicature should be established in each of the three towns of Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal, which are the Capitals, or rather only towns of those several Shires or Districts; and that each of these Courts shall consist of one able English Judge, appointed by Your Majesty, and invested with full powers to hear and determine all matters, both Criminal and Civil, arising within his jurisdiction, just as Your Majesty's Chief Justice of the Province is empowered to do upon the present establishment throughout the whole Province.

These English Judges should be Barristers at Law, of at least five years standing at the bar; and they should be such as, besides their skill and knowledge of the Law, had a competent knowledge of the French Language. And further, to enable these English Judges more readily to understand the testimonies of the French Witnesses, that would so often be examined before them, and likewise to comprehend the nature and extent of such of the ancient laws and customs of the Country as your Majesty shall think fit to be either continued or revived, we conceive, that it would be convenient to give each of them a Canadian lawyer for an assessor, or assistant to them in the decision of causes; but the Canadian Assessors should have no vote or authority to decide the causes in conjunction with the English Judges; but should only assist them with their opinion and advice, the whole power of finally deciding them being vested solely in the English Judges. This employment of the Canadian lawyers, even in this subordinate capacity of assistants and advisers, would be thought a very gracious indulgence in Your Majesty by all Your Majesty's new subjects; and many of them, to whom it has been mentioned, have expressed an entire approbation of it. If they had an equal degree of authority with the English Judges in the final decision of causes, they would be much more likely than the English Judges to abuse it, by reason of their connections in the country, and the enmities and partialities that these connections would give birth to. And, besides, there are other reasons, which would make it inexpedient to trust your new Roman Catholic subjects, so lately brought under Your Majesty's allegiance, with so great a degree of power. These Judges and their assistants should hold their courts every week throughout the year, excepting one month at Christmas, one week at Easter, and another at Whitsunday, which are the three great seasons for holidays observed by Christians. And they should sit on the Tuesday or Wednesday of every week, that the contending parties and their witness might not be under a necessity of travelling on Sundays to attend them. If the use of grand juries should be thought fit by your Majesty to be continued in criminal prosecutions, these judges should take cognizance of criminal matters (that is, of such parts of the criminal proceedings as required the attendance of grand juries) only once a month, that the inhabitants might not be too much diverted from the care of their private affairs by their attendance in the courts as grand jurymen. But the other steps of all criminal proceedings that do not require the presence of grand jurymen, and, if the use of grand juries was laid aside, the whole of those proceedings should be carried on in the weekly sessions, as well as all the civil business of the district.

The method of proceeding in these Courts in Civil Actions might be as follows. The Plaintiff might bring a declaration or plaint, in writing, into Court, which might be either in the French or English Language, as he thought proper, praying the process of the Court to cause the defendant to be summoned to answer it; but not to be arrested by his body. This plaint should be read to the Judge in open Court, in order that he should determine whether or not it contained a good cause of action; and, till he approved it, no summons should be issued upon it. If he approved it, he should order it to be filed amongst the records of the Court by the Clerk or Registrar of the Court, and should award a summons to be sent to the Defendant to come and answer the Plaintiff's demand, at such a time as he, the Judge, should therein appoint. If he neglected to come at the time appointed by the Summons, without any good reason for his neglect, he should be condemned to

pay the Plaintiff a moderate sum of money, to be ascertained by the Judge, as a compensation to him for his expense and trouble in attending the Court, at the time appointed by the summons, to no purpose; and he should be summoned to come and answer the Plaintiff's demand on another day. If he then also refused to come, Judgment should go against him by default. When the defendant appeared, he should make his answer to the plaint of the plaintiff in writing, and either in the French or English language, as he thought proper: and this answer should be filed amongst the records of the Court. The Judge should then himself interrogate the parties concerning the facts, in their account of which the parties seemed to differ, and which appeared to him to be material to the decision of the Cause: and these interrogatories and the answers of the parties should be reduced to writing by the Judge, or by the Clerk of the Court from the words dictated to him by the Judge. When the Judge had thus found out in what facts material to the decision of the cause the parties differed, he should himself state these facts in writing and declare that it was necessary for him to be informed, by proper testimony, whether they were true or false; and should ask the parties whether both or either of them, desired that he should inquire into the truth of these facts by means of a Jury, or by examining Witnesses, or other proofs himself. If both, or either of the parties, desired to have a Jury, a Jury should be summoned to attend, at such following Session as the Judge should appoint. This Jury should be paid for their attendance by the party that desired to have a Jury; and if both desired it, then equally by both parties. They should receive Five Shillings sterling a man. For at present it is a subject of complaint among the Canadians that they are taken from their necessary occupations to attend upon Juries (which is by no means as agreeable employment to them) without any consideration for it: and this, if it happened every week without any compensation, would be thought, and perhaps justly, a very heavy burden. But for a reward of five shillings they will serve with great alacrity. These Juries should be appointed in nearly the same manner as Special Juries are in England; that is, the ministerial officer, that executed the process of the Court, should return to the Court a list of four times as many persons qualified to be Jurymen as were necessary to constitute a Jury; that is, if a Jury was to consist of twelve men, a list of forty-eight persons so qualified; and then each party should strike out twelve of the names contained in this list: and then the names of the remaining Jurymen contained in it should be set down in a new list of alternate order; that is, first one at the nomination of the Plaintiff; then one at the nomination of the Defendant; then another at the nomination of the Plaintiff; and then another at that of the Defendant; and so on; and these persons (whose names were thus set down in this new list, and who would be enough in number to constitute two Juries) should all be summoned to attend the Court on the day appointed for the trial of the cause, and should be called over in the Court in the order in which their names were set down in the new list; and the first twelve, or other number sufficient to make a Jury, that appeared in the Court should be the Jury to try the cause. By this method of chosing a Jury the disagreeable and captious practice of challenging Jurymen would be avoided, which is apt to give rise to animosities between the persons challenged and the parties who object to them.

Of the Jury so chosen a majority should have a right to determine the verdict: the present rule, of requiring an absolute unanimity amongst all the Jurymen, being evidently absurd and unnatural, and amongst other inconveniencies, productive of one of a very important nature, which is the perjury of some of the Jurymen in every third or fourth cause, for it happens at least so often that there is a real difference of opinion amongst the Jurymen, and that some of them go over to the opinion of the rest, in opposition to their own sentiments, and contrary to the oath they have taken to give a true verdict according to the evidence; which means, as we presume, according to their Judgment of it. And it has sometimes happened, that a great majority of the Jurymen has gone over to a small but resolute minority. This therefore calls loudly for a reformation and more especially in a Country where the natural and ordinary differences of opinion, that must frequently happen amongst Jurymen, are likely to be greatly heightened by national and religious prejudices. If the agreement of twelve men should be thought necessary to establish the truth of a fact, it would be necessary to impannel twenty-three Jurors. But perhaps a bare majority of twelve men may be sufficient to answer all the purposes of Justice in civil matters.

In criminal matters it might be proper to make the agreement of two thirds of the Jury necessary to the conviction of the accused person.

And as the issues, or points of fact, that were to be proposed to the consideration of the Jury, were to be drawn up in a minute and particular manner in words dictated by the Judges of the Courts, so the verdicts of the Juries should be always special verdicts, stating the facts, as the Jury find them to have happened, with great exactness and particularity. This would prevent Juries from encroaching upon the Province of the Judges, and determining points of Law by means of the short and general issues of "*Guilty or Not Guilty, He did or did not undertake,*" "*He does or does not owe the Sum demanded,*" and the like, that oftentimes involve points of Law mixed with matters of fact, and thereby give Juries an opportunity of committing these irregularities. Whenever these things happen (whether it be from ignorance or want of discernment in the Jurymen, or from their wilfulness or partiality) it is certain that a real injury is done to the losing party, whose right it is, according to the Laws of England to have the points of Law, upon which his cause depends, determined by the learned and able Judges whom your Majesty has appointed to fill your Courts of Justice as much as it is to have the matters of fact in the cause determined by a Jury of honest freeholders in the neighbourhood.

The Witnesses examined in the trial of a cause should be examined *viva voce* in open Court, in the presence of both parties, or their Attornies and Advocates; and cross-examined, if the adverse party thought proper: and should not be allowed to deliver their testimony by written depositions or affidavits taken in private; not even in those trials which were carried on without a Jury; unless by the consent of both the parties, or by the particular direction of the Judge, upon very trong reasons for so doing, moved and debated in open Court.

When Judgment was given for the Plaintiff in a civil action, a Writ of Execution should go against the goods and lands of the Defendant, but not against his person; directing the ministerial officer that executed the process of the Court, to levy the sum of money awarded to the Plaintiff by the Judgment, upon the defendant's moveable goods and chattels; and, in case they are not sufficient for the purpose, then, but not otherwise, to sell part of his lands, to produce the remainder of the sum. And if the Executive Officer could not find a sufficient quantity of either moveable or immoveable property belonging to the Defendant to raise the sum awarded, and the Judge was of opinion, upon affidavits made before him to that purpose, that there was reasonable grounds to suspect that the defendant had secreted or concealed some of his effects, he might require him to deliver in to the Court, upon Oath, an exact Schedule of all his Estates and effects of every kind; and if he refused so to do, might commit him to prison till he complied. And if he omitted any part of his effects to the amount of twenty pounds Sterling, in the Schedule so delivered in to the Court, he should be liable to the penalties of perjury.

The Judge should have a power of awarding reasonable costs to either party according to his discretion.

It would be convenient to have a separate Ministerial, or Executive Officer, to each of the three districts of Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal, to be called a Sheriff, which is the common name for such an Officer in England, instead of one Provost-Marshall for the whole Province.

And it would be necessary for your Majesty to have an Attorney in each of these Courts, to prosecute for your Majesty in all criminal cases, and in suits concerning your Majesty's revenue, and in all other suits in which your Majesty's interest is concerned. If your Majesty should not think proper to appoint an Officer expressly for this purpose, the power of carrying on these prosecutions for your Majesty might be vested in the Clerk, or Registrar, of the Court; just as in your Majesty's Court of King's Bench in England, the Clerk of the Crown (whose principal duty is, to register, or enter, the pleas of the Crown in the records of the Court) is likewise Attorney of your Majesty in that Court, and prosecutes in your Majesty's behalf. But we submit it to your Majesty, that it would be convenient, and more suitable to the honor of your Majesty and the dignity of the Court, to have a separate officer for this purpose, to be called Your Majesty's Attorney for that district, as there was in the time of the French Government.

From these Courts there should lie an appeal to the Governor and Council of the Province, and from thence to Your Majesty in Your Privy Council. One great use of the appeal to the Governor and Council would be to preserve an uniformity in the Law throughout the whole Province, which otherwise might gradually become different in the three different Shires or Districts of it, by the difference of the decisions that might be given in these several Courts of Justice, if they were entirely independant of each other and subject to no common Superior Council that might correct the errors of their proceedings.

And for the same reason the decisions of these Courts should not be deemed to form precedents of sufficient authority to determine any subsequent disputes; but this authority should be ascribed only to those cases which had been decided by the Governor and Council of the Province upon the appeals brought before them from these Shire Courts, or by your Majesty's self in your Privy Council.

And in order that your Majesty's Governor and Council might not be destitute of the advice of persons skilled in the Laws to assist them in the determination of the appeals that should be brought before them, it might be expedient that your Majesty's Judges of these three Courts, and perhaps also your Majesty's three Attornies in them, should be made Members of your Majesty's Council of the Province; by which means all the best Law abilities in the Province would be employed in making these important decisions that were to carry with them the force of law: and with this view it might be proper to require your Majesty's Judges and Attornies of the Courts at Three Rivers and Montreal to attend the Governor at Quebec for one month about Christmas time, in order to assist at the decision of these appeals, which should therefore be reserved to this season of the year.

These appeals should be only, as they now are, of the nature of Writs of Error in England, to correct the errors in law committed in the Courts of these Shires or Districts, and not to re-consider the facts in the cause, unless they had been settled by the Judge alone without the assistance of a Jury. Where this was the case, the parties might if they thought fit, cause the evidence itself to be taken down in writing by the Clerk of the Court, and signed by the witnesses and Judge that it might make a part of the record, as it does upon a trial by a general Court Martial in England; and, upon the removal of this record before the Governor and Council, they might re-consider the whole matter, the facts as well as the law, and give such Judgment upon it as they thought just; but they should not admit any new evidence relating to it. Where the cause had been tried by a Jury, the losing party might, if he thought proper, have it tried over again by a second Jury, consisting of twice as many Jurymen as the first Jury, and the verdict of this second jury should be final with respect to the matters of fact determined by it.

When Gaspé shall be settled, a fourth Judge might be sent thither, whose Jurisdiction should extend over a district lying round about it, to be taken out of the district of Quebec, which is now immoderately large. Such an establishment would be of great convenience to the inhabitants of that part of the Province.

These are the outlines of the Plan which we humbly beg leave to recommend to your Majesty for the Administration of Justice, and which, we are confident, would be of great advantage, and give very great satisfaction to your Majesty's Canadian Subjects, and effectually remove many of the inconveniencies of which they now complain.

It remains that we consider the first and greatest inconvenience abovementioned, which arises from the uncertainty of the Law in the present condition of the Province, and that we set before your Majesty the different methods by which, as we conceive, this inconvenience may be removed, and the laws of the Province may be settled for the future upon a solid and permanent foundation.

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Four methods of doing this have occurred to us. The first is, to compose a Code of Laws for this Province, that shall contain all the Laws by which it is to be governed for the time to come, to the entire exclusion or abolition of every part both of the Laws of England and the French Laws that shall not be set down in the Code itself.

The second is, to revive or re-establish the whole French Law at once, to the exclusion of all the English Laws, excepting those few which have been introduced by Act of Parliament, as above mentioned, and a few more of the Laws of England which are most eminently beneficial and favorable to the liberty of the Subject, and to introduce these beneficial Laws by a particular Ordinance or Proclamation, published in the Province, in order to make them fully known to the Canadians. Such might be an Ordinance to take away the use of the question, or torture, in Criminal prosecutions, to change the cruel punishment of breaking on the wheel into hanging or beheading; and to introduce the substance of the English Law relating to the Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, by declaring that no person in the Province should be committed to prison, or detained in prison, by the Order of any Magistrate without a Warrant in writing under the hand of the Magistrate, expressing particularly the Cause of his commitment or detention; and that every man so detained in prison should, if he desired it, be brought before one of your Majesty's Judges in the Province and either set at liberty, bailed or remanded to prison, as the Cause of his imprisonment, expressed in the Warrant by which he is detained in prison should require. Such an Ordinance might be thought to fulfil, in a great measure, the Promise given to your Majesty's British Subjects by those words in your Majesty's Proclamation above mentioned, *of the enjoyment of the benefit of the Laws of England*, supposing that your Majesty should think proper to determine that those words contain only a promise.

The third method of settling the Laws of this Country, so as to continue to the Canadians the use of several of their ancient Customs, is to make the Law of England the general Law of the Province, with an exception of those particular Subjects concerning which your Majesty shall please to permit the former Customs of the Country to subsist, and with respect to those subjects to let the Ancient Laws of the Country subsist in the manner they did at the time of the Conquest, and without attempting to reduce them to writing, and enact them anew by particular Ordinances, expressly setting them forth in all the extent in which your Majesty thought proper to let them continue.

And the fourth method of doing this would be to make (as in the third method) the Law of England become the general Law of the Province, with an exception of those particular subjects or heads of Law, concerning which your Majesty shall please to permit the former Customs of the Country to continue; and with respect to those subjects, to enumerate and set forth at length, in an Ordinance or Proclamation to be made for that purpose, the particular Customs which your Majesty should think fit to be continued, to the exclusion and abolition of all other Customs that should not be contained in the said Ordinance or Proclamation.

The first of these methods, of settling the Laws of this Province, namely, that of making a Code of all the Laws by which it shall be governed for the future, to the exclusion of all the Laws, both of England and France that are not contained in it, would certainly be the most troublesome in the execution to your Majesty's Ministers and Servants, both in England and in this Province. And further, we conceive, that it would be objected to by some of the Canadians, who are the most difficult to please, as a rash and dangerous experiment, to which the persons your Majesty should think proper to employ in the compiling this Code would be by no means equal. They would frame their objection to such a project in some such manner as this: "that to reduce "the whole Law anew into writing, with a rejection of a great part "of it as useless in the opinion of the Compilers, is a task of such ex-"traordinary difficulty, that not only no person in this Province is fit "to undertake it, but even the ablest Lawyers in the Parliament of "Paris, if they were to devote their whole time and attention to it, "would hardly be able to execute it properly; that if any thing of this "kind is attempted here, many important things will most certainly be "omitted, and others be too concisely, imperfectly, or obscurely ex-"pressed; that in such a Code no part of the Ancient Laws of this "Province ought to be omitted, notwithstanding some of them may "never have been put in execution here, for that those Laws are not "less a part of the Law of this Country, than those which have been "often put in practice; and that the only reason why they have not "yet been executed, is, because the objects of them, that is, the "cases to which they relate, have not yet arisen; and that when these "cases shall arise here is a wise Law already provided beforehand to "decide them; and that therefore no part of the Custom of Paris, "which was truly and properly the Law of this Province, ought to be "left out of any Code that shall be made for the Government of it; "and further, that there is a strong mutual connection between the "different parts of this system of Law, that makes it very difficult to "change or abrogate any part of it, under a notion of its being useless, "without weakening or rendering ineffectual other parts of it which the "Compilers may esteem useful; and that therefore the only safe way is "to let it stand as it is; and that, in this view of permitting the whole "of it to continue, there is no need of a Code to express it over again "in new words; that it is already expressed in writing in the best "manner possible in the text of the Custom of Paris itself and in the "learned treatises of Monsieur Ferriere and other writers upon it, and "in the decisions of the Parliament of Paris and of the Superior Council "of this Province, upon the cases that have been contested before "them; that indeed such a new Code might be of some convenience to "an English Judge to save him the trouble of studying or consulting "the French Law Books, but that it would be a most dangerous and "pernicious attempt to the rights and liberties of your Majesty's Ca-"nadian Subjects."

These are the objections which will certainly be made by some of Your Majesty's Canadian subjects to the measure of compiling a new Code of Laws for this Province, which we have stated to Your Majesty at great length, that they may have all the weight with Your Majesty which they may deserve. At the same time we beg leave to inform Your Majesty, that we believe that these objections will be made only by a few persons in this Province, and that the bulk of Your Majesty's new Canadian subjects will be very well satisfied with such a Code, and this even though it should in a great measure be taken from the Laws of England, provided only that a few of the most important of their ancient Laws and customs, and that most nearly affect their property and the future situation of their wives and children, be contained in it.

On the other hand, the advantages that would arise from this measure of compiling such a Code of Laws for this Province would, as we conceive, be these that follow.

In the first place, the English Judges, who will, as we presume, always be employed to administer justice in this Province, would have a short, a plain rule to go by, which they would easily be able to make themselves masters of, and would not be liable to be puzzled and misled by artful French Lawyers, partially citing and misrepresenting, and misapplying the doctrines and cases contained in the French Law Books.

And in the second place, the English inhabitants in general would have the satisfaction of knowing easily and certainly what the Laws of the Province were, upon what conditions they purchased lands or houses, what rights of alienating or devising them they thereby acquired, what duties to Your Majesty, their lords or their tenants, they were bound to, and in what manner their wives and children would enjoy their possessions after their decease.

These would be no inconsiderable advantages, resulting from the composition of such a Code, even though done in a very imperfect manner. But there is another and greater advantage with which as we conceive, this measure would be attended, which is the removing from the minds of the Canadians all idea of the excellency of the French Laws and Government, and of the superior skill and ability of French Lawyers and Judges, bred in the Parliament of Paris, and consequently of the happiness of having ther Law suits decided by them. For we apprehend that, as long as the French laws and customs subsist at large without being reduced into a Code, so that the several French Law Books, Books of Reports, and Edicts of the French King are the Books of Authority upon the subject, to which recourse must be had continually in the decision of points of Law, so long will the people of this Province retain a reverence for those Edicts, reports and other Law Books, and for the authority of the French King who made the Edicts, and for the Parliament of Paris that has made the decisions reported in the Books of Reports, and the other learned French Authors who have composed the other treatises on this subject; and this reverence will be accompanied with a continuance of their liking for that Government from which these good Laws and Edicts and Law Books proceeded, and under which they might be most ably administered, and consequently with a secret wish to return to that Government, that is to return to their subjection to the French King, whereas, if they continue to enjoy the most important of their ancient Laws and customs under a new name, and expressed in a stile and phrase somewhat different from the former, and carrying with it the stamp of Your Majesty's authority, the idea of their former sovereign, and of the Parliament of Paris, and of the wise Lawyers that compose it, would by degrees wear out of their minds, and they would think of nothing upon these occasions but the King of Great Britain and his Code, and the great favor he had shewn them in permitting their principal Laws and customs to continue, and giving them the express sanction of his royal authority. This we take to be a very capital advantage attending this measure of compiling a Code of Laws.

As to the inconvenience that might arise from the omissions or imperfections of this Code (for we readily admit that it would be very imperfect) it must be observed, that they might be continually lessened and remedied by fresh ordinances from time to time, re-enacting those parts of the former Laws and customs of this Province which appeared to have been forgotten in the Code, and which the Governor and Council thought worthy to be re-established: and in the mean time the Code itself (imperfect as we suppose it to be) would still be sufficiently exact to determine all the commom cases that occur in the ordinary course of human affairs, such as the rules of inheritance in the direct line, the rules of dower, and of the husband's rights arising from the matrimonial contract, the usual rules about quit rents, alienation fines, and other profits due to Your Majesty and to other Lords, the usual methods of investiture of lands by performing Fealty and Homage, and the like, which would be sufficient to prevent the Country from falling into general confusion.

This Code we suppose to contain the whole of the Law by which the Province is to be governed, criminal as well as civil, to the exclusion of the whole of the English Law, as well as the French, except what was contained in the Code itself, and the Acts of Parliament relating to the Custom House duties, and those few other statutes that expressly relate to this Colony by name, or sufficient words of description, since the Conquest of it, or which, though made before the Conquest of it, yet extend to it by virtue of the general description of *all His Majesty's dominions now belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, or that shall hereafter belong unto the same.*

These are the advantages and disadvantages with which, as we conceive, this first method of settling the Laws of this Province, by composing a Code of Laws for that purpose, would be attended.

The second method of settling the Laws of this Province, by the reviving at once the French Law, and introducing by an ordinance only a few of the Laws of England that are most eminently beneficial to the subject, is evidently the shortest and easiest method that can be taken for this purpose: but it would be attended with the following inconveniences.

In the first place it would have a tendency to keep up in the minds of the Canadians that respect for the Laws of France, and the wisdom of the Parliament of Paris, and the excellence of the French Government, which has been above described, and which it would be one of the principal advantages resulting from the former measure of compiling a Code of Laws to extinguish.

In the second place it would give disgust to the English inhabitants of this Province who are fond of the Laws of England, and desirous of having the greatest part of them continued and thinking they have a right to the enjoyment of them upon two distinct grounds.

In the first place they think that every Country that becomes subject to the Crown of Great Britain (whether by Conquest, exchange or otherwise) becomes immediately subject to the Laws of England, and that the Laws by which it was formerly governed become immediately and *ipso facto* void and of no effect, being superseded by the laws of England without the aid of any Act of Parliament or Royal Proclamation for that purpose. In this we presume they are mistaken, since both the express declarations of the Law Books, and those of Your Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General in their report concerning this Province, made in the Year 1766, and the dictates of natural reason inculcate a quite contrary doctrine, to wit, that the Laws of the conquered people subsist in their full vigour till the will of the conqueror shall expressly change them. However this opinion, though not well grounded, is pretty general among the English inhabitants of this Province.

In the second place, they say, that, supposing that the Laws of England were not of course introduced into this Province by the very conquest itself and the subjection of the country to the Crown of Great Britain, yet that they have been expressly introduced by Your Majesty's Proclamation of the 7th October 1763, in the words that have been mentioned in the former part of this report; in which Your Majesty assures them, that they may confide in Your Majesty's royal protection for the enjoyment of the benefit of the Laws of England.

The third method of settling the Laws of this Province, by making the Laws of England the general basis of them, and permitting the Canadian customs to continue with respect only to some particular excepted subjects, and this by a general reference to the French Laws Books in which those customs are contained, without attempting to enumerate and express them anew, would also be a very short and easy one to Your Majesty's Ministers and servants both in England and in this Province, and will be very agreeable and satisfactory to Your Majesty's British Subjects in this Province. Yet it will be attended with the following inconveniencies.

By preserving a considerable part of the French Law in the lump, or by a general reference to the French Law Books that contain it, it will in some degree keep up in the minds of the Canadians that reverence for the Laws and Lawyers of Paris, and that consequential opinion of the happiness of being subject to the French Government (as being that under which those Laws may be most ably administered) which all persons that are zealously attached to Your Majesty's Government would naturally wish to see extinguished. But this objection will take place in a much less degree against this method, than against the last mentioned, or second method, by which almost the whole body of the French Laws would be revived.

Further, if this third method of settling the Laws is pursued, some of the Canadians will probably make the two following objections to it. They will say, in the first place, that the whole body of their Laws ought to have been left entire, as there is a strong and well contrived connexion between all its parts, which makes it dangerous and detrimental to the welfare of the Province to alter any of it. And, secondly, they will say, that, if any of the Laws of England must be introduced here, they ought not to be introduced by general words, but by Special Ordinances, enumerating them and setting them forth at full length, and in the French language, so that the Canadians may know and observe them. But these are objections which we believe will be made only by a few persons, and not by the generality of your Majesty's Canadian Subjects.

The fourth method of settling the Laws of this Province, by making the Law of England become the general Law of it, with an exception of some particular subjects, or heads of Law; and concerning those subjects to revive the Ancient Customs of the Country by an Ordinance or Proclamation that should particularly set them forth and describe them in all the extent in which your Majesty should think fit to let them continue, without any reference to the Law Books in which they were formerly contained, would be preferable to the third method in this respect, that by enumerating, and describing, or reciting particularly, the several French Laws and Customs that were intended to be continued, it would cut off all connexion, in the minds of the Canadians with the French Laws, Lawyers, and Judges, and the Government under which they were maintained. The Parliament of Paris, and the Custom of Paris, and the French King's Edicts would be no longer heard of, as being no longer of any Authority; but the Laws that were permitted to subsist must be cited in the words made use of by your Majesty to express them in the Ordinance or Proclamation which permitted their continuance. This would be a considerable advantage which this fourth method of settling the Laws of this Province would have over the third method; but it would be certainly somewhat more troublesome to your Majesty's Ministers than that third method, and it would likewise be liable to many imperfections from the inaccurate manner in which the French Laws and Customs that were intended to be continued would probably be set forth; and it would be further liable to the two latter objections which might be made to the third measure, to wit, that it would give but an imperfect degree of satisfaction to some of the Canadians, by leaving them only a part of their Ancient Laws and Customs, and that it would further cause them to complain of the general manner of introducing the Laws of England without informing them exactly and particularly what those Laws were, that they might know how to obey them, but these are objections which, as we before observed, would probably be made by a few persons only, and not by the generality of your Majesty's new Subjects.

Thus we have set forth to your Majesty at considerable length (but not greater, we hope, than the importance of the subject required) the different methods by which your Majesty's gracious intention of settling the Laws of this Province upon a solid and permanent foundation for the time to come, and of leaving to your Majesty's new Canadian Subjects the enjoyment of some of their Ancient Laws and Customs that are most necessary to their tranquility and satisfaction, may be carried into execution, together with the several advantages and disadvantages with which we apprehend that each of them will be attended. To weigh these advantages and disadvantages against each other, and draw a final balance in favor of one of these methods in preference to the rest, or to find a new method preferable to them all, is a task to which we find ourselves unequal, and which we apprehend can be successfully performed only by the wisdom of your Majesty's Counsels. By residing in the Province we may have been able perhaps, by our observation of the state of things here, to furnish your Majesty with necessary information and materials for forming a decisive Judgment upon the subject, and that, in obedience to your Majesty's commands, we have endeavoured to do, faithfully and fully, and to the best of our abilities, in this report. That our endeavours may be acceptable to your Majesty, and may be esteemed rather according to the zeal and integrity by which they have been directed, than according to the degree in which they may be found to answer the high purposes to which they were intended to be subservient, is the earnest wish of

Your Majesty's

Most loyal and devoted Subjects and Servants.

N. B. The foregoing Draft of a Report, which was prepared by Francis Maseres, Esquire, his Majesty's Attorney General of the Province of Quebec, by order of Guy Carleton, Esquire, the Governor of the said Province, was delivered into the said Governor on the 27th day of February 1769, but had not the good fortune to be approved by his Excellency. Another Report was thereupon drawn up by other hands agreeable to the Governor's sentiments, in which his Excellency has omitted the consideration of all the public acts and instruments whereby the English Law has been introduced, or attempted to be introduced, into that Province, together with some other matters contained in the foregoing report, and instead of mentioning several different methods of settling the Laws of that Province for the future, with the several advantages and disadvantages that would probably attend each of the proposed methods, and leaving it wholly to his Majesty's wisdom to chuse one of the methods in preference to the others, as is done in the foregoing report, his Excellency has thought fit to mention only one method of settling the Laws of the Province, which he strongly recommends to his Majesty, as the only way of doing justice and giving satisfaction to the Canadians, which is, to continue the Laws of England with respect to Criminal matters, but to revive the whole body of the French Laws that were in use there before conquest with respect to civil matters. The Chief Justice, William Hey, Esquire, and Attorney general of the Province, not thinking it either necessary or expedient to revive the whole body of the French Laws in Civil matters, but only those parts of them (which indeed are very considerable) which related to the tenure, alienation, dower and inheritance of landed property, and the distribution of the effects of persons who die intestate, delivered in to the Governor two additional papers, or lesser reports, containing their reasons for not wholly agreeing to the Report made by his Excellency. And these three Reports were delivered to Maurice Morgan, Esquire, about the 12th of September 1769, to be by him carried to England, and delivered to his Majesty's Secretary of State for America. The additional paper, or lesser report of the Attorney General, was intitled his opinion concerning the Governor's Report, and was as follows.

THE OPINION of the Attorney General of the Province of Quebec, concerning the Report made by His Excellency Brigadier General Carleton, the Governor in Chief of the said Province, to His Majesty in Council, concerning the State of the Laws and the Administration of Justice in the said Province, with the reasons of his dissent from some of the matters contained in the said Report.

Your Majesty's Attorney General of this Province, approves that part of the foregoing Report which gives an account of the Constitution of the Government of this Province during its subjection to the French King, and believes the said account to be true in most particulars: but he cannot assent to that part of the said Report, which suggests to Your Majesty the expediency of reviving the whole of the French Laws in Civil matters, for the following reasons.

In the first place, he thinks it will be a deviation from that plan of conduct which Your Majesty has hitherto thought fit to pursue with respect to this Province, ever since the Conquest of it by Your Majesty's arms in 1760, which he conceives to have been to endeavour to introduce the English Laws and the English manner of Government into it, and thereby to assimilate and associate this Province to Your Majesty's other Colonies in North America, and not to keep it distinct & separate from them in religion, laws and manners, to all future generations. He conceives that if this latter system had been that which Your Majesty had adopted, Your Majesty would have given orders to your General Sir Jeffery Amherst, to whom this Province was surrendered, to keep up, from the first moment of the Conquest, all the Courts of Justice that were at that time in being in the Colony, and even the several Officers that composed them, upon the same footing on which they then subsisted. But as Your Majesty's said General did immediately suppress all the former Jurisdictions, and erect Military Councils in their stead, and in the Articles of Capitulation *refuse to promise the inhabitants of this Province the continuance of the custom of Paris, and the other ancient Laws and usages by which they had been governed*, though requested in that behalf by the French General; and as Your Majesty did afterwards, in the fourth article of the definitive treaty of Peace in 1763, engage to indulge your new Canadian subjects even in the delicate and important article of the free exercise of their religion, only *so far as the Laws of England will permit*; and as Your Majesty, by Your Royal Proclamation of the 7th of November 1763, did encourage your British and other ancient subjects to go and settle in this and the other new erected Governments, and did promise them, as an excitement thereunto, *the immediate enjoyment of the benefit of the Laws of England*; and as Your Majesty did afterwards, by your commission of Vice-Admiral of this Province granted to General Murray, *expressly introduce all the Laws of the English Courts of Admiralty into this Province*; and by Your commission

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to the same gentleman to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of this Province, did direct him to summon and assemble the Freeholders and Planters in this Province, and in conjunction with them *to make Laws and Ordinances not repugnant to the Laws of England*, by which it seems to be pre-supposed that the Laws of England were already introduced there; and did in other parts of the said commission *allude to divers of the Laws of England as being already in force here, as particularly the Laws relating to the oaths of abjuration and the declaration against transubstantiation*. From these several exertions of Your Majesty's royal authority in favor of the Laws of England, Your Majesty's Attorney General of this Province humbly collects it to have been Your Majesty's gracious intention to assimilate this Province in religion, Laws and Government, to the other dominions belonging to Your Majesty's Crown in North America; he therefore conceives that the immediate revival of all the French Laws relating to civil suits in this Province, in the manner suggested in the foregoing report, will have at least the appearance of a deviation from the plan of conduct which Your Majesty has hitherto adopted, and of a step towards preference of the contrary system of keeping this Province distinct from, and unconnected with, all Your Majesty's other Colonies in North America; and this appearance he humbly conceives to be itself, a considerable inconvenience, and very fit to be avoided, unless very strong reasons of justice or policy made such a measure necessary, which he does not conceive to be the case; for, on the contrary, he apprehends that the said total revival of the custom of Paris, and all the other French Laws relating to civil suits, will be attended with the following additional inconveniencies. In the first place, it will make it difficult for any of Your Majesty's English subjects to administer justice in this Province, as it will require much labour and study, and a more than ordinary acquaintance with the French language to attain a thorough knowledge of those Laws.

In the next place, it will keep up in the minds of Your Majesty's new Canadian subjects the remembrance of their former government, which will probably be accompanied with a desire to return to it. When they hear the custom of Paris, and its wise decisions continually appealed to as the measure of justice in this country, they will be inclined to think *that* government to be best under which those wise Laws could most ably be administered, which is that of the French King, which together with the continuance of their attachment to the popish religion will keep them ever in a state of disaffection to Your Majesty's government, and in a disposition to shake it off on the first opportunity that shall happen to be afforded them by any attempt of the French King to recover this country by force of arms.

And in the third place, it will discourage your Majesty's British Subjects from coming to settle here when they see the Country governed by a set of Laws of which they have no knowledge, and against which they entertain (though perhaps unjustly) strong prejudices.

Your Majesty's Attorney General of this Province is further of opinion, that the body of your Majesty's new Canadian Subjects are by no means either so distressed or so discontented by the introduction of the English Laws into this Province as they are represented in the foregoing Report: at least he has seen no proofs of either such great distress or high discontent. What he has principally observed to be the subject of their complaints has been either the expence or the dilatoriness of our Law Proceedings, which he therefore conceives stand in need of reformation; and he is of opinion, that to establish three Courts of General Jurisdiction in all matters Criminal as well as Civil in the Province, to sit every week in the year (with a very few exceptions) in the towns of Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal, would be the most adequate remedy for these complaints.

And as to the substance of the Laws which are to be henceforwards admitted in this Province, he conceives that the best way of all to settle these would be to make a Code of them, that should contain all the Laws of every kind, Criminal as well as Civil, that were intended to be of force here, to the exclusion of all other Laws, both French and English, that were not inserted in the said Code; by which means all pretence would be taken away both from the French and British inhabitants of this Province for complaining that they are governed by unknown Laws. This he conceives to be a work of difficulty indeed, but by no means impracticable; and he apprehends that it would be a work of very great utility to the Province, even though it should be very imperfectly executed, and many important articles should happen to be omitted in it; provided only that those things that were inserted in it were useful and reasonable, and set forth in a clear and proper manner; because he apprehends that the rules so inserted would be sufficient to govern at least all the common cases that would happen in the ordinary course of human affairs, such as descents in the right line, the right of representation in grand-children whose parents are dead, the dower of widows, the rents and services due to Seignors, the obligations and duties due from them to their tenants, the Seigniors' right to the common mutation fines, his right of pre-emption of his tenant's land when the tenant is disposed to sell it, the rules of Evidence in Cours of Justice, the solemnities necessary to be observed to give validity to a deed or will, and the like obvious and important matters; which would be sufficient to prevent the Province from falling into confusion. And as to the nicer cases which might be omitted in such a Code, they might afterwards be supplied by particular ordinances passed from time to time for that purpose.

But if this measure of making such a Code of Laws should not be thought advisable, Your Majesty's Attorney General of this Province is humbly of opinion that it would be most expedient to let the English Law continue to subsist in this Province as the general Law of the Province, & pass an Ordinance to revive those of the former French Laws which relate to the tenure, inheritance, dower, alienation and incumbrance of landed property, and to the distribution of the effects of persons who die intestate. His reasons for thinking that the French Laws upon these heads ought to be revived, are as follow:—

These heads of Law are three in number; first, those relating to the tenures of lands in this Province, or the mutual obligations subsisting between the landlords and tenants with respect to them. Secondly, the Laws relating to the power and manner of aliening, mortgaging and otherwise incumbering landed property. And thirdly, the Laws relating to dower, inheritance and the distribution of the effects of persons who die intestate. And these several heads of Law ought, as he humbly apprehends, to be revived in this Province upon separate and distinct grounds.

The Laws of tenure, he conceives, ought to be considered as having been already granted by Your Majesty to your new Canadian subjects, by that article in the capitulation of 1760, by which Your Majesty's General granted them *the enjoyment of all their estates, both noble and ignoble*; and by the permission given them by Your Majesty in the definitive treaty of peace in 1763 to continue in the possession of them, these Laws being essentially necessary to such possession and enjoyment. Such are the Laws relating to the quit rents due by the Freeholders, who hold by rent service; to the seigniors, the mutation fines, the right of pre-emption and the rights of escheat in certain cases; all which constitute the principal part of the property of the Seigniors.

But the laws relating to the power and manner of aliening mortgaging, and otherwise incumbering landed property, are not, as he apprehends, absolutely necessary to the enjoyment of the lands themselves, and therefore ought not to be reckoned quite so sacred and unchangeable as the laws of tenure themselves. Yet he conceives them to be very nearly connected with those laws, and almost dependant upon them, so that they could not be changed in any considerable degree without diminishing the value of the lands themselves, by means of the practical difficulties that would occur in making use of the new modes of conveying land that would be established in their stead; and therefore he thinks that they ought to be continued, and further, he conceives it will be the more necessary to revive or continue the French laws upon this subject, in order to prevent the introduction of the English laws upon the same subject, namely, the doctrine of estates-tail, the statute *de donis*, the method of defeating that statute by common recoveries, the doctrine of fines, the statute of uses, and the doctrine of uses in general, and other nice doctrines relating to real estates, which are full of so much subtlety, intricacy, and variety, that, if they were to be introduced into this province, they would throw all the inhabitants of it, without excepting even the English lawyers, into an inextricable maze of confusion. For these reasons he apprehends that the English laws upon this subject ought never to be introduced here; and that the former laws of the province relating to it ought for the present to be revived.

Lastly, as to the French laws concerning dower and the inheritance of lands and the distribution of the goods of intestates, with respect to such marriages as have been contracted, and such deaths as have happened, since the establishment of the civil government in this province, your Majesty's attorney general of this province is humbly of opinion, that those laws ought not to be considered as necessary appendages to the property of your Majesty's Canadian subjects in this province, and as having therefore been granted to them by implication in the articles of capitulation and the definitive treaty of peace; because they do not affect the property, or the rights, of the Canadians then in being, to whom alone those grants were made, but only guide and determine the course and devolution of that property after their deaths among persons that were then unborn. This, therefore, he conceives to be a matter upon which the authority of a legislator may properly be exercised. And he further apprehends, that in some time hence a change of the laws relating to these subjects, and especially of those relating to dower and the inheritance of land, would be highly beneficial to this province; the present excessive subdivision of the lands, by repeated partitions of them amongst numerous families, being productive of considerable inconveniencies. But this, he apprehends, need not be done at present; and he conceives, that, if ever it should be thought adviseable to do it, it ought to be done by a full and express declaration beforehand, of the time at which the proposed changes should take place, with a power given to such persons as disliked them to prevent their taking place in their respective families by express provisions and agreements to the contrary, and should be accompanied with such temperaments and modifications as should make the dopting them be in a manner the voluntary act of the persons who were affected by them. But for the present he conceives it might be better to postpone those important changes, and to revive the ancient laws of this province concerning inheritance and dower, and the distribution of intestates' estates, as well as those relating to the tenures of land and the power and manner of aliening and mortgaging and otherwise incumbering it. And this one ordinance, reviving the said ancient laws relating to landed property and the distribution of the effects of persons who die intestate, would, as he conceives, be sufficient to preserve the tranquillity of the province, and to give satisfaction to the bulk of the Canadians: at least, he apprehends it would be enough to begin with: and if, upon trial, it should be found necessary to revive some other of the French laws that formerly subsisted in this province, it might be done by another ordinance or two, that might be passed for that purpose, when the necessity of them should become apparent. By such an ordinance as is abovementioned passed at present, and by the establishment of an easy and cheap method of administering justice in this province with sufficient expedition, he conceives that the far greater part of your Majesty's Canadian subjects would be contented. This therefore is what he humbly presumes to recommend to your Majesty as the best method which he can suggest for the settle-

ment of the laws of this province, after the fullest consideration of this difficult and important subject.

FRANCIS MASERES,
Attorney General.

Quebec, September 11th, 1769.

N. B. In the foregoing short report, or opinion, of the attorney general of the province of Quebec, the particulars of the plan therein recommended for the administration of justice in the province of Quebec are not set forth, but only the general substance of it is briefly mentioned in these words: "What he has "principally observed to be the subject of the complaints of the "Canadians has been either the expence or the dilatorinefs of "our law-proceedings, which he therefore conceives stand in "need of reformation: and he is of opinion, that to establish "three courts of general jurisdiction, in all matters criminal as "civil, in the province, to sit every week in the year (with a "very few exceptions) in the towns of Quebec, Three Rivers, "and Montreal, would be the most adequate remedy for these "complaints." Now the particulars of this plan are as follow:

In the spring of the year 1767, His Excellency Guy Carleton' Esquire, at that time Lieutenant-Governor, now Governor in Chief, of the province of Quebec, being justly apprehensive of the ill consequences that might arise from a rigorous construction of the several instruments of government by which it was supposed that the laws of England had been introduced into that province, and more especially of the ordinance of the 17th of September 1764, by which the chief justice of the province was directed to determine all matters, criminal and civil, that were brought before him, according to the laws of England and the ordinances of the province, directed Francis Maseres, Esquire, the attorney general, to prepare a draught of an ordinance for reviving or continuing the several ancient laws of the province that had subsisted there immediately before the conquest of it, in the year 1759, with respect to the landed property of the province that was holden under grants made by the French king; who accordingly prepared the following draught of such an ordinance, which his Excellency, on account of its great extent and importance, did not think it expedient to bring into the council in order to be passed without his Majesty's previous consent and approbation, and therefore he immediately transmitted it to the Earl of Shelburne, at that time one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state. This draught of an ordinance was as follows.

A DRAUGHT *of an* ORDINANCE *for continuing and confirming the Laws and Customs relating to the Tenure, Inheritance, and Alienation of Lands, that were in Force in this Province in the Time of the French Government.*

WHEREAS certain doubts have arisen and may arise, from the extensive words used in the great ordinance of this province, dated the seventeenth of September in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, intitled, "*An Ordinance for regulating and establishing the Courts of Judicature, Justices of the Peace, Quarter Sessions, Bailiffs, and other matters relative to the distribution of Justice in this Province,*" by which the Courts of Justice established thereby in this Province are directed to proceed in their decisions according to the Laws of England and the Ordinances of this Province; that in consequence thereof the rules of inheritance of lands in this Province, and the terms and conditions of the tenures thereof, and the rights, privileges and emoluments thence arising, either to the King or to divers of his Majesty's subjects that were owners of land in the said province, were in whole or in part abolished, and the laws and customs of England relating to the said points at once introduced in their stead; which great and sudden alteration of the laws concerning these important subjects would not only be in no wise useful to the said province, but, by unsettling mens' ancient and accustomed rights and natural expectations founded thereon, would be attended with innumerable hardships and inconveniencies to the inhabitants thereof, and produce a general confusion: In order, therefore, to prevent these evils, and to quiet the minds of the inhabitants with respect to them; *It is ordained and declared* by his Excellency the lieutenant-governor of this province, by and with the advice and consent of the same, that all the laws and customs that prevailed in this province in the time of the French government in the month of August in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine, relating to the tenures of lands held either of the King, or of other lords, and to the terms and conditions of such tenures, and to the rights, privileges, and pre-eminences annexed, or belonging, to any of the said tenures, and to the inheritance and succession to the same; and to the forfeiture, confiscation, re-annexation or re-uniting to the demesne of the lord, escheat, reversion, or other devolution of the same whatsoever, either to the King or any other lord; and to the power of devising, or bequeathing, any lands by last will and testament; and to the power of alienating the same by the proprietors in their life-time; and to the manner of making such alienation; and to the power and manner of limiting, mortgaging, hypothecating, charging, and incumbering, any lands in the said province; shall continue in force and vigour until they are changed in some of these particulars by special ordinances expressly mentioning such changes, and setting forth in a full and distinct manner the laws introduced in the stead of those which shall be so changed or abolished. And further, the said French laws and customs hereby continued and confirmed shall be deemed and taken to have continued without interruption from the time of the conquest of this country by the British arms to the present time; any laws, customs, or usages of England, or any ordinance of this province to the contrary hereof in any wise notwithstanding.

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This ordinance shall extend only to such lands as were granted away by the French king before the conquest of this country by the British arms, and to the grants made thereof by the said French king to his several grantees, and the under-grants made of divers parts of the same by the said grantees of the French king, or their heirs or assigns, or other persons claiming under them, to inferior tenants or vassals either before or since the said conquest, but not to grants of land made by the king's Majesty since the conquest.

GIVEN by His Excellency the Honourable Guy Carleton, Esquire, lieutenant-governor and commander in chief of the province of Quebec, brigadier-general of His Majesty's forces, &c. in council at the Castle of St. Lewis in the city of Quebec, on in the seventh year of His Majesty's reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven.

By the Lieutenant Governor's command.

N. B. This is such an ordinance as is meant by the attorney general above-mentioned in his paper above recited, intitled, *His opinion concerning the report made by Governor Carleton*, where he says, page 50, that, if the measure he had before suggested of making a code of laws for the use of that province should not be thought adviseable, he is humbly of opinion that it would be most expedient to let the English law continue to be the general law of the province, and to pass an ordinance to revive those of the former French laws which relate to the tenure, alienation, and incumbrance, of landed property.

APPENDIX L.

The second head proposed is a Bill for declaring the common Law of the Province.

The Canadian lawyers are, it seems, not entirely agreed how much of the French system of the custom of Paris has actually enured in the Province of Canada. The capitulation for Montreal and the Province, article thirty-six, which engages to preserve to the inhabitants their property seems to me to stipulate the manner in which that property is to be held; of consequence the Tenures are to be preserved, and all the Laws relative to that property. For it is not only the thing which we hold, but the manner in which we hold beneficially, that constitutes our property; therefore I conceive that all the Lands in Canada, the property of native Canadians or which have since passed by descent or by Will, are, in virtue of the capitulation still governed by the Law of France, as to the tenure or modes of holding; although by the forty-second article of the capitulation granted for Montreal and the rest of the Province of Canada, and by the ninth article of the treaty of Versailles, *the inhabitants become subjects of your Majesty.* How far your Majesty's Proclamation and the commissions and instructions have or have not superseded this idea, arising out of the terms of the capitulation and treaty, and how far the case of the new settlers, emigrants from Great Britain and acquirers of lands by new titles, as by mortgage, grant or purchase, is capable of a distinction, has been already observed upon.

I think there is a great distinction between the treaty and capitulation; for the Treaty which makes the Inhabitants subjects of your Majesty's crown, confirms to them their property in no other mode than in a permission to retire and to sell their estates and those restrained to be sold to British Subjects. So that if they stay and claim under the Treaty only, they stay under condition of becoming by their own free Act *British Subjects*; and as such subject to British Laws. But the treaty made with the sovereign power of France which, without taking notice of the Capitulation, transfers its subjects *pleno jure*, does not supersede the capitulation made with the Inhabitants; because I consider capitulations in the eye of the Law of nations, to be not only as national, but personal compacts, and made with the inhabitants themselves, for the consideration of their ceasing their resistance. It is consistent with the honour and interests of this kingdom, that they should be religiously observed and that the condition of the grantees should be rendered substantially better, rather than worse, so far as any person or persons are capable of taking benefit of the grant.

At the same time I must observe that I do not conceive that your Majesty is so bound in your legislative capacity, that you cannot in parliament change the Laws of succession or heritage, or prevent the keeping up any corporate Body Ecclesiastical, by preventing a perpetual renewal by new Members, or that your Majesty cannot regulate any other general matter of dividing property real or personal, after the death of the possessor, in the same manner as your Majesty in parliament, may change the

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Laws respecting your other British Subjects; so that the Law be not made to the prejudice of any particular private person while he lives. In as much as no man naturally hath property after death, the community to which it reverts has a right to fix the law of partition, after death, as it shall judge most for the benefit of all its members. The right to dispose by Will, or to make a private law for a Family, is a privilege granted by the community; and restrainable, as the Law of France restrains it more than that of England, by excepting the legitime and limiting devises of land in certain degrees, except by deed by and among parties living.

It would probably answer every just and reasonable purpose, and would tend perfectly to quiet the minds of your Majesty's Canadian Subjects, if a Bill were to pass in parliament to the following effect:—That in all cases of wills, tenures, ancient rents, quit-rents, services not being military, divisions of Lands and transfers, hypothecations, or charges and pledges, or incumbrances of property, moveable and immoveable, and of hereditary descent, or partition of dower, or distribution in case of intestacy, the legitime, or portion of Children and Widows, and of all deeds, leases and contracts, the ancient laws, customs, and usages of Canada shall be valid; unless the said customs and usages shall have been deviated from by any consent of parties by express convention, or in which the modes of the English Law, as in cases of transfer between a Canadian and English born subject, shall have been followed; that in all cases where such custom and usages of Canada are relied upon, either by the party complaining or the respondent, such custom and usage shall be specially pleaded. And in order the better to erase from the minds of the Canadian Subjects their ideas of veneration for the edicts of their late Sovereign, and for the *Arrets* of the tribunals of France, and as much as possible to make them sensible of their union with, and dependence upon the British Government, it should be enacted, that the French Law, known under the denomination of the Custom of the Viscounty and Provostship of Paris, and so much thereof only as has actually been practised in the Province, shall be pleaded under the title of "the common "Law, and the Custom of Canada, as by Act of Parliament es-"tablished" and under no other title whatsoever; and the abstract of the said Custom, as hath been drawn up by a Committee of Canadian Gentlemen of the Law, shall be annexed to the Bill to be referred to, as the sole rule; observing only the alteration in the articles 99 and 101, as in the advertisement or preamble of the said abstract is set forth; that Lands already granted or to be granted by your Majesty, your Heirs or Successors, shall be holden in free and common soccage tenure, and shall pass according to the Laws of England: power always reserved to your Majesty to make gaants of Lands in any other mode of Tenure, if to your Majesty it shall seem meet.

EXTRACT of the PROCEEDINGS of a Committee of the whole Council under the following Order of Reference relative to a conversion of the present Tenures in the Province of Quebec into that of Free and Common Soccage; printed by Order of His Excellency the Governor in Council of the 20th October 1790, for the use of the Members of the Legislative Council.

At the Council Chamber in the Bishop's Palace on Wednesday, the 25th of August 1790.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Honorable GUY Lord DORCHESTER, Governor.

The Honorable WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, Chief Justice, and

The Honbles. Hugh Finlay,	The Hon. George Pownall,	Esqrs
Thos. Dunn,	Henry Caldwell,	
Ed Harrison,	William Grant,	
John Collins	Francis Baby,	
A. Mabane,	C. Delaunadiere	
J. G. C. Delery	Le Cte. Dupré,	

Ordered by His Lordship, that a Committee of the whole Council investigate and report a statement of the comparative advantages and disadvantages of the tenure in free and Common Soccage and the present tenures of the Province of a different description, with a view to the public interest, as well as that of the individuals, holding under such tenures; that they deliberate, and in case a conversion of the present tenures in Fief or otherwise into Soccage tenure, shall appear to be advisable, that they report upon the most eligible mode of effecting the same, without prejudice to the rights of individuals and the general interest of the country. In doing this the Committee are to attend to the nature and operation of the different clauses in the Statute of 12 Car. 2, Cap 24. by which Soccage holding was made general in England, giving Mr. Lanaudiere at the same time an opportunity to be heard on his Petition for a conversion of the tenure of his estates into that of free and Common Soccage, which was referred to a committee of the Council on the 14th. February 1788. And the Committee may call on Mr. Attorney and Solicitor-General for their opinion on the subject matter of the reference, if they shall conceive the same to be necessary and take all such other means, as they may think proper, for acquiring the necessary information; and further, if legislative interposition shall appear to be necessary, the committee are to report such draft of a Bill, as the case may require.

Letters of the Surveyor General and Deputy Surveyor-General, inclosing an enumeration of Grants to the amount of 7,985, 470½ Acres.

"SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,"
Quebec, 25th September 1790."

"SIR,

"The enclosed list of Seigniories and their contents was formed in pursuance of the right Honorable Lord Dorchester's "command, signified to us by letter from Mr. Secretary Motz of "the 28th. August.

"We have had recourse to the Public Records for the purpose; and it is possible though we are not aware of it, that "there may be a grant or two and perhaps more, that have escaped our researches, and there may for want of accurate actual "Surveys be some mistake in the computation of their contents, "and particularly of the Islands from their irregular figures.

"We have lately had occasion to shew the comparison, between the granted, and ungranted Territories on the *South* "side of the St. Lawrence, but the want of Surveys, and the "immense extent of the Province on the *North*, and in the "North-west, renders such a comparison on the North side at "present impossible, nor can be expected for an age to come."

"All we know is, that these vast regions furnish abundant "scope for settlement and Cultivation, and an innumerable population, especially to the West of the Meridian of this City, "tho' the Countries North and North-East, of that Meridian, are "mountainous up to the limits of the Hudson's Bay company."

"We are Sir your most Obedient Humble Servants,

(Signed) SAMUEL HOLLAND,
JOHN COLLINS, *D. S. G.*

Honorable WILLIAM SMITH, Esq;

REPORT OF THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

TO THE HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOURS,

Anxious to contribute all the Information in my power to the Honorable Board of Council upon the subject of the Letter I received from His Honor the President on the 31st of August last, inclosing several important questions relating to the tenures of Estates in this Country, and suggesting the idea of converting the same into Free and common soccage; I submit the following answer to those Questions for the consideration of the Board. It is fit I should inform the Honorable Board that the present dangerous state of Health of the Attorney General has defeated our intentions of making a Joint Report, and I may urge with truth that the daily avocations of my other public department, have greatly impeded my deliberations on the present subject, but as expedition may be wished and expected, I shall state my Answer concisely, but I hope with a degree of precision.

"*Question* 1—Upon what tenure were the lands of this "Country granted by the French?

The Civil Constitution of Canada was established upon the Feudal System; large Tracts of Land were granted by the French Crown *en Fief et Seigneurie*, these estates are stiled *Biens Nobles*; small parcels and Town Lots were granted by an Ignoble Tenure, called *Roture*.

There are some, a very few, allodial grants, the Tenure is termed *Franc Aleu Noble* and *Franc Aleu Roturier*: a fewer still by that tenure which is of a spiritual nature called *Pure Aumone*, or *Franckalmoigne*.

"*Question* 2.—What kind of Tenure was most prevalent and "what may be stated in probable conjecture for the proportion "between them?

In the country, the tenures *en Fief et Seigneurie* were almost universal. In the Town of Quebec, several small parcels were granted upon the same tenure; and there, as well as at Three-Rivers, and adjoining to the Forts of Crown Point, Detroit &c. small parcels or lots were granted *en Roture*.

The proportion in favor of Fiefs and Seigueuries (alluding to the Royal Grants) is beyond comparison greater than all the other *Tenures*.

"*Question* 3.—What securities had the French Crown by "the Law of the Country, or the nature and tenor of the "grants, to compel or promote the cultivation and improvement "of the land granted?

A power of reuniting the Estate, to the King's Domain, in default of Cultivation and Improvement by the Grantee, was the only, if it can be deemed any, security of the Crown; and this 1st. By the tenor of the grant, almost universally stipulated; and 2ly. By virtue of two arrets of the King of the 6th. of July, 1711; His Arret of the 15th. of March, 1732; and his declaration of the 17th. of July 1743. Several Seigneuries, and more particularly those near Lake Champlain, were, antecedent to the Conquest, at the instance of the King's Attorney General reunited to the King's Domain, by *Ordonnances* of the Governor and Intendant, for want of Cultivation and improvement made by the

Grantees, and afterwards regranted to others, and in some instances to the same Grantees.

" *Question* 4.—What were the legal Burdens upon the Gran-
" tee of the Crown in reservations, conditions, rents and servi-
" ces; or what were the benefits accruing to the French Crown
" from the nature of the Grant founded in the usual reserva-
" tions, or by the general laws of the country?

The Grantee and his Heirs and assigns, by the Tenor of his Grant and by the law of the Country (Art. 32 and 35 of the Custom) were bound to render Fealty and homage to the King (by his Representative) at the Castle of St. Lewis in this City; the vassal, was bound at the same time, or within forty days after, (Art. 8, 10 and 11,) to deliver to the King's Representative, *un Aveu et Dénombrement*, that is to say, a particular statement of his Title, the extent of his Fief, its dependencies, appurtenances and prerogatives; whether he had a right to hold Courts of Justice, high, inferior or low Justice, any and which of them; the amount of rent of the Clerk's and Notary's Offices, Fines and other Rights; his Manor-House, the lands of his Domain, the quantity and quality of his arable, Meadow, pasture and Wood Lands, what Ponds and Lakes; what Farm Houses and other buildings he had on his Domain, the boundaries of the Farms, their revenue and to whom let, or whether he cultivated them himself, the annual amount of the *Cens*, Rents and other dues, with the number and names of his *Censitaires* or *Ter-Tenants*, or others subject to pay rent to him; the Rights and services he owed on account of his Fief; whether he had Right of Mill; the Lands granted *en Roture* on his Estate; and a particular designation of the *Arrière* or Rere-Fiefs; How he became entitled to his Fief and Seigneurie, whether by Succession (and particularly whether in the Line Direct or Colletaral) by purchase, gift, or how otherwise.

Upon the sale or other mutation of the Fief (except in the direct line) the Fine called *Droit de Quint*, or a fifth part of the amount of the purchase money was payable to the King, at the time of rendering fealty and homage, (Art. 25.) in respect of Lands governed by the Custom of Paris, which is the General Law of the Country; and in respect of Lands governed by the Custom of *Vexin Le François* (for there were some few grants made subject to that Custom) a Relief, i. e. one Year's Revenue of the Fief sold (Art. 33.) and not the Quint was payable upon every mutation whatsoever.

The King might use his Right of *Retrait Féodal*, the *Jus retracti*, within forty days after notice given of the Sale of any Fief and Seigneurie made by his Grantee, reimbursing the Purchaser his purchase money, and the legal expences *(loyaux couts)* Art. 20. but this Right ceased after an investiture of the New Vassal.

These are legal Burdens.

A few old Grants made by the India Company stipulated that on every Mutation a Medal of half an ounce or an ounce of Gold (*une Maille d'Or)* should be paid the company in lieu of the Quint.

The usual Reservations and Conditions in the more ancient Grants were:

1. That the Grantee should, with in a year and a day, build an Habitation upon, and actually inhabit the Lands *(tenir feu et lieu)* and cultivate and improve the same (*déserter et mettre en valeur*) aud cause his Ter-Tenants (*Censitaires*) to do the same within the same period: (some Grants mention that the Lands are to be stocked with cattle in two years,) in default of which the King should of Right re-enter into the Possession of the land granted—but a formal Process for the Reunion, was however thought necessary, and always prosecuted by the Attorney General.

2. That the Grantee should preserve all Oak Trees growing on his Domain, and cause all Oak Trees fit for the construction of the King's Ships to be preserved by his Sub-feudatories *(Censitaires)*.

3. That the Grantee should give immediate advice to the King or his Governor and Intendant, of the discovery of all Mines, Ores and Minerals (*Mines, Minières et Minéraux*) found in the Lands Granted; with exception only to two Grants, wherein they are expressly given to the Grantees.

4. That the Grantee should get the grant ratified by the King, generally within the period of one year.

5. That the Grantees should permit the necessary Roads to be laid out for public utility, and cause a clause to be inserted in their concessions to the Ter-tenants that they should do the same.

The more modern Grants contain the same reservations and conditions, but they also contain additionnal stipulations, namely:

6. That in case the King should have occasion for any part of the land granted for the purpose of building Forts, Batteries, places of arms, stores, or other public works, he should be at liberty to take the same, together with the trees and timbers that should be necessary, and also, Firewood for the supply of the Garrisons within the extent of the lands granted, without being held or bound to make any compensation to the Grantee.

7. That the Grantee should allow the free use of the Beaches to all Fishermen, except such part as he might stand in need for his own Fisheries.

8. That the Grantee should concede lands to his Sub-feudatories at the accustomed rents and dues (*cens et Rentes et Redevances Accoutumé*) for every acre in front by forty in depth; about a fourth part only of the Grants contain this clause.

9. In many of the latest Grants the King reserves the Right of taking Oak Timber, Masts, and Yards (*Mâtures*), and all other Timber proper for the Construction and Equipment of his Ships, without making any compensation for the same—and in one Grant the King reserves the Red and Pitch Pine for making Tar.

There were no rents reserved to the King by the grants made in Fief and Seigneurie; nor were the Grantee liable to any legal Services, except rendering Fealty and Homage to the King's Representative. and furnishing the *Aveu et Dénombrement* in the manner before described, but this they were bound to, on Pain of the *saisie féodale* of their Estates. (Art. 1.)

By one of the Arrets aforementioned of the 6*th* July, 1711, the Grantees were bound to concede Lands to their Sub-feudatories for the usual *Cens et Rentes et Redevances*, and by the arret of the 15*th* March, 1732, upon non-compliance on the part of the Royal Grantee, the Governor and Intendant were impowered and directed, to concede the same on the part of the Crown, to the Exclusion of the Grantee, and the rents to be payable to the Receiver-General. The Grantees are thereby also restricted from selling any Wood Lands (*Bois de bout*), upon Pain of Nullity of the contract of concession, a Reunion of the lands to the Royal Domain, and Restitution of the Purchase Money to the Sub feudatory,

The benefits accruing to the French Crown from the nature of the grants *en Fief et Seigneurie*, were casual; under the custom of Paris, the Revenue of *Quint* (a third of which was usually remitted); and under the custom of *Vexin Le François*, a Relief. I have mentionned the *Droit de Retrait féodal.*

By the *Roture* tenure, the Grantor, whether the King directly, or his Grantee *en Fief mediately*, stipulated a specific sum (one halfpenny for every Acre in front by forty Acres in depth) payable to him by the *Roture* Grantee annually on a fixed day, and at the Seigneur's Mansion-House, for what is termed *Cens*, evidencing thereby that he was the Seigneur *Censier et Foncier*, or immediate Seigneur of the *Roture* Grantee (*marque de la directe Seigneurie.*) A Specification indispensibly necessary to intitle the Seigneur to be paid the *Lods et ventes*, upon every subsequent alienation of the land granted, (*Cens porte Lods et Ventes*) and another Specific Sum (one halfpenny for every superficial acre contained in the Grant) for what is called *Rente*. In the Towns of Quebec and Three-Rivers, the reservation of the *Cens et Rentes*, for small Lots, are variable and very low, but specifically ascertained.

Upon every mutation of *Roture* Lands, the new proprietor was bound to produce his titles to the Seigneur, and in forty days after exhibiting the same, the Seigneur, in case of a mutation by sale, and even upon Donations *inter vivos*, from a collateral branch or stranger, was intitled to the alienation Fine called *Droits de Lods et Ventes*, (Art. 73.) which is the twelfth penny or a twelfth part of the price or value of the land; a fourth of the Fine was usually remitted by the Seigneur, but without any obligation so to do.

The King by Virtue of an Edict of the 20*th* March, 1673, had the right of *Lods et Ventes* upon exchanges of one inheritance for another, on lands granted by the Crown *en Roture*. But this right was limited to the King alone, and did not extend to his Grantees *en Fief et Seigneurie* over their subfeudatories, except the Seigneurs of the Island of Montreal, to whom this Right was given, in lieu of the *Droit de Justice*, which they relinquished.

These are legal burdens, but clearly ascertained.

The Benefits accruing to the French Crown from the nature of the Royal Grants *en Roture*, were merely the *Cens et Rentes*, and the Casual revenue of *Lods et Ventes*, with the right of Pre emption, but this Right ceased after *seisin* given to the proprietor.

The *Roture* Tenants in Canada, in virtue of the King's Edict of the 4*th* June, 1686, and the provincial Judicial decisions given in consequence, were bound to the servitude of grinding all the Corn for the consumption of their Families at the *Banal* Mills of their Seigneurs. The Toll is a Fourteenth Bushel; and the penalty for a contravention, under the Authority of a Provincial Decision, is understood to be the Payment of *Double Toll.*

5*th Question.*—" What were the benefits which the Grantee of the
" Crown might draw from the sub-feudatory; or what the burdens in
" acknowledgements, Rents and Services, to which the occupants un-
" der the Royal Grantee were liable from the nature of the concession
" or by the Law of the Country?

This is in great part answered upon the fourth Question, in respect of the benefits which by the Law of the country (independant of conventional stipulations) the grantee of the Crown might derive from his subfeudatory; and which in fact are the burdens that the sub-feudatories are liable to. But the Grantees, of long usage, imposed other stipulations in their contract of concession to the subfeubatories; such as the *Retrait Conventionel* (the *Jus retracti*) the payment of one or more bushels of Wheat annually, one or more Capons, a certain number of days' labour (*Corvées*) &c. But these are Conventional Burdens.

6*th Question.*—" Was the estate of the Grantee of the Crown sub-
" ject to partition by Marriage Contract, Testamentary Disposition, or
" any other mode of alienation, voluntary or Judicial, and by inheritance
" in the Lines direct or Collateral; or was any estate held impartible
" and unalienable, or in the nature of an English Intail?

I conceive the common law of this Province, in relation to the powers to be exercised by Marriage Contract, testamentary disposition or any other mode of alienation, respecting the tenure *en Fief et Seigneurie*, and that *en Roture*, to be indiscriminately the same.

By Contract made before Marriage, the contracting parties might make such stipulations respecting both their Real and Personal Properties as they unitedly judged fit. They might stipulate that the real as well as the personal property belonging to both, or either of them, or any designated Part thereof should, or should not, enter into the Conjugal partnership. But after Marriage, Inheritances descending to either of them by succession in the line direct, or Collateral, or given by Donation or otherwise in the line direct (unless the contrary were expressed in the deed of conveyance) to either of them, did not enter into the *Communauté* or Partnership. Estates given Collaterally, or by strangers to either of them, after marriage, became a part of their joint proprerty; but by express stipulations in the conveyance, the liberality of the Donor might be prevented from becoming a part of the common stock.

Antecedently to the Quebec Act. 14th of His Majesty ch. 83. a

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fifth part only of Estates descended by Inheritance, which are termed *Propres*, could be devised or otherwise disposed of (expect in cases of actual sale) to the prejudice of the Heirs direct or collateral, who in that respect might be said to have the expectant Reversion of the other four fifths.

Real as well as personnal property acquired or purchased pending the *Communauté*, which are termed *Conquests*, being the fruits of the joint industry of the husband and wife, were a part of the joint stock and partible as such.

In case of Marriages, without a previous Contract, no part of the real property of either husband or wife, before marriage, entered into the *Communauté*, by the Municipal Law; their personals alone did so.

Estate *en Fief et Seigneurie*, are partible in the manner following.

The eldest son in the nature of a jointure (*par droit d'Ainesse et Préciput*) succeeds to the Mansion House (*Château où Manoir principale* the inner yard (*Basse cour*) and a superficial acre of land adjoining to the Mansion House supposed to be an inclosed Garden (*un arpent de Terre de l'enclos et Jardin*) if there be such; and if there happen to be a Mill within that Inclosure and annexed to it the Right of *Banalité*, the body of the building belongs to him, but the profits of the Toll are not vested in him alone, they are divided in proportion to the inheriting Rights of each of the Heirs (Art. 13 and 14.) If it should happen that there were but a son and one other child to inherit, the eldest son succeeded to two thirds of the estate, his Brother or Sister to the other third (Art. 15.)

If there were more Children, the eldest Son succeeded to one moiety, the other Children to an equal proportion of the other moiety (Art. 16.)

The *Droit d'Ainesse* did not extend to females, but successions, in the direct and Collateral lines, were divisible in equal portions. (Art. 19)

In the Collateral Line, females did not succeed with Males in equal degree, (Art. 25.)

Upon marriages had without a previous Contract, the Widow had her customary Dower (*le Douaire coutumier*) which was a moiety for her life of the Revenue of her Husband's real estates, possessed at time of his marriage, and those descending to him in the line direct pending the marriage, (Art. 247, 248;) descendible to the issue of the marriage, (Art. 249;) upon renouncing to their Father's succession (Art. 250;) for they cannot claim to the estates by inheritance and to the right of dower. *Nul n'est Douairier et héritier de son père*, (Art. 251.)

Estates subject to the customary dower, stood pledged (*Hypothéqués* from the day of the marriage for the security of the widow and issue of the marriage, and if aliened afterwards, they continued subject to her and their rights.

Marriage Contracts, donations *inter vivos*, and by testamentary dispositions, an Intail, which the Civilians term *Substitution* (*Fidei commissaire*) may be created (tho' I know no instance of it in this province, but there may be some) so far down as the second degree; (*L'Ordonnance d'Orléans*) they must be published and enregistred in the proper Court of Justice within six months after the date, if *inter vivos*, and within the same period after the decease of the substitutor if it be a testamentary disposition, and in that case they cannot be purged or affected by any Judicial decree whatsoever, except respecting debts due bythe Substitutor.

7th Question.—" Were the sub-feudatory Farms of the concessions " of the Tenantry held under the royal Grantees, devisable, descen- " dible, alienable and partible in the like manner without limitation.

With exception to the partition of the *Roture* lands among the Heirs, which were partible among them in equal shares, without the *Droit d'Ainesse* or other preferable right, the answer to the sixth question applies.

8th Question.—" Would a conversion of the French Tenure into " the Tenure of Free and common Soccage be advantageous to the " proprietor holding by grant of the French Crown in Fief, Sei- " gneurie or Roture, discriminating its effects as to the parcels that " are settled, such as are still unconceded and uncultivated; and " what in particular appears to you to be the instances of advantage " or disadvantage to result from such Conversion.

There appears to be engrafted on the Royal Grants the fiction of feodal Tenure, drawing after it the servile appendages of Alienation Fines, &c. *Quints and Reliefs* upon the Tenure *en Fief*, and *Lods et Ventes* and the servitude of *Bannalité* upon that *en Roture*; and therefore a general answer to this question can give no embarassment; nor can I hesitate saying that a conversion of those Tenures into that of Free and common Soccage, which is not subject to those appendages, would be advantageous to the *Roture* Grantees of the Crown.

With regard to the Royal Grantee *en Fief et Seigneurie*, such a conversion, if unqualified, might and I think would operate a heavy loss to most of them, by being deprived of their certain Revenue of *Bannalité*, and their casual Revenue of *Lods et Ventes*.

The *Droit de Justice*, accorded to them by their Grants, which tho' exercised in many Seigneuries antecedent to the conquest, but tacitly relinquished, or at least not exercised, since that period, is an object frequently mentioned by the Seigneurs, to whom by their Grants that right was given.

The *Haute Justice*, on account of the Prisons which the Seigneur *Haut Justicier* was bound to erect and maintain, as well as of the necessary Officers of that Justice, might be considered onerous upon them, but on the other hand, they were entitled to the confiscated Estates and Effects of persons convicted of Felony within their Seigneuries, to Estates escheating for want of Heirs, to the possesion of vacant inheritances, and to Judicial fines.

By the statute of the 14th of His Majesty ch. 83, I conceive the criminal powers of the Seigneurs to be abrogated, and their pretensions limited to the civil part only.

A conversion of the Tenure *en Fief*, into Free and common Soccage, would exonerate those Estates from the Alienation fines payable to the King in the manner I have mentioned; but as they have in view to hand down their Estates to distant generations of their families, many of them consider the Exemption of payment of those fines to be but of little moment; and therefore, upon that ground, a conversion of the Tenure would be a certain disadvantage but no certain benefit to them, respecting the parcels of their estates that are already conceded.

It may not have the same effect with respect to the unconceded part of their estates; it is true, the conversion of the Tenure into free and common Soccage, would, by a fit law for that purpose, preclude them their now legal rights to alienation, fines and *Bannalité*, but they might dispose of that part of their Estates in fee simple, for such annual quit rents as may be agreed upon, or Leases, for lives, or a term of years, perhaps at a greater advantage than those at present granted upon the *Roture* Tenure; and there is great reason to apprehend, that *that* part of their Estates would be more rapidly settled and cultivated; I am therefore of opinion, that in respect of the ungranted parcels of their Estates, no material disadvantage, perhaps a much greater benefit would accrue to them, by a conversion of the Tenure into free and common Soccage.

9th Question.—" Would such conversion of the Tenure of " the Estates or the subfeudatories be beneficial or detrimental to " them; and in what respects, as you apprehend, and for what " reasons?"

The benefits that would result to the *Roture* Grantees of the Crown, of which I have spoken in the answer to the 8th question, would equally affect the subfeudatories of the Royal Grantees in Fief.

It is however right to observe, that, by the French King's edicts and declaration before mentioned, the Royal Grantee *en Fief* was bound to concede Lands to all Applicants *for the accustomed Rents and Dues*, and upon his non-compliance, the Governor and Intendant were directed to do so, on the part of the Crown, and for the benefit of the Crown; this may be considered a great facility for the settlement of the Children (who are numerous) of the poor Peasantry of this Country, to whom alone, and in this respect only, the conversion of the Tenure may prove detrimental, from their Inability to purchase Lands, though a wilderness, on account of the exorbitant demands of the Proprietor.

10th Question. " How may the interests of the Crown and " public be affected by such conversion; stating the points in " which it may operate to the loss or emolument of the Royal " Revenue?

The interest of the Crown, in relation to the Grants made by the French Crown, and there have been very few, and of but small parcels or lots (except that given to Mr. Shoolbred in the District of Gaspé) since the Conquest, is but of small consideration in point of Revenue. Alienations of *Fiefs* and *Seigneuries* in the Country are not frequent, but the royal *Roture* Grants, in the town of Quebec, merit some consideration, not in respect to the *quantum* of the annual rents, but on account of the Fine of *Lods et Ventes*, proceeding from the frequency of alienation; they are a Casualty, and cannot be precisely ascertained, any more than the revenue of *Quint*.

But if the extensive tracts of the ungranted lands of the crown were divided into distinct Seigneuries, and Grants made of the lands therein to the Peasantry upon the *Roture* Tenure, the revenue deducible to the crown thereby, might, and would in the course of a series of years, be very productive, and continue to increase. At the same time I am of opinion, that the Settlement of the waste lands might, under that Tenure, be checked and greatly impeded, to the detriment of the Population, Agriculture and Commerce of the Province, a great part of the benefits of which would center in the Mother Country.

11th Question.—" By what mode may such conversion of the " Tenure be created? If the Prerogative is competent for it, " what clauses may be necessary in the Royal Patents or Grants, " and if a law is wanted to effect the design, what paragraphs " ought it to contain for the interest of the Proprietors, whether " Seigneur or Censitaire, Lord or Tenant, as most eligible as " well for individuals as the crown and the public? Taking at " the same time into consideration the statute of 12 Car 2. ch. 24.

The existing Tenures being a part of the municipal Laws of the Country, I think a Law will be necessary to declare their conversion.

I shall, with all the expedition that my now presing avocations in the Council office department will admit, set about preparing such clauses as, to me, may appear expedient for the intended law. I submit this report, as a work done with some degree of precipitation, proceeding from the motive of accelerating the important object under the consideration of this Honorable Board; requesting your Indulgence till a future day, to submit the necessary Paragraphs to be inserted in the Act.

I have the Honor to be with great Respect,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient and most

Humble Servant,

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS, *Solr. General.*

QUEBEC, 5th October 1790.

Appendix (R.)

4th Feby.

ANSWERS BY CHARLES DE LANAUDIERE, ESQUIRE,

To some of the Questions proposed by the Honorable Committee of the whole Council.

Answer to the 1st Question.—In *Fief* and *Seigneurie*, some in Fiefs of Dignity, with the Right of high, middle, and inferior Justice and some in Fiefs without the right of Justice. Town Lots, and some small Tracts in the Country *en Censive* or *Roture*, so that, generally, there is no other Tenure in Canada than *Fief* and *Roture*, governed according to the Custom of Paris, and *Vexin Le Francois*, surrounded by that of Paris.

2d. The Fiefs granted by the Company of the associates of new France, that is to say, before 1663, (at which Time that Company surrendered their Rights to the King) were principally granted according to the Custom of *Vexin le Francois*. Posterior to that Period, the King granted none but according to the Custom of Paris; all relevant from the Castle of St. Lewis at Quebec, the place designated in the Title Deeds of Concession, for rendering Fealty and Hommage to His Majesty, and other Rights and Dues according to those Customs. With exception to the House-Lots in the Towns of Quebec and Three-Rivers, there are only a few Royal Grants *en Censive* in Canada, except at Detroit, where all the Grants are issued by His Majesty in *Roture*, as well in the Town as in the Country. The Royal Grants of the French Government are therefore principally in Fief and Signory, high, middle, and inferior Justice.

3dly. By the King's Order of the 20th of May, 1676, (the first Royal Regulation relating to Lands, found enregistered by the Superior Council or Parliament of Quebec) the King's Governor and Intendant ought not to grant Lands in *Fief* and *Roture*, to the Inhabitants of Canada, but upon Condition that the Grants in Fief should be represented to the King within a Year from their date, to be confirmed or ratified by His Majesty, upon Pain of Nullity; and upon condition, that the Grantees should cause the Lands to be cleared and improved within the subsequent six Years.

In 1711, the 1st of July, the King ordered by His Arret, (also enregistred in the Superior Council of Quebec) that the Seigniors of the Colony who had no Domain cleared, nor Inhabitants placed upon their Seigniories, should put them into Culture within one Year, on Pain of being reunited to the King's Domain, upon the Judgments which the Governor and Intendant should render, at the Prosecution of the Attorney General. That the Seigniors should make Grants to the Inhabitants *à titre de Redevance*, that is to say, in *Roture* or for *Cens et Rentes*, without exacting from them any Money in the Nature of a Sale, and in default of doing so, the Inhabitants were permitted to make a Demand upon the Seignior by *Sommation*, and in case of Refusal, to address themselves to the Governor and Intendant, upon whom it was incumbent to make the Concessions to the Inhabitants, subject to the same Rights with other Lands conceded in the Seigniory, payable to His Majesty, and not to the Seignior. Another Arret of His Majesty of the same Day, ordering all Inhabitants or *Censitaires* of the Seigniors to put their Lands in Cultivation, and to inhabit them within a Year and a Day, upon pain of being reunited to the Seignior's Domain, by Judgment of the Intendant.

Another *Arrêt* of His Majesty of the 15th March, 1732, enregistered at Quebec, mentioning the foregoing *Arrêts* of the 6th of July 1711, and restraining the Seigniors and other Proprietors from selling any Wood Lands *(en bois de bout)* upon Pain of Nullity, Restitution of the Purchase Money, and reunion to the Domain of His Majesty, or of the Seigniors.

The 17th July, 1743, a Declaration of His Majesty (enregistered) authorising the Governor and Intendant to make Grants of Lands, to proceed to reunite to His Majesty's Domain the Lands granted, that should be found liable to be so, for want of Culture, and prescribing the mode of proceeding in that Respect, attributing to them the Cognisance of all Matters relative to Grants, to the exclusion of all other Judges.

All the Titles or Brevets of Concession of Lands contain Clauses obligatory of Cultivation. It does not appear that either those Clauses, or the Arrets quoted, were ever rigorously executed, being considered comminatory, rather than penal.

4 & 5th. The legal and customary Charges of Grants in Fief, are Fealty and Hommage, the *Aveu et Denombrement* or Land Roll, the Retrait feodal and *lignager*, the *Quint*, the Relief, the Right of *Franc Fief*, of *Amortissement* and of *Nouveaux Acquêts*; these Charges draw after them the Fidelity and Military Service of all Possessors of Fiefs and Rere-fiefs, under whatsoever Title, as well personnally as by pecuniary Contribution. The feodal Seizure, Forfeiture, or Confiscation for Services and Rights not paid and rendered, or of Felony, Denial, Reproach or Scandal of the Seignior, or of an illegal Dismemberment of the Fief, and other usual Charges, Duties and feodal Restraints, as the Case might require.

The ordinary modern Reservations in Grants *en Fief*, are 1st. Fealty and Hommage.—2d. The accustomed Rights and Dues according to the Custom.—3d. The preservation of Oak Timber fit for the construction of His Majesty's Ships.—4th. To give the King advice of Mines, Ores and Minerals found.—5th. That Appeals from the Seigniorial Courts should be made to the Prevostship of Quebec.—6th. To build a Habitation, and to inhabit it (*tenir feu et lieu*) and to cause their Sub-feudatories to do the same—7th To clear, and cause to be cleared, without delay. —8th. To suffer to be made all the Roads necessary for public Utility.—9th. To insert similar Clauses in the Concessions to the Ter-Tenants, at the usual *Cens*, Rents and Dues per Acre of Land in Front, by forty in Depth.—10th. To permit the Beaches to be free for all Fishermen, with Exception of such Part as the Seignior should have occasion to use for his own Fishery.—11th. In case His Majesty should at any future Time have occasion for any Part of the Seignory, whereon to build Forts, Batteries, Places of Arms, Stores or Public Works, His Majesty might take the same, as well as the Timber necessary for those Works, and the Firewood for the Garrison therein, without being held to make any Recompence.

The Charges of the High Justice (*Haute Justice*) are 1st. By the ordinance of Roussilon in 1563, Art. 27, it is enacted, that the Jurisdiction thereof shall be simply under that of the Parliament, and the Segniors *Hauts Justiciers*, condemnable in sixty Livres *(Parisis)* for the erroneous Judgments of their Judges.—2d. Children found exposed within the extent of their Jurisdiction, are at the Seignior's Charge, according to different *Arrêts*, particularly the Regulation of the 30th June, 1664.—3d. The Seignior, having the Right of holding Courts of Justice, is obliged to have a Hall *(Auditoire)* on the out-side of his Chateau to hold his Court at, together with Prisons on a Ground Floor that the Prisoners may be kept in a dry Place —4th. The Officers should execute, and rigidly exact the Execution of the Police, which is a heavy Charge, more especially respecting the Prosecution of Criminals and Delinquents, for all Species of Crimes.—5th. The Seigniors having right of Justice, are obliged to exercise and render Justice to their Vassals and Subjects at their own Expence, that is to say, to pay Salaries or Wages to their Officers according to the Ordinance, upon Pain of losing their Right of Justice. Fiefs of all Sorts owe Fealty and Homage, or Oath of Fidelity to the dominant Seignior, and Military Service to the King, when His Majesty shall be pleased to assemble the Ban and Arriere-ban, and sub-arriere Vassals. All Estates being originally issued from the Royal Domain, have been charged with Military Service, as an inherent and inseparable Condition of the Fief and Oath of Fidelity made to the King by his direct Vassal; a Reason why all Proprietors of Fiefs, and Rere-Fiefs in whatsoever Degree of Partition they are found, are obliged to attend at the *Ban* which the King causes to be proclaimed whenever he chuses to assemble the Nobles and Vassals of his Estates. They should assemble when the King directs, in Arms, in Men, and in the Equipage of Military Service.

The Ordinance of François the First, of the 19th May, 1740, distinguishes the Service of the Vassal by the Value of his Fief, viz. A Fief producing an annual Revenue of 5 or 600liv. a Horse-man armed and mounted; a Fief of 3 or 400 liv. a Horse-man with an attendant, *Arquébusier*; a Fief of 2 or 300 lv. a Man on foot, armed; the smallest Fief, a Man on foot.

That encreased or diminished according to the order and the will of the Prince. Louis the 13th, the 30th July, 1635, made a Regulation containing twenty Articles for the Ban, and Arriere-Ban.—Louis the 14th, made a Convention by Letters Patent of the 11th August, 1674, commanding "all Nobles, Barons, "Chevaliers, Esquires, Vassals and others holding Fiefs and "Rere-Fiefs, that all Excuses set apart, upon Pain of Seizure "and Confiscation of their Fiefs, they put themselves in Arms, "mounted and equipped, according to what they shall be held "bound, and to be present on the Days and at the Place to be "fixed."

Ecclesiastics and others exempted from personal Service ought to contribute one Year's Revenue of the Fiefs they possess, or such other Contribution as His Majesty shall regulate.

The *Roture* Persons, who are unworthy to carry Arms with the Nobles, are compellable to contribute to the Tax of the Ban and Arriere-Ban according to the Value and Revenue of their Fiefs; and the *Roture* Proprietors who serve personally do not enjoy all the Grace or Favor which Nobles do, and ought to contribute more than they do.

The *Roture* Possessors follow the same Principle and Order towards their dominant Seignior as the Fiefs do, because the Vassals and Subfeudatories have the same Obligations for the Estates and Inheritances which those Seigniors have given them, and for which they owe Acknowledgements or Declarations on the Event of each Mutation.

Grants en Roture are made by a Title called Lease for *Cens*, or *Cens et Rentes*, annual, perpetual and portable. This Lease by its Nature obliges Fidelity and Acknowledgement to the Seignior who grants it; Also the Right of Bannality, Pre-emption conventionally and lineally, the alienation Fine of *Lods et Ventes*, Seizin, Confiscation, and others; as Cases may happen.

Expressions of Resentment, Contradiction, Ingratitude, and Scandal, be it by the Vassal or Subfeudatory, are severely punished by the Laws. Besides a Confiscation of their Lands, there are Examples of being obliged to appear in Court during its sitting, bare headed, kneeling, fettered, asking Pardon of their offended Seigniors; Even Imprisonment, put to the Gallies, and other unheard of Punishments, at the Mercy of the Judge.

Vassals, and direct roture Tenants of the Crown, render their

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Duties and pay their Rights to His Majesty or His Representatives; the Rere-Vassals and Roture Tenants to their particular or dominant Seigniors.

6 & 7. Fiefs, as well as Roture Estates are subject to successive Partition, ad infinitum, either in nature, or a proportionate Recompense in other Estates or in Money, as well in the direct as collateral line, and each divided Part, by Operation of Law, becomes a distinct and separate Fief. It is the same with Roture Lands. The honorary, as well as pecuniary Duties and Dues are evidently complex, arbitrary, injurious. Can any thing further be necessary to induce a benevolent Monarch and Nation to destroy them, and to grant in their Stead that certain and determinate Tenure of King Charles the Second, free and common Soccage, which the other Subjects of His Majesty King George the Third enjoy, and with so much Reason boast of.

(Signed) DE LANAUDIERE.

Quebec, 18th October, 1790.

RESOLVES OF THE COUNCIL.

" That the progress of population and settlement in this Province under the Government of France, whatever the cause or causes of it, was slow, the cultivated parts even in the central Districts of Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal, being to this day confined to the banks of the St. Lawrence, and the mouth of the navigable streams that fall into it.

" That the royal patents, grants or concessions of the lands, were either in Seigniory or in Roture; the latter consisting of town lots, farms or small tracts, and the Seigniories larger tracts of various dimensions, many of which are in the rear, or at a few leagues from the convenience of water carriage, *still in forest.*

" That the French King's territorial revenue arose from *quints* or alieniation fines of one fifth of the consideration money payable by the purchaser of the lands *held in Seigniory*; and of *lods et ventes* of one twelfth on the sale of lands held *en roture*, the lands in roture ordinarily paying also *Cens et rentes*, the Cens being one sol, or an English half-pence for a front of one acre or 180 French feet, and the rent, another sol for every acre of the concession, with a bushel of wheat for every forty acres, *or* two fat Capons, of the value of twenty sols.

" That the French Crown did not exact its *whole* dues, but remitted a third both of the quint and lods et ventes.

" That the Seigniories were parcelled out into farms, and these conveyed by the Seigniors under like charges of Cens et rentes, and subject to lods et ventes, except where a large parcel was granted in arriere fief; on the subsequent transfers whereof a quint became due to the Seignior without Cens et rentes.

" That all the grantees as well of the crown as of the Seigniors, had permanent estates, under an habendum *to them, their Heirs and Assigns.*

" That, according to the Receiver General's accounts, the territorial Revenue for the *thirteen* years from 1st May 1775 to 1st May 1788, (comprehending arrears) in actual receipt at the Treasury was not equal to ten thousand pounds sterling.

" The *lods et ventes* being but	£1351	9	5¼
" The *Quint*	3148	1	4½
" The balance of Royal rents from all the King's own Seigniories, Sorel excepted	4554	7	5¾
	9053	18	3½
" From Sorel	216	19	11
	£9270	18	2½

" Which together with certain duties of customs fixed by acts of parliament, is by the royal grace given to the Province towards the support of its Government.

" That in exploring the causes of the tardy progression of the population of the colony under the Government of France, there seems to be little or no ground for ascribing it to the non compliance of the Seigniors with the conditions for cultivation expressed in their patents or grants; the instances of prosecutions for taking an advantage of those conditions, and reuniting their Seigniories to the royal domain, being *rare*, and the Seignioral censitaires so much more numerous than the King's, that the former or the inhabitants of the Seigniories, at all times did, and do now, constitute the main body of the landholders of the country.

" That the feudal System, if that was amongst the causes of the non settlement and proportionable debility of the French colony, operating to a discouragement of the royal grants, as well as the grants of the subject, there can be no just ground for holding the grantees to a rigorous performance of the conditions of their grants.

" That it was among the main causes of that low condition, in which Canada was found at the British conquest, is deducible from the probability, that many thousands of families had found their account in emigrating from the exuberant population of the Kingdom of France, if the government had given their lands *here* upon easy terms, and especially in the fertile regions and moderate climates, on the banks of the rivers and lakes in the South and South West.

" That the discouragement of that System to the settlement of the old French grants, must in future greatly increase, the population of the Province depending *now* upon the introduction of British subjects, who are known to be all averse to any but English tenures; and the Canadian Seigniors of course be left without a hope of multiplying their censitaires, except from the predilection of the descendants of the French planter, to usages no longer prompted by the motives of interest, nor recommended by example.

" That the grant of the waste lands of the Crown in free and common Soccage, is essential to the growth, strength, defence and safety of the Province.

" That unless the old French Seigniories can be settled upon terms as advantageous to the husbandman as the lands of the Crown, *their* land market must be at a stand, to the detriment of the proprietors, until the cultivation of the waste lands of the Crown, is damped by their remoteness from all water carriage and the conveniences and benefits of commerce.

" That with the advantage of a vicinity to the navigable waters and a conversion of the tenures, the Seigniories will probably be the first to be fully cultivated, and with an increase of profit to the proprietors, under that ample dominion, which they will then enjoy over their lands, for settling them upon such terms as themselves may concert, to form a populous tenantry, and lay a foundation *in property*, for that perpetuity of their names and families, which a wise and well balanced government will be inclined to encourage and support.

" That the King's *Roturier* tenants, cannot fail to wish for a conversion and discharge from the Cens, rentes, and Lods et Ventes, and all the other feudal burdens connected with the tenure under which they now hold.

" That the motives of interest will naturally make it the desire also of every *Seignioral* censitaire, to stand upon the same free foundation of exemption with the other landholders of the colony; but as this commutation for a discharge of the rents and dues to the landlords, must necessarily depend upon private conventions between them and their tenants, and involving considerations *out of the contemplation* of any but the parties reciprocally interested, their cases cannot be the objects of special and particular legislative provision; perhaps the surest means of securing to the tenant a fair compact, will be to hold the Lord to his dues to the Crown, until he has discharged his tenants, from all the feudal incumbrances in his own favour.

" That the prerogative is competent to put the *waste* lands of the Crown, under a Soccage tenure. But the legislative interposition is necessary, to make that tenure *universal.*

" That if this is to be the work, not of Parliament, but of the colony legislature, the royal instructions given for the greater security of the property of the subject, will require an act with a probationary or suspending clause, until his Majesty's approbation can be obtained.

" That an absolute and universal commutation of the ancient tenures, *tho' for a better*, would be a measure of doubtful policy; but that no substantial objection occurs, against giving such individuals that benefit as desire it; and especially to such of the Seigniors whose tenants or censitaires, shall conceive it to be for their own, as well as for the interest and benefit of their landlords, and may therefore signify their consent to the change.

" That these ends may be accomplished by a law with clauses of the following tenor or import.

" BE IT ENACTED &c.

" That if any person or persons holding lands in the Province of Quebec in Fief and Seigniory, immediately of the crown, and having authority to alienate the same, shall at any time after the commencement of this act, surrender the same into the hands of his Majesty, his Heirs, or Successors, by petition to the Governor or Commander in Chief of the said Province for the time being, setting forth that he, she, or they is or are desirous of holding the same in free and common Soccage, such Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, shall cause a fresh grant to be made to such person or persons of such lands to be holden in free and common Soccage: " And every such change of tenure shall work the absolute extinguishment of all mutation fines, burthens and incumbrances within the tract so surrendered and regranted, to which the same or any part thereof would or might have been liable under the laws and customs concerning lands held in Fief and Seigniory, or in any other manner than in free and common Soccage.

" Provided nevertheless, and be it also enacted by the same authority, that such surrender and regrant shall not avoid or bar any right to any such lands so surrendered, or any interest in the same, to which any other than the person or persons surrendering the same, shall have been intitled either in possession, remainder, or reversion, or otherwise; but that every such right and title shall be as valid as if such surrender and regrant had never been made.

" And provided also, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, as to all such lands as are held of the crown *in Roture* in the said Province, the same shall be deemed and adjudged to be

" held in free and common Soccage, from the time it shall please " his Majesty by any instrument to be issued under the Great " Seal of the said Province, to declare the discharge of all *Cens* " *et rentes* and mutation fines due to the crown thereon.

" And provided also, and be it further enacted, that nothing " in this Act contained shall be of force until his Majesty shall " have signified his royal assent to or allowance of the same.

" And to provide for the case when it may happen, that the " Seignior may be desirous of the conversion of the Tenure of " the Seigniory, and some of the vassals or censitaires of it dis- " incline to the change :—

" Be it also enacted by the same authority, that in every such " case, the Petition for a surrender, as well as the Patent for the " regrant thereof, shall express and describe with competent cer- " tainty, the situation and real contents of the lands and estates " of all that are so disinclined to a change of tenure ; And those " parcels, shall be excepted out of the said regrant, and remain " in all respects as if such regrant had never been made. But " that from and after such regrant, one fifth part of all *Lods et* " *Ventes* or mutation fines, to accrue on the alienation of such " excepted parcels, shall be paid by the proprietor or proprietors " of the Seigniory, for the use of his Majesty, his Heirs or Suc- " cessors ; and shall and may be secured by proper clauses and " provisos, to be expressed in such Patent of regrant."

DISSENT.

" *Mabane's Reasons of Dissent from the Resolutions and mo-* " *tion of the Chief Justice adopted by the Committee.*

" Because the Resolutions moved for do not appear to apply to " the object of the Reference.

" Because it appears that the slow progress of population and " settlement under the Government of France, cannot be ascri- " bed to any inherent vice in the several tenures under which " lands are held in the Colony ; that it arose from the Difficulties " which the first settlers found in contending with the fierce and " savage nations which surrounded them, from their frequent " wars with the British Colonies, and above all, from their repeat- " ed Expeditions into the Upper Countries and towards the Ohio " in which the ambitious Policy of France had forced them to " engage.

" Because it appears evident from the rapid and almost un ex " ampled Progress of Population in the Province (from its own " own Resources,) being from 65,000 souls in the year 1766 to " about 120,000 in the year 1784, and who are now Chiefly em- " ployed in agriculture, that the present tenures are not inimical " to Population and settlement of the Colony.

" Because the Ring's Rights in the ancient tenures of the " Country being expressly reserved in the Act of the 14th of the " King, and by His Majesty's gracious bounty appropriated to " defray the expences of Civil Government, ought not to be re- " inquished or sacrificed without an equivalent compensation.

" Because however unproductive the Territorial Revenue may " have hitherto been from the indulgence or supineness of Go- " vernment, no Judgment can be formed from the sums actually " collected, of the Revenue that may hereafter arise therefrom, " which must increase in Proportion to the Population and com- " merce of the Province.

" Because the Predilection of the native Inhabitants of the " Province to their antient tenures and laws ought not to be inter- " fered with unless by their own consent, and on the strongest " and clearest Grounds of Public Utility.

" Because the alterations proposed by the Resolutions or any " other Conversion of Tenure tending to give the Seigneur a " more absolute and unconditional Possession of the Fief, would " not ony be a sacrifice of the King's Rights, but would defeat " the wise intentions and beneficent Effects of the Arrets of " 1711 and 1732, and the Declaration of 1743 ; by which the " Seigneur is obliged to grant to such Persons as will apply for " them for the Purpose of Improving Lands in Concession " subject only to the accustomed and stipulated Rents and Dues, " and upon his non Compliance, the Governor is authorised on " the Part of the Crown, and for the benefit thereof, to the Ex- " clusion of the Seigneur for ever, to concede or grant the " Lands so applied for. By the same Law the Seigneurs are for- " bid under pain of Nullity and a Reunion to the Crown of " the Land attempted to be sold to sell any part of their unim- " proved Lands or *en Bois de Bout* ; Dispositions of Law highly " favorable to the Improvement of the Colony, and which secure " to the Children of the Censitaires or others, the means of set- " tlement and of employing their Industry in Cultivation on fix- " ed and moderate Terms, whereas if the Conversion of the " Seigniories into free and common Soccage should take place, " the Children of the present Inhabitants of the Country and all " others desirous to settle thereon, would be left entirely subject " to the arbitrary Exactions of the Seigniors, to their infinite Pre- " judice and the manifest detriment of the Country's Improve- " ment.

" Because it appears that the services or Burthens to which the " Censitaires under Concessions from Seigneurs are subject, are " few, clearly understood and ascertained, and are by no means " onerous or oppressive."

J. WILLIAMS, C. C.

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AN ACT to enforce the ancient Laws of this Province, compelling Seigniors to concede their Lands subject only to rents and services, and to facilitate the reunion of Lands *en roture* to the Domain in cases where by Law the same may be demanded.

WHEREAS by the Laws, usages and customs of this Province, the proprietors of Seigniories therein, are bound to grant Lands to the inhabitants of the said Province, for settlement, subject only to certain rents and services *à titre de redevance*, and whereas divers of the said proprietors of Seigniories have, under various pretexts, and contrary to the said Laws, usages and customs, and in breach of the conditions of the original grants under which the said Seigniories are held, refused to grant unto inhabitants of the said Province, lots of Land in the said Seigniories, for settlement, and have retained large tracts of waste and unsettled Lands in their own hands with the intention of selling the same, and receiving for the said lots of Land large sums of money, as the prices of the same, over and above the said rents and services; whereby the settlement of this Province is greatly retarded. And whereas previous to the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty nine, it was provided in and by a certain decree or *Arrêt* of His Most Christian Majesty, the King of France, relating to Lands in New France, or Canada, granted in Seigniories, and remaining waste and unconceded by the Seigniors owning the same, bearing date at Marly, the sixth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eleven, that whensoever any Seigniors refused or made default to grant to inhabitants of the said Province, the lots of Land within the said Seigniories by them demanded for settlement, subject to the said rents and services and without any other pecuniary demand whatsoever, on the part of them the said proprietors of Seigniories from them the said inhabitants, it was lawful for the said inhabitants to require Lands of them, the said Seigniors, by summons, and in case of refusal, to resort to the Governor and Lieutenant General, and the Intendant of this Province, who were authorized and required to grant to the said inhabitants the Lands by them so demanded in the said Seigniories, subject to the same Rents and services as the other Lands in the said Seigniories were subject to and charged with; which rents and services should be paid and rendered to the Receiver General of His Majesty's Domain in the Town of Quebec, the proprietors of the said Seigniories not having at any time thereafter any right, claim, or pretension thereto, in any manner however: and whereas it is expedient and just, that the powers heretofore exercised as above mentioned by the Governor and Lieutenant General, and Intendant of New France or Canada, should now be vested in His Majesty's Courts of King's Bench for the several Districts in this Province: Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Lower-Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, " An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, " An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America," " and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province" ; and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same ; that from and after the passing of this Act, all and singular the Jurisdiction, powers and authorities given and granted to the Governor and Lieutenant General, and the Intendant of New France or Canada, by the aforesaid decree or *Arrêt* of His Most Christian Majesty, the King of France, relating to Lands in New France or Canada, aforesaid, granted in Seigniory and remaining waste and unconceded by the Seigniors owning the same, bearing date at Marly, the sixth day of July one thousand seven hundred and eleven, shall and may be held and exercised by the several Courts of King's Bench in this Province, within the several and respective Districts in which the said Courts severally hold pleas and Jurisdiction, any Law, usage, or Custom, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And whereas according to the old forms of proceeding followed in the Courts of Justice of this Country before the Conquest, it was lawful for every Seignior, being proprietor of a Fief and Seigniory to demand in and by the same declaration, and to obtain the reunion to the Domain of such Fief and Seigniory, of such Lands or lots conceded *en roture*, whereof the reunion to the Domain might be demanded according to Law, and of which such seignior thought proper to demand the reunion to the said Domain, in and by the same declaration, although such Lands or lots should have been granted to several persons, or should have been held by several Landholders ; and whereas doubts exist whether under the Laws at present in force in this Province, this be still permitted ; and in order to facilitate the re-union of such Lands or lots to the Domain, and to render such re-union less expensive to the Seigniors and Tenants or Landholders :—Be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful to and for each and every Seignior being a proprietor of any Fief or Seigniory in this Province, to summon and sue in one and the same suit, before any Court or Courts within this Province of competent Jurisdiction, any number which he may think fit, of the persons holding Lands within the said *Fief* or Seigniory, upon the condition of settling the same, and who have failed to comply with the said condition, and to demand in and by such suit, the re-union to the Domain of such *Fief* and Seigniory within such reasonable delay as shall be fixed by the Court, of each and every of the lots of Land, with respect to which such

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condition or conditions shall not have been performed:—And it shall be lawful for the said Court or Courts to proceed and give such judgment in the suit, as to right and justice it shall appertain, upon and in respect to the re-union of each and every of such lots of Land to the Domain of the *Fief* or Seigniory in which the same may be situate and comprehended.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that such Writ of summons and the declaration thereunto annexed, shall be served upon each of the Grantees or Tenants of Lands or lots, of which the re-union to the Domain, shall in and by such declaration be demanded, by leaving a copy duly certified, of such Writ of Summons and of the declaration thereunto annexed, to each of them severally, or at the domicile of each of them, within the limits of the Parish and *Fief* and Seigniory in which such Lands or lots shall be situated, or in case such Grantees or Tenants, shall not have or shall not have had any known domicile within the limits of such Parish and *Fief* and Seigniory, by affixing such copy, duly certified at the principal outer door, or near the principal outer door of the Church of such Parish, and if there be no Church, then at the most conspicuous spot of such Lands or lots.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that nothing in this Act contained, shall extend or be construed to extend to any person or persons residing within the said Seigniory, and occupying and living upon any other Land, lot, or building lot, within the same Seigniory, or at a distance not shorter than five leagues from the Land, lot, or building lot, or from the Lands, lots, or building lots, whereof the re-union is so demanded as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that nothing in this Act contained, shall in any wise affect or prejudice the rights of His Majesty His Heirs and Successors, or of any person or persons, body or bodies, politic or corporate, except such as are herein mentioned and intended to be affected.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that this Act shall be and remain in force until the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, and no longer.

An Act for the relief of the Subject in more effectually enforcing the Royal Instructions of His late Most Gracious Majesty, relating to the expence and fees to be allowed upon Grants of the waste Lands of the Crown in this Province, and to punish Persons offending against the said Royal Instructions.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

Whereas your Majesty's Royal Father, our late Sovereign Lord King George the Third of blessed and Glorious Memory, by his Royal Instructions to His Excellency Robert Prescott, Esquire, Lieutenant General of His Majesty's Forces, Captain General and Governor in Chief of Lower-Canada, bearing date at Saint James, the fifteenth day of August one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, did declare it to be His Majesty's Royal will and pleasure, that the Townships therein mentioned, and the respective allotments within the same, together with the lands to be reserved as therein-aforesaid, should be run and laid out by His Majesty's Surveyor-General of Lands for this Province, or some skilful person authorized by him for that purpose; which Surveys, together with the Warrants and Grants for the respective allotments, should be made out for and delivered to the several Grantees, on payment of such Fees as should from time to time, be established by His Majesty under his Signet and Sign Manual, or by His Majesty's Order in that behalf, signified by one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. And whereas divers Officers and Ministers of His Majesty's Government of this Province, have presumed and still do presume, to exact and receive of and from all applicants for, and Grantees, of Parts and parcels of the Waste Lands of the Crown, divers large Sums of money, under the name of fees and under colour and pretext of the application for a Grant made of such Waste Lands of the Crown, although the said pretended Fees were not established either by our said late Sovereign Lord the King, or by your Majesty, nor in the manner expressed in the said Royal Instructions, whereby divers faithful Subjects and meritorious Servants of your Majesty, who served as Officers and Privates in the Embodied Militia of this Province during the late War between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America, and by reason of such Service are entitled to grants of certain quantities of the Waste Lands of the Crown, pursuant to your Majesty's bountiful and Royal Commands in that behalf, as well as many Emigrants from your Majesty,s United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and others the faithful Subjects of your Majesty have been, are, and in time to come may be, deterred and prevented from applying for and obtaining Grants of the Waste Lands of Your Majesty in this Province, and deprived of your Majesty's Royal bounty in this behalf; and whereby also the settlement and improvement of this Province has been, is, and hereafter may be, materially retarded to the common grievance of all your Majesty's liege Subjects inhabiting the same; for remedy whereof, may it therefore please your Majesty, that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council & Assembly of the Province of Lower-Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intitled „ An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intitled, " An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America; and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that and from and after the passing of this Act, no public officers whose duty doth in any way concern the granting of such Crown Lands, shall directly or indirectly demand, receive or take any fee, profit or advantage, whatsoever, upon or in respect of any petition or petitions for a grant or grants of a part or of parts of the said Waste Lands, or upon or in respect of any proceeding or procedings had upon such petition or petitions, or upon or in respect of any Survey or Surveys, Warrant or Warrants of Survey, of the said Waste Lands, or upon or in respect of the Patent or Patents to be issued for the granting of the same, save and except such fees as have been or shall be from time to time established by His Majesty under His Signet and Sign Manual, or by His Majesty's Instructions, signified by one of the Principal Secretaries of State, or by an Act or Acts of the Legislature of this Province.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any Persons or Persons whatsoever, in any manner or way concerned in the granting of such lands as aforesaid, shall unlawfully demand, receive or take any such fee, or advantage as aforesaid, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, every such person shall forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds Current money of this Province, for the first offence; two hundred pounds Current money aforesaid for the second; and five hundred pounds Current money aforesaid and three months imprisonment for every subsequent offence, which said penalties shall be recovered and applied in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all pecuniary penalties which shall be incurred under this Act, shall be recovered, together with Costs of Suit, in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record in this Province, by action of debt, bill, plaint or information.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that a moiety of such pecuniary penalties shall be paid to the Receiver General of the Province, and applied to the use of His Majesty's Government therein, to be accounted for by him to His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, through the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as His Majesty, his Heirs, and Successors shall direct, and the other moiety to the person or persons who shall sue for the same.

Provided always and be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that no Suit or Action shall be brought or commenced against any person or persons, for any penalty by this Act imposed, unless the same be brought or commenced within three years after the offence or offences respectively committed.

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To the Honorable the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the Province of Lower-Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled.

The Petition of Nicolas Vincent, *Tsawanhonhi*, principal Christian Chief, and Captain of the Huron Nation, established at the Village of Lorette, near Quebec, Gabriel Vincent, *Owawandaronhé*, André Romain, *Tsouhahissen*, Petit Etienne, *Odiaradheité*, Louis Vincent *Sawantanan*, Stanislas Coska, *Aharathaha*, principal Chiefs of the Council of the same Huron Nation at the said Village, Michel, *Trioui Téacheandahé*, Chief of the Warriors of the same Nation at the said Village, Jean Baptiste, *Atsitarès*, Damas, *Thononsotin*, Joseph, *Orontatekha*, Pierre, *Ayenoton*, Martin, *Arondé shonti*, Isaac, *Sharenhesé*, Augustin, *Teoniyonde*, Augustin, *Hodeadéte*, Koskta Bastien Barthelemy, *Kouket*, Paul, *Hodouanhont*, Noel, *Akari*, Moise, *Haonona*, Paul, *Ahérenoneshiaonenrat*, Joseph, *Aouendothié*, Fevrier Vincent, *Shashnduja*, Ignace, *Houendadejont*, Ignace, *Kouikar*, George, *Ethodi*, François, *Tekhiondi*, Louis, *Harango*, Louis, *Thoratati*, Etienne Pierre, *Tahertadé*, Pierre, *Ithodi*, Johnny André, *Athohennête*, Baptiste Pierre Joachim Joseph, *Hadatahayés*, Laurent, *Hateryata*. Laurent, *Tekakhhituronk*, Basil, *Homoaskatha*, Fabien André Clement, *Aouenkorn* and Charles, *Shorontohian*, all Huron Indians residing in the said Village of Lorette.

Humbly Sheweth,

That on the 13th day of March in the year 1651, the Company o New France granted to the Indians, ancestors of your Petitioners, a Tract of Land, beginning at the Cape which terminates St. Joseph's Cove, and extending upwards along the Great River St. Lawrence one league, having a depth of four leagues, at the place called in the Huron Tongue *Kamaskda*, and in French Sillery, the whole under the conduct and direction of the Reverend Jesuits and their Successors. That by Letters Patent of the 11th April 1658, His Majesty the King of France, confirmed that Grant to the ancestors of your Petitioners: and His Majesty's motive, as expressed in that Instrument, was, that it is most reasonable that they should have and retain in their own country, such extent of Land as may be necessary for their support in common, and for enabling them to live in a settled state. That the said confirmation was made on condition that the Indians aforesaid, should ever be and remain under the conduct and protection of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, without whose advice and consent they could not convey, grant, sell or alienate the said Lands, nor permit individuals to hunt or fish, without the assent of the said Fathers, to whom His Majesty granted the direction of the affairs of the said Indians, without their being obliged to render any account therof to any one but their own Superior. That so early as the 31st December 1635, the same Company of New France had conceded to Robert Giffard the Seigniory of Beauport, consisting of one League of Land along the Bank of the River Saint Lawrence, by one league and a half in depth; and on the 16th April 1647, the same Company of New France had likewise granted to the said Robert Giffard the Seigniory of St. Gabriel, beginning at the same place as the Grant of Beauport adjacent thereto, as nearly as may be, having a depth of ten leagues, towards the north west. Your Petitioners further represent, that Mr. Giffard experienced no difficulty in taking possession of his Seigniory of Beauport, but that the Land on either side of that Seigniory, the Hill of Beaupré on the north-east, and the Seigniory of Notre Dames des Anges on the south-west, having been conceded before the 16th April 1647, it was impossible to fill up the Concession of the Fief St. Gabriel at the place where Beauport is, unless by means of the Land in the rear of that prior Grant, which would have been according to the Deed of Grant, although coinciding but little with the interests of Mr. Giffard, who, without attending to the tenor of the Deed, removed the Seigniory of St. Gabriel to a totally different place, gave the same a depth of one league and a half, without any determinate breadth, the same, doubtless being conceded as a remnant, assumed the possession of half a league of land in front, by ten leagues in depth, which remained between the Seigniories of Sillery and that of L'Epinay, and which he gave to the Religious Ladies of the Hôtel Dieu, to whom Mr. De Lauzon, then Governor, gave a Grant thereof on the 20th April 1652, under the name of the Fief St. Ignace, bounded on one side by the Land conceded on the River St. Charles, to Guillaume Couillard, (Fief L'Epinay) and on the other side by the Division Line of the Lands recently granted to the Indians. Thus according to the latter Grant, the Fief St. Ignace was bounded in front by the River St. Charles, on the north-east by the Fief L'Epinay, and on the south-west by the Seigniory of Sillery, belonging to the Indians. Mr. Giffard, however, carried matters so far as to include within his Seigniory of St. Gabriel, the greater part of the Seigniory of Sillery, of which he left the Indians no more than one league and a half in depth, being the interval between the River St. Lawrence and St. Charles. Thus from this moment, the Fief St. Ignace, bounded in front by the River St. Charles, was no longer bounded on the south-west by the Lands of the Indians, since they were thus divested of them, but by the Lands of which Mr. Giffard assumed the possession, and which he denominated the Seigniory of St. Gabriel; and this manifest encroachment was made without any opposition on the part of the Jesuits, who were not thereby to be losers. In fact, whatever Mr. Giffard and his Spouse had taken from the Seigniory of Sillery, was given to the Reverend Fathers the Jesuits, as the reward of their good and agreeable services, by Deed of Gift, executed before Mr. Paul Vachon, Notary, on the 2nd November 1667, and they possessed the same from that time to the date of the dissolution of their Order. There still remained to the Indians one league in front, by one league and a half in depth, and the Jesuits were determined to have the whole Seigniory of Sillery, from which the Seigniory of St Gabriel had been dismembered. To attain that end, they availed themselves of their influence over the minds of the Indians, in order to remove them from the River St. Lawrence; succeeding in occasioning them to abandon their former settlement in Sillery, along the River, to establish themselves at another place more out of the way, within the Fief of Sillery, they thence transferred them to the existing Village of Lorette, situated in the remote part of the true Seigniory of Sillery, and where the Indians still considered themselves at home, not suspecting the Jesuits of having assumed a property of which they were the Administrators and Trustees. After the last mentioned migration of the Indians, the Jesuit Fathers determined to ask for themselves what remained to the Indians of the Fief Sillery, and as there was a deficiency of reasons for so doing, they fabricated some, which served the purpose, and they obtained from Messieurs de Callières and Bochart, Governor and Intendant, a Grant, bearing date the 3rd October 1699, granting to them, from the motives therein assigned, the Seigniory of Sillery, one league in breadth, along the River St. Lawrence, and one league and a half in depth, as far as the Seigniory of St. Gabriel, which terminates the same in the rear. The King of France confirmed with regret, this unjust Grant, by a Letter of 6th May 1702. The Jesuits having so altered the Title of their possession, by obtaining of Mr. and Madame Giffard, and of the King of France, that which belonged neither to the King nor to Mr. and Mrs. Giffard, held possession in fact and for a long time. But Your Petitioners conceive that they could not prescribe against their Wards, who had not faculty of free agency The Titles of the Jesuits could not have withstood opposition, had any been made, and it was the province of the Jesuits to make such opposition for the Indians, whose administrators and guardians they were. Your Petitioners have heard, that one of the essential characteristics of the Sovereign's liberality, is, that it is ever exerted without prejudice to any right acquired by third persons And if this be well founded, Your Petitioners conceive, that the King of France could not validly give to the Jesuits, that which he had already bestowed on the Indians. Your Petitioners further represent, that the other Indians of this Country have not been despoiled of their property, and that the Iroquois of St. Regis, and of Sault St. Louis, as also the Abenaquis, of St. François, are in the undisturbed possession of the Seigniories, which the French Kings permitted them to retain in their own Country. That Your Petitioners alone, victims of the simplicity of their ancestors, and of the cupidity of the Jesuits, are divested of all, and reduced to utter poverty; even so that in a country of which their ancestors once were masters, they have lost all the right even of hunting, and dare no longer enter the forest, where they are daily expelled with violence by the Proprietors, who consider them as malefactors, and treat them accordingly. Wherefore Your Petitioners pray your Honorable House will consider the justice of their claim, and the extent of their sufferings, and adopt such measures as they may deem meet, in order to obtain for them that justice, which is due from a paternal and equitable Government, to which the Hurons ever have been, as ever they will, remain faithful.——Lorette Village, 26th January 1819.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Wednesday, 24th December, 1823.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Chiefs and other Indians of the Huron nation residing at Lorette, be referred to the Committee on that part of His Excellency the Governor in Chief's Speech at the opening of the Session of the Legislature, on the 16th Decr. 1820, which relates to the Settlement of the Waste Lands of the Crown.

Attest

(Signed) Wm. LINDSAY, Clk. Assy.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Friday, 27th February, 1824.

Ordered, That Mr. Neilson and Mr. Belanger be added to this Committee.

Attest.

(Signed) Wm. LINDSAY, Clk. Assy.

[LORETTE INDIANS.]

YOUR Committee began with causing to be laid before them the evidence produced to a Committe of the Assembly in the year 1819, upon a reference similar to that now made to your Committee.

They next examined the Head Chief in the presence of his Council; his answers, which had the unanimous approbation of his Council, will be found in the Appendix to this Report under the Letter (A.)

Your Committee next proceeded to the examination of the Title Deeds and other Documents laid before your Committee by the Petitioners.

For the right understanding of these papers, it was necessary for your Committee to obtain information upon the History of the Huron Nation, whereof the Petitioners form a Remnant, and of the circumstances which preceded and led to the settlement of their ancestors at the Village of Lorette, where the Petitioners now reside.

(*a*) In the beginning of the Sixteenth Century, the Hurons occupied the rich and fertile country which is bounded by Lake Erie on the South, by Lake Huron on the West, and by Lake Ontario on the East, between the forty-second and forty-fifth degrees of North Latitude; and although considerably diminished in number by their wars with the Iroquois Indians, are said to have amounted to from Forty to Fifty Thousand Souls; there can be no doubt than they formed one of the most powerful Indian Nations upon this Northern Continent.

Under the Treaty of St. Germain, the possession of Canada was in the year 1632 restored to France, and by one of the Stipulations of that Treaty, all traffic therein with the Indians was interdicted to British subjects.

(*b*) In 1633, the Company of New France re-entered into possession of all that they had ever held in Canada. Mr. De Champlain, who was in that year sent out as Governor resumed a project which he had long formed to attach to himself the Huron Nation, from which the New Colony had so much to hope and fear, and to begin by converting them to Christianity, convinced that this would form the most indissoluble bond of Union between the New Settlers and this powerful Nation. (*c*) He thought that their conversion would accredit Christianity with the other tribes, and he wished by means of religious missions to prepare the way for the establishment which he had in view in their country, situated most advantageously for trade, and from whence it would be easy to push discoveries to the very extremity of North America.

Although the number of Proselytes down to this time had been exceedingly few, he had still hopes of ultimate success; hopes which are said to have been founded upon the sober judicious and lofty character of the understanding of this people, and upon their habits being more sedentary and laborious than those of any other of the savage nations then known upon this Continent. (*d*)

In the year 1634, the first Mission was established in the Country of the Hurons.

The fruits of their labours were small in the first year, and in the year 1635 they had only administered Baptism to five or six Adults. (*e*)

In 1636, one of the first acts of the Chevalier de Montmagny, upon entering upon the Government of the Colony, was to put into order the Seminary which had been projected the previous year for the children of the Indians, in the Jesuits' College at Quebec, and it was thought proper to begin with the Huron Indians, of whom several families had then recently embraced the Christian Faith. The Indians refused to send their children to this School. (*f*)

In 1638, the country was visited with a malady, which in a short time was communicated from Village to Village and threatened utterly to destroy the Nation. The Missionaries rendered great services by their medical skill, and obtained thereby influence over this people. (*g*)

In 1638, a period when religious zeal as well with the Catholics as with the Protestants was at its height, the Jesuits in Canada urged the expediency of giving to the Indians Land in the neighbourhood of Quebec, where they might live together in the European manner, and receive religious instruction. (*h*)

Entire Communities in Paris and in the Provinces imposed upon themselves penances, and offered up Public Prayers for the success of this enterprize. Persons of the highest rank at the French Court, the Princesses of the Blood, and the Queen herself, entered into and promoted the views of the Missionaries. (*i*)

But no one was more zealous than the Commander de Sylleri, who sent out workmen to Quebec addressed to the Jesuits, to be employed in erecting the necessary buildings for the new Colony of Indians. (*k*)

The Superior of the Jesuits selected a place which has since been known by the name of Sylleri. (*l*)

Many of the Huron Indians were, (*m*) at the solicitation of the Jesuits, induced to settle at this spot; but at the very time of making the settlement, the more sagacious of them seem to have entertained suspicions as to the views of the Missionaries. This is evinced by a (*n*) Speech of an Indian Chief to the Jesuit Missionary in that year, and which is subjoined to this Report under the Letter (B.)

From 1637 to 1648 (*o*) the Missionaries were engaged in making converts and the description given by them of the zeal and faith of the *Catachumens* of Sylleri reminds us of the first ages of the Church.

The Indians were taught to believe that miracles were from time to time performed, and the influence of their religious instructors was without limits.

In the years 1649 and 1650 the Huron nation was nearly extirpated by the Iroquois, and the remnant of the Hurons under the guidance of a Jesuit Priest joined their Brethren at Sylleri (*p*)

(*a*) Charlevoix I vol. 184-5. 4to. Edition of 1744.
(*b*) Idem I vol. 177-8—181-2.
(*c*) Idem I vol. 185.
(*d*) Charlevoix 1st vol. p. 178.
(*e*) Idem 1st — p 188.
(*f*) Idem 1st — p 199.
(*g*) Idem 1st — p 203.
(*h*) Idem 1st — p *ibid.*
(*i*) Idem 1st — p 204.
(*k*) Idem 1st — p *ibid.*
(*l*) Idem 1st — p *ibid.*
(*m*) Idem 1st — p 205.
(*n*) Francisci Creuxii Historia Canadensis, page 223.
(*o*) Charlevoix I. 205, 220, and sequente—Francisci Creuxii Historia Canadensis, pages 362, 367, 26, 492, 495.—And Histoire de l'Hotel Dieu de Quebec.
(*p*) Charlevoix I. 295 to 305.

On the 11th of March in the year 1651, the Company of New France granted to the Indians residing at Sylleri one league in front by four leagues in depth, at the said place called Sylleri.

On the 13th of the same month, possession was taken of this Seigniory by a Jesuit Priest "as Tutor to the Indians."

On the 11th of April 1658 the King of France confirmed the above Grant, assigning as a reason for doing so "that it was very reasonable "that they (the Savages) should have and *retain* in their Country, the "extent of ground which shall be necessary for them to live in common, and lead a sedentary life near the French Settlers."

By this deed of confirmation the King of France gave to the Jesuits the entire and uncontrollable administration of the Lands so granted to the Indians.

As well the before-mentioned Grant to the Indians, as the Instrument establishing the taking possession of the Seigniory of Sylleri by the Jesuits for the Indians, and the before-mentioned deed of confirmation by the King of France will be found in the Appendix to this Report under the Letter (C.)

In the year 1699 the Superior of the Jesuits in Canada presented to the Governor and Intendant a Petition, wherein they pray "His Majesty might be pleased to transfer to them, in their own right, the Fiefs, "Lands and Seigneuries of Sylleri, which down to that time they had "enjoyed as administrators of the property of the Christian Indians to "whom the said Fief had been given by His Majesty in the month of "July 1651, and which the said Indians had been obliged to abandon "ten or twelve years previously, to settle elsewhere, as well because the "lands under culture were altogether worn out, as because fire wood "having been cut upon the said Seigniory for nearly forty years, was "only to be had at a great distance from the place of their residence."

The Governor and Intendant granted the prayer of this petition, being, as they say, fully informed of the good intentions of the said fathers of the Company of Jesus, in the great aids spiritual and temporal which they render to the Savages of this Country, and of the great pains which they have taken, and the excessive expences which they have incurred to support the Missions of the said Savages, and to labour for their salvation, and particularly in regard to those who were settled at the said place of Sylleri, for whom, since they have left that place, they have bought at their own costs other Lands in different parts of this Country to settle them thereupon, without which they would have been dispersed.

The description of the Lands granted by this deed is as follows:—

The Fief, Land and Seigneurie of Sillery of a league in breadth upon the River St. Lawrence, and of a league and a half or thereabouts in depth till it reaches the Fief St. Gabriel, which bounds it in the rear, commencing on the North East side at the "*Pointe de Puisseaux*," and on the South West side at a line which separates it from the Fief Guadarville, one of which lines was drawn about twenty five and the other about forty years before, with all the rights and privileges formerly granted to the said Savages.

The influence of the Jesuits at the Court of France, enabled them to obtain from the King of France a Confirmation of this grant "although contrary to a rule which His Majesty had laid down to give no "more Lands in Canada to Religious Communities."

These papers will be found in the Appendix to this Report under the letter (D.)

The validity of this Grant of the Fief of Sylleri to the Jesuits may be questioned upon strong Grounds.

They were the priests and spiritual advisers of the Huron Indians.

They took possession of the Seigniory of Sylleri on the 13th March 1651, as the Tutors of the Indians—They continued that possession down to 1699, as admitted in their own petition as Administrators of the property of the Indians.

Under the 131st article of the Ordonnance of Francis the first in 1539, and the declaration of Henry the 2d of 1549, and the 276th article of the Custom of Paris, the Jesuits could not lawfully have accepted a donation of these Lands from the Huron Indians themselves.

Nor do the legal disabilities of an agent or tutor in relation to the acquiring of the property of his principal or pupil depend solely upon the above positive Laws.

"The Office infers a natural disability which *ex vi termini* imports "the highest quality of legal disability, a Law which flows from nature, "and is founded in the reason and nature of the thing, is paramount "to all positive Law. This is not an arbitrary or local disposition, it "is the constitution of nature itself, and is as old as the formation of "Society, and of course it must be universal, it proceeds from nature "and is silently received and made effectual wherever any well regulated system of Civil Jurisprudence is known.

"The ground on which the disability or disqualification rests, is no "other than that principle which dictates that a person cannot be both "judge and party; no man can serve two masters. He that is entrusted with the interest of others, cannot be allowed to make the business "an object of interest to himself, because from the frailty of nature, one "who has the power will be too readily seized with the inclinations to "use the opportunity of serving his own interest, at the expense of those "with whom he is intrusted."

"The danger of temptation from the frailty and advantage for doing "wrong, which a particular situation affords, does out of the mere "necessity of the case, work a disqualification; nothing less than incapacity of being able to shut the door against temptation, where the danger is imminent and the security against discovery great, as it must be "where the difficulty of prevention or remedy is inherent to the very situation which creates the danger."

"The wise policy of the Law has therefore put the sting of a disability into the temptation, as a defensive weapon against the strength "of the danger which lies in the situation."

It does not appear to your Committee that in point of fact the Jesuits had given to the Indians a tract of Land in lieu of the fief of Sylleri. If they had not, then the Grant obtained from the King of France is founded upon a *suggestio falsi* on the part of the Grantees, viz:—the purchase of other Lands for the Indians by the Priests, which of itself would be sufficient to invalidate the title.

Appendix (R.) 4th Feby.

The Huron Indians did not remove to Lorette till the year 1670, as appears by the examinations taken before the Committee in 1819. They were first moved back from Sylleri, to the Côte St. Michel, (Parish of St. Foi) thence to Ancienne Lorette, and thence to their present residence.

And lastly, the King of France had not the power to make the grant in question, inasmuch as the Fief Sylleri had been previously granted to the Indians.

And inasmuch also as the King of France never had, or pretended to have, the power of revoking his grants *ex mero motu*.

It is to be observed that the Seigniory of Sylleri, as granted to the Indians in 1651, contained four leagues in depth, whilst it is described in the grant to the Jesuits of 1699, as containing only one and a half leagues and as bounded in the rear by the Seigniory of St. Gabriel.

Upon referring to the original title of St. Gabriel, bearing date 11th April 1647, it will be found that that Seigniory is described as follows:

" Two leagues of Land in New France, beginning from the same pla-
" ces as his present concession, extending along the same as near as possi-
" ble, by ten leagues in depth towards the north-west, to have, hold and
" enjoy the same to himself his heirs and assigns for ever. " At the
close of this title it is said " we enjoin Mr. de Montmagny the King's
" Governor at Quebec, and for our general company, that he do put the
" said Sieur Giffard into possession of the lands above granted, and that
" he do assign unto the said Sieur Giffard the title and limits thereof,
" and that of the *Procès Verbal* to be thereof made, he do return unto
" the said Company of New France a Certificate by the return of the
" first vessels."

There being no ungranted Land which answered this description, Mr. Giffard, named in the first grant, obtained a second grant not of any specific Tract of Land, but generally as near as possible out of waste lands either on the north or on the south, as they shall be designated by Mr. de Montmagny, Governor of Quebec, to have, hold, and enjoy the same, &c. &c. &c.

Now, until the designation mentioned in the said last grant was made, no property was conveyed by it. It was in truth rather a promise to grant a certain quantity of Land than an actual grant of any specific tract.

From the manner in which location was made of the Seigniory of St. Gabriel, two and a half leagues in length by the whole breadth of the Seigniory of Sylleri were cut off from that Seigniory, and it would appear to be for this reason that the Jesuits describe the Seigniory of Sylleri as being only one and a half leagues in depth.

If, previous to the donation by Mr. Giffard to the Jesuits in 1699, a claim had been set up by him to this dismemberment of the Fief of Sylleri, it would have seemed liable to have received the answer that they had been in possession of the entire Fief for more than half a century, under the grant of the 11th March 1651, and the formal taking of possession on the 13th of the same month, and that the title to Mr. Giffard of the 15th day of May 1647, could not be opposed to them unless he shewed that the designation required by that title had been made in due form of law previous to the 11th March 1651.

The Jesuits whether looked upon in the light of Tutors or of Administrators of the Indians were the depositaries of their Titles, and bound to maintain their rights against the whole world. If there were a flaw in these Titles, (which does not appear to have been the case) it was not competent to them even to buy up a better title to part of the Estates of the Indians for their own use, and to the prejudice of their pupils or principals. And if, as on the present occasion, they obtained a donation of portions of Land whereof they had the administration, that donation could not legally or equitably enure to them for their own benefit, but must enure to them for the benefit of their pupils or principals.

The above mentioned Titles to the Fief St. Gabriel and Beauport whereof it purported to be an augmentation, will be found in the Appendix to this Report under the Letter (E.)

In the year 1797, the last of the Jesuits having then departed this life, the Huron Indians presented a Memorial to His Excellency Sir Robert Prescott, in which they stated the claims now under consideration.

His Excellency was pleased to refer this Petition to the then Attorney General, who made a Report unfavorable to the claims of the Hurons.

The Report of the Attorney General, as well as the answer given by General Prescott to the Hurons, will be found subjoined to this Report.

The Huron Indians having obtained a Copy of this Report, and discovering what they conceived to be errors therein, presented afterwards a Petition to His Excellency Sir George Prevost, in which they pointed out the said errors, and prayed a new reference, which was granted. Upon this second reference, a Report was made by the Acting Attorney General, which will also be found in the Appendix to this Report.

In December 1821, a Petition was presented by the Huron Indians to His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, upon which he was pleased to order a reference to the Law Officers of the Crown. The Report upon this, the reference, will also be found in the Appendix. The last mentioned papers will be found in the Appendix to this Report under the Letter (F)

The Huron Indians had previously made an application to His Majesty's Government in England through Lieutenant Colonel Bouchette, they were, as might have been expected, referred to the Provincial Authorities.

The examination of Lieutenant Colonel Bouchette upon this part of the subject before your Committee, will be found in the Appendix under the Letter (G.)

Your Committee have carefully examined the three several Reports of the Law Officers of the Crown upon the claims of the Petitoners.

It appears by these Reports, that the before-mentioned Grant of 1651, was on the eleventh day of April 1658 enregistered in the Parliament of Paris.

By the Constitution of France no Acts were required to be enregistered in the Parliament, except Legislative Acts and Acts concerning the State; and once enregistered they could only be set aside by the concurrent authority of the King and the Parliament according to the known maxim, that *unumquodque dissolvitur eodem ligamine quo ligatur.*

It is true that the Deed of 1699, was enregistered in the Superior Council of Quebec, but it is to be observed, that by the Constitutional Law of France, the words " saving the rights of others in the premises, and of the King in all things," are usually expressed in Patents, and when not expressed are implied, and that at this time the Indians had themselves no *legitima persona standi in Judicio*, but were represented by the very Jesuits who obtained the enregistration of the Patent for themselves, which as the Tutors and Administrators of the Indians, it was their duty to have opposed.

So also, the King of France could not more than the King of England re-enter upon Lands granted by him, by reason of any alledged breach of the Conditions of the Grant, without judicial proceeding establishing the forfeiture and re-uniting the Lands to the King's Domain.

No such proceedings appear to have been had, nor indeed does it seem that there were any grounds for pretending that a forfeiture had been incurred.

Under these circumstances their only remedy appeared to be in a Court of Law, by bringing an action against one of the Censitaires, holding Lands within the Seigniory claimed by them, and thus trying their Title. But here a new obstacle presented itself.

Without legislative aid they must have failed in their action, although the Land truly belonged to them. The question, whether they were Proprietors of Sylleri, could not have come before the Court, without trying the previous question of their legal existence as a corporated body. To relieve them from this evil, Petitions were presented by them to the several Branches of the Legislature.

The Christian Indians residing within the Province of Lower-Canada, are to all intents British subjects, governed by the same laws, having the same rights, and liable to the same duties as other His Majesty's subjects. The difference of complexion and language constitute no legitimate ground of distinction. By the Laws of England as of France, Corporations can only be created by the Crown or by the Legislature. To establish the filiation of the present Inhabitants of Lorette in a Court of Law, however notorious the facts might be, was utterly impossible.

Your Committee, observing what was said by the Head Chief at the close of his examination, "that they were persuaded, and had no doubt
" that the Seigniory which they claim belongs to them, that they placed
" all their confidence in the justice of their good King, for obtaining
" what they claimed by their said Petition," recommend that an humble Address of this House be presented to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, praying that he will be graciously pleased to confirm to the descendants of the Christian Indians, established at Sylleri in the year 1651, and now resident at the Village of Lorette, the said Seigniory of Sillery, as described in the aforesaid Grant of His Most Christian Majesty, bearing date the 11th of March 1651.

All which is nevertheless humbly submitted.

ANDREW STUART,
Chairman.

Quebec, 26th February, 1824.

APPENDIX (A.)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, 29th JANUARY 1824.

Mr. *Stuart* in the Chair.

Nicolas Vincent, *(Tsawanhonhi)* first Chief and Christian Captain of the Huron Nation settled in the Village of Lorette near Quebec, One of the Petitioners, accompanied by the whole Council of the said Nation, appeared before your Committee; and his Answers to the questions put to him being interpreted by Michel *(Tsioui Téachcandahé)* Chief of the Warriors of the same Nation in the said Village:—He made Answer to the questions put to him, as follows.

Q. Do the Indians of Lorette apply themselves to Agriculture, and the other modes of earning a livelihood which the surrounding Inhabitants use?

A. Such of the Indians as have Lands, plant Indian Corn, Sow Potatoes, and a little Corn, but the number is very small. The others live on the produce of Hunting and Fishing, because they have no Lands.

Q. Are Hunting and Fishing sufficient for the support of those whose pursuit they are?

A. They are both very precarious modes of living; they must nevertheless be content with them. The Huron Nation had formerly for their Hunting and Fishing Limits, from the Arm of the River Chicoutimy, as far as the Mouth of the River St. Maurice. That Nation used also to Hunt and Fish on the South Shore of the River St. Lawrence as far as the River St. John. Before that time the Hurons had no limits for Hunting and Fishing: they were Masters of the Country as far as the Great Lakes: Our Ancestors permitted no one to Hunt and Fish on their Lands, and in former times if a Nation came to Hunt upon the Lands of another Nation, their so doing became a cause of War.

I cannot either read or write, but from Tradition from our Ancestors, nearly Two Hundred years ago the Seven Nations made an Alliance with each other, to live in peace, and in common, that is to say, that they were to eat with the same Spoon, *(Micoine)* out of the same Porringer; that signified that they were all to Hunt together on the same Lands to avoid all disputes with each other.

For the laſt fifty years the Abenaquis of the River St. John, the Micmacs, & the Malecites have come to hunt upon our Lands and deſtroy all our Chace. When we had the Chace to ourſelves, it was a Law among us only to kill full grown Animals; and to ſpare the young ones. With reſpect to Beaver, it was a Law to kill none from June to Auguſt, becauſe neither the Fur nor the Fleſh was fit for any thing, and to do ſo was Murder. It was alſo the Law among us not to kill Partridges, becauſe they are ſitting. The other nations who come to hunt on our Lands, are not ſo conſiderate. When ſtealing, one intends to ſteal effectually, if there be ten dollars in a Bag, one does not leave two of them. Theſe foreign Indians kill both the full grown Animals and the young, and eſpecially Beaver which always reſides in the ſame place. The consequence of that has been, that the Chace has been destroyed and we are reduced to want. We cannot, as our ancestors did, kill the ſtrangers who went to hunt upon their Lands. Even the Canadian Peasantry take upon themſelves to hunt and fiſh, and they deſtroy every thing; they ſpread Snares for wild Pigeons, and are ready to kill us when we pass over the end of their Lands in the Foreſt. They juſtify themſelves by ſaying, they have Grants of thoſe Lands, and that on their own Grounds they are Maſters. Since theſe Canadians have Lands to cultivate, let them cultivate them, and leave to us our rights of hunting and fiſhing.

Q. Do you think that if the Indians of Lorette had Lands in their neighbourhood, they would try to cultivate them, and to earn their livelihood in that manner?

A. I do not ask for Lands; I am too old to take an Axe on my back, and go and clear new Lands. We demand our own rights; it is the Seigniory which belongs to us.

Q. What prevents the Indians of Lorette and eſpecially the young people from applying themſelves to Agriculture, ſince fiſhing and hunting are not productive?

A. Becauſe they have no Lands, and are too poor to ſettle them if they had any.

Q. Do you think that if they had Lands of a good quality, and were ſupplied with Proviſions for from one to three years, they would make ſettlement?

A. It is not that; it is my Seigniory which I claim. With the income of my Seigniory, I ſhall conſult my Council how I ſhall do hereafter. The income will aſſiſt me to live upon my hunting and fiſhing.

Q. Have you taken any ſteps to claim your Seigniory ſince you were lately here in 1819, and what were thoſe ſteps?

A. About two years ſince or thereabouts we preſented a Petition to the present Governor to recover our Seigniory. The Second Chief, André Romain, transmitted it to Colonel Ready, Secretary of the Governor in Chief. The Chief went twice for an anſwer; we have never had an anſwer.

Q. Have any additional allowances been made to you for the Education of your Children, or to aid you in any way ſince that time or to make Repairs to your Church, or the other Buildings thereon depending?

A. None whatever.

Q. Have you really need of any, and have you applied for any?

A. We have had great need of ſome, but have not applied for any.

Q. Why have you not applied?

A. Becauſe we are tired of being refuſed.

Q. To whom did you apply when you were refuſed?

A. We have always applied for the repairs of our Church, and ſome other Applications of that kind to Colonel De Salaberry the Superintendant; he in fact made application for us, but we obtained nothing. I do not ſpeak of the preſents granted to us by the Military Government.

Q. What are the Articles manufactured in your Village and brought to market, or out of the Village for ſale?

A. Mocaſſins, Snow Shoes, Saſhes, Baskets, Indian Sleighs, Fur Caps, and Mittens, Collars of Porcupine Quills, Purſes, Reticules, Bows, Arrows, Paddles, ſmall Canoes and little Figures of Indians.

Q. Do they find a ready ſale for the Articles they manufacture?

A. There is occaſionally a ſale, but at half the price for which they were formerly ſold; we are often obliged to barter them for Marchandize.

Q. Do you think any other branches of Manufacture might be introduced into the Village?

A. Some perſons among us are Joiners, others House Charpenters, others are obliged to work as day Labourers, there being much Poverty.

Q. Do they receive any other aid than that granted by the Military Government for their ſupport, independently of what they procure by their labour and induſtry?

A. No aid whatever.

Q. Are there many perſons in the Village who are reduced to ask Alms, and how many.

A. Four Families are reduced to want, their number is about twenty Perſons.

Q. Are all the Chiefs of the Council here preſent in the Committee Room?

A. All except Louis Vincent (*Sawantanan*) who is sick.

Q. What are their names?

A. Nicolas Vincent (*Tsawanhonhi*), Gabriel Vincent, (*Oxawandarônhé*), André Romain (*Tsouhahissen*), Petit Etienne (*Odiaradheité*), Staniſlas Coska (*Aharathaha*), Michel (*Tsioui, Téaçheandahé*), Jean Baptiſte (*Atsitarès*), Damas (*Thononsotin*), Joſeph (*Orontatekha*), Pierre (*Ayenoton*), Martin (*Arondé shionti*), Isaac (*Sharenhésé*), Auguſtin (*Teoniyonde*), Auguſtin (*Hodeadété*), Koskta Baſtien Barthélemy (*Kouket*), Paul (*Hodouanhont*), Noel (*Akari*), Moise (*Haonona*), Paul (*Ahérenoncshiaonenrat*), Joseph (*Aouendothié*), Fevrier Vincent (*Shashinduja*), Ignace (*Haouendadeyont*), Ignace (*Kouikar*), George (*Ethodi*), François (*Tekhiondi*), Louis (*Harango*), Louis (*Thoratati*), Etienne Pierre (*Tahertadé*), Pierre (*Ithodi*), Johny André (*Athohennête*), Baptiſte Pierre Joachim Joſeph (*Badatahayés*), Laurent (*Hateryata*), Laurent (*Tekakhhuturonk*), Basil (*Homonskatha*), Fabien André Clément *Aouenkoen*), et Charles (*Shorontohian*).

Q. Is what you have juſt stated, the ſentiment of all the Chiefs forming the Council, who are here preſent?

A. Yes; unanimously.

Q. Is it the ſentiment of the Warriors who are alſo here preſent?

A. Yes; it is the ſentiment of the whole Nation.

The Committee having informed the principal Chief, and the other Chiefs that they had no other Queſtions to put to them, the ſaid Chiefs on returning ſaid they wiſhed to add "that they "were perſuaded, and had no doubt that the Seigniory "which they claimed, belongs to them:—that they placed all "their Confidence in the Juſtice of their good King, for obtain-"ing what they claimed by their ſaid Petition.

Adjourned.

MONDAY 16th February 1824.

PRESENT,—Messrs. *Stuart*, *Bourdages* and *Viger*.

Mr. *Stuart* in the Chair.

Ordered, That the principal Chief and Council of the Huron Indians reſiding at Lorette, be directed to lay before the Committee ſuch other and further Documents and Papers, as they may have in their poſſeſſion and deem material in ſupport of their Petition.

WEDNESDAY, 18th February 1824.

PRESENT:—Messieurs *Stuart*, *Bourdages* and *Viger*.

Mr *Stuart*, in the Chair.

Appendix (R) 4th Feby.

Staniſlas Coska (*Aharathaha*) one of the Chiefs of the Huron Nation of Indians appeared and made answer as follows:—

Q. Who is the Guardian of the Papers, Titles, and Records which concern the Indians of the Huron Nation at Lorette, and where are the said Papers, Titles, and Records deposited?

A. They are in the poſſeſſion of the Council of the said Nation at Lorette.

He then stated that he had been directed by the principal Chief, to produce and lay before the Committee divers documents, which the Council deem material in ſupport of their Petition; which said Documents are authenticated by Initials, A. S. and are as follows:

A. S. No. 1.—A Letter from His Excellency Robert Preſcott, Esqr. to the Chiefs of the Huron Nation of 31st. March 1798.

A. S. No. 2.—General Murray's Certificate of Protection to said Nation dated 5th September 1760.

A. S. No. 3.—Letter from Jon. Sewell, Esq. to Chiefs of said Nation dated 15th October 1795.

A. S. No. 4.—Notarial Acte of the deposit by the Chiefs of the Huron Nation of General Murray's Certificate of Protection.

A. S. No. 5.—Letter from Mr. Berthelot, Agent of the Commissioners of the Estates of the Jesuits to the principal Chief of the Huron Indians, dated 3d. December 1810.

A. S. No. 6.—Order from John Renaud, Grand Voyer, to Captain L'Hero of Indian Lorette, dated Lorette 18th February 1792.

A. S. No. 7.—Deed of Concession by the *Père Girault* to the Huron Indians, dated Quebec 11th September 1792.

A. S. No. 8.—Extract of Judgement of the Court of Special Sessions of the Peace, dated 28th January 1804.

A. S. No. 9.—Report by Plamondon, Surveyor, of the Lands conceded at Sylleri (without date.)

A. S. No. 10.—Measurement of the Lands of Mr. Jno. Frank, and those of the Routiers at Sylleri in September and October 1769.

A. S. No. 11.—*Procès Verbal*, by Plamondon, Surveyor, of 22d. July 1769.

A. S. No. 12.—Copy of a Petition by the Huron and Iroquois Indians to Lord Castlereagh, dated London 18th July 1807.

A. S. No. 13.—Copy of *Procès Verbal*, signed, Plamondon.

A. S. No. 14.—Ordinance of the Lieut. Governor in Council on the subject of the Hunting of the Indians, dated 1st. July 1785.

APPENDIX (B).

IAM, QVOD INDE vsque ab initio tantopere referre ad Dei gloriam putatum erat, vt certas in sedes vagi cogerentur, procedere hoc eodem tempore cepit. Sillerius, inter Melitenses Equites Commendator, vt vocant, vir egregiè pius, ac diuinæ promouendæ gloriæ perstudiosus (quo demùm consilio, ne ipse quidem fortasse satis initio nôrat) cælesti tamen

Appendix (R.)

4th Feby.

aliquo mentis instinctu, egerat iam per literas è Gallià cum Gandæo, vt quem locum adamauerat in vacuis illis possessionibus, eo sibi cedere ne grauaretur : in animo sibi esse ibidem excitare domicilium : cetera, si quæ iam tum mente concepta habebat, presserat silentio. Et Gandæus, tametsi iam in possessionem venerat, peramœnam opportunitatem secutus : tamen pro suo proseminandæ fidei studio, cessit lubens. Silerius autem Iuuenæi literis interpellatus, monitusque nihil tùm quidem fieri posse ad rem Christianam ijs in tractibus stabiliendam conducibilius, quàm si indigenis ea sedes attribueretur, vbi vagam illam vitam fixâ, quietáque mutarent ; haud ægrè & ipse manus dedit, id demùm optimum fore ratus, quod Iuuenæus, locorum, rerumque apprimè peritus, expedire censeret. Scribendi porrò causam Iuuenæo præbuit, consilium illud Sillerij, priùs suspensum, & incertum : cùm enim is eà re vnam se diuinam gloriam spectare profiteretur, opificésque interim misisset ad ædificandum, quasi ex composito res ageretur, Domino Deo vtrobique corda permouente, sub illud ipsum tempus rogatus vagus quidam à Iuuenæo, liberos sibi in disciplinam vt traderet ; Quin parentes quoque excipis ? subiecit, locum assigna proximè domicilium vestrum, vbi cum totâ familiâ operam vobis dare possim, & quæ de eo à quo cuncta condita, traditis, excipere, audiendo assiduè. Perculit hæc oratio Iuuenæum : neque enim adhuc quisquam eâ ex gente fuerat non modò qui vltrò consistere se velle sponderet, sed nequi acquiesceret quidem opportunis, quæ ferebantur, conditionibus : quoniam tamen suspecta meritò erat innata vafrities, vrget, instátque Iuuenæus, &, num ex animo loqueretur, perquirit. Enimuerò, inquit Negabamat (id enim viro nomen) vt intùs in animo constitui, ita loquor. Nec cunctandum in tàm præclatâ occasione ratus Iuuenæus, offert illicò ædificium illud quod assurgebat : eâ tamen conditione, vt si res minùs probaretur, magno illi Duci, cuius sumptibus ædificatio peragebatur, excederet Negabamat concessâ domo. Cùm deliberaturum se spopondisset, rémque totam cum amico suo quodam, & familiari communicaturum ; aliquot antè interiectis diebus cum Francisco Xauerio, de quo suprà (Nenaskoumat, antè nomen fuerat) adfuit sub noctem : præfatúsque negotia magni momenti meliùs nocte geri, quod absunt molesti sæpè interpellatores ; proinde ne grauarentur Patres in eam noctem hospitium præbere ; secundùm cœnam, singulari comitatis significatione appositam, hunc prorsùs in modum exorsus Negabamat. *Agesis, Iuuenæe : iam prouectioris ætatis es : atque adeò indecorum tibi sit mentiri : verum eloquere : an non pollicitus es, te ad habitandum daturum domum, eam quæ extruitur, mihi alterique cuipiam, & vtriusque scilicet familiæ ? En, Nenaskoumat, cum quo conueni : vir mitis & placidi ingenii est, vt nosti. Venimus ad te eâ gratiâ, vt resciamus num in proposito perstes. Ac populares quidem omnes quibus est id à me significatum, concilium illud vestrum suspiciunt, & mirantur : verùm, vix ac ne vix quidem persuadere sibi possunt tantam vobis liberalitatem inesse, vt cum vestrâ tàm magnificâ oratione res ipsa vnquam consensura sit. Proinde, si propositum tibi est mentiri, mentire sanè dum integrum est, hoc est, antequam tuis promissis irretiti, iactemus apud populares, domum nobis concessam, quam deinde tradas nunquam. Apud eos aliquo loco sumus : si postquam prædicauerimus domum nobis attributum iri, fidem deinde fefelleris, næ, eorum sannis & ludibrio objiciemur : id vero viris quàm graue sit, tute nosti. Itaque illud iterum tibi denuncio : re integra mentiri si placet, mentire sanè : neque enim quisquam-dum nos rideat.* Arrisit hic Iuuenæus, seriòque contestatus se neutiquam esse mentitum, quæ promississet ex animi sui sententiâ promisisse asseuerauit : ceterùm, quid futurum esset, statuere tum se quidem nequire, quando res ab alio penderet : dedisse se literas ad illum Ducem, cuncta secunda sperare, & qualia ipsi maximè concupiscerent : cùm omnium primi, ipsi id expetijssent, æquum quoque esse eorum potissimè rationem haberi : & verò se eò vsque de illius beneficâ naturâ confidere, cuius opibus domus extruebatur, vt concessurus planè esset quod tam enixè per literas ab ea flagitaretur. Mirum in modum vtrumque hæc exhilarauit oratio : suspensi tamen, atque soliciti ; Illius-ne bonitas, institerunt, vestram bonitatem exæquat ? Cùm non modò exæquare, sed etiam superare Patres affirmarent ; Benè habet, inquiunt : nam quando ipsi nobis studetis, ac studium illud vestrum rebus comprobatis, vtique Dux ille melior maiora in nos beneficia conferet. Idem, addunt, num prouectæ ætatis est ? Est sanè, inquit Iuuenæus ; Num breui morte defungetur ? Id verò clàm nobis est. Egregiè-ne dat operam precationi ? Planè egregiè. Atque hìc exultantes animis ; Certa res est, aiunt, etenim si is impigrè precatur, diligetur à Deo : si diligetur, superstes perdiu erit : si erit superstes, nobis haud dubitanter opem feret, quando-quidem bonus est. Eant nunc præposteri illi veteris Galliæ, sui, rerumque suarum vel amatores, vel æstimatores : ac si nullum hìc socordiæ vestigium agnoscunt, desinant insultare infelicibus, quibus si diuina lux tot antè sæculis affulsisset, quot veteris Galliæ incolas collustrauit ; næ naui agricolæ vberiorem fortè messem in supremi patrisfamiliàs horrea intulissent, quàm ij quorum nonnunquam, præclara scilicet industria tota in herbam luxuriat, quandoque in vepres, paliurosque degenerat. Vt autem ad Canadenses reuertamur ; En, addidêre, sumus iam ambo deuexiori ætate : itaque illud nos anxios habet, num postquam è viuis excesserimus, penès posteros nostros mansura sit domus attributæ possessio, an futurum sit vt abigantur. Cùm eam solicitudinem Iuuenæus abstersisset, confirmans id apud Gallos ratum, & fixum esse, vt quæ parentum fuissent, ea quam-optimo iure transferrentur ad liberos ; in solenne suum *Ho, ho* erupére, &, Quàm bona, aiunt, nuncias, dum ne mentiare ; Mentiri autem te quid attinet, quando jamdiu puer esse desisti. Secundùm hæc, adeunt postridie ad ædificium, lustrant, contemplanturque singula curiosiùs : vix eo aspectu exsatiati contestantur, se, vbi primùm extrema imposita manus ædificio esset, adfuturos ad habitandum : intereà, quoniam hyems imminebat, Nagabamat quidem se ad venationem profecturum ; Nenaskoumat, cui cæli, quàm terræ potiores rationes erant, ne hyeme quidem abfuturum se Iuuenæo in aurem insusurrauit, quò Christianæ doctrinæ audiendis Catechesibus operam dare liceret. Ergo ille siluas de more petijt, hic cùm substitisset, in eum quem diximus morbum incidit, quo tanquàm aurum in fornace probatus, qualis quantusque euaserit quæ suprà exposuimus demonstrant.

APPENDIX (C.)

No. 1.

TITLES of the Seigniory of SYLLERI, The Reverend Father Jesuits.

The Company of New France.

To all whom these Presents shall come, Greeting :

KNOW ye that it being our desire to collect the wandering nations of New France into certain places, to the end that they may be instructed in the faith and in the Christian Religion : and having known, that some from amongst them had chosen since some years a place called in their Language *Kamaskda d'Angachit*, commonly called by the French Inhabitants Sylleri, or the Bay of Saint Joseph : Considering also that the Fathers Jesuits perceiving that the said place was agreeable to the Savages had caused to be there built a Church, wherein they administer the Sacrament to those whom they have baptized in that neighbourhood : Desirous to favor so great a work and retain these good neophytes near to their Church :—WE have given and by these Presents do give fully and freely the extent of one league of Land from the Cape which terminates the Bay of Saint Joseph, ascending the great River Saint Lawrence, by four leagues in depth, the whole under the conduct and direction of the Fathers' Jesuits who have converted them to the Christian Faith and their Successors, without however derogating from the concessions of certain pieces of Land which we have heretofore made to certain individual Frenchmen within this extent, which said pieces of Land shall be holden of the Christian Captain of the Savages as they were held of us before the present donation, which we make full and entire with all the Seigniorial Rights which we have or could claim, save and except the right of holding Courts which we reserve to ourselves to be exercised by our officers at Quebec : Ceding unto the said Grantees all the other rights which a Seignior can have or enjoy thereon, we give to these new Christians who live in those Countries full power to fish and every right of Fishery in the Great River Saint Lawrence, along the Lands contained in the present Grant and bounded as aforesaid by the said great River Saint Lawrence, without that any other person can or may there Fish but with their leave and permission—Revoking the Grant by Us heretofore given to the Governor of New France, which said revocation is so made by reason and in consideration of the opposition made at the place to the taking of possession in virtue of the said Grant. We give them moreover all the Meadows and Grass and all other things which shall be found on the banks of the said River, and in the interval between high and low water mark opposite to their said Lands, without that any other person not having their permission can claim to take or carry away any thing from the said Banks or interval—leaving however the Road free to the Public along the River and other necessary places to be regulated by our officers upon the spot. To HAVE and to hold the abovementioned things unto them the said Indians in *franc aleu*, without any rent or service to the Company of New France : We accordingly enjoin the High Steward of New France or his Deputies to put the said Indians into possession of this present Grant, without allowing them to be disturbed in the said possession, in any manner or way whatsoever.

DONE and Decreed in our office at Paris this thirteenth day of March 1651.

And lower down is written,

A. CHIFFAULT,
Secretary of the Company.

Collated with the original by me, Councillor and Secretary of the King and of the Finances.

(Signed) DUMOLEY.

I do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true Copy of the Entry, as on Record in the Registrar's Office at Quebec in a French Register, intituled, "*Cahiers d'Intendant, Concessions en fief &c.* No. 10 a. 17, *folio* 79 *recto*."

Provincial Secretary's Office, Quebec, 28th Feby. 1824.

(Signed) Ls. MONTIZAMBERT,
Actg. Prov. Secy. & Regr.

No. 2.

IN THE YEAR 1652 and the 6th day of February, appeared before us Nicholas Levieux, Esquire, Lord of Audeville, Civil and Criminal Deputy in the Royal Jurisdiction of Quebec ; the Revd. Father Jean Dequen, Superior of the Establishment of St. Joseph in the Bay of Sylleri and Tutor of the Indians, having had to that effect the authority of the Revd. Father Paul Ragneau, Superior of the Company of Jesus in New-France ; who exhibited unto us a certain Grant made to the Indians by the Gentlemen composing the Company of New France, bearing date 18th day of March 1651, Signed by the Company of New France, "A. Chiffault" requiring us to put him into possession of the said Grant on the said behalf, and as tutor of the Indians, accordingly as it is unto us in and by the said Grant commanded.

And having seen the said Grant giving unto the Indians one league in front from the Cape which terminates the Bay St. Joseph, ascending the Great River St. Lawrence, by four leagues in depth, we departed from Quebec on the Seventh of the same month about Seven in the morning,

accompanied by Louis Théandre Chartier, Fiscal Procurator in the Royal Jurisdiction of Quebec, with Rolland Godet our Clerk, Jean Bourdon Engineer and Surveyor of New France, Pierre Galerneau and Gilles Enard, and proceeded together to the Cape which terminates the Bay St. Joseph, where being the said Revd. Father Jean Dequen, on the behalf aforesaid, and as Tutor of the Indians, pulled off branches of trees, threw a Stone, and did other Acts of taking of Possession, and in the presence of Jean Juchereau de More, for and in the name of Charles Le Gardeur, Esquire, Sieur de Tilly, we have ascertained the line making the separation between the Lands of the Indians and the lands belonging in part to the Sieur de Tilly, and with the consent of the Revd. Father Jean Dequen, for and on the behalf and as Tutor of the Indians, and of the Sieur Demore as aforesaid, the said Bourdon, Engineer and Surveyor of New France, renewed, (marked afresh) the line of separation between the lands of the Indians and the lands belonging in part to the Sieur de Tilly, and planted six cedar Posts, in the mean time, and until Boundaries can be in a more convenient season planted—of which said taking of possession we have granted *Acte* to the said Revd. Father Jean Dequen, on the behalf aforesaid and as Tutor of the Indians, to serve and avail as to law and justice shall appertain, and with the exception of Pierre Galarneau and Gilles Enard, who declared they could not write nor sign their names, the others have signed——" DEQUEN, JUCHEREAU BOURDON, LOUIS CHARTIER, ROLLAND GODET."

I DO hereby certify the foregoing to be a true Copy of the Entry as on Record in the Registrar's Office at Quebec in a French Register entitled "*Cahier, d'Intendant Concessions en fiefs &c. No.* 10 *a.* 17, *folio* 83 *recto.*"

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 28th Feby. 1824.

(Signed) LS. MONTIZAMBERT.
Actg. Pro. Secy. & Regr.

No. 3.

LOUIS, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre, to all persons present and to come, Greeting :

The Company of New France having by an instrument of the 13th March last, given unto the Indians who usually reside near Quebec in the said Country, one league of Land upon the Great River St. Lawrence, bounded by the Cape which terminates the Bay St. Joseph or Sylleri, towards Quebec, and on the other side by the place or limit where the said league ends in ascending the Great River, by four leagues in depth into the woods or into the lands to the north, with every right of hunting and fishing in the said extent, and in that part of the Great River St. Lawrence, and on the other Rivers, Pools, and Streams which are within the limits of the said Grant or which touch the same ; the whole free and clear of dependance, with all the Seigniorial Rights, under the conduct and direction of the Fathers of the Company of Jesus who have converted them to the Faith of Jesus Christ, and without that any Frenchman can or may hunt or fish within the said extent, without the permission of the Christian Captain of that new Church under the conduct, direction, and approbation of the said Fathers. The whole as it is more fully specified and declared by the said Grant.

For the validity and execution of the said Grant it being necessary to provide, and desiring on our part to co-operate so much as in us lieth to the bringing in of those nations ; and considering that it is most reasonable that they should have and retain in their Country the extent of land necessary to enable them to live in common, and lead a stationary life near the French Inhabitants.—WITH the advice of the Queen Regent our most honored Lady and Mother, and of our Council which hath seen the said Concession of the said 13th day of March last, hereunto attached under our counter-seal ; We have of our special Grace full power and Royal authority in agreeing to and confirming the said Grant of the said Company of New France ; Given & granted & hereby give and grant by these presents, signed with our hand, one league upon the Great River by four leagues in depth into the interior, not only at the place specified in the said Grant but also in all places where there shall be a Fort and French Garrison ; and to this end it is our will and pleasure that near the said Fort the said Indians shall have one league upon the front at the place where such fort shall be, by four leagues into the interior with all the places of hunting and fishing, and all other advantages which they can obtain from and out of the said extent of ground or rivers adjacent thereto, without any dues or services whatsoever ;—whereof we do acquit, exonerate and discharge them, subject however to this, that the said Indians shall always be and remain under the conduct, direction and protection of the Fathers of the Company of Jesus, without the advice and consent of whom it shall not be in their power to release, grant, sell or alienate the said lands which we grant unto them, nor permit hunting or fishing upon the said premises by any individuals, without the permission of the said Fathers, to whom we grant the direction of the concerns of the said Indians, without however that they shall be held or bound to render account to any others than their own superiors. It is our further will and pleasure, that if any Europeans are settled within the said limits they shall hold their lands from the Christian Captains, and under the direction of the said Fathers, in the same manner and way as the said lands were by the said Europeans held from those who granted the same to them. And that henceforth no lands shall be given or granted within the said extent, but by the order of the Christian Captain, and with the advice and consent of the said Fathers their protectors, the whole for the advantage of those people to attach them by the small profits drawn from their own Country to quit their wandering life, and lead a Christian life under the conduct of their Captain and of the said fathers who have converted them. We accordingly enjoin &c.

GIVEN at Paris in the month of July the year of Grace 1651, and of our Reign the second.

[Signed] LEWIS,

And on the next Leaf by the King, the Queen Regent his mother present—and lower down is written, Inrolled by the King's Attorney General to be carried into execution according to the Form and Tenor thereof.

I do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true Copy of the Entry as on Record in the Registrar's Office at Quebec in a French Register entitled "*Cahier d'Intendant, Concession en fiefs &c. No.* 10 *a.* 17 *folio* 655 *verso.*"

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 28th Feby. 1824.

(Signed) LS. MONTIZAMBERT.
Actg. Pro. Secy. & Regr.

No. 4.

LOUIS &c. GREETING :—Our dear and well beloved Father PAUL LEJEUNE, of the Company of Jesus, Priest of the Missions of the said Company in America, hath represented unto us, that by our Letters Patent of the month of July 1651 we had promised the settling of the Christian, natives of the Islands and Continents of North and South America latterly converted to the Faith, upon the clauses and conditions contained in the said Letters Patent, but that because the same were not addressed to you, and you might make difficulties as to the enregistration of them—The said memorialist most humbly supplicated us to be pleased to grant unto him our Letters necessary for the purpose—For these causes, we enjoin you that you do proceed to the enregistration of our aforesaid Letters, and to cause the said Company to have and enjoy the contents thereof, fully and peaceably, according to their form and tenor, notwithstanding that the said Letters Patent have not been addressed unto you, whereof we have relieved, and do by these presents relieve the said Company.

For such is our Pleasure.

GIVEN at Paris the eleventh day of March in the year of Grace 1658, and of our reign the 15th.

Signed by the King in his Council "Dachau" and sealed. Registered by the King's Attorney General to be executed according to its form and tenor, at Paris in Parliament the eleventh day of April 1658, signed "Du Tillet", collated with the Original by me Councillor and Secretary of the King and of his finances.

(Signed) DUMOLEY.

I do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true Copy of the Entry as on Record in the Registrar's Office at Quebec in a French Register entituled "*Cahier d'Intendant Concessions en Fiefs, &c.* No. 2 a 9, *folio* 82 *recto.*"

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 28th February 1824.

(Signed) LS. MONTIZAMBERT.
Actg. Provl. Secy. and Regr.

No. 5.

EXTRACT FROM THE REGISTERS OF PARLIAMENT.

"The Court having seen the Letters Patent of the King given at Paris in the month of July 1651, signed "LOUIS," and on the back by the Queen his mother present "De Lominie", to which is appended the Great Seal of green wax ; by which said Letters Patent the said Lord had permitted the Father of the Company of Jesus to re-establish in all the places and Islands in North and South America, with all the rights and privileges contained in the said Letters ; and altogether as they now do in this Kingdom, as is more fully set forth in the said Letters, addressing to the Court other Letters Patent of the same month and year, signed and sealed in the same manner, whereby the said Lord had also permitted the establishment of Christian natives of the said Islands and Continent of America latterly converted to the Faith in the said Country, upon the clauses and conditions contained in the said Letter, addressing to the Court Letters of *Surrannation* upon the said Letters of the eleventh of the present month of March, signed by the King in his Council "Pachau," and sealed with the Great Seal of yellow wax. Petition presented to the Court by Father Paul Lejeune of the Company of Jesus in the name and as Priest of the Missions of the Company in America, to the end that the said Letters Patent may be enregistered—Conclusions of the King's Attorney General,—Having heard the report of Mr. Charles Saveuze, Counsellor in the said Court. All considered, the Court hath ordered and doth order that the said Letters shall be enregistered at the Clerk's Office of the said Court, to be executed according to their form and tenor.

Done in Parliament the eleventh day of April 1658.

(Signed) DU TILLET.

Collated with the Original by me, Counsellor and Secretary of the King and of His Finances.

(Signed) DUMOLEY.

I do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true Copy of the Entry as on record in the Registrar's Office at Quebec in a French Register entituled "*Cahier d'Intendant Concessions en Fief &c.* No. 10 a 17, *folio* 82. *verso.*

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 28th February 1824.

Signed, LS. MONTIZAMBERT,
Actg. Provl. Secy. and Regr.

Appendix (R.)
4th Feby.

APPENDIX (D.)

[TITLE DEED of SYLLERI, Revd. Fathers Jesuits.]

HECTOR de CALLIERE, Knight of the Order of St. Louis, Governor and Lieutenant General for the King in all Northern France.

JEAN BOCHART, Knight Lord of Champigny Noroy, and other places, Councillor of the King in His Councils, Intendant of Justice Police and Finances in the said Country.

Having seen the Petition to us presented by the Revd. Father Martin Bouvart, Superior of the Company of Jesus in this Country, and Father François Vaillant, his *Procurator*, praying that it might please us to transfer to them in their own right the Fief Land and Seigniory of Sylleri, which they have hitherto holden only as Administrators of the Property of the Christian Indians, to whom the said Fief was given by His Majesty in the month of July 1651, and which the said Indians have been obliged to abandon ten or twelve years since, to settle themseves elsewhere as well because the Lands in Culture were altogether worn out, as because fire-wood having been cut thereupon for nearly forty years, none could be had but at a great distance from their residence :— As also to transfer to them in like manner in their own right, and in *Fief*, four perches of land in front by eight in depth, conceded by the late M. de Montmagny, and twenty Toises square of augmentation granted by the late M. D'aillebout, both Governors General of this Country, to the late *Pachiriny* an Indian Chief at Three-Rivers, whereof the said Fathers the Jesuits have for more than forty years, given, as Tutors and Administrators of the Property of the said *Pachiriny*, Contracts of Concession, to divers individuals Frenchmen to occupy and build upon them, as they have done, in consideration of some small rent, which said *Pachiriny* is now dead, and the said Fathers have remained in the enjoyment of the said lots of Ground, whereof they require us to make unto them a Grant, and being fully informed of the good intentions of the said Fathers of the Company of Jesus in the great spiritual & temporal aids which they afford to the Indians of this Country, and of the great pains they have taken and of the very heavy Expenses which they have incurred to support the said Missions of the said Indians, and to labour solidly for their Salvation, and particularly in respect of those who were settled at Sylleri, for whom since they have left that Place, they have purchased, at their own proper costs, other lands in divers places of this Country to settle them thereupon, without which they would have been dispersed. For these reasons we have given and granted in property to the said Fathers Jesuits the said Fief Land and Seigniory of Sylleri, of one league in breadth upon the River Saint Lawrence, and of one league and a half or thereabouts in depth up to the Seigniory of Saint Gabriel, which bounds it in the rear beginning on the North East side at the *Pointe de Puisseaux*, and on one side to the South West, by a line which separates it from the Fief of Gaudarville, which lines have been drawn, the one about twenty five years ago, and the other about forty, with all the rights and privileges formerly granted to the said Indian to enjoy the whole in true Fief, holding from the King alone, with superior, *mesne* and inferior Jurisdiction, as they possess all the other lands which His Majesty has been pleased to grant them in this Country; and we do in like manner give and grant unto them by the same Title of *Fief*, and with the same rights and privileges above specified, the said four perches of Land in front by Eight in depth, granted by the late Mr. De Montmagny, and the twenty Toises square of augmentation granted by Mr. D'Aillebout, both Governors General of this Country, to the said late *Pachiriny* an Indian Chief. The whole to be holden by them in Property for ever according to the Custom of Paris, subject to Appeals from the said Courts of Sylleri lying to the Lieutenant General of the Prevôtship of Quebec, and that the said Fathers Jesuits shall be bound to obtain from His Majesty a ratification of these Presents within one year. In Witness whereof we have signed them, and have caused the Seals of Our Arms to be put thereto, and Countersigned by our Secretaries.

Given at Quebec the 23d October 1699.

(Signed) CHEVALIER DE CALLIERE and CHAMPIGNY.

By My Lord,

(Signed) HAUTEVILLE & ANDRE'.

Extract of the letter of the King to the Sieurs Chevalier de Callière and Beauharnois, Governor General and Intendant of New France of the 6th May 1702. "His Majesty has also granted the Land of Sylleri demanded by the Fathers Jesuits, although it is contrary to the Rule he has made to give no more of the Lands of Canada to the Religious Communities":—Collated with the Original by us Intendant in the said Country the 25th November 1702.

(Signed) BEAUHARNOIS.

By My Lord,

(Signed) TRECHART.

The above Title of Concession and the Extract of the Letter have been by me, Clerk in the Office of the Sovereign Council in this Country, enregistered in the Registers thereof according to the Decree of this day, the said Grant to be holden by the said Revd Fathers Jesuits according to its from and tenor.

Done at Quebec, the 2d. day of July 1703, Signed "Hubert," "by M. Dupuy."

(Signed) BEGON.

I do hereby Certify the foregoing to be a true Copy of the Entry as on Record in the Registrar's Office at Quebec, in a French Register Entituled "*Cahier D'Intendant, Concession en Fiefs, &c.* No. 10, a 17, *folio* 84 *recto*."

Provincial Secretary's Office, Quebec 24th February 1824.

(Signed) Ls. MONTIZAMBERT,
Actg. Provl. Secy. & Regr.

APPENDIX (E.)

The Company of New France to all persons present and to come, greeting.

Our greatest desire having always been to establish a strong Colony of native Frenchmen in New France, to the end that by their example the savage people of the said country might be instructed in the knowledge of God, and brought to lead a civilized life under the obedience of the King : We have received willingly those who have offered to assist us in this praiseworthy enterprize, and especially where we have seen in them a disposition to undertake the culture of some part of the Land granted unto our said Company by the late King of Glorious Memory. For these causes, being fully certain of the praiseworthy qualities of Robert Giffard, Lord of Beauport, Councillor and Ordinary Physician of His Majesty, and of the experience and knowledge which he has acquired in the said country, from his long residence therein, as also of his zeal for the Catholic Apostolic Roman Religion, and of his fidelity and affection for the service of the King. For these causes and others, us thereunto moving, we have unto him given, granted and conceded, and in virtue of the power in us vested by the King our Sovereign Lord, we do by these presents give, grant and concede the lands and places hereinafter described : that is to say, Two Leagues of Land in New France, to be taken at the same place as his present Concession, and adjoining it or as near it as may be, by ten leagues in depth, into the Lands towards the north west. The said Robert Giffard to hold the said abovementioned Concessions in full Property, Jurisdiction and Seigniory, and to hold the above mentioned things upon Fealty and *Hommage*, which he, his Successors or Assigns, shall be bound to perform at the Fort of St. Louis of Quebec, or at the place which may hereafter be designated by the Company, which Fealty and *Hommage* they shall be obliged to perform at each mutation of possessor, and to pay all dues and rents, which accrue upon Fiefs of that quality, the whole according to and conformable with the custom of Paris, which the Company means shall be observed every where in New France, and upon condition that the Appeals from the Judges who may be appointed over the places above granted, shall be directed to the Parliament and Sovereign Court, which shall hereafter be erected in the name of the said Company at Quebec, or elsewhere in New France. And further, neither the said Sieur Giffard, nor his Successors or Assigns, nor others who emigrate to the said Country for the purpose of settling and cultivating the above lands shall have a right to trade in Furs with the Indians, unless they be acknowledged as inhabitants of that country, having in that quality a share in the Grant of Indian Trade, made by the said Company to the community of inhabitants according to the agreement made with them.

We enjoin Mr. De Montmagny, Governor of the King at Quebec and for our Company, that he do put into possession the said Sieur Giffard of the lands and places above granted, and that he do assign to him the Title and limits thereof, and that of the *Procès Verbal* which shall be thereof made he shall certify a copy to the Company at the first return of the Vessels. Done and granted in the General Assembly of the Partners in the Company of New France, held at the Office the 11th April 1647.

In witness whereof these Presents have been executed, and the Seal of our Company affixed.

(Signed)
By the Company of New France.

LAMY.

By Deed passed before Paul Vachon, Notary, the 2d day of November 1667, the Sieur Giffard and his Wife appear to have given, by Donation *inter vivos*, to the Revd. Fathers Jesuits of this City, the Lands mentioned in the above Concession.

The Company of New France to all those to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

It having been represented on the part of the Sieur Giffard, Seignior of Beauport in New France, Councillor and Ordinary

Physician to the King, that he cannot obtain the enjoyment of the lands in the Concession to him made on the 16th day of April last, of two leagues of Land by ten leagues in depth, to be taken in New France, at the same place where he has for a long time past been settled, inasmuch as he is bounded on one side by lands granted to the Revd. Fathers Jesuits, and on the other side by lands granted to the Company of Beaupré, and that the said Grant might not be useless to him, that it might please the Company to transfer and grant in some other place not yet granted either on the north or on the south: For these causes, desiring to favor the said Sieur Giffard, we have given, accorded and granted, the same quantity of Land as that expressed by our said Concession of the 16th day of April last, to be taken at hand, and in ungranted places, either on the north or on the south, as the said lands shall be designated by Mr De Montmagny, Governor of Quebec, to enjoy the same the said Sieur Giffard, upon the same titles and conditions as expresed in our said Concesion of the 16th day of April last, which will serve him with these Presents as one and the same Concession.

Done and granted in the Assembly of the Company of New France, held at the Office the 15th May 1647.

By the Company of New France.

(Signed) LAMY,
DUPUY,
BEGON.

I do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true Copy of the Entry as found on Record in the Office of Enrollment at Quebec, in a French Register, intituled "*Cahier d'Intendant* N°. 2 a 9, *folio* 73, *verso*."

Provincial Secretary's Office.

(Signed) Jno. TAYLOR,
Depy. Sec'y. & Regr.

Quebec, 12th March 1819.

No. 2.

Title deed of the prolongation of the Seigniory of Beauport.--M. Giffard.

Jean Lauzon, ordinary Councillor of the King in his Privy Councils of State, Governor and Lieutenant General for His Majesty in New France, in the extent of the River Saint Lawrence, to all those to whom these present letters shall come, greeting.

The Company of New France having on various occasions been convinced of the zeal of the Sieur Giffard, Esquire, Sieur of Beauport, for the Settlement of the Colony of New France, the great expense which he has incurred for the attainment of this object, the losses which he has on this occount suffered even when he wastaken by the Englishwithe Fleet in November 1628, the Company had attempted as an acknowledgment to benefit the said Sieur Giffard, and particularly in the Assemblyof 16th January 1634, held at our Hotel in France, had granted unto him one league in front upon the River Saint Lawrence, to begin at the mouth of the River Notre-Dame called Beauport, with one league and a half in depth, and having caused a grant thereof to be executed, in possession of which he had been put by the late Mr. Champlain, to whom the said Grant was addressed as Governor for the time. And the said Tract of Land was then measured and bounded on one side by the said River Notre-Dame de Beauport, and on the other side by the River of the Fall of Mountmorency as appears by an *Acte* signed, "A. Duchesne," and for proof of the Seal and Signature of the late Sieur de Champlain by the Sieurs "Tardif de la Porte and A. Duchesne de la Ville"—Ervel Espenasse, acting Clerk, appointed by A. Chevalier de Montmagny and signed by him.

And moreover by Acts of 16th April and 15th May 1647, Signed "Lamy," and Sealed with the Seal of the said Company, there was further granted unto the said Sieur Giffard, two leagues in front by ten leagues in depth, either near the first Concession or in any other place which should be designated unto him by the Sieur de Montmagny, which it not being possible for him to execute, he had given a portion to the Reverend Mothers Hospitallers, and had further required of us to extend the Concession of Beauport, which is already one league and a half in depth, and to give him to the depth of four leagues into the interior, and this until meeting with some other extent of ground convenient to him he may fill up the whole quantity granted to him.

For these causes inclining to the prayer of the Sieur Giffard, and until we can give him a larger extent, we in virtue of the power unto us given by the Company of New France have given, granted and conceded, and by these presents do give, grant and concede unto the said Sieur Giffard, Lord of Beauport, two Leagues and a half in depth, upon the league in front of the said Seigniory of Beauport, bounded on one side by the River of Notre Dame de Beauport, the said River comprized, and on the other side by the River of the Fall of Motmorency, to hold the same by himself, his heirs and assigns, for ever in full property, Jurisdiction and Seigniory, with such and like rights as he heretofore possessed and now possesses; the said Seigniory of Beauport to compose thereof one single Fief and to render one single *hommage* as if by the first concession there had been granted unto him four leagues in depth, whereas that Concession contains only one league and a half.—And inasmuch as the said Sieur Giffard is in possession of the said places contiguous to what we have now granted him by these presents, more ample taking of possession not being necessary:

We do enjoin our High Steward of New France or his Deputies to cause to be enregistered these presents where they ought to be enregistered, to deliver unto the said Sieur Giffard the *Acte* thereof, and to maintain him, his heirs and assigns, in the enjoyment of the said Lands as to right appertaineth.

In faith whereof we have signed these presents and have caused to be thereunto affixed the Seal of our Arms, and Countersigned by one of our Secretaries, at the Fort of Saint Louis of Quebeck, this 31st day of March 1653.—Signed," *De Lauzon*".—And lower down by my Lord "*Peuvret*."—And lower is written as followeth:—

Collated by me the undersigned Paul Vachon, Notary Royal in New France, residing at Beauport, upon the Original in parchment to me presented by Joseph Giffard, Esquire, Lord of Beauport, and forthwith returned unto him.

Done the 4th May 1675.

(Signed)
VACHON, Not. Roy. with *Paraphe*.

The Year 1753, the fourth day of April, the foregoing Concession was by me, Clerk of the *Senechaussée* of New France, Jurisdiction of Quebec, enregistered at the *Greffe* of the said place, at the requisition of the Lord of Beauport therein named, whereof *Acte* was granted.

Done the day and year aforesaid. Thus signed

ROLAND GODET, Greffier, with *Paraphe*.
LAMY,
VACHON, Notary, with *Paraphe*.

I do hereby Certify the foregoing to be a true Copy of the Entry, as on Record in the Registrar's Office at Quebec, in a French Register, intituled, "*Cahier d'Intendant Concessions en Fief, &c.* No. 10 a 17, *folio* 675. *recto*."

Provincial Secretary's Office.

(Signed) Ls. MONTIZAMBERT,
Actg. Prov. Sec'y. and Regr.

Quebec, 28th February 1824.

APPENDIX (F).

No. 1.

To His Excellency Robert Prescott, Esquire, Captain-General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Provinces of Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency.

In obedience to the commands which I have had the honor to receive from your Excellency, I now respectfully submit my Report upon the Petition presented by the Indians of the Huron Nation settled at the Village of Jeune Lorette, respecting their claims to the Seigneurie of Sillery and the Fief of Saint Gabriel commonly called Jeune Lorette.

The claims of the Indians are not (upon the face of their Petition) for Sillery and Saint Gabriel specifically, but by consultation with their Chiefs, I find that these are the tracts of Land to which they make pretensions—Pretensions which they do not support by any titles, and of which they produce no evidence except the tradition of their Village.

I have taken every step in my power, and made repeated researches in the public records of the Province, to ascertain on what this tradition was founded, both with respect to Sillery and Saint Gabriel. As to the former, I am enabled to state to your Excellency, that in 1651, the Jesuits, by Petition to the Company of New France, who were then the Proprietors of Canada, stated that it was their anxious desire to collect the Indians in one spot in order to instruct them in the Christian Religion—that some of he new Proselytes had actually settled at Sillery near Quebec, for which reason, they asked *for the Indians* a grant of Land adjoining to that spot. The Company acceded to their request, and by Letters Patent, dated the 13th March 1651, granted *to the Indians* the Seigneurie of Sillery of one league in front by four leagues in depth.

This grant which wasconfirmed by the King of France, by Letters Patent dated in July 1651, was by him ordered to be enregistered in the Parlement de Paris on the 11th March 1658, and was enregistered on the 11th of April 1658.

It is, I conceive, upon this point, that the tradition of the Indians respecting Sillery is founded. It was at one time, most certainly theirs, and continued to be theirs until the year 1699. In

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this year Martin Bouvart, ſuperior of the Jeſuits, and Francis Vaillant their Attorney, preſented a Petition to Monsr. De Callière and Monsr. Bochart the Governor and Intendant of Canada, in which they ſtated, that the King of France had granted Sillery to the Chriſtian Indians in 1651, who had however abandoned it for ten or twelve years then laſt paſt, and had fixed themſelves elſewhere; that they had abandoned it, becauſe the Land was entirely worn out, and becauſe having cut firewood upon the ſpot for upwards of 40 years, what remained, was then very far removed from their habitations.—For theſe reaſons they (the Jeſuits) prayed a grant of Sillery of which they obſerved, they had always been in poſſeſſion as Adminiſtrators of the Property of the Indians.

What evidence was ſubmitted to the Governor and Intendant to ſupport the allegations of this Petition, does not appear, but it ſeems they were ſatisfied they were true, for by Letters Patent of the 23d of October 1699, they granted to the Jeſuits the Seigneurie of Sillery to hold in their own right and to their own uſe.—The Patent recites as motives for the grant, the facts ſet forth in the Petition, and obſerves that the Governor and Intendant were apprised of the good intentions of the Jeſuits, of the great ſpiritual ſuccours which they had given to the Indians, and of the enormous expenses which they had incurred to ſupport the different Miſſions which they had eſtabliſhed, particularly that at Sillery.—It further adds, that after the Indians abandoned Sillery, the Jeſuits had at their own expence purchaſed for them different tracts of Land in various parts of the Country, on which they were now ſettled and that without this aſſiſtance, the Indians inevitably muſt have been diſperſed, and have loſt the benefit of the Chriſtian Religion.

This ſecond grant of Sillery was ratified and confirmed by the French King on the 6th May 1702, and enregiſtered in the Supreme Council at Quebec on the 2d July 1703.

Under this grant the Jeſuits took immediate poſſeſſion of Sillery, and as they have remained in poſſeſſion ever ſince, I am neceſſarily of opinion that their title is good againſt the pretenſions of the Indians.

As to the Fief of St. Gabriel, I cannot find the ſmalleſt ground for the claim made by the Hurons.

The whole was originally granted by Letters Patent, dated the 16th of April 1647, to the Sieur Robert Giffard, and the part poſſeſſed by the Jeſuits, which is that claimed by the Indians, was by Giffard and his wife, (Marie Reuonard) given to the Jeſuits by Deed of Donation, paſſed before Paul Vachon, Notary, on the 2d November 1667, and it was afterwards regularly confirmed to the Jeſuits by the French King's "Letters d'amortiſſement."

The motives which led Giffard and his wife to make the gift are, as expreſſed in the Deed of Donation, friendſhip, and to recompenſe the Jeſuits for ſeveral "*bons et agréables services*," which they had rendered, but whether to Monsieur or to Madame Giffard, does not particularly appear.

I have only to add for your Excellency's information, that the Indians are not at all mentioned in the above Deed of Donation. And as the Jeſuits have ſince the 2nd of November 1667, been uninterruptedly poſſeſſed of the Fief of Saint Gabriel, and ſtill hold it by virtue of the above Deed, and of the King's "Lettres d'amortiſſement," I am of opinion that the claims of the Indians are totally unfounded.

All which nevertheleſs is reſpectfully ſubmitted by

Your Excellency's
most obedient and
most humble ſervant

(Signed) J. SEWELL,

Quebec, 3d August 1797. Attorney General.

A true Copy from the Original delivered to the Indians of Lorette in Council at the Caſtle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 8th August 1797.

By order of His Excellency General Preſcott,

HERMAN WITSIUS RYLAND.

No. 2.

My Children,

I have well conſidered the Papers which you put into my hands in the laſt Council which I held with you.

It appears by thoſe Papers that in the year 1651 the Company of New France upon the Petition of the Reverend Fathers Jeſuits, cauſed to be drawn up Letters Patent by which the Seigniory of Sillery was given, "to the Indians who uſually live near to Quebec," and that in a short time afterwards this Donation was confirmed by His Majeſty the King of France. That in the year 1699, upon a Repreſentation made by the ſame Reverend Fathers Jeſuits, it pleaſed the Governor and Intendant of the Province to revoke the Letters Patent above mentioned, and to cauſe others to be drawn up whereby the Seigniory of Sillery was given in property to the Reverend Fathers Jeſuits, and that this ſecond Donation was ratified and confirmed by the King of France, the 6th of May 1702, and Enregistered in the Supreme Council of Quebec the 2d July 1703.

My Children,

You muſt know that the King of France had a power which the King of England has not, that is to ſay, that what he gave one day he could take back the next, and give it to another, and thus change the poſſeſſion of a Property as often as he pleaſed. But the Kings of England more juſt have not for many ages exerciſed ſuch a power; they leave to the Law alone, which is equal for all, the right of deciding upon properties, and when once a property is legally given, the King looks upon the Donation as ſacred and changes it never.

My Children,

I have entered into this explanation to shew to you the impoſſibility of granting your preſent demands.

At the Caſtle of Saint Louis at Quebec,
this 31st March 1798.

(Signed) ROBERT PRESCOTT.

By Order of His Excellency,

(Signed) "*Herman Witsius Ryland*"

No. 3.

To His Excellency Sir George Prevoſt, Baronet, Preſident of the Province of Lower-Canada and Adminiſtrator of the Government of the ſaid Province, Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief of all His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Lower and Upper-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

May it pleaſe Your Excellency,

In obedience to Your Excellency's commands ſignified in Captain Coore's letter of the 25th inſtant, directing me to communicate with the Deputation of the Lorette Indians, and to ascertain the juſtneſs of their claim to a part of the Seigniory of St. Gabriel, as ſtated in their Memorial to Your Excellency of the same date, I have now the honor to report, that immediately upon receipt of Your Excellency's commands, I obtained from the ſaid Indians ſuch information as they could offer upon the ſubject, and have ſince attentively examined the Title Deeds relating to the ſaid Seigniory of St. Gabriel in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Pyke Secretary to the Commiſſioners for Adminiſtering the Eſtates heretofore belonging to the late Order of the Jeſuits in Canada.

By theſe it appears, that the firſt Grant of the Lands in queſtion was made at Paris, on the 16th April 1647, by the then Company of New France, to one Robert Giffard, Seignior of Beauport, as containing *two* leagues in front by *ten* in depth, thus described in the Original Deed of Conceſſion thereof, "*c'est à savoir* "*deux lieues de terres en la Nouvelle France, à prendre aux* "*mêmes endroits de sa précédente Concession*" (that is, Beauport) "*et rangeant icelle, ou de proche en proche autant qu'il se* "*pourra faire, sur dix lieues de profondeur dans les terres vers* "*le nord ouest.*" The land so conceded was granted to him, his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever, "*à titre de Fief et Seigneurie,*" ſubject to the performance of Fealty and *Hommage* at the Caſtle of St. Lewis upon each mutation of the ſaid property, and charged with the uſual fine or *quint* according to the cuſtom of Paris. Of this Grant it would appear, that Giffard in the ſame year 1647, made a Donation to the Ladies of the Hotel-Dieu at Quebec, of *half* a league in front by the whole depth, which Donation was afterwards on the 20th of Auguſt 1653, confirmed to the ſaid Ladies by Mr. De Lauzon the then Governor of Canada, and it is thus deſcribed, "une demie lieu de front ſur *la Rivière St.* "*Charles* ſur dix lieues de profondeur *demembrée* du Fief St. "Gabriel, à prendre d'un coté aux terres concédées ſur la Rivière "St. Charles au Sieur Guilliaume Couillard, d'autre part, *à la* "*ligne qui fait la séparation des terres depuis peu accordées aux* "*Sauvages*, d'autre bout par derrière, aux terres non concedées, "et par devant à la Rivière St. Charles."

I likewiſe find, that on the 2nd November 1667, twenty years after the Original Grant, the ſaid Robert Giffard and Marie Renouard his Wife, being proprietors of the remaining *league and one half* in front, by the entire depth aforeſaid, made a Voluntary Donation thereof to the Revd. Fathers of the Company of Jeſus eſtabliſhed in Canada, in conſideration as well of the friendſhip which exiſted between them, as of "*plusieurs bons et agréables* "*services*," which the ſaid Revd. Fathers had rendered to the ſaid Giffard and his wife, "pour *en jouir* comme des choſes à eux appartenantes," to hold the ſame, to them the ſaid Jeſuits for ever, as of their own property and eſtate; and they in fact from that period downwards until the Conqueſt of Canada, held the ſaid *league and one half* in front by *ten* in depth, from which latter period until the extinction of their Order in Canada, by the deceaſe of its laſt ſurviving Member, they continued to poſſeſs the ſame, not as Proprietors perhaps, but as Tenants at will, ſubject to the pleaſure of the Crown to have diſpoſeſſed them thereof at any moment that it might have been deemed right to aſſume the ſaid Eſtate into the immediate poſſeſſion of His Majeſty. The whole of the tract therefore, originally granted to Mr. Giffard, that is to ſay, the two leagues in front by ten in depth, with *the exception* of the *half league* given in 1647 to the Ladies of the Hotel-Dieu, is at this day the property of His Majeſty, and is now adminiſtered in common with the remainder of the Eſtates heretofore belonging to the late Order of Jeſuits, by His Commiſſioners in this Province.

Having thus disposed of the Seigniory of St. Gabriel, which by the ratification of Mr. de Lauzon, of the half league in favor of the Ladies of the Hotel-Dieu, it would appear is bounded in *front* by *the River St. Charles*; and having shewn that the Lorette Indians can have no possible claim upon it, I shall now proceed to the examination of the Title Deeds, under which they still assert, that they are entitled to have a tract of *one league* in front by *two leagues and a half* in depth within the Seigniory of St. Gabriel, including, I presume, the spot upon which their actual habitations are erected, and which their Surveyor, Mr. Ecuyer, by his figurative plan drawn in this present month of October has designated thereon by a yellow shade.

The first of these, namely the Concession of the 13th March 1651, and upon which they entirely found their claim, *is not* as *they alledge* a title to any part of the Seigniory of St. Gabriel, on the contrary, St. Gabriel was no longer the property of the Company of New France, they having as has been just shewn, conceded it *four* years before to Robert Giffard, but is a Deed of Concession made by the same Company to the Indians newly converted to the Christian faith, at a place called in their language "*Kamaskda d'Angachit*," commonly called by the French Inhabitants Sillery or "L'ance de St. Joseph;" where the Jesuits had built a Chapel for the Indians, and administered the Sacrament to such of them as had been baptized: the tract is thus described, "l'étendue d'une lieue de terre depuis le Cap qui termine L'ance St. Joseph, en montant sur le grand Fleuve St. Laurent sur *quatre lieues* de profondeur," the whole under the guidance of the Jesuits who had converted them, and their Successors; this Grant, "en Franc alleu" is a Tenure in many respects resembling that of Free and Common Soccage in England. This Concession was afterwards in the month of July of the same year 1651, ratified by His Most Christian Majesty, with the consent and approbation of the Queen Regent, and was enregistered in the Parliament of Paris on the 11th April 1658, and in the Instrument of Ratification it is again described as bounded in *front* by the great River St. Lawrence, on *one* side towards Quebec by the Cape which terminates the Bay (l'ance) St. Joseph or Sillery Bay, on the other side at the end of the said league in *front*, and *in depth at the end of the said four leagues* running *north* into the woods.

These Grants having been made in France at a period when Canada presented little else to the eye than a wilderness, it cannot be matter of surprize if the admeasurement of the soil, should upon actual Survey, have been found in many instances to fall short of the intended quantity, that such has been the case with regard to the Grant of Sillery to the Indians may be fairly collected, as well from the subsequent transfer of the said Fief Sillery, as from the *actual admeasurement* of the soil. It is a fact, which may be instantly verified upon reference to the plan of the Province, that the depth between the River St. Lawrence at Sillery, and the River St. Charles in its rear, which last River is declared to be the *front of the Seigniory of St. Gabriel* is *precisely* one league and a half, and this fully corresponds with the designation given to the said Fief of Sillery in the *subsequent Grant* thereof, which was made to the Jesuits themselves "en propre" on the 23rd day of October 1699, by the Chevaliers de Callière et Bochart, the then Governor and Intendant of Canada, reciting the terms of the Petition of the said Jesuits, in which it is stated, that they had enjoyed the Fief and Lands of Sillery down to *that period*, as *Administrators only*, for the Christian Indians, to whom the same had been given by his Majesty the French King, in 1651, that the Indians for upwards of *ten* years then past *had abandoned* those lands, and that they, the Jesuits, had procured other lands in lieu thereof, in different parts of Canada, speaking evidently of the *entire* Grant made to them in 1651, which by the words of the second Grant of 23rd October 1699, to the said Jesuits, is thus described; "pour ces raisons nous avons donné, concedé et "octroyé *en propre* aux dits Pères Jesuits, les dits terres, Fief et "Seigneurie de Sillery, d'une lieue de large sur la Fleuve Saint "Laurent *et d'une lieue et demie* ou environ de profondeur, "*jusqu'à la Seigneurie de St. Gabriel*, qui *la termine par derrière*, commencant du coté nord est à la Pointe de Puisseaux, et "d'un coté au sud ouest à une ligne qui la sépare du Fief Gaudarville, lesquelles lignes ont été tirées, l'une il y a environ "vingt-cinq ans, et l'autre il y a environ quarante."

It is therefore apparent from the whole of the titles, that as the previous Grant of the year 1647, was to be fulfilled and satisfied, in the *first* instance, and as no retrocession to the Crown has or can be shewn dispossessing Giffard of any part of the lands granted to him, commencing upon the River St. Charles; and as the depth between the River St. Lawrence and St. Charles, is but one league and a half instead of four leagues, and as the Jesuits when seeking to obtain the Grant for themselves, in lieu of the Indians who had deserted Sillery, accept of it, as being of the depth of one league and a half only, terminating where St. Gabriel *commences*, that is, at the River St. Charles; there is no remaining tract of one league in *front* by two leagues and one half in depth, to which the Indians or any other person can possibly lay claim.

I have not thought it necessary to trouble Your Excellency with any remarks, upon the manifest contradictions which the pretended figurative plan of Mr. Ecuyer exhibits, as I conceive the case to be sufficiently clear from the foregoing explanation of the several titles relating to the property in question, and for the same reason I forbear to enter into the enquiry, (if in point of fact, it had or could have been made out, that there is no existing tract to which the alledged claim of the Lorette Indians would apply,) whether under the Law of Prescription their claims thereto are not now for ever barred?

All which is very respectfully submitted by Your Excellency's most obedient and very humble servant.

(Signed) EDWARD BOWEN,

Actg. Atty. Genl. Lower-Canada.

Quebec, 31st October 1811.

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No. 4.

QUEBEC, 3d July 1821.

SIR,

In obedience to the Commands of His Excellency the Governor in Chief, signified to us by your Letter of the 21st December last, we have considered the Claims made by the Huron Indians of Lorette to certain Lands in the Neighbourhood of Quebec; and after carefully examining a variet of Deeds and Papers relative to this subject, as well as the proofs adduced in support of this claim, and having also heard all that the Counsel for the Petitioners could urge in their favour, we have at length the honor to report to you our joint opinion for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Chief. But in our own justification, we beg to remind you, that it has been at the desire of the Petitioners themselves, that our Report has been so long withheld.

The facts which the Petitioners alledge in support of their claim are, in substance, as follows:—That in 1651 the place called Sillery, consisting of one league in front by four in depth, was granted by the French Crown to the Jesuits in trust for the Ancestors of the Petitioners; that in 1699, part of the above mentioned concession, viz:—The league in front by one and a half in depth—was granted to the Jesuits in their own right, the Indians having quitted the place; that in point of Law, the latter grant could not be considered as valid, inasmuch as the Jesuits held already the lands as Trustees for the Indians: but that even admitting the validity of their more recent title, their still remained two leagues and a half in depth, to which the Indians would be entitled under the Grant of 1651.

There are in this Claim as it appears to us, and in the arguments which have been adduced in support of it, several fallacies, which we think we can shew to be such, from the various documents which it will be necessary to notice somewhat at length.

First.—The Petitioners seem to consider the original Grant of 1651, to have been made in favour of their Ancestors (the Huron Tribe) *exclusively*; whereas it will appear to have been made for the benefit of *all* the Savage Tribes, (*les peuples errans*) indiscriminately—*Secondly*, that grant is assumed to be unqualified and unconditional; whereas it is obvious that it was only made for the purpose of keeping the Indians together, within the limits thereby prescribed, and under the care and guidance, both temporal and spiritual, of the Jesuits; and that therefore as soon as that object was defeated, which was about forty years afterwards, the grant became null and void.

In support of our opinion upon these two points it seems only necessary to refer to the terms of the Grant of 1651, and of the Confirmation thereof in 1658.

"La Compagnie de la Nouvelle France, désirant voir assem-"bler les peuples errans en certains endroits, afin qu'ils soient ins-"truits dans la Foi et la Religion Chrétienne, et ayant reconnu "que quelques-uns entre eux auroien. choisi depuis quelques an-"nées un lieu nommé Sylleri; considérant en outre que les "Pères Jésuites, reconnoissant que les lieux étoient agréables aux "Sauvages, leur avoient fait bâtir une Eglise, &c.—Voulant "favoriser un si grand ouvrage de retenir ces bonnes Néophites "proche de leur Eglise; nous leur donnons l'étendue d'une lieue "de terre, depuis le Cap qui termine l'ance de St. Joseph, en "montant sur le Grand Fleuve, sur quatre lieues de profondeur; "le tout sous la conduite et direction des Pères Jésuites qui les "ont convertis, &c. et de leurs Successeurs."

This Grant was confirmed by the King of France, in consideration "qu'il est très-raisonnable qu'ils (the Indians in general) "aient et qu'ils retiennent dans leur pays l'étendue de terre qui "leur seroit nécessaire pour vivre en commun, et mener une vie "sédentaire auprès des François;"—And on the express conditions, "que lesdits Sauvages soient toujours sous la conduite, "direction et protection des Pères Jésuites, sans l'avis et con-"sentement desquels ils ne pourront remettre, concéder, vendre "ni aliener lesdites terres, &c.; et auxquels nous accordons la "direction des affaires desdits Sauvages, sans néanmoins qu'ils "soient tenus d'en rendre compte qu'à leurs Supérieurs."—From these two documents it is manifest, that the sole object of the grant was the Settling of Christian Indians in general in one spot, and under the same superintendance; and that consequently, the moment that object was defeated, either by the Indians not settling in the first instance, or by the subsequent abandonment of the Establishment, the trust was at an end.

Appendix (R.)

4th Feby.

It appears that the Indians remained at Sillery about 40 years; after which, the land being exhausted and stripped of firewood to a considerable distance round the Settlement, they abandoned it, and at length retired to the spot which they now occupy at *La Jeune Lorette*. About 8 or 10 years after the abandonment, viz, in 1699, the Jesuits applied for a grant of the Seigniory for themselves in their own right, stating fully in their Petition the facts of the case as above set forth, and urging moreover, the great exertions which they had made, and the expense which they had incurred in their endeavours to convert and unite the Indian Tribes. One expression made use of by them is very remarkable, to shew that the Huron Indians have no exclusive claim to this property more than the other Indian Tribes; "mais "en particulier la dépense que les suppliants ont fait, pour sou-"tenir la mission des *Algonquins* et des *Abenaquis*, sur la Sei-"gneurie de Sylleri, qui a été donnée à ces Sauvages, &c." In consequence of this Petition, Letters Patent were issued on the 23d October 1699, granting the Seigniory of Sillery to the Jesuits in their own right, and stating as reasons, among others, for that grant, that the Government was fully acquainted with the good intentions of the Jesuits, of the great assistance both spiritual and temporal which they had given to the Indians, and of the great care which they had taken, and the vast expense which they had incurred, particularly with those established at Sillery, for whom, after that place was abandoned, they had purchased at their own expense other lands in different parts, without which the Indians would have been dispersed. It is now attempted to impugn this grant. *First*, as being inconsistent and incompatible with the character in which the Jesuits stood as Trustees and Agents for the Indians. *Secondly*, as having been obtained on a false suggestion of the purchase of other lands for the Indians by the Jesuits; and *lastly*, as conveying that which the French Crown had no right to grant at all, it being already vested in the Indians. If it be true, as we have submitted, that the abandonment was a forfeiture of the grant of 1651, as being a breach of the condition, the trust reposed in the Jesuits was at an end, and could therefore form no obstacle to their receiving the property in their own right; and this is also an answer to the third ground of objection. Nor is it to be presumed that the suggestion of the purchase of other lands by the Jesuits was false. No particular lands are specified as having been purchased, any more than the particular tribes for whom the purchases were made; but it must be presumed that the Government was convinced of the fact, or it would not have been assigned as a reason for the grant to the Jesuits. Besides, the length of time, being upwards of a century, during which the Jesuits enjoyed the undisturbed and undisputed possession of the property, would of itself be an answer to any objections which could be made to the grant, or to the motives which induced the French Crown to make it.

But *lastly*, it is contended on behalf of the Petitioners that, even admitting the validity of the grant to the Jesuits, yet as that grant is limited to one league and a half in depth, there still remains two leagues and a half, of the equitable claim to which the Indians have never been divested, and out of the proceeds of which it is alleged that an annual allowance has been made to the Huron Indians. It would be sufficient, we apprehend, in answer to this argument, to observe that the abandonment of the Settlement operated as a forfeiture of the whole Property conceded in 1651. But it will be seen that the grant *proceeded on a mistake in point of measurement*; and that the depth of Sillery could not in fact exceed one league and a half or thereabouts, being then met and bounded by the Seigniory of St. Gabriel. In order to understand this part of the subject, it is necessary to make some enquiry with respect to this latter Seigniory. In 1647, one Robert Giffard, then being possessed of the Seigniory of Beauport, obtained from the *Compagnie de la Nouvelle France*, a grant of two leagues in front by ten in depth, to be taken adjoining, or as nearly as possible, to his Seigniory of Beauport. Giffard however finding that this grant could not be carried into effect, inasmuch as the Seigniory of Beauport, was bounded on the one side by the Côte de Beaupré, and on the other side by the Seigniory of Notre Dame des Anges, made a representation thereof to the Company; and thereupon, in May 1647, obtained a grant of land of the same extent wherever he could find it vacant; and he accordingly *chose* it between the Fief St. Joseph and the Seigniory of Guadarville. Of this land, Giffard conveyed half a league in front by the whole depth to the Nuns of the Hôtel-Dieu, under the name of the Fief St. Ignace, and in November 1677, he conveyed the remaining league and a half in front by the whole depth to the Jesuits by the name of the Seigniory of St. Gabriel. It afterwards however appeared that St. Gabriel consisted of only one league in front, that being the whole depth between Guardarville to the West and St. Ignace to the East. The lateral lines of Sillery were never drawn, but it is obvious, from the documents we have already noticed and from others which we have considered, that they would form right lines, or nearly so, with those of St. Gabriel, inasmuch as each of those Seigniories consists of one league in front and each is bounded to the West by that of Guadarville.

The only remaining question therefore is, where the line is to be drawn forming the extreme depth or northern boundary of Sillery, and the front or southern boundary of St. Gabriel; It does not appear that this line has ever been drawn; but by an *aveu et dénombrement* of St. Gabriel, rendered by the Jesuits in 1677, that Seigniory is stated as taking its front on the River St. Charles: and in an *aveu* of Sillery rendered by them in 1678 as administrators for the Indians the latter Seigniory is represented to be, "une lieue et demie ou environ de pro-"fondeur, quoiqu'il soit dit par le titre de concession que la dite Seig-"neurie aura quatre lieues de profondeur, attendu que la Seigneurie de "St. Gabriel, de laquelle le titre est primitif, la coupe au droit de la Ri-"vière St. Charles." The same thing is stated by the Jesuits in their petition of 1699, for the grant of Sillery to themselves. Moreover several boundary lines have since been drawn by the Jesuits, as owners as well of St. Gabriel as of Sillery, with the adjoining Seigneurs; in particular one in 1724, between Fief St. Ignace and St. Gabriel; and one in 1733 between Fief St. Michel (belonging to the Seminary and Sillery.)

On searching the book in possession of the Commissioners for managing the Jesuits' Estates, nothing appears to shew that any allowance has ever been made to the Indians for the land of which it is alledged they have been deprived since their residence at La Jeune Lorette; they have received various other tracts of land from the Jesuits, all of which are comprised within that part of St. Gabriel, which it is now contended is a *demembrement* of Sillery:—But we do not find that these were ever claimed as a matter of right on the part of the Indians or conceded to them as such.

We have now only to conclude our report, which has necessarily run into considerable length, by stating as our humble opinion, that there is no ground for the claims which have been submitted for our consideration.

We have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servants.

CHARLES MARSHALL,
Sol. Genl.

(Signed) G. VANFELSON,
Advi. Genl.

APPENDIX (G.)

No. 1.

WEDNESDAY, 25th February 1824.

Joseph Bouchette, Esqr. Surveyor General of Lower-Canada, appeared and was examined.

Q. Were you at any time, and when, requested by the Huron Indians residing at the Village of Lorette, near Quebec, to lay before His Majesty's Government in England, their Claims to certain Lands in the Neighbourhood of Quebec, and what did you do thereupon?

A. I was requested to do so previous to my departure for England in 1814; when in London, I addressed a Letter on the subject of their Claims to Earl Bathurst, to which I received an answer referring the consideration of the Subject to the Colonial Government.

Q. Did you communicate to the said Indians upon your return the proceedings had in this matter?

A. I did, and put the Papers into their hands.

Q. Are the Papers now shewn to you numbered 1 and 2, those alluded to by you?

A. Yes.

Q. Would you furnish the Committee with a figurative sketch of the Seigniory of Sillery as of four leagnes in depth, and shewing the relative positions of the Seigniories of Beauport, St. Ignace, St. Gabriel, and of the Seigniory heretofore granted to Mr. Couillard?

A. I will endeavour to do so in the course of to day.

THURSDAY, 26th February 1824.

Joseph Bouchette, Esquire, produced to the Committee the annexed Sketch in comformity to the request expressed by the Committee.

No. 2.

LONDON, 15th MAY 1816.

SIR.—Having been requested by the Chiefs of the domiciliated Tribe of Hurons inhabiting the Village of Jeune Lorette near Quebec, to lay before His Majesty's Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs their claims to a certain extent of Land allotted to them by the ancient French Government; I should not be doing my duty were I to omit this opportunity of complying with their wishes.

It appears by the annexed document that they have a legal title to 2½ leagues in depth of the Seigniory of St. Gabriel, granted to them by the King of France in 1651, but of which for years past they have only occupied the Lands adjacent to the Village of Lorette; by this curtailment they experience great difficulties, as their possessions are not now adequate to maintain the encreased population of their Tribe. I am not certain but what they may have been dispossessed of the remainder of their Grant owing to their omission of some technical forms for some years back, and therefore can only second their desires as far as they go in praying that an investigation of their claims may take place before the proper Officers of the Provincial Government, and which is now submitted to the consideration of my Lord Bathurst, in his wisdom either to sanction or reject. Should such an investigation be ordered by His Lordship, and in the event of its being decided that they have justly forfeited or been

dispeized of their possessions, it may be submitted as a question, whether it be not politic to grant them an equivalent out of some of the Crown Lands, otherwise they will be reduced to great hardships in providing for and establishing the rising generation of their Tribe.

I have the honor to be respectfully

Sir,

Your most obedt. humble Servt.

JOs. BOUCHETTE.

HENRY GOULBURN, Esqr.
Under Secretary of State, &c. &c. &c.

No. 3.

DOWNING STREET, 21st. May 1816.

Sir,

I have laid before Earl Bathurst your letter of the 9th instant, transmitting various documents in support of the claims of the domiciliated Tribe of Hurons to a tract of Land in the Seigniory of St. Gabriel, formerly granted to them by the King of France; and I am directed to acquaint you in reply that they ought to be submitted in the first instance to the Governor of the Province, and in the event of his not feeling authorized to decide on the question contained in them, his Lordship will give such instructions thereupon as the case may appear to require.

I am,
Sir
Your most obedt. Servant,
HENRY GOULBURN.

J. BOUCHETTE, Esqr.

NINTH REPORT.

[LORETTE INDIANS.]

After making on the twenty seventh of February last the Report of the Proceedings had by your Committee upon the claim of the Christian Indians residing at Lorette, to the Fief and Seigniory of Sylleri, it occurred to your Committee that as the Fief Saint Ignace which adjoins the Fief called St. Gabriel, had been given by the same Mr. Giffard named in the foregoing Report, to the Nuns of the *Hôtel Dieu* of Quebec, it was probable the original Title Deed of the Fief Saint Ignace would throw light upon this subject.

Your Committee availing themselves of the permission given by the House to Report from time to time, have now the honor to report that they caused to be brought before them the Title Deeds of the Fief Saint Ignace.

The first of these is a Donation bearing date the first October one thousand six hundred and forty seven, by the said Giffard to the said Nuns, of one half league of the Land Granted to the said Giffard in that year by the Company of New France, by the two Instruments of sixteenth April one thousand six hundred and forty seven and sixteenth May one thousand six hundred and forty seven (already reported to the House) which Land had previously been granted to Mr. Couillard and was possessed by him.

The second is a grant bearing date the twentieth August one thousand six hundred and fifty two, by Mr. De Lauzon to the said Nuns reciting the before mentioned Instruments and Grants, and granting to the said Nuns one half League in front upon the River Saint Charles by two Leagues in depth, bounded on the one side by the Lands granted upon the River Saint Charles to Mr. Guillaume Couillard, and on the other side by the Lands "*latterly granted to the Savages*," in the rear by the ungranted Lands.

The third is a *Procès Verbal* of Survey of the Seigniory of Saint Ignace, made by the said Nuns with the consent of the Father Jesuits by the widow Hébert Couillard, bearing date 4th March one thousand six hundred and sixty nine.—Copies of the Papers are subjoined.

All which is nevertheless humbly submitted.

ANDREW STUART,
Chairman.

Quebec, 2d March 1824.

APPENDIX TO THE NINTH REPORT.

No. 1.

I, Robert Giffard, Lord of Beauport, Councillor and Ordinary Physician of His Majesty, being desirious of benefiting & aiding my Daughter Françoise Giffard, residing with the Nuns Hospitallers of New France, established at Kebec, and purposing to be a Nun and to take the Religious Habit and to make her profession in due time, have granted and given and do grant and give by these presents unto the said Nuns, one half league in front of the land given to me in this present year by the Gentlemen of the Company of New France, by their grant bearing date the 16th day of April 1647, and by another Grant tending to the same end of the 15th day of May 1647, the said Land conformably to the said Grants is to be found in the Lands granted to Mr. Couillard and possessed by him, which are upon the River Saint Charles, the space of a rood or thereabouts on this side the fall proceeding towards Kebec, and thus the Lands which have been granted proceeding beyond the said fall two leagues along the said River, and ten leagues in depth.—Whereof I have granted and assigned and do hereby grant and assign, the half league nearest the said fall unto the said Nuns in the same manner and upon the same conditions that it was given to me by the said Gentlemen of the Company of New France, as well for myself as for my heirs and Children, amongst whom I desire to aid and benefit my said Daughter Françoise Giffard, and to favor her vocation as a Nun of Charity towards the sick Poor of the Country.

Done at Kebec the fourth day of October 1647.

(Signed) GIFFARD, with a Paraphe.

Examined and Collated by me, Secretary of the Council established by the King at Quebec, the undersigned Notary of New France, with the original written upon Paper to me presented by Jean François Bourdon Sieur de Dombourg, Attorney of the Revd. Nuns Hospitallers and forthwith returned unto him, the 17th day of April 1662.

No. 2.

Jean de Lauzon, ordinary Councillor of the King in his Council of State and in his Privy Council, Governor and Lieutenant General for His Majesty in New-France for the extent of the River Saint Lawrence—To all to whom these Letters shall come, sendeth greeting.

Be it known that the Reverend Mothers Hospitallers established at Kebec, New France, having represented unto us that so far back as the year one thousand six hundred and forty seven, the Company of New France having given to Robert Giffard, Lord of Beauport, on the sixteenth day of April, two leagues in extent by ten leagues in depth near the said Seigniory of Beauport, and the said Sieur Giffard, having represented to the said Company that he could derive no benefit from the said grant at the place therein designated, that is to say, near his old grant, inasmuch as it was bounded on the one side by the Seigniory of Beaupré, and on the other side by the Seigniory Notre Dame des Anges; The said Company on the fifteenth day of May following, the said year 1647, having granted to him the same extent of Land either on the north or on the south, with the same advantages as contained in the said grant of the sixteenth day of April, referring however the designation of the place to the orders of the Chevalier de Montmagny, then Governor in New France.—In consequence of which grant the said Sieur Giffard had, on the first day of October of the said year one thousand six hundred and forty seven, given to the said Mothers Hopitallers one half league in front by the whole of the said depth of ten leagues, to be taken upon the River St. Charles for the length of the half league adjoining the grant of the Sieur Guillaume Couillard, and ascending the said River St. Charles to the boundaries of the grant latterly made to the Savages. For these causes, we, having seen the said two grants by the said Company of New France of the sixteenth of April and 15th May one thousand six hundred and forty seven, signed Lamy and sealed; and having also seen the donation of the said half league made to the said Mothers Hospitallers by the said Sieur Giffard, the said first day of October 1647. WE, in virtue of the power to us given by the said Company, have confirmed and do hereby confirm, and so far as it now is or hereafter may be necessary, have given, granted and bestowed, and do hereby give, grant, and bestow unto the said Revd. Mothers Hospitallers the said half league in front upon the River St. Charles, and ten leagues in depth; as to be taken bounded on the one side by the Lands granted upon the said River Saint Charles unto the said Guillaume Couillard, and upon the other side by the line which separates the Lands hereby granted from the Lands latterly granted to the Savages, and in the rear by ungranted Lands, and in front by the River Saint Charles; the said River together with all Islands therein, of whatsoever size or description in front of the said half league, being comprized in the said grant: To have, hold, and enjoy the premises unto them the said Mothers Hospitallers in *franc almoigne* and *franc aleu* without jurisdiction, for ever, and free from every charge save that of furnishing an *aveu et denombrement* every twenty years to the officers of the said Company.—We accordingly enjoin the High Steward of New France or his deputies in the King's Court at Kebec, to put the said Mothers Hospitallers into possession of the said places, to cause boundaries and limits to be placed as of law and right to do. This we give him power to do in virtue of that given unto us by the Company of New France.

Appendix (R.)

4th Feby.

In Witness whereof we have signed these presents, and have caused to be put to them the seal with our arms, and the same to be countersigned by one of our Secretaries.

Given at Fort St. Louis of Kebec, this 20th day of August 1652.

(Signed) DE LAUZON,
with Paraphe.

And sealed with seal of Red Wax, and lower down is written.

By my Lord,

PEUVRET,
with Paraphe.

Collated and examined by me, Secretary of the Council established by the King at Quebec, the undersigned Notary of New France, the original written on paper, having been presented to me by Jean François Bourdon, Sieur de Dombourg, Attorney of the Reverend Nuns Hospitallers, and forthwith returned to him the 17th of April 1662.

No. 3.

THE YEAR of Grace 1669, the fourth day of March, at the prayer of the Revd. Mothers Hospitallers of Quebec, with the consent of the Revd. Fathers Jesuits of the said place, and of Marie Guillaume Hébert, Widow of the late Sieur Guillaume Couillard, deceased, I, Jean Guyon du Buisson, Surveyor of the King in New France, undersigned, went purposely, to and upon the Lands of the said Revd. Mothers Hospitallers, bounded in front by the River St. Charles, where being, I Surveyed the front of the said Lands along the said River containing half a league, which I bounded as followeth, that is to say, on the South West side by a line which I drew of the length of seventy *arpens* running North West one quarter North, which makes the line of separation of this land from those of the said Revd. Fathers the Jesuits, upon which I planted two Boundaries, the first at about two Perches distance from the said River, and the second at fifty *Arpens* from the first in the Wood; and on the North Eastern side I drew a line parallel to the foregoing line upon which in like manner I planted two Boundaries—the first being upon a little hill distant eleven Perches or thereabouts from the bank of the said River, and the second in the Woods, distant from the preceding Boundary one league, under which said Boundaries is buried Brick and Iron Slag, with three leaden Medals under each of them, upon which is an image of St. Augustin, and around it written † *Supérieur des filles de la Miséricorde L. N. Dieu* K—*becq*, which separates the said Lands of the said Mothers Hospitallers from the Lands of the said Dame Couillard, of which said Survey and bounding, I have drawn this present *Procès Verbal* to serve and avail unto the said Revd. Mothers Hospitallers, in all times and places as to Law and Justice shall appertain. The whole measured, done, and drawn in presence of the Sieur Jean Lemire, residing at the Grande Allée, and of Jacques Gauthier, Yeoman, residing upon the said Lands.

Witnesses.—Thus signed on the original:—*Claude Dablon*, Attorney of the Missions of the Company of Jesus in New France: *J. M. Hébert*; *Jean Lemire*; and *J. Guyon*, Surveyor; the said Gauthier declaring that he knew not how to write thereto questioned according to the Ordinance.

J. GUYON, Surveyor.

TENTH REPORT of the Special Committee appointed to *enquire* and take into consideration that part of His Excellency the Governor in Chief's Speech, at the opening of the Session of the Legislature on the 16th December 1820, which relates to the Settlement of the Crown Lands.

YOUR Committee, in the Report which they submitted to the House on the third day of February last, amongst the other matters pointed out the injurious consequences to the people of this Country, which would flow from that part of the Act commonly called the Canada Trade Act which relates to the commutation of the Tenure, and recommended an Address to His Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to cause to be remedied the various abuses which exist in this Province relative to the Waste Lands of the Crown.

But as Commutations might be effected from one day to another by His Excellency the Governor in Chief in Council, under the authority of the aforesaid Act, and an injury thus inflicted which could not afterwards be repaired, your Committee directed that a motion should be made in the House, that an Humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor in Chief representing :—

" That by an Act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom, in " the Third year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, " An Act to regulate " the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other " purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is provided, that any per" son or persons holding Lands therein *en Fief et Seigneurie*, may render " the same into the hands of His Majesty, and may, by and with the advice " and consent of the Executive Council of the said Province, obtain a " fresh Grant to be made thereof in free and common Soccage, subject to " the payment of certain sum or sums of money, in commutation of the " Fines and other dues thereon which might be payable to His Majesty, " and to such conditions as to His Majesty or the said Governor, Lieute" nant Governor or person Administering the Government shall deem " just and reasonable."

" That the unconceded Lands held by the Seigneurs *en Fief* in this Pro" vince, are held by them, subject to be regranted to any applicant enga" ging to settle thereon, subject only to the accustomed dues and conditi" ons, and that it is on Grants of those Lands that the Cultivators of the " Soil in this Province depend for the Settlement of their children, they " the said Cultivators, and their children, having a legal right to obtain " such Grants.

" That any arrangement which might be made under the said Act, bet" ween His Majesty & the holders of such Waste Lands *en Fief et Seigneu" rie* would deprive a third party of a legal right, which is beneficial to the " individual, advantageous to the community, & guaranteed by the Capi" tulations of the Colony, & by an Act of the fourteenth year of the Reign " of His late Majesty.

" That this House, conceiving that it is a duty incumbent upon it to " support, in so far as may depend upon the House, every right of its " constituents, humbly represent the matter to Your Excellency, and " pray, that in any conditions which may be imposed on any Seigneur, " rendering Lands under the said Act to obtain a Grant thereof in " Free and Common Soccage, such conditions may be imposed on " such Seigneur, in conformity to the said Act, as may preserve en" tire the right of the Subject to a Grant of said Waste Lands, at " the usual *Redevances* or dues and conditions."

Which was accordingly done, and the said Address Ordered.

That the said Address was presented to His Excellency on the third day of March instant, and that His Excellency was graciously pleased to give the following Answer :

" I shall pay every attention to the subject of this Address, when any " exchange of the Seigniorial Tenure shall come under my consider" ation."

Your Committee next proceeded to take into their serious consideration the gracious Message of His Excellency the Governor in Chief to the House, bearing date the 21st day of February last, and the offer, from the Surveyor General of the Province to the Government, of the plates of his Maps of Canada, recommended by His Excellency to the favorable consideration of the House.

Your Committee examined the Surveyor General upon the subject of the Reference, they caused to be laid before them and carefully perused the Message of His Excellency the Governor in Chief dated 28th February 1821, also the Report of the Special Committee to whom the said Message was referred, bearing date the 7th March 1821, also the Report of a Special Committee dated 15th March 1819 on a Petition from the Surveyor General, recommended by His Grace the late Duke of Richmond the then Governor in Chief, also the Report of a Committee dated 16th January 1818, on a Petition from the Surveyor General recommended by Sir John Coape Sherbrooke the then Governor in Chief, also the Report of a Committee dated 4th March 1817, on a similar Petition from him, and likewise recommended by the then Governor in Chief Sir John Coape Sherbrooke.

Your Committee then caused to be laid before them the Map as improved by Lieutenant-Colonel Bouchette and the Original Documents and Plans referred to in his examination.

Your Committee satisfied that the improvements already made and those contemplated by Lieutenant-Colonel Bouchette would be of great utility, deliberated upon his proposal to assign over to the Province the orginal Plates as well of his large Map of Lower-Canada, as of his general Maps of Lower & Upper-Canada, and the neighbouring Countries, for the price which the same cost him, & to complete in the course of the next six months his improved large Map of Lower-Canada, receiving as a remuneration for his labour & trouble, a sum making with the before mentioned cost of the said Plates the sum of fifteen hundred pounds, or that he would be willing to assign over to the Province the said improved Map engaging to complete the same as before, upon receiving the said cost of the Plates and as a remuneration for his said trouble one half of the impression free from the expense of the Engraving, Printing and Stationaay.

The result of the deliberations of your Committee upon this proposal of Lieutenant-Colonel Bouchette was the conviction that whichever of the alternatives was adopted would if acceded to by the House produce trouble and require superintendance of the impression of the Maps and of their Sale when printed, which could not be advantageously bestowed, and that they therefore could not recommend the same ; whereupon they caused Lieutenant-Colonel Bouchette to come before them, stated to him the above objection and enquired of him whether he could make any other proposal not liable to the foregoing objection, and if so, to communicate the same to the Committee in writing.

There was subsequently laid before the Committee the following proposal.

" At the request of the Committee Lieutenant-Colonel Bouchette has " the honor of submitting to them the following proposal, that a Sum " of £450 Sterling be allowed him as a remuneration for the improve" ments made and to be made by him upon his large Map of Lower" Canada, and a further Sum of £450 Sterling be appropriated for aid" ing in such manner as the House shall deem most expedient, to meet " the expenses of Engraving, Printing and Stationary to be incurred " in republishing the same, he furnishing to each Branch of the Legis" lature two Copies of the said Map when the impression shall be com" pleated."

This subject being intimately connected with the important matter of the exploring of the Interior of Lower-Canada as well upon the North as upon the South Shore, and with the opening of Roads of Communication to the remote and unsettled parts of the Province.—Your Committee next directed their attention to these objects.

The Evidence taken before your Committee since the making of their Report on the third day of February last, and which Evidence relates as well to the general objects of the Reference as to these two particular heads, will be found in the Appendix to this Report.

Your Committee also caused to be laid before them the Message of His Excellency the Governor in Chief, bearing date the tenth of February one thousand eight hundred and twenty three, and received by the House on the twelfth day of the same month, wherein His Excellency is graciously pleased to say.

" The Governor in Chief does not intend to call the attention of the " Legislature in this Session to the state of the Roads generally in this " Province, but as there are some points where the Public Interests suf" fer from want of Roads which may be obtained at a very moderate " Expense, the Governor in Chief lays a list of them before the House " of Assembly with such information as he has obtain upon the subject and " recommends such aid may be granted for each as may seem proper."

They caused also to be laid before them the papers accompanying the said Message, as well as the Report of the Special Committee to whom the said Message and Papers were referred, received by the House the 25th day of February of the same year.

Where there is so much to be done in the way of exploring the Province generally, ascertaining its resources, and rendering its remote parts accessible to settlers, it is difficult for your Committee to select the part of the Province where a beginning ought to be made.

Upon examining the improved Map of Lieutenant Colonel Bouchette, and referring as well to his evidence as to the evidence of Jean Thomas Taschereau and Robert Christie, Esquires, and to the local advantages of inland navigation which the Country affords, and the smallness of the expense to be incurred when compared with the advantages which a measure such as your Committee is about to recommend would produce, it appears to your Committee, that the country from the sources of the Saint John River to Temiscouata ought to be explored without loss of time, and that for this purpose an appropriation of One hundred pounds Sterling ought to be made, and further, that when and so soon as the just claims of His Majesty to that portion of the country are finally settled, measures should be taken to open a direct communication from the settled parts of the Province on the southern banks of the Saint Lawrence, from the most convenient point which can be selected between Point Levy and Kamouraska, and your Committee have reason to believe, that a sufficient Road for the introduction of first Settlers could be opened from the St. Lawrence to the River Saint John, for an expense not exceeding Five hundred pounds.

Your Committe would next submit to the House, whether it would not be advantageous to explore the country lying between the Parishes of Maskinongé and River du Loup, on the North Shore of the Saint Lawrence, and the Lake of the Chats of the River Ottawa, with a view of ascertaining whether any and what quantity of cultivable ground was to be found there, and whether a Road could advantageously be made connecting the settlements upon the said Lake with the old Settlements in the said Parishes of Maskinongé and River du Loup, and at what expense ; and your Committee have reason to believe that such a Survey would not cost more than Two hundred pounds.

Your Committee also submit to the House, whether it would not be advantageous to the Province to possess these Plates of Colonel Bouchette's Maps, for the purpose of obtaining hereafter, at a moderate expense, improved Maps of the Province, containing the additional information resulting from recent Surveys, and such as may hereafter be made from time to time.

Your Committee would also submit to the House, whether it would not be desireable that an exploring Survey should be made of the country lying between Quebec and Lake *Temiscaming*, following as nearly as possible the parallel of North Latitude 47 deg., ascertaining the quality of the Lands, and the practicability of making a Road thither as near as might be on the said parrallel, with a branch from the said Road striking the River Ottawa at Lake *des Chats*.

Your Committee also submit to the House, whether it would not be desirable that the interior country lying between Lake St. John and the Saguenay on the one side, and the River St. Maurice on the other, should be explored.

But at this late period of the Session, your Committee can do no more than advert to these latter great objects, generally leaving it to the wisdom of the Executive Government, which possibly may deem the matters to which your Committee have turned their attention of sufficient magnitude and importance to the welfare of the Province and the developement of its agricultural resources, to adopt, in the mean time, such

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line of conduct as may be conducive to those purposes, which your Committee are persuaded there is a strong tendency in the population of this Province to pursue, if properly directed, and to which some future Legislature may give effect.

All which is nevertheless humbly submitted.

ANDREW STUART,

Quebec, 5th March 1824. Chairman.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT.

Louis Montizambert, Esquire, appeared before your Committee.

Q. Are you and how long have you been Provincial Secretary and Registrar for the Province of Lower-Canada?

A. I am and have been acting Provincial Secretary and Registrar for this Province since the month of June 1822.

Q. What are the Duties and Emoluments of that Office?

A. Part of the duties of the Office of Registrar consists in Registering all Land Patents and making enrolments of the same. The Emoluments accruing to the Registrar on Land Patents are 5s. per 1000 Acres granted by such Patent and 10s. for the Enrolment of each Patent of 2000 words or under, when above 2000 words 6d. per 100 words.

Q. Are there any Dockets made in the said Office before upon or after the granting of Lands in the said Province?

A. After the Patent is issued an entry is made in a Book kept for the purpose, of the names of the Grantee or Grantees named in such Patent, with the number of the Lot or Lots granted to each, and also of the number of the range in which such Lot or Lots are situated.

Q. Are there any Reports made by you from time to time and at what times of the proceedings had in your said Office to any Board or Boards or any other Public Authorities either within this Province or in Great Britain in relation to or concerning the Granting of Lands?

A. No, not any.

Andrew Wm. Cochran, Esqr. appeared before you Committee

Q.—Are you, and how long, have you been Auditor of Land Patents for the Province of Lower Canada?

A.—I have held the situation of Auditor of Land Patents for this Province, since February 1819—I have performed the duties of the situation since 1814.

Q.—What are the duties and Emoluments of that office?

A.—The duties of that office are to examine and to enter Abstracts or dockets of all Letters Patent, that are issued granting Waste lands of the Crown, water lots or Town lots, and also of all leases of Crown Reserves—By a system adopted in 1822, the Auditor of Land Patents is charged with the duty of receiving from the Sheriffs the rents of Crown Reserves collected by them, and to account for the same, and he is also a Member of the Auxiliary Land Board established in 1822, for the preliminary examination of all Petitions for Grants of the Waste Lands of the Crown.—The Emoluments of the office are, a salary of £200 Sterling per annum, and a Fee of 6s. 8d. per 1000 Acres on all Grants of Waste Lands of the Crown in Free and Common Soccage, and £1 3 4, for 100 feet front on Grants of Water lots or Town lots.

Q.—Are there any Dockets made in the said office before, upon, or after the Granting of Lands in the said Province?

A.—Dockets are made in that office as above stated after the letters Patent Granting Lands as before mentioned, are signed by the Governor.

Q.—Are there any Reports made by you, from time to time, and at what times of the proceedings had in your said office, to any Board or Boards, or any other Public authorities, either within this Province or in Great Britain, in relation to or concerning the Granting of Lands?

A.—No reports of the nature stated in this question are now made, except when errors are found in Letters Patent, in which cases I return the Patent to the Secretary of the Province, with a statement of the circumstance and if the error is a material one I decline auditing the Patent—Reports or Copies of the Entries or Dockets appear to have been made formerly to the Secretary or the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, but I do not find by the Books that this has been done since 1800.—The practice originated I believe from the circumstance that in former times, in this, as in most of the Colonies, *quit rents* were either exacted or made payable on Grants of Lands for the purpose of raising a revenue, and the situation of Auditor of Land Patents became in some respects connected with and subordinate to that of Auditor General of the Plantations.

Joseph Bouchette, Esquire, Surveyor General of Lower-Canada, appeared before your Committee.

Q. Could a road be advantageously carried from any part on the south shore of the St. Lawrence to Fredericton in New-Brunswick, and what would be the most advantageous point of departure.

A. No doubt a shorter route of Communication between Quebec and Fredericton may be ultimately effected by opening a Road in a more direct line between these two places, and the distance compared with the *Temiscouata* route rendered nearly one third shorter; perhaps from L'Islet as the point of departure to the St. John's, and thence in the nearest direction towards Frederickton—But at this moment there are strong reasons which induce me to think that the shortest and only practicable route from Quebec to Frederickton for several years to come, must inevitably be that of the *Temiscouata* Portage Road.—1st, because the Country from the St. Lawrence to the southern boundary of the Province in the direction of a new communication is yet in a state of perfect wilderness, and it would be in vain to attempt the opening of a Road through such an extensive tract of Country but little known, and how much thereof is practicable for settlements being still unknown.—And 2ndly. because no final decision on the subject of the boundary line between this Province and the United States, under the 5th Article of the Treaty of Ghent has been given.

Q. What is the course of the river St. John from Lake *Temiscouata* to the Bay of Funday, what is the general description of the water communication, and how far is it navigable and by what sort of crafts—and what are the obstructions by rapids, falls or otherwise?

A. The general course is about south east, and the distance down, by the rivers Madawaska and St. John to the Bay of Funday is about three hundred miles, the average breadth of the Madawaska is from five to ten chains, and that of the St. John from ten to twenty chains, until it widens considerably below *Presqu'Isle*. The waters rise considerably in the Fall and Spring of the year in both rivers.—The current is in some places very rapid, at others gentle—both are navigable for canoes and flat boats with the exception of those places or parts of the river obstructed by Falls or Rapids, at which places there are short portages, the principal are the Great Falls of 75 feet high, and the Little Falls near the confluence of the two rivers—as to Rapids there is one a little below the forks—from thence to the Great Falls the navigation is easy and fit for steam-boats, and so is the Madawaska above the Little Falls to Lake Temiscouata—then again from the Green River below the falls of the St. John, there are a few interruptions by Rapids—but of no great consequence—to *Presqu'Isle*; from *Presqu'Isle* to Frederickton, long intervals are to be found where steam-boats may ply down to Frederickton where vessels of 50 to 100 tons come up from the sea.—The importance of this water communication is not sufficiently appreciated, and it may ultimately be found, that a Steam-Boat navigation may be effected from the source of the River St. John, 50 or 60 miles from Quebec, at all events with few interruptions. For further information respecting this communication, I beg leave to refer to my Topography of Canada.

Q. What is the distance from the St. Lawrence at l'Islet to the River St. John?

A. Perhaps about fourteen leagues.

Q. What is the depth of the Settlements of l'Islet?

A. About a league and a half.

Q. Would there be any and what advantage derived by the opening of such a Road, and is the St. John navigable at the point such a Road would strike and for what distance?

A. The River St. John is navigable nearly from its source to its confluence with the River Madawaska, and from where such a Road would intersect it—the distance to the junction of the two Rivers may be said to be from twenty five to thirty Leagues by the courses of the River; upon the borders of which a chain of Townships might be laid out to advantage for Emigrant Settlements, and the surplus population, the Militia of this Province, and more particularly for those residing in that direction, indeed from the general course of the River St. John which takes its source near that of the Etchemin (I believe in Standon) to the *Madawaska* and running as it does, nearly parallel to the St. Lawrence, I have always viewed the same as offering a fair and extensive field for settlements which would in a short time be connected with those on the St. Lawrence by various roads traversing therefrom.

Q. What is the breadth and depth of the River St. John from its source to its confluence with the *Madawaska*, and is it a rapid river or otherwise, and for what description of vessels is it navigable?

A. I have no personal knowledge of that River from the *Madawaska* to its source, but have been informed that it was navigable for Boats of every description and was not interrupted by Rapids. At its confluence with the *Madawaska* it is 15 or 20 Chains wide. I believe tolerably deep: but a short distance below the forks, there is a rapid, and the water is very shallow.

Q. How far is the *Madawaska* navigable, for what description of Vessels and what is the general description of that River?

A. With the exception of the little Falls at its confluence with the St. John it may be said to be navigable for Boats of every description and like the St. John, there are shallow parts but no rapids. It is 30 miles to Lake *Temiscouata*, on which Lake Vessels of burthen may navigate, and indeed I am of opinion a Steam-Boat might ply from that Lake to the Little Falls. The Current is gentle and the River may be said to be about from five to ten Chains wide. The Banks of the River are generally low

and the Lands fit for Settlement. There are ſome at preſent in progress ſuch as the Trout and Birch River Settlements, compoſed of disbanded Veteran Soldiers.

[COMMISSION of Jos. BOUCHETTE, Eſq.]

(Signed) ROB. S. MILNES,
Lieutenant Governor.

PROVINCE OF LOWER-CANADA.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith;—To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting: KNOW YE that we reposing especial trust and confidence in the abilities, experience, care and fidelity of our trusty and well beloved Joseph Bouchette, Esquire, have nominated, constituted and appointed, and by these Presents do nominate, constitute and appoint him, the said Joseph Bouchette, to be our Surveyor General for the admeasuring, surveying and setting out of Lands in our Province of Lower-Canada in America, in the room, place and stead of Samuel Holland, Esquire, lately deceased, with power to the said Joseph Bouchette to do, execute and perform by himself or his sufficient Deputy or Deputies all things whatsoever belonging to the said Office, to have, hold, execute and enjoy the said Office during our Pleasure, together with all Salaries, Fees, perquisites, Profits and Advantages thereunto of right belonging or appertaining: And we do hereby charge and require him, the said Joseph Bouchette, in the execution of the Trust hereby committed unto him and in all things concerning the same, to observe, follow and govern himself according to such Orders, Rules and Instructions as he shall receive from us by any Warrant or Writing under our Royal Sign manual, or under the Hand and Seal at Arms, of our Governor, Lieutenant Governor or other Person administering the Government of our said Province for the time being. In Testimony whereof, we have caused the Great Seal of our said Province of Lower Canada to be hereunto affixed, and the same to be entered of Record in our Registrar's Office or Office of Enrollments for our said Province. Witness our Trusty and Well beloved Sir Robert Shore Milnes, Baronet, our Lieutenant-Governor of and for our said Province of Lower-Canada, at our Castle of Saint Lewis, in our City of Quebec, in our said Province, the first day of November, in the year of our Lord Christ one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty fourth year of our Reign.

Fiat.
Recorder in the Registrar's Office of Enrollment, at Quebec, on Tuesday the 1st day of November 1803, in the second Register of Letters Patent and Commissions, folio 124.
(Signed) NATH. TAYLOR, Dep. Reg.

(Signed) R. S. M.

(Signed) NATH. TAYLOR,
Dy. Secry.

I do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true Copy of the Entry as found on Record in the Office of Enrollments at Quebec, in Register of Commissions and Letters Patent No. 2, folio 124.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 4th February 1824.

Ls. MONTIZAMBERT,
Actg. Prov. Secy. and Reg.

Major Elliot appeared before your Committee and anſwered as follows:

Q. Have you had any and what means of becoming acquainted with the Country lying on the ſouthern shore of the St. Lawrence, between this Province and New Brunſwick?

A. In the month of July last I was employed by His Excellency the Governor General to examine that part of the line of communication which lies between the River St. Lawrence and the *Madawaska* Settlement, with a view to aſcertain if it were adviſeable to give a different direction to the Road acroſs the *portage of Temiscouata* &c. and alſo to enquire into the state of ſuch of the Pensioners as might remain on that portion of the line.

Q. Will you ſtate to the Committee the ſtreams and Lakes, their size and courſe reſpectively, how and for what diſtance navigable, and what ſpecies of fish are found therein, as far as the ſame came under your obſervation?

A. The largest ſtream on the Portage is the River du Loup which croſses it about five miles from Cote's on the St. Lawrence, and runs in a north weſterly direction towards that River, into which it falls. Its breadth at the bridge is about 80 or 90 yards, with high ſteep banks, but is very ſhallow, being hardly navigable for a bark Canoe; the bridge at this place is a flat wooden one appearing well conſtructed and in good repair.

The little River du Loup about one mile further on runs in a ſoutherly direction and is about twelve or fourteen feet wide, very ſhallow and is merely a branch of the above, which it falls into above the bridge.

The St. Francis, ſixteen miles from the St. Lawrence is about thirty feet wide and very ſhallow, this is the only river on the Portage, which runs continually in a ſouthern direction and is ſaid to fall into the St. John.

In addition to the above named Streams there are the *Verte, Grande, Petite Fourche* and Little, Rivers, all of which are from fifteen to twenty-five feet wide, besides a number of ſmaller ones which vary from ten to fifteen feet in width, and alſo run towards the north; theſe different streams are all very ſhallow and in general ſupplied with Trout and other ſmall fish.

In exploring to the north of the Portage, I came upon the banks of a ſmall Lake of about three miles in circumference, its average breadth being about one quarter of a mile, and on the ſouth I ſaw two more, one of which appeared to be about three and the other from five to six miles in circumference, but not having made any ſurvey of their exact poſitions, and my guides having told me they had no names, I can give no further information reſpecting them, except that they are ſaid to abound with Fish and that the land about them appeared in many places fit for cultivation.

My guides alſo informed me there were two Lakes on the north (which I did not ſee) of larger dimensions, which from their account appeared to be situated ſomewhere about three leagues from the Lake Temiſcouata and nearly the ſame diſtance from the Portage Road.

The River Cabinot runs into the Lake Temiſcouata to the ſouth of the Portage about three miles from Long's and is ſaid to be thirty feet wide, but no great depth.

The Lake Temiſcouata is a very fine sheet of water, ſaid to be 27 miles long, averaging I ſhould suppoſe one mile in breadth and is of a sufficient depth to be navigated by Veſſels of conſiderable burthen, this Lake is ſaid to abound with most of the varieties of Fish uſually found in the waters of this Country, among which is a ſpecies of Salmon or Lake Trout weighing from ten to twenty pounds, which the Settlers frequently spear.

Q. What is the nature of the Climate and what is the general appearance of the Country?

A. Having only viſited the ſection of the Country once and that in the month of July last, I can merely obſerve that there appears little difference of climate between it and Quebec—I was however informed by the ſettlers that wheat is an uncertain crop, and that they are more ſubject to froſts in the Autumn, which ſometimes deſtroys their Potatoes: this evil may in a great meaſure be removed when a greater ſpace is cleared.

In exploring the Country to the right and left of the Portage I proceeded as far as three leagues diſtant from it, and found the general appearance of the Country very uneven, being a continued ſucceſſion of mountains ſeparated by cedar ſwamps, extending in many inſtances from one or two leagues, and my guides informed me they were much more extenſive.

Q. What is the quality of the ſoil and its ſuſceptibility of cultivation?

A. The ſwamps when cleared and drained would prove valuable as meadow Lands, the ſoil being in many places very deep; but the mountainous parts with little exception are very rocky and gravelly, conſequently but little ſuited to the purpoſes of Agriculture, there are however ſpots of ſome extent every here and there covered with ſugar maple and other hard wood well worth attention; but ſo long as the road remains in its preſent truly wretched ſtate, the man muſt be little leſs than Inſane who ſettles upon it without promiſes of great aſſistance.

Q. What deſcription of Timber did you obſerve?

A. The timber found on this tract is principally compoſed of cedars, *Sapins*, Pines, Hemlock and Baſs, interſperſed with a few groves of Maple and a ſprinkling of Beech or Birch.

The trees are in many places of an unuſual size, particularly the Cedars, ſome few Pines and Hemlock.

Q. What are the animal, vegetable and mineral productions of this tract of Country?

A. I ſaw no animals except a very few Birds; tracks of Bears, Deer, Rabbits and one Beaver Dam were to be ſeen and my guides who go out every winter to hunt for thoſe animals as well as the Martin, Otter and Muſquaſh, ſay they are not very abundant, and that they are evidently decreasing in numbers.

With regard to the vegetable productions there appears to be no variation from thoſe which are to be found in the neighbourhood of Quebec.

As to minerals I had no time to make any particular ſearch after them, and the only production of any importance that I am aware of, is a bed of excellent lime found on the shore of Lake *Temiscouata* by Colonel Fraser.

Q. What was your Route?

A. I went from Quebec near to Kamouraska by water, and from thence by land to Long's at the end of the Portage, which I sketched as I went along.

Q. What is the character of the River *Madawaska* its size and navigability?

A. This River is formed by the waters of the Lake *Temiscouata*, from which it iſſues at its ſouthern extremity and is about twenty-eight miles long, falling into the St. John at the head of what is called the *Madawaska* ſettlement.

Its breadth varies from ninety to one hundred and fifty yards and in many parts very ſhallow during the ſummer months, indeed ſo much ſo, as to render it not navigable for any thing but a Canoe; it is however poſſible that it might be navigated by very flatly conſtructed Boats, but the ſtrength of the current would make it difficult to get them up again; in the spring I am told large Rafts of Timber deſcend this River; the little Falls, which are within a ſhort diſtance of its junction with the St. John, render a Portage of from fifty to a hundred yards neceſsary even with a Canoe.

There is a great abundance of the uſual varieties of fish in

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this River as well as in the Bouleau, Perche and Trout Rivers, which are from twenty to thirty feet wide each and all fall into this River.

The land on the banks of the *Madawaska* and its tributary ſtreams, as far as I explored them, appeared to be in moſt places of a ſuperior quality.

There is very much wanted a road from Long's at the end of the Portage to pass near the edge of the Lake and to terminate at the Degelé, a diſtance of about fifteen miles, which would connect the Portage with a road opened two years ago by the Province of New Brunſwick, which Mr. Ebert of *Madawaska* ſaid he underſtood had cost three hundred pounds for an extent of twenty-eight miles of twelve feet wide.

Q. Do many perſons travel that route, at what ſeaſons of the year, and for what purpoſes?

A. I was on the Portage eight or ten days and during that period met generally two or three families who ſeemed moſtly to be poor persons removing from one Province to the other.

The Storekeepers at *Madawaska* generally bring their Peltries to Quebec, and purchaſe their goods here in preference to getting them at Frederiçton; the reaſon aſſigned to me was that the paſſage up the River St. John was tedious, and Merchandize was cheaper at Quebec, where the Merchants import their Goods direct from England, whereas thoſe imported at Frederiçton muſt have been tranſhipped at St John and conveyed from thence up that River in ſmaller Craft, and as I was informed the Merchants at Frederiçton obtain all their ſupplies from thoſe at St. John, the Importers; they muſt of courſe add to the original price the coſts and charges at that Port in addition to their own profit.

I have therefore little doubt that with the exception of Lumber the whole trade of that part of the Country would come to Quebec if there was a good Road.

Q. What is the extent and description of the Settlements upon that portion of the St. John that lies within this Province upon the *Madawaska* River and the Lake *Temiscouata*?

A. I cannot ſay exactly where the Boundary between the two Provinces terminates.

There were only three Families on the ſhores of the Lake *Temiscouata*, beſides Colonel Fraſer's, the Seignior, who went there this year for the purpoſe of Settling it.

On the Banks of the *Madawaska* River there are five Families and eight new clearings begun laſt year, with every appearance of Families Settling on them, and as the Land on both ſides of this River is in moſt places of a ſuperior quality, I have no doubt with good Roads every inch of it would be ſoon ſettled.

The object of my viſit to the *Madawaska* Settlement being accompliſhed on my arrival at the upper end of it, and being limited as to my time, I did not proceed more than four miles down the St. John, but on this ſpace there was every appearance of comfort and the higheſt ſtate of cultivation; the lands bordering on the River being remarkably fine and the farms joining one another the ſame as on the old Settlements on the Banks of the St Lawrence.

The Inhabitants are almoſt all of French extraction and Catholics, I took advantage of being there on a Sunday to go to their Church, which although of conſiderable dimenſions was as full as it could hold, there being apparently from three to four hundred perſons preſent, who for their ſtation in life were well dreſſed.

They are ſaid to have no Medical man in the Settlement, which extends about 25 miles down the River and contains a population of from ſeven to nine hundred Souls, who had every appearance of being remarkably healthy.

The following Questions were sent by the Committee to divers gentlemen in the Country.

1st.—Q. Have you had any and what means of becoming acquainted with the River Saguenay or Lake St. John, and the Streams and Rivers which fall into them respectively?

2d.—Q. What is the length, breadth, depth, and course of the River Saguenay?

3d—Q. What are the Streams which fall into that River or into Lake St. John, their length, breadth, depth and course respectively, how and for what distance navigable, and what species of Fish are found in the said River Saguenay, or in Lake St. John, or in the Streams which empty themselves into either of them?

4th.—Q. What are the Lakes in the Country commonly called King's Posts, and what are their sizes, shapes, positions, depth of water, and susceptibility of navigation respectively:—and what are the various species of Fish produced therein and in what quantities?

5th.—Q. What is the size, shape & extent, & of what depth of water is Lake Mistassinis situate upon the height of land between Hudson's Bay and Lake St. John, and what species of Fish are produced therein?

6th.—Q. What is the distance of the sources of the River St. Maurice, or the Black River as it is sometimes called, and the sources of the Gatineau River from the sources of the Rivers that empty into Lake St. John, describe particularly the appearance of the Country, and the sources of these and of any other Rivers which take their rise therein, as well from your own observation as from information upon which you can depend?

7th.—Q. Is it practicable to ascend the Saguenay in Indian Canoes, pass through Lake St. John ascend one of the streams which fall into it, and after any, and what portages descend the St. Maurice at Three-Rivers; and has this Route been practised for any and what length of time and by whom, and what are the difficulties, obstructions or dangers to be encountered upon the said Route, and are there any Trading Posts upon the same, and if so, how long have they been established, and what is their number and how situated?

8th.—Q. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the Port of Tadoussac, and when does the navigation of the Gulph from that Port commence and end, and at what period of time is the Saguenay frozen over, and when does the ice disappear therefrom?

9th.—Q. What are the animal, vegetable and mineral productions of the Country commonly called the King's Posts?

10th—Q. What is the quality of the soil and Timber, the climate, extent of cultivable ground, as well of the Country lying between the mouth of the Saguenay and Lake Mistassinis, as of the Country lying between the sources of the St. Maurice, and the cultivated parts of the District of Three-Rivers near its mouth, and what is the course, depth and breadth of the said River St. Maurice, and are there any and what obstructions to its navigation, and what is the nature and description of the interior Country lying behind the existing settlements, bounded on the one side by the Saguenay, Lake St. John, and the streams which fall into the latter Lake, and on the other side by the River St. Maurice?

11th.—Q. Have you had any, and what means of becoming acquainted with the Country which lies with the St. Maurice on one side and the River Ottawa on the other, and if so are there any and what navigable streams therein, and how navigable, and for what distance, and are there any and what Lakes in the said Tract of Country and what is their size, depth and situation, and do they produce any and what species of Fish, and what is the climate and quality of the soil, what Trees grow in the said Country, of what size, and what are the vegetable, animal and mineral productions of the same?

12th.—Q. Are there now in the said two Tracts of Country any Tribes of Indians, and what are their numbers, manners and means of obtaining a livelihood, and have their numbers increased or diminished since you first became acquainted with them, and if they have so increased, or diminished to what cause or causes do you attribute their increase or diminution?

13th—Q. Are there any and what Traditions amongst the said Indians relative to the late order of Jesuits, and to their labours amongst them?

To the foregoing Queſtions the following Answers were transmitted to the Committee by *Charles Taché*, the Elder, of Kamouraska, Esquire.

1. I know the River Saguenay, Lake St John, and its vicinity, as having reſided and been in that Country thirty years.

2. The River Saguenay from Tadouſſac at its mouth as far as Cape *à l'est*, is nearly twenty leagues in length by more than half a league in breadth, there it forms on the left a conſiderable Bay called *Ha ha Bay*, and bending northwards it is contracted to one quarter of a league in breadth, as far as the Fall of the Grand Portage, which forms a diſtance of nearly ten leagues from Cape *à l'est*, and thirty leagues from Tadouſſac.

3. The Rivers *Ste. Marguerite*, *St. Jean*, the lesser *Saguenay*, *La Trinité*, *Caribou*, *Outardes*, *Vâlin*, *Pissaoutiche*, *Chicoutimy*, and the River of broken Lands, empty themſelves into the River Saguenay. The River Saguenay is navigable for the largeſt Veſſels which ſail on the Ocean as far as *Cap à l'est*, and thence to the great carrying place already mentioned for veſſels of from eighty to one hundred tons. The other Rivers are inconſiderable, they are nearly ſuch as the River St. Charles is in the vicinity of Quebec. The Fiſh in the Saguenay are the *Gibard* a kind of ſmall Whale, which never ascends above Cape *à l'est*, the Porpoiſe, Sturgeon, Seal, Salmon, Pike, White Fiſh, Pickerel and Trout.

Lake St. John ſituate about thirty-five leagues from *Chicoutimy* and ſixty leagues weſt north weſt of Tadouſſac, is nearly forty leagues in circumference. Its outlet forms the Saguenay. Into this Lake the Rivers *Belle Rivière*, *Metabitchouane*, *Milabetchouanish*, *Viatchouane*, *Uniatchouanish*, *Chuamoushuane*, *Mistasia* and *Perchaca* empty themſelves. Each of thoſe Rivers is navigable for large Batteaux for many leagues, and farther on for Bark Canoes. Lake St. John is navigable for ſmall Veſſels of between thirty and forty Tons, and abounds in Fiſh of various kinds, as Pike, Pickerel, Trout, *Awenanish*, the moſt delicious Fiſh in the world. There are alſo Salmon in the River *à l'Ours* which flows into the River *Chuamoushuane*.

4. Leaving the Saguenay at *Chicoutimy* and following the River of that name on the left for ſeven leagues Lake *Chinouagomy* is reached which is about ſeven leagues long and more than half a league wide, navigable for veſſels of ſixty or eighty Tons. There is then a carrying place of about half a league, after which is a ſmall Lake called *Chinouagomichiche*, of about three leagues, which has a narrow outlet winding among Alders which connects it with the *Belle Rivière* which is ultimately loſt in lake St. John. On ascending the River *Chuamoushuane*, there are on the right and left ſeveral ſmall Lakes, and thirty-five or forty leagues from Lake St. John the River *Chigoubiche* on the left is entered. It has two branches forming an Angle like that of the Rivers Richelieu and St. Lawrence. Ascending that River Lake *Chigoubiche* is met, which is about three leagues long, ſhallow and ſeparated by only one carrying place from Lake *Chuamoushuane* the latter being nearly ſeven leagues long, ſhallow, yet deep enough, as is alſo the *Chigoubiche*, to carry large Bateaux. From Lake *Chuamoushuane* to Lake *Mistassinis* the diſtance is nearly ſixty leagues. On that Route lies Lake *Utsissagomo* (vomiting Lake) about thirty leagues in circumference, full of Islands and abounding in Fiſh. Next is Lake *Uakanatsi* (the Lake of Crooked Mountains) about

ten leagues long and three leagues broad, very deep and abounding in Fish. A single carrying place separates it from the great Lake *Mistassinis*. The latter empties itself into Hudson's Bay by the River Rupert and another outlet.

5. The dimensions form and extent of that Lake is not well known. According to the Report of the Indians it greatly exceeds Lake Ontario in extent. It is very deep. Pike, White Fish and Pickerel of considerable size and exquisite quality are taken there. There is also a kind of Trout called by the Aborigines *Mingoache*, which weighs as much as two of our largest Salmon.

6. I do not know the sources of that River. The Country from Cape *à l'est* on the Saguenay as far as the sources of the River Saint Maurice, a track from East to West of about seventy or eighty leagues and about forty or fifty leagues from North to South, is extremely fertile—the Climate is nearly as good as at Quebec, for all that land has a southern aspect and is sheltered from the north wind, and the more so the nearer the foot of the chain of Mountains at the height of the land is approached.

7. I am not well acquainted with the route from Lake *Chuamoushouane* to the sources of the River Saint Lawrence. I know from the Report of the Indians that there is access thereto by several Rivers and Lakes in large Canoes of four feats. Between *Tadoussac* and Lake *Chuamoushuane* there are three trading Posts, that is to say *Chicoutimi*, Lake St. John and *Chuamoushuane*, I do not well know how long they have been established.

8. That Harbour is sheltered from almost every wind, it is very deep, the ice forms there much later than at Quebec, and disappears much earlier, which is occasioned by the extreme depth of the waters which are much more salt than to the southwards, and by the prevalence of North-West winds in spring and Fall, which drive to the southwards all the broken ice which is formed at the mouths of fresh water Rivers.

9. Caribou, Beaver, Bear, Lynx, Fox, Wolverine, Porcupine, Otter, Hare, Ground Hog, the Poll Cat, the Elk, the animal last mentioned has nearly disappeared—the Timber is white Pine, Yellow Pine, Red Pine, White Spruce, Red Spruce, Gray Spruce, Elm, Black Birch, Maple, Poplar, White Birch, Ash, Linden, and Cedar—I have never remarked whether there were any minerals.

10. What I have to say on that question is answered in the foregoing article.

11. I do not know that part of the Country.

12. There are in the tract of land I have described, Indians who are called the *Montagnais* Nation. Their number is very inconsiderable and has diminished during the last thirty years of my residence by at least one fourth—I have been told that it has diminished as much more since my leaving those Countries. The occasion of this diminution is in my opinion a want of the animals which that Nation used for their sustenance. The cause of the destruction of those animals is of very remote date. The company of the Indies which had an exclusive right to the trade having greatly enhanced the value of Elk Skins which then abounded in that Country, induced the Nation to destroy that animal merely for the sake of his skin. The avidity natural to the human heart and which the savage and the civilized man alike experience, induced that improvident nation to destroy almost totally the species of animal which supplied their chief subsistence. From that time the nation has been gradually decreasing.

13. It appears from the Report of the Indians, that the Jesuits who went to settle at Lake St. John, in the Reign of Louis XIV, at which time the *Montagnais* Nation was in its highest prosperity, were six in number—that they had settled there under pretext of diffusing christianity among the Indians—they only cultivated the soil for the wants of their settlement. They prevailed on almost all the Indians to become Christians and had the greatest influence over them.

All was well for some years, but the Company of the Indies having perceived that the Reverend Fathers, with Rosaries, small crosses, relics and an abundance of prayers, procured more Furs and of a quality superior to that of those which the Company could procure with Merchandise, which they imported at great expense from Europe, succeeded in sending the Reverend Fathers to sell their Merchandise elsewhere.

(Signed) CHARLES TACHE', the Elder.

Henry Cowan, Esquire, Post-Master of Quebec, answered as follows:

Q. What was the original route from Quebec to Halifax via St. John, and what is the present route; what are the respective distances, and what time did the couriers take to perform the journey by the old route, and what time do they now take to perform it by the new route?

A. The Halifax Mail by the old route via St. John was from twenty eight to thirty-two days before it was received at Quebec, it is now received by the way of Fredericton as per Way Bill herewith in fourteen or eighteen days; as much depends on the state of the roads, the Courier employed between Quebec and Fredericton is from nine to eleven days; between Fredericton and Halifax five or seven days; distance 636½ miles.

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WAY BILL FROM HALIFAX TO QUEBEC.

Haste! Haste! Post Haste!

To the several Couriers on the Route.

You are hereby Ordered to use the utmost diligence in your respective Stages, to convey in safety, and with the greatest possible speed, the Mail herewith delivered to you.—You are to shew this Way Bill to the Post Masters on your route, who are required to note the day of the month and the exact time of the day of your arrival at their Offices respectively; together with the time when the Mail is again by them set in motion, with the name of the Courier into whose charge it is given: And the Courier will himself set down the Time of his Arrival at, and Departure from, any of the places named in this Bill, at which there is no Post Master—And wherever any unavoidable detention may have happened, it must be noted in the proper column, and certified by the next Post Master, or by a Magistrate, or by some credible person residing where the delay happened.—And hereof you are not to fail.

By Order of the Deputy Post Master General,

J. HOWE, Junr.

1821 Date	Departure and arrivals. Hour	Stages	Dist. in Miles	Post-Masters and couriers names.
Thursday Dec. 20	2. P. M.	Despatched from the Post Office at Halifax,		J. Howe, Junr. Post Master, Samuel Polleys, Courier,
		At Keys,	32	
21	10 A. M	Received at Truro,	32	Wm. Dickson, Post Master,
	10½ Do.	Left Truro,		M. Summares, Courier,
	5½ Do.	At top of Coblaind Mountain,	28	M. Summares,
	6 P. M.	Ditto, Ditto,		J. Worden, Courier,
22	7 A. M.	Received at Fort Lawrence,	38½	Thomas Roach, Post Master,
		Left Fort Lawrence,		Isaac Gordon, Courier,
22	2½ P. M.	Dorchester Court House to Exchange Mails,	24½	Joseph Brannan, Courier,
22	2 P. M.	Left Ditto,		
		Coon's Pedicodiack,	20	G. Pitfield, Courier,
23	6 A. M.	At Blackerey's,		
		Spicer's Sussex Vale,		
	10 P. M.	At Crumbly, is to be left and receiv'd,	51	E. Dibbles, Courier,
23	3 P. M.	Received at Fredericton,	54	A. Hamilton, Post Master,
	5 Do.	Left Fredericton,		A. Martin, Courier,
		At Nikiwiki River,	24	
		Maduxnikik,	26	
		Presque Isle,	24	
		The Rock Tobique,	24	
arrived 30	2 P. M.	The Great Falls,	28	
		The Grand River,	15	
		Indian Village at the mouth of *Madawaska* River,	30	
		White Birch River,	24	
		Paradis' Mountains,	28½	
		River *des Caps*,	29½	
		River Ouelle,	25½	
		St. Jean,	24	
1822		Berthier,	32½	
Jany. 7	8 A. M.	Received at Quebec,	25¾	
			636½	

Hr. COWAN, Post-Master.

Edward Isaac Mann, Esquire, appeared before your Committee and answered as follows:

Q.—Where does the River Saint John take its source, what is its usual distance from the St. Lawrence, its course, breadth and depth, and how far is it Navigable and for what description of Vessels or Boats?

A.—I have never travelled up the River St. John, further than the settlement of *Madawaska*, but I am informed that it takes its source near the River Chaudière, and runs thence in a very winding course about east to *Madawaska*—its general distance from the St. Lawrence is from twelve to fifteen leagues—it is Navigable for a considerable distance above *Madawaska* for flat bottomed boats of a large description, and for Canoes—it is from one hundred to one hundred and fifty yards wide.

Q.—Are there any falls in it?

A.—I believe not of any consequence, I learn that this River has been lately explored a long distance above or West of *Madawaska*, and that there is a fine tract of level Country on its Shores, where large quantities of Red and White Pine Timber, have been found, and a great number of Lumber-Men are now employed in getting out timber, and this induces me to suppose that there exist no considerable falls in this River.

Q.—Have you any idea what the quality of the Land is which lies between the River St. John and the Parishes of Beaumont, St. Michel and St. Thomas, and what distance is the River St. John, in those parts from the St. Lawrence?

A.—The land in these parts is reported to be of excellent quality, the distance of the St. John from the St. Lawrence, I have already stated in my answer to a former question.

Q.—To what depth do the old settlements extend in the tract lying between Point Levi and Cacona?

A.—From three to four leagues in some places, and not so far South in others?

Q.—At what distance are the Mountains generally from the St. Lawrence in that Tract of Country?

A.—From six to seven leagues in general, but in some places considerably farther South, say eight or nine leagues.

Q.—What would be the probable distance of Fredericton from the St. Lawrence, following a Road traversing the Mountains at

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the most convenient place, and proceeding as nearly as possible in a straight line 'till you reach Fredericton?

A.—Not understanding from what part of the St. Lawrence, this Road is comtemplated to set off, I cannot form an idea what will be the probable distance, nor how a straight Road can be made from the St. Lawrence to Fredericton, even should it commence so low down as *Grand Mitis*, without passing through a considerable tract of land claimed by the United States according to the Treaty of Ghent—In my opinion the only and most eligible route to avoid the United States Territory, would be to run the Road from *Grand Mitis*, to the Head of *Chaleurs* Bay, striking *Matapediac* Lake and along its discharge to the Ristigouche, thence to the Head of *Chaleurs* Bay crossing the River which is the Boundary between this Province, and New-Brunswick at the Indian Village, and following the South Shore of the Bay of Chaleurs to the Harbour of *Nepisiquit*, eighteen leagues from whence there is a straight Post Road forty-four miles to Miramichi, and from thence to Fredericton.—*Grand Mitis*, is sixty one leagues distant from Quebec, thence the Road requires to be made as far as the above Indian Village in this Province, a distance of about 90 or 100 miles, which has been carefully explored in the winter of 1821 and 1822, and fairly ascertained to be susceptible of a good Road—The lands on the Route between the Indian Village and *Nepisiquit*, a distance of twenty leagues, are mostly all settled and a good Road will soon be completed thro' that settlement by the Inhabitants.

Q.—What would be the probable Expense of such a Road, making it in a sufficient, but least expensive manner?

A.—I am of opinion that a Road of twelve feet wide cutting down all Trees that hang towards the Road and are liable to fall into it, whatever the distance may be, particularly spruce and fir, for a distance of thirty feet at each side, might be made through that tract for from ten to twelve Pounds a mile, exclusive of bridging, ditching and causewaying.

Q.—What is the Route now used by the Courier in conveying the Mail from Quebec to Fredericton? Describe the Route that has been and is now used particularly?

A.—Not having had occasion to travel on that Route and the conveyance of the Mail between Quebec and Halifax, having been lately altered, I cannot give any correct idea on this subject, but refer to the Post Master here who doubtless can give the required information.

Q.—What do you conceive is the distance between Quebec and Fredericton, as travelled by the Courier by the present Route?

A.—Not having travelled from Fredericton to *Madawaska*, I have no recollection of the distance between these two places, but from the latter to Quebec is about sixty-five leagues, and the Post Master here can inform as to the remaining distance.

Q.—Have you at any time and when explored the Country, lying between the Great Falls of St. John and the old settlements on the South shore of the St. Lawrence at or near Kamouraska.

A.—Yes, I did so in the winter of 1787 and 1788, and subsequently seven or eight times, but only as a Common Traveller from Ristigouche to Quebec, striking the St. John a few miles above the Great-falls, thence across *Temiscouata* Lake and the Portage, out to the Parish *St. André*, on the South shore of the St. Lawrence, about thirty eight leagues below Quebec.

Q.—Did you ever explore the Country lying between the Parish of *Mitis* on the St. Lawrence, and the head of the *Baie* of *Chaleur*, and if so at what time and upon what occasion?

A.—I had this Route explored in the months of December and January of the years 1821 and 1822 as one of the Commissioners for the Internal Communications of the Inferior District of Gaspé, for the express purpose of ascertaining a Route of Communication between the Parish of Little *Mitis*, situate about sixty-four leagues below Quebec on the South shore of the St. Lawrence, and the head of the Bay of *Chaleurs*, as was contemplated by a Grant of £1000 from the Legislature of this Province, to open a Road between these two points, a distance of about one hundred miles.

Q.—State particularly the Expense of the said exploring, the number of men, & the time employed & generally the circumstances and manner of it, and the practical results to which you came?

A.—As one of the Commissioners for the Internal Communications of the Inferior District of Gaspé in December 1821, I fitted out a well chosen party of four white men and two Indians, who were employed in exploring the before mentioned Tract during the period of thirty-six days, which with the Report of their proceedings; together with a Map and description of the Tract of Country they explored cost one hundred and sixty-three Pounds, a Copy of which Report and description being voluminous, I herewith submit, as also the above mentioned Map for further particulars.

Q.—What is the most convenient, effectual, and least Expensive mode of exploring a New Country, with a view of making a Road through it, giving the details of the number of persons to be employed, the time that the exploring would take, the circumstances which might shorten or lengthen that time, and the Expenses per day?

A.—This question can only be answered as it merits, when the importance, extent and description of the Road is known; say for a Road of importance every possible caution and exertion should be closely attended to in laying it out with the utmost care and disinterested prudence, which unfortunately has been too little attended to lately in this Province, if *Public Reports speak true*. In my opinion the person employed in such duty should be well paid & of unexceptionable and *disinterested character*, who acting on the latter principle might save a great deal *although well paid*.—For a Road of importance, nine or ten men would be necessary, say three Surveyors at 15s. each per day, one of whom to proceed on the direct line through the tract of Country where the Road is contemplated to run, the two others cruising in a half circular direction on each side of the straight line proposed, to meet every one, two or three days the Surveyor on the straight line as circumstances may require, and there compare and form their observations. The Surveyor who proceeds on the straight line should be accompanied by three trusty men to blaze the Trees on the track he pursues, in such way that his Route may be easily found by those who may follow him; the two other Surveyors cruising as above should each be accompanied by one man, and two men may be required to transport provisions &c. on the straight line, these men accompanying the Surveyors may be employed at 3s. per day, or probably less and the party may be expected to proceed so as to carry the straight line at the rate of about three miles per day, making allowance for usual tracts of rough Country and bad weather, and at the Expense of about £3 6 0 besides the usual Rations say 2s. per day, for each man will bring the total cost of Survey about 29s. per mile.

REPORT referred to in the foregoing Examination.

REMARKS respecting the District of Gaspé relative to a Communication from the Bay of Chaleurs to the River Saint Lawrence.

Having in 1819 visited the District of Gaspé in the capacity of Surveyor to the Commission for settling the Land Claims of the Inhabitants of that District, it enables me now to offer a few general observations as respects its local situation and its relative advantages.

Gaspé may be esteemed among the most eligible situations for commerce in British America, from its numerous Harbours, wherein Vessels of any burden can lie in perfect security; two in particular deserve to be mentioned, the south-west arm of Gaspé Bay and the Bay of Ristigouche, which afford good Anchorage and an easy resort for vessels during the most violent tempests, which prevail in the Gulph at certain seasons of the year, and that District, from its peculiar situation as a peninsula being bounded by the County of Cornwallis and the River St. Lawrence on the north, the Gulph of St. Lawrence on the east, the Bay of Chaleur and the River *Ristigouche* or the Province of New Brunswick on the south, and the District of Quebec on the west, which is either by a line due north from the north-west angle of New-Brunswick, formed by the intersection of the Boundary Line between the United States and His Britannic Majesty's Territories, to the southern limits of the County of Cornwallis, or occupying the whole space of country parallel to the said county to the *Madawaska* River, is rendered susceptible from the intrinsic worth of its soil, the natural wealth derived from its abundant and valuable Timber and its extensive Fisheries, of becoming at no very distant period, by due regard to the effectual means of ameliorating the state of the country, and stimulating the rising population to agricultural pursuits, a District not inferior to any in Canada.

The land in general, which is of an excellent quality, abounds with a variety of Timber, as Maple, Beech, Birch, Spruce, &c. &c. and almost inexhaustible Pineries, which together with the Cod and Salmon Fisheries form the staple commodities for exportation. The whole District is remarkably well watered with numerous Streams which take their rise in the mountains that bound the River St. Lawrence, and then flowing in various directions to the Bay of Chaleurs, the Gulph and River St. Lawrence abounding with various kinds of Fish, and mostly all traversing tracts of land clothed with immense Pineries. But notwithstanding those real advantages in the richness of its soil, &c. the District of Gaspé compared with its neighbouring Province, on the opposite side of the Bay of Chaleur, is obviously backward as respects Agriculture, an object which ultimately forms the permanent wealth of a country when its other resources are exhausted. This tardiness may in some measure be attributed to the extensive Fisheries and Lumber Trade, which form the chief occupation of its Inhabitants, who in the anticipation of wages are loath to apply themselves to tilling a few acres of ground, that might when wearied of the Axe and Line afford them a peaceable retreat. Thus a valuable tract of country is left in almost a state of native barrenness, bereaved of its wealth by benefiting some individuals, without its reaping an adequate return.

But I suspect another cause which has sensibly conspired unfavourably to agriculture, besides the uneasiness which must have prevailed in the minds of the Inhabitants respecting their Land Claims; and that is, the deficiency under which it actually labors of efficient Roads between the several parts of the District, and one main Road to the Capital. Nothing can militate more against the progressive improvement or settlement of any new country, as well as operate against an object so desirable as agriculture, than this defect, whilst on the other hand no greater and more effectual stimulus can be given to industry, than the opening of a new Road, so gratifying to Settlers, being enabled by these means of lending or receiving assistance, or communicating with their more distant neighbours.

The District of Gaspé thus destitute of so important a land communication with Quebec, a water communication is generally practised, thereby exposed to the many casualities attendant upon a sea voyage, and a dangerous and iron bound shore, along which on leaving Gaspé Bay, in case of great stress of weather it is almost impossible to find a safe Harbor, if we except *Cape Chat*, which however must be approached with the greatest precaution, or be exposed to imminent danger. There is also an inland communication up the River Ristigouche to a small Portage on the River *Wagansis*, which strikes the Grand River, down the same to the *Madawaska* settlement on the River St. John, thence proceeds to

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Lake *Temiscouata*, and along the Portage Road, about thirteen leagues through a mountainous and barren Country to the St. Lawrence at River des Caps.

On examining the most correct Maps of that part of the Country, under consideration, it will be found that an easy and praticable Route could be established, and the shortest to the River St. Lawrence, along the River and Lake *Matapedia* to the head thereof, whence a Portage from twenty to twenty one miles in length, which lies through a cultivated country, leads to the River St. Lawrence a few miles below Mr. Macnider's Establishment in his Seigniory of Mitis, whence the Road to *Rimouski* lies along the beach, yet praticable for wheel carriages, much facilitated by the points of land having been cut across at the expence of that Individual.

The Commissioners having agreed upon returning by that communication to Quebec, it afforded me the means of making some Remarks which may, combined to other useful information, contribute to give a tolerably correct idea of the facility with which such an important object could be carried into effect, as connecting under various considerations a District which has almost apparently formed a portion not of Lower Canada, but of the Sister Province of New Brunswick. As I progressed in Canoe, I noted the course of the Rivers by compass, and estimated the distance by our rate of going, taking into balance the strong currents and rapids, which frequently rendered the reckonning of an intricate nature, from which I have been enabled to deduce the Plan to which these remarks are annexed, I also derived much information from an intelligent Indian who had repeatedly traversed the Country in his hunting rambles for the Beaver, the Martin and the Otter.

The River *Matapédia* rises in a spacious Lake at the highlands which separate the waters running into the River St. Lawrence from those which run towards the Sea, the same chain of Mountains now claimed by the United States as the northern boundary of the District of Maine, from whence it traverses in a général S. S. E. ½ E. course through a valuable Country, till it disembogues itself in to the River Ristigouche.—Its Navigation is free to the Lakes, if we except a few bad rapids which are however no impediment in the Spring and Fall Seasons, when from its great depth of Water it is capable of bearing down small Vessels of ten to twenty Tons with the greatest safety and facility.—This handsome River in its numerous and extensive branches, waters and enriches a large tract of excellent Country which are principally the *Piscaminean*, the *Casimiquagan*, the Casupscull and the Humquin Rivers.

From the Mission or Indian Village, the River Ristigouche is much interrupted by Shoals during the dry Season of the year to Mr. Adams's, a neat establishment and the last Settlement in the District.—The River forms between those two points a deep Bay, along which are settled from six to eight families much on the same system as that of our Canadian Farmers. At Mr. Adams' the Rivers is divided into numerous Channels by Islands, some of which are one to three miles long, the southern Channel is however the most navigable at all Seasons.—On the New Brunswick side flourishing Settlements are to be seen, which with the small Church of the Mission in the distant perspective, and the prominent Mountains to the South East, combine to enhance the beauty of the Landscape. Progressing upwards in a West and by South course from Mr. Adam's betwixt several Islands, which contract the Channel about the distance of one mile and a quarter, the River is interrupted by a considerable rapid, which is however easily surmounted by the surprising skill of the Indian in the management of his Canoe, so peculiar to the tribe which inhabit this part of the Country. At this place, on the South Shore, there is a good road that runs along the Bay of Ristigouche, on which are settled upon lots of two hundred acres each about forty families.

The land which assumes a highland appearance, descends in a gentle slope to the River and is thus rendered more practicable for a road, and eligible for settlers.—From this place the River takes a western course to the mouth of the *Matapedia*, interspersed with several small Islands—its banks are clothed with mixed Timber, amongst which however quantities of Pine may be clearly distinguished.—From the mouth of the *Matapedia* to a small Creek on the East side, the land rises gradually into steep and lofty Mountains; about a mile and a half above this Creek at a sudden bend the range of hills, which commence at Mr. Adam's running from thence in a North East Course, bear a prominent appearance, the principal Mountain called *Pectianook* rising from the River to a height of about three hundred feet—The western shore also bears a bold aspect which here gives to the waters an apparent tinge of obscurity.—This mountainous appearance however, is not so prevalent on the Eastern Shore as we approach the *Piscamineau*, a River on which is built a Saw Mill appertaining to Messieurs Chamberlain and Rice, it affords immense quantities of Pine, which can be floated down to the Mills with facility for many miles in the interior of the Country.—From this River on both sides of the Matapedia, the land, with little exception although Mountainous, is fit for Agriculture to the River *Cassimaquagan*, which discharges itself on the Eastern side, affording at its entrance a favorabble Site for a Mill and excellent situation for Settlers It is I am informed navigable for many miles and abounds with valuable Pineries, about two miles above this river as well as two miles above this again are two handsome and navigable streams which also are lined with extensive Pineries.—The Banks of the main River, from the *Cassimaquagan* upwards rise boldly, timbered with Maple, Birch and Pine, the River is frequently interrupted by rapids and strong Currents, which however do not obstruct the Navigation.—The Islands are numerous, some of which are of handsome extent. The soil in general from the prevalent quality of the timber is of a dark yellow loam, sometimes consisting of a subordinate bed or stratum of Clay which seems only to predominate in the Valleys and Intervals.—From this latter stream to the River *Casupscull* the general surface of the land seems to present also excellent spots for cultivation, as the land commonly descends by gradual Swells to the banks which are clothed with almost all the varieties of Timber peculiar to the growth of that part of the Country. The River *Casupscull* is the largest which empties itself into the *Matapedia*, coming from about a North East direction to its discharge on the Eastern side; it is, I am informed, navigable for fifty or sixty miles, as corroborated by a Report of an exploring Survey of that part of the Country. From thence the land is level, in some parts it appears to be swampy and low intervals until approaching the Lake called *Obstchquosquam*, where it rises in gentle slopes to the mountains. On entering upon the Lake, the eye is much relieved from the sameness existing when proceeding on the River, by the expansive sheet of water; the surrounding scenery delights at once the beholder from that symmetry in the works of nature which here seem to be providently bestowed. The land presents every appearance fit for cultivation, besides the abundance of Salmon, Trout, Pike, Eels and White Fish of a large description, which is to be found in the Lake. It is about three miles in length by one half, to a mile in breadth, and contains a great depth of water. From thence about one mile, there is a handsome stream on the western side about twenty yards wide, which is said also to be navigable; thence about half a mile the River is interrupted by a great Rapid bearing the same name as the last mentioned River.

The *Matapedia*, from the Lake to the chain of the *Obswantel* Lakes, about four miles, is constantly winding in a very irregular manner, and is more frequently impeded by Rapids; this chain of small Lakes affords many delightful seats for cultivation, from the excellence of the soil and timber, and the advantages of the Lakes, some of which are one mile by one half in breadth.

On leaving these small Lakes we enter upon Lake *Matapedia*, which may be estimated from fifteen to sixteen miles in length, and not upwards of a league in its greatest breadth. A charming combination of scenery is here afforded, the face of the country is elevated and bold, composed of a succession of hills rising from the waters and terminating to the view by distant ridges to the northward; the centre of the Lake is diversified by a cluster of Islands, which, with the extensive surface of waters, the projecting points of the Lake, and the grandeur of the surrounding scenery, attracts the attention of the traveller. The land on either side of the Lake consists of Pine, Birch, Beech, Maple and a variety of other Trees. The Western shore would appear somewhat more level as the mountains recede from the Lake in about a south-west course. Besides the cluster of Islands, there are three or four other Islands mostly dispersed along the eastern shore. There are on that side of the Lake a few small streams, one in particular called *Wagansis*, which communicates by portage with some branches of River Matane. On the Western shore there are also one or two streams which water the interior of the country.

This Lake, with a league in depth around it, was granted under the Feudal system in May 1694, to Nicolas Joseph Damour, and now appertaining to ——— Grant, Esquire and others:—It is a valuable tract of country, and would doubtless become by due encouragement to Settlers a flourishing part of Canada, as the Lake with other advantages, possesses abundance of Salmon, Trout and White Fish.

On the whole, I have remarked, it is navigable for Rafts of all kinds of Timber, with which the banks of this noble River are in various parts thickly covered. The Rapids in some places of the River, although of magnitude, will cause no injury or impediment to Rafts going down to the Ristigouche, while Canoes can ply during upwards of seven months between the Portage and the Indian Village. The country is in the greatest part wild and barren, the soil and timber are however of the best quality. The scenes which present themselves along the shore of the *Matapedia*, are in some places of a romantic description, and in others so beautifully picturesque, that they cannot fail to interest the spectator. It is in many places diversified with numerous Islands and handsome windings, sometimes its waters are contracted between stupendous mountains, at others they are expanded to a great extent between a fine open country.

The portage which communicates from the head of the Lake to the River St. Lawrence, is traversed by one or two prominent ridges of Mountains; the one near to the Lake called *Les Montagnes de Notre Dame*, commands a view of the whole Country to the Southward which appears to extend tolerably level for many miles.—The other is situate about half way across the Portage between the Rivers *Tuctigoo* and *Tuctigooshiche*, and the last highlands and the most remarkable are those which bound the St. Lawrence. The land throughout the Portage is commonly good for cultivation, with the exception of a few spots of Swamp and a few steep Mountains, which however could be easily obviated by making a circuit of the Mountains or causewaying the swampy portions. In particular as regards the Portage, which is at présent merely an irregular Indian Path, I would refer to Mr. Mann from whom the principal information can be derived, as well as the corroborative report of the explorers who traced the Country from the Mission to the River St. Lawrence, which, from its coincidence with my Notes, can doubtless be relied upon.

It will be perceived what would be the probable advantages of the road of communication along a navigable river, and through a Country wherein the surplus population of Lower-Canada, and the many families which annually emigrate from the Mother Country could be comfortably settled, besides the Expences necessary to be incurred (if justly applied) would be esteemed trivial, in comparison to the convenience to be derived by a new course of conveying the Mails from Quebec to Halifax, which from the facility of the Navigation afforded by the *Matapedia* would gain upon the present course of conveyance by the Portage of *Temiscouata*, thence down the river St. John, which runs nearly parallel to and a few miles from the line between the United States and New Brunswick Territories, where the American Settlements are advancing by rapid strides on the several branches of the *Penobscot*, and indeed on that very botndary Line.—In the event of differences between these Governments our mails must be exposed to danger, whilst a route which would obviate those apprehensions in benefitting the District of Gaspé, might be practised, first from Quebec to Mitis, thence across the Portage, wherein might be settled at *Tuctigoo* and *Tuctigobschiche* (which is about half way) a few families, to the head of Lake *Matapedia* along the Eastern side thereof, which seems to be more suitable for a Road, to the Casupscull, where again some families might be also settled, and proceeding

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still along the Eastern side across *Cassimaquagan* to the entrance of the *Matapedia*, thence along the Ristigouche, either crossing above or below the rapids, to the road on the New Brunswick side, or continue along the north side of the *Ristigouche* as far as Mr. Mann's Establishment, were an easy passage can be procured across to the opposite side of the Bay, thence proceed on a very good road to *Nipisjiguet*, where it strikes off towards Miramichi River, and meets the road to Halifax.

I would finally observe, that these Notes have chiefly been taken on the spot, besides information I have since acquired from Mr. Mann, who has repeatedly travelled the Country at different Seasons by the two inland communications, *Temiscouata*, and *Matapedia*, which here I have classed together to be annexed to the Plan of my exploring Survey, which may give an idea of this portion of Country and desirable communication; a road, abstract to the place under consideration, of incalculable advantage, in facilitating the intercourse between the Bay of *Chaleurs* and the higher Districts. Through it the whole Country from Gaspé Bay to *Ristigouche*, and from all the waters which empty themselves into the *Matapedia*, upon which Townships of the usual dimensions could be laid out, would find an easy communication. The facility which it would afford to all commercial and military operations, and also as regards the Mail conveyance cannot be too highly estimated, and may from the interests to which it relates merit attention.

(Signed) JOSEPH BOUCHETTE, Junr.
Quebec, 16th Decr. 1822. D. P. S.

Mr. *Wm. Hall* of the City of Quebec, appeared, and made answer to the following question.

Q.—What in your opinion are the Causes, which have prevented the the Roads from being made in the Townships, and what are the disadvantages under which grantees and actual Settlers labour?

A. The Causes why Roads are not made, under the act of the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, "for making Roads through the granted Lands in the Townships," and the many grievances that Individuals labour under, can be proved without any difficulty.

The provincial Legislature ought to prevent foreigners from coming into the Country and taking possession of the uncultivated Lands against the will of the owners.—These people settle on those Lands, cut down the best timber, erect small Log houses and clear perhaps a few acres—this they call improvement—but in the course of a few years the most valuable timber is destroyed and the Land is worth less than it was in a state of nature, and if the owner wishes to dispose of this Land or even to settle a friend or a relation on it, he is deprived of his own property, unless he begins an expensive Law suit with the settlers of this kind, who are here called Squatters, which the great distance from Courts of Justice renders almost impracticable. Even should the owner succeed in expelling these people, in that case before leaving it they burn and destroy the Buildings, and the property is then worth less perhaps than the Costs of suit.

These Squatters after leaving the Land, immediately commence depredations on another Spot.—They are mostly people from the United States, and in the event of a war with that Country would all quit these Lands; they are therefore bad subjects and not to be relied upon, notwithstanding which they receive the same protection from our Laws during their residence in this Country as good subjects receive.

Any Legislative measures which could be adopted to prevent these encroachments in future, or to dislodge the Squatter with less Expence, would encrease the value of Lands in this Country, and enable better and fitter men to establish themselves thereon—These Squatters are chiefly of that description of people who abandon their Country, being Vagrants, through dread of the State Prison.

I shall now proceed to particular Roads.

Craig's Road.—In 1805, I paid out of my own pocket £130, to assist in opening that Road—the first opening of this Road was made by subscription—Sir *J. H. Craig* then made a further opening as far as River St. Francis—afterwards the Commissioners for internal Communications for the District of Three Rivers, spent a considerable Sum of Money on this Road and opened it as far as the back part of Shipton. The Commissioners for internal Communications for the County of Dorchester made this Road to the District Line of Three-Rivers on two points, got the same *verbalizé* by the Grand-Voyer, and requested Commissioners for the District of Three-Rivers, to meet that Road on one or both points, so that the people of the Eastern Townships might have a direct Communication with Quebec.

Mr. *Ruggles Wright*, appeared before your Committee and answered as follows:

Q. Have you had any and what means of knowing the quality of the soil and the climate of the tract of country lying between the St. Maurice and the Ottawa? and if so is the said Country susceptible of being cultivated?

A. I have travelled over part of the lands in question, and have found as well from my own personal experience as by information obtained from the Indians, that there exists a very great similiarity throughout: I am of opinion that these lands are susceptible of being cultivated to advantage in a variety of ways, and are highly to be recommended for grazing.—The ridges capable of affording the richest feed for horned cattle, sheep, &c. and the vallies being composed of rich soils would be productive of hay, wheat, pease and oats in great abundance, the climate on the St. Maurice is similar to that of Quebec, and is more favourable on approaching the Ottawa River, being nearly a south-west course.

Q. In what manner have the Crown and Clergy Reserves been distributed throughout the Townships?

A. The Crown and Clergy Reserves on the north side of the Ottawa River have been distributed generally by commencing with a Reserve, then three lots for settlers and so on, throughout the whole Township.

Q. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the said distribution?

A. In my opinion there are no advantages whatever, but on the contrary very great disadvantages to the settler in such a distribution (as alluded to in my second answer.)—1st. The Reserves generally remain wholly uncultivated for many years, the wood growing thereon shades a considerable portion of the adjoining cultivated lot, much to the detriment of its settler, and serves as a harbour for beasts of prey destructive to the crop.—2ndly. No provision whatever being made to obtain roads through the Reserves, except by the labour which can be afforded by the settlers, who have quite enough at home to occupy their attention during our short season, and—3dly. The want of settlers upon these Reserves creates a heavy tax on the industrious settler adjoining, who is obliged to make the whole of the fence along the division lines at his own expense—when the reserves are leased they are commonly occupied by persons without capital who soon become a nuisance to the settlement—and the short term for which the leases are granted prevents capitalists or industrious men from applying for them, fearful that at the close of the lease their improvements may be taxed by an enhancement of the rents.

Q. How could these lands be most advantageously distributed for the settlers in the said Townships?

A. By placing the Reserves in a block, vizt:—The Crown Reserves in the north east corner and the Clergy Reserves in the north west corner of a Township, and in the adjoining Township reserve them so that the Crown and Clergy reserves may remain in separate blocks.

Q. What are the inconveniences to which the settlers in new Townships are most liable—What is the most convenient season of the year for commencing a new settlement, pointing out the conveniences and inconveniences of each particular season in this respect. What is the smallest capital with which an industrious settler with his family may commence a settlement in a new country with any prospect of success?

A. 1st. The want of a convenient and cheap legal mode of establishing roads and compelling the inhabitants to labour thereon. The Grand-Voyer residing some distance from the Townships which incurs a very heavy expense and great inconvenience to the inhabitants to transport him to the place where the road is required, and from the want of knowledge by the Grand-Voyer and his deputies of the *Chart du Pays* they frequently trust to the information obtained from some self interested person, whereby roads are established not only without advantage, but which operate to the prejudice of the settlement, and are homologated in consequence of the distance the inhabitants are placed from the Court, which prevents their making any opposition.—2ndly. The want of small Courts in the Townships.—3dly. The want of Register Offices which causes a mistrust by the purchaser of lands and of course reduces their value from the uncertainty of titles.—4thly. The present distribution of the Crown and Clergy Reserves.—5thly. The season for commencing on new lands must depend upon the capital of the settler; I would advise a man possessing a small capital to commence about the first of September, as he would then have sufficient time before the winter to build a house, cut the underbrush and small timber on a few acres of land; during the winter the large timber can be cut and all the brush piled ready to burn in the following spring and enable him to receive grain, potatoes and turnips sufficient to support his family during the ensuing year.—And 6thly. The amount of the capital would much depend upon the capability of a man as to strength and activity, as well as the circumstances of his family whether males or females, young or old, and at what distance from a settlement he would be obliged to transport his effects, provisions, &c.

Q. In the absence of capital in the first instance, by what application of his industry and in what time can he most readily obtain sufficient means to effect a clearing and settlement?

A. I have known Emigrants who were destitute of capital that by labouring a short time for others acquired sufficient provisions to support themselves during a few months and establish themselves comfortably in the course of three or four years, having cleared from twenty to thirty acres of land, and acquired a cow and a yoke of oxen, but all depends upon capability and industry.

Q. Have you had an opportunity of observing the Emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland, in what time do they usually acquire a knowledge of the use of the axe, and what are the obstacles which settlements attempted to be made by them have encountered and how could they be best surmounted.

A. I have observed many Emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland acquire a perfect knowledge of the axe in five or six months, the greatest difficulty is to acquire a knowledge of the mode of clearing new lands to advantage—it is a difficult art and requires much experience, this on a general scale might be in some measure overcome by settling experienced men promiscuously and from whose examples the Emigrants would soon learn, or otherwise employ a man in each township who has a perfect knowledge of the proper method, to give instructions to settlers, which in a short time would render them expert in the task.

John Neilson, Esquire, a Member of this House made answer to the following Questions.

Q. Have you had any experience in laying out and making roads through wild lands, and if so, will you inform the Committee of what you think the best and cheapest plan for opening roads through such lands?

A. I have had some experience of the kind at Valcartier, where I personally superintended the opening of a road through the woods of nearly three miles in length from St. Ambroise to the River Jacques Cartier; I have also had several other roads made in that quarter; last fall I had a very good Cart Road, through the bush made for 10s per Arpent, or about £13 10s. per mile. If I intended to get a new Road laid out and made, to effect a first settlement at a distance in the woods, I should proceed in the following manner.

The first step to be taken would be to employ three trusty Indians, or others accustomed to the Woods and Country work, by

the day, to explore and mark out the easiest and nearest place for a road, avoiding steep Hills and Morasses, by which a Common Horse and Cart might transport, say five Cwt. without unloading. If the Road is not well laid out by men who know what it is to drive a Horse and loaded Cart in the woods, the labour and Costs will be endless and perhaps altogether lost. On the Report of the Indians or others well qualified as above, the road might be visited and proposals for contracting issued immediately by posting in public places and notifying by *Criée* on a Sunday after Divine Service at the Church door.

The Road should be cut twelve french feet wide, and the whole width cleared off; the ſtumps taken out or cut below the level of the road and the black earth, or six inches below the general surface, the high places to be levelled down and the hollows filled up, so that a Common Horse could travel it in the wettest seasons with a Cart loaded with five Cwt. at least without unloading.

Logging, paving with logs, and draining, where necessary, are of course included, the price to be so much per Arpent, advance of one third on furnishing two good securities and commencing the work, one third when completed, and one third on report of approval by experts: the time at which the work will be ready for delivery to be stated: it might be proper perhaps to divide the whole into numbered lots of thirty arpents, each commencing from the opening of the road, receiving proposals for either of the numbers.

The manner in which the road is to be made to be carefully expreſſed in the Advertisements, for the price depends upon the manner in which the work is to be done as well as the decision of the Experts: unless a legal road is made at once thirty six french feet wide, and the Trees cut down half an arpent on both sides, it is not necessary to make a first cart road in the woods wider or better than above described, twenty, thirty, forty or even sixty feet wide would not prevent it being encumbered with falling Trees, indeed when the Road is wide they are more apt to fall, and the sun getting in, the brush grows up sooner and snow drifts form in winter. If a cart road is made, immediately after it is done, there ought to be a *Procès-Verbal* of it by the Grand Voyer, determining the manner and by whom it is to be made and kept up in future.

Q. What do you conceive to be the most advantageous mode of exploring extensive tracts of wild lands, with a view of ascertaining the practicability of forming thereon new settlements?

A. New settlements can only be successfully formed where there is a certain degree of facility in communicating with the old—the wants of an agricultural population are so extensive, the means and support that they require from external sources before they can derive them from the soil which they occupy, are so considerable, that no successful agricultural settlements have ever been made in America without such facility of communication. The ocean and navigable rivers at first afforded this facility, the settlements made on the sea shore or on the banks of navigable rivers having subsequently furnished the external support to the new settlements in the interior, by means of Roads of communication opened in the rear of successive settlements. These are only practicable as a means of communication to a certain distance and where natural circumstances are favorable.—For the purpose of forming agricultural settlements it is not necessary then to explore a country to any great distance from existing settlements or navigable waters. No new settlement can support itself far from the aforementioned aids. To attempt them is a disadvantageous waste of means which ought to be more usefully employed.

It is necessary however to explore a country to a considerable extent beyond the immediate scite of an intended settlement, in order to ascertain whether it possess those prospects of future prosperity, which in no small degree depend on its situation in respect to adjacent tracts of land.

The inhabitants of a small tract of the most fertile soil are never so thriving as those even of an inferior soil, when surrounded by extensive tracts of fertile land, particularly if the roads of communication of the latter to their markets lie thro' the lesser tract.

The general Geographical knowledge of Lower Canada, shewing the existing settlements and the courses of the Rivers towards their mouths, is sufficient to point out where exploring parties ought to be employed with a view to the forming of new settlements. The Surveys of the Townships have given much information, and the Topography of the Country is well known to its inhabitants, although much of it is in the way of being lost. The Indians whose knowledge of this sort exceeds that of any other description of people are disappearing. The *Voyageurs et Coureurs de bois*, persons formerly employed in trading with the Indians, and who traversed the country in every direction, are nearly extinct. There are, however in every Parish many persons employed in agriculture, who make long excursions into the rear of the settlements at certain periods of the year for the purpose of hunting and fishing, from whom much information might be had of the nature of the Country in different directions, and of great utility for forming a judicious choice of places, where exploring parties might be advantageously employed.

Heavy expenses attending those parties and useless attempts ought to be carefully avoided.—Where the expenses are permitted to be high, the undertaking becomes a job for senseless and useless persons, and as these expenses must be borne by the public, an outcry is soon raised which puts a stop to almost every useful undertaking of the kind.

I should conceive that a party consisting of one intelligent person, well acquainted with the inhabitants and the soil and climate of Lower-Canada, and able to keep a journal, as manager.

Three Indians who have frequented the tract to be explored and who are active and sober and of good character.

One Canadian farmer who has made excursions into the country to be explored.

One American farmer who has been accustomed to open new settlements—would be sufficient for exploring any tract adjoining the existing settlements in Lower Canada that might be thought worth the trouble and expense.

The entire cost, provisions included would be per diem.

1 Manager	- -	15s.
3 Indians 5s.	- -	15s.
2 Farmers 5s.	- -	10s.
		40s. per diem.

One month would be sufficient for exploring any tract that it would be desirable to explore at present with a view of opening new settlements, which would give an entire expense to the public of about sixty pounds.

The manager ought to be able to ascertain pretty correctly the latitude and longitude of the places where he may happen to be—He ought to keep a journal in which he should insert daily his course and distance with his observations.

1. On the weather and temperature.
2. On the timber and other productions of the soil.
3. On the face of the country, including of course whether level or broken or gullied, streams, swamps, mountains, extending at least by his own observations the daily excursons of his men to a breadth of several leagues, by daily view (if practicable) from the tops of trees and in high situations a distance of a great many leagues, particularly noticing the sorts of timber on the views beyond the excursions of his assistants.
4. On the nature of the soil, mentioning particularly the nature of the ledges of stone or rock which may be discovered. The stones brought down by the rivers and the nature of the substrata along their banks.
5. On the most advantageous route for a road, which ought as much as practicable make his own tract.

This tract he ought to lay down on a plan or sketch of the face of the Country, shewing every day's march with the distances, the direction and apparent course of all streams he may have crossed, their breadth, current and the character of their waters, and the composition of the soil through which they pass. It would not be amiss for him to blaze or mark on the trees his general course.

A great many other things necessary to be done occasionally will strike any experienced and intelligent manager who may be employed.

From my present information the parts of the country in which exploring parties might be advantageously employed are as follows—viz:

ON THE NORTH SHORE.

1. A Party, by water, to explore the Coast and mouths of the principal rivers falling into the St. Lawrence from the Province line to the Saguenay.
2. The Saguenay from where the Mountains or highlands begin to recede from the River, including Lake St. John and the country about the mouths of the Rivers falling into that lake, ascending the most navigable of them to the second fall or series of rapids, so as to get a near view of the mountains of primitive formation.
3. From the Jacques Cartier by the foot of the mountains to the St. Maurice.
4. From the River *du Loup* by the foot of the mountains to the River *L'achigan*.
5. From the head of the River *L'achigan* to the Ottawa.

ON THE SOUTH SHORE.

6. A Party by water as on the north shore from *Mitis* to *Gaspé*, and Chaleurs Bay and by the *Ristigouche* to the St. Lawrence.
7. By the Etchemin to the St. John as far as the great Falls and back by the River St. Francis.
8. From the Plateau below the Richelieu to the settlements on St. Francis in the direction of Sherbrooke.

Q. What in your opinion are the causes which have prevented the success of the different attempts which have been made to introduce the culture of Hemp in Canada?

A. Only two or three attempts have been made within my knowledge.

The first—Between the Peace of 1783, and the French War of 1793; it consisted chiefly in written and printed recommendations to the farmers by an Agricultural Society which existed in that time in Lower-Canada.

The Second—Was an attempt by the Government at home, acting with the Colonial Government here to introduce the Culture on the South ſhore of the St. Lawrence, by a perſon employed by them.

The Third—Was a ſimilar attempt near Montreal. Beſides theſe attempts there have been the premiums offered by the Society for the promotion of Arts.

With reſpect to the first the Canadians are rather ſuspicious of recommendations to make attempts which in the end are promiſed to be very profitable to thoſe that make them—They ſay that they have generally obſerved that where profit is to be had, people generally ſet to work to obtain it without making much noiſe about it, and particularly without recommending it to others.

The Widow or family of Mr. Campbell, who was ſent out by Government for the Diſtrict of Three-Rivers, and Mr. Grece of Montreal, could best explain the cauſes of the failure of the attempts made by them. They both I believe complained that they were not ſufficiently aſſiſted.

The premiums offered by the Society of Arts may form an inducement to ſome large Proprietors of land, but they can have

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little influence upon the mass of laboring Proprietors, who Cultivate their own Lands and depend upon the produce for subsistence.

Hemp grows well in Canada and the rind has proved to be of very good quality. It is a fit first Crop for all newly cleared lands of good quality. These generally, are too rich for a Grain Crop till they have been reduced by a root Crop, which is hardly ever wanted to the extent of the whole of the new clearings—Hemp also answers well on all old lands richly manured, and brought into a State of Garden Culture. The Expense and the quantity of manure for any great extent of it, would be great and hinder other Culture which is considered to be indispensible.

From 1793 to 1816. The price of Wheat in Canada was so high as to leave no inducement to try any other Article of Culture, particularly one which is not an Article of food and for which there was no certain and ready demand.

Wheat which forms the Chief Article of food in the Country requires to be sown in quantities sufficient in the event of a bad year, still to ensure a sufficiency of food. All the labour that can be spared is generally and may be safely laid out on its Culture. If the season prove favorable the surplus finds a sale at the farmers' own door. Hemp does not offer the same advantages. It might be Cultivated in small patches about the Houses; but what is to be done with it after it is Cultivated—It may be known how it is to be sown to produce the best rind—When the two sorts are be pulled, how prepared; yet what is to be done with it? Carry it to the Town? Who will buy it? What price? Take it to the Naval Yard at Kingston in Upper-Canada or look out for an Agent? Carry it round the Shops to look for a purchaser and not one to be found; who knows the Article or thinks it worth buying? Yet under these circumstances it is sometimes thought wonderful that the Canadian farmers do not Cultivate Hemp! The only wonder is that there should be any person who can expect, that under such circumstances they will attempt to Cultivate it.

To give them a fair trial, samples of Hemp dressed as it is required, with the price per pound, ought to be sent to every *Marchand* in the Country:—Let him shew the Article and offer the price in ready money; if it is a remunerating price, the article will certainly be produced in abundance. Short printed directions might also be placed with the *Marchand*; but they must be *very short* and *sure*; otherwise better have none, but merely say to be Cultivated the same as flax but only thinner and prepared in the same way, *to be produced like* the sample

I have been told that in Russia the whole of the Hemp is grown in small patches near the Houses.

I do not know in what state it is received from the peasantry, the samples given here ought to be in the same state if practicable.

SKETCH OF THE FIRST SETTLEMENT ON THE OTTAWA OR GRAND RIVER.

The Committee having requested from P. Wright, Esquire, a particular account of the Settlement effected by him in the Township of Hull, and any observations which he might think material upon the subject of new Settlements, the following paper was delivered in by him.

My Parents were of the County of Kent, England, and were brought up to the Farming and Grazing business. They Emigrated to the Province of Massachusetts, in New-England, where I was born in the year 1760, and there I lived until I was thirty-six years of age in the occupation of Farming and Grazing.

In 1796 I came to Montreal, in Canada, to explore the Country, being determined to change my residence into Canada, having a large family to provide for; after spending some time in exploring the Country, I returned to Woburn the place of my birth, and in 1797, I came again to Canada and visited Quebec. I then viewed the Country on both sides of the Saint-Lawrence, the whole of the distance from Quebec until I arrived at the Ottawa or Grand River, in the Township of Hull, taking time to explore and examine the Country, but more particularly the parts bordering upon both sides of the Ottawa or Grand River; I also particularly examined the said River as respects Navigating it, with the advantages and disadvantages attending a new Settlement in that Country: after spending some time in the above pursuit, I returned home to Woburn.

In the year 1798, I came again to obtain further information as regards the local situation of the Lands on the Ottawa or Grand River; which having done, I returned to Massachusetts with a determination to commence a Settlement upon the said Ottawa or Grand River. I endeavoured to hire some Axemen but could not succeed in consequence of the great distance, having to go eighty miles beyond any Settlements, as was the situation of the Country bordering on the Ottawa or Grand River at that time.

This part of the Country has immense resources in fine Timber, not only Merchantable but for making Ashes, sufficient to furnish great supplies for any foreign Market, even to Load 1000 Vessels. This part of the Country was unknown or unthought of by the Inhabitants of Montreal, except the North West Company whose interest appeared to be to keep the said Country in the then unhabited state, and consequently not feeling a desire to recommend a Settlement in this part of Canada; however, not wishing to give up my intentions of Establishing a Settlement, I hired two respectable Men in Massachusetts, for the purpose of going with me to the Ottawa or Grand River, and after having viewed the Country we returned home, and they made a Report to the Public nearly as follows:—

That they had ascended the Ottawa or Grand River one hundred and twenty miles from Montreal; the first forty-five miles they found some Settlers who appeared rather inactive as far as related to their farms, but little done, to what apparently might be done, towards making themselves independent Farmers. We however ascended the Ottawa or Grand River up the Rapids sixteen miles farther, to the head of the Long Sault, continuing our course sixty four miles farther up the river. From the head of the Long Sault to Hull the River is remarkably smooth and the water still and sufficiently deep to float a Sloop of War: at the last mentioned place we proposed to explore the Township back of the River; accordingly we spent twenty days, say from the 1st to the 20th October 1799. I should think that we climbed to the top of one hundred or more trees to view the situation of the Country, which we accomplished in the following manner;—we cut smaller trees in such a manner as to fall slanting and lodge in the branches of those large ones, which we ascended until we arrived at the top, by this means we were enabled to view the Country, and also the timber; and by the timber we were enabled to judge of the nature of the soil, which we found to answer our expectations; and after having examined well the local situation of the Township of Hull, we descended the River and arrived after much fatigue at Montreal, where we gave a general description of our discoveries and returned home to Massachusetts, where after a Report was made public about the situation of this part of the Country, I was enabled to obtain and hire as many men as I wanted, in order to commence the new Settlement.

I immediately hired about twenty-five Men and brought them with my Mill Irons, Axes, Scythes, Hoes and all other kinds of Tools I thought most useful and necessary, including fourteen Horses and eight Oxen, seven Sleighs and five Families, together with a number of Barrels of clear Pork, destitute of bone, of my own raising, all of which left Woburn on the second of February 1800, and arrived in Montreal on the tenth, and after a short stay in Montreal we proceeded on our route for the Township of Hull, making generally amongst the old Settlements about fifteen miles, per day for the first three days owing to our Horses and Oxen travelling abreast, and our Sleighs being wider than what is usual in this Country. Under these difficulties we travelled the three first days, stopping with the *habitans* those three nights until we got to the foot of the Long Sault, which was to the end of any travelled road in that direction in Lower-Canada. Being then eighty miles from our destination, and no road, we found that it was impossible to proceed in consequence of the depth of snow, and were therefore obliged to make a stand and set one part of our men to alter our teams so as to go singly, and the other part of the men to proceed forward to cut the road, after making the necessary preparations we proceeded on for the head of the Long Sault, observing before night came on to fix upon some spot near water to encamp for the night, particularly observing that there was no dry trees to fall upon us or our cattle, and if there was to cut them down. Then we cleared away the snow and cut down trees for fire for the whole night, the Women and Children sleeping in covered Sleighs and the Men with blankets round the fire, and the Cattle made fast to the standing trees; in this situation about thirty of us spent the night, and I must say that I never saw men more cheerful and happy in my life, than they seemed to be, having no landlord to call upon us for our expenses, nor to complain of our extravagance, nor no dirty floors to sleep upon, but the sweet ground which belonged to our ancient Sovereign, observing to take our refreshment and prepare sufficient for the day, so as to lose no time on our journey when day light appeared, always observing to keep our Axemen forward cutting the road and our foraging Team next the Axemen, and the Families in the rear, and in this way we proceeded on for three or four days, observing to look out for a good place for our Camp, until we arrived at the head of the Long Sault. From that place we travelled the whole of the distance upon the ice untill we came to the intended spot which is about sixty-five miles. My guide that I had taken up with me the fall before was quite unacquainted with the ice and likewise the whole of our party, as not one of us had ever travelled up this ice before; our three former journies had been by water. We travelled up the ice very slow, as we were very much intimidated for fear of losing any of our Cattle, keeping our Axemen forward trying every rod of ice. The ice being covered with snow about one foot thick, so that it was impossible to know whether the ice was good without sounding it with the axe.

I cannot pass over this account without giving the particulars of a Savage, so called, from whom I received the greatest humanity it is possible to express. On our journey up the River on the first day we met a Savage and his Wife drawing a Child upon a little bark sleigh; they looked at us with astonishment, at seeing our habits, manner and custom, and more especially at our cattle, they viewed us as if we had come from some distant part or from the Clouds, they were so astonished walking round our teams as we were then halted, and trying to make discourse with us concerning the ice; but not a word could we understand from him. We observed him point to the wood as if giving directions

to his Squaw to go into the Woods and make herself comfortable; she immediately left him and went off into the woods, and he immediately proceeded to the head of our company without the promise of fee or reward, with his small axe trying the ice every step we went, as if he had been the proper guide or owner of the property. We passed on until we found night coming on, and the Banks of the River being so high, say about twenty feet, that it was found impossible to ascend them with our sleighs, we then left our sleighs upon the ice and ascended the Banks of the River and cleared away the snow, cut down large trees as usual to make a fire, carefully observing that no stooping or dead trees could fall upon us; and after cooking our supper and getting our regular refreshment we then brought up our bedding and spread round the fire and made ourselves as comfortable as possible, having nothing over us but large trees and the Canopy of the Heavens. Before day light in the morning we cooked our breakfast and provisions for the day, and as soon as day light appeared we were ready to proceed on our march. I must observe that our Indian behaved with uncommon civility during the night taking his regular refreshments with us, and proceeded to the head of the company as he had done the preceding day with uncommon agility. All being under way as soon as day light appeared, we proceeded on this day as usual without meeting with any accident, when night was approaching we did the same as the night before, and likewise began our march early in the morning in much the same way, our Indian taking the lead as before. Owing to the deepness of the snow it took us about six days in passing up this River, about sixty-four miles, and we all arrived safe at the Township of Hull. After some little trouble in cutting the brush and banks we ascended the height which is about twenty feet from the water. Our Savage after he had seen us safe up the bank and spent the night with us, gave us to understand that he must return back to his Squaw and Child, and after receiving some presents for his great services, he took his departure for his Squaw, having to go at least sixty miles when he left us. Our men thanked him in the best manner they could make him understand, and three times huzzaed him, and he left us in great spirits, being well pleased. We arrived at this place on the seventh of March, and immediately with the assistance of all hands we felled the first tree, for every person that was able to use the Axe endeavoured and assisted in cutting; after having so done we commenced cutting down and clearing a spot for the erection of a House, and we continued cutting, clearing and erecting other buildings for the accommodation of the families and men. And as soon as we commenced cutting and clearing, the Chiefs of two Tribes of Indians that live at the Lake of the Two Mountains came to us and viewed all our Tools and Materials with astonishment, and would often hoop and laugh as they were quite unacquainted with Tools or things of that nature. They also viewed with astonishment the manner in which we harnessed our Oxen, Horses, &c. all being harnessed by pairs. They seemed to view all our things, cattle, &c. with great pleasure. Some of them fetched their children to see the Oxen and Horses, they having never seen a tame animal before, being brought up near the great Lakes upon the Westward: they would also ask the liberty of using one or two of our Axes to see how they could cut down a tree with them, as their Axes are very small, weighing only half a pound, our axes weighed from four to five pounds. When they had cut down a tree they would jump, hoop and huzza, being quite pleased with having cut down the tree so quick. They received a glass of rum each and returned to their sugar making in the greatest harmony. They continued very friendly to pass backward and forward for about ten days, often receiving small presents, for which they made me returns in sugar, venison, &c.

Their Chiefs assembled together and procured an English Interpreter of the name of George Brown, formerly a clerk in the Indian Trade, who also had an Indian wife and family, and spoke both Languages. They requested him to demand of me by what authority I was cutting down their wood and taking possession of their land.

To which I answered—by virtue of authority received at Quebec from their Great Father who lived on the other side of the water, and Sir John Johnston, whom I knew was agent in the Indian Department, for through him they received their yearly dues from Government.

They could hardly suppose their Great Father or other persons at Quebec would allow me to cut down their Timber and clear their Land and destroy their Sugaries and Hunting Ground without consulting them, as they had been in the peaceable and quiet possession of these Lands for generations past. I must consider that these falls and rivers were convenient for them to carry on their business, and that their families wanted support as well as mine.

I told them I had got regular documents from their Great Father which I had received at Quebec, and also orders from Sir John Johnson so to do; and I had been to my Country, being five hundred miles distance, and brought all these Men and Materials to carry the business into effect—and the documents I was ready to produce when regularly called for, and I had further to state to them from the mouth of Sir John Johnson—that if they injured me or any of my property, to go and make complaints to him, and I should have a renumeration for such injury out of their yearly dues.

They believed that if I had stayed at home it would have been to their interest as they had great dependance upon that situation, it being the chief Hunting Ground, Sugaries and Fisheries &c. which was the chief support of their families, and they were afraid of further difficulty that would arise between us, such as taking their Beaver, destroying their Deer, breaking up their Sugaries and causing a deal of trouble; that I must know that clearing off the Forest was driving back their game, which would totally dislodge them of their former expectations.

I told them they must be sensible that the tools and materials which I had brought were not for hunting or fishing, but for the clearing of land, and I should endeavor to protect their Beavers and Fishing Ground; but as to the Sugaries, them I must make use of as the land was already given me. I would observe further to them that this establishment would be a great convenience to them, and was intended so by their Great Father, to have a Settlement and Mills, in order to supply them with all their provisions instead of going to Montreal, which they knew was a dangerous and difficult passage.

They answered—we know the passage is very difficult and are surprised how you found the way here with all these men, Baggage and Cattle. The white people always tell us fair stories to drive us back; you tell us that you come here for Farming, and that you will protect our Beaver Hunts, Fisheries &c. but we see you have got Guns, Powder and Shot—what are you going to do with them?

We observed that all our Farmers where we come from keep Guns, Powder and Shot to protect our Farms, such as killing Hawks when they come upon our Poultry, the Squirrels that eat up our Grain in the fields, Bears when they kill our Hogs and Calves, and Wolves when they kill our Sheep

They then said, that is all very good, if used for that purpose; but if you do as other white people have done you will make use of these Guns for killing our Beaver, Deer, Otter, Musk-Rats and Bears, we are afraid you will not be contented upon your own Lands, but will go out a distance to our ponds and take our Beaver, and then for retaliation if we should come and take your Sheep and Cattle, that will bring on difficulties and disputes, and that wo'nt answer. You say our Great Father is making this settlement for our good, but we are afraid it will be to our disadvantage instead of doing us good.

I told them I had received strict directions to use them well and I intended so to do, and if they would go to their Sugaries and collect all their materials that they wished to part with, as they had finished making of Sugar, that I would pay cash for them at a fair price.

They agreed that this was very fair and accordingly it was done and the amount was paid, which was under five pounds, and they assured me, that as I appeared to be very honest and fair with them, they would always be so by me, and that they had one more offer to make me, that if I would give them thirty dollars they would give up their claim to the Lands.—I told them that I had offered to shew them all my Titles from their Great Father and would wish to have them produce their Titles, as that was the way we white people made our arrangements respecting Lands, and I could not give them any money on account of the land business until they produced to me papers that they had a right to them. They observed to me that they did not make the arrangements themselves with the Great Father, but it was made by their ancestors prior to their doing business, and they had no papers to shew at this time, but that they always supposed that they had an undoubted right to the Lands from what their Fathers had told them, together with the Islands in the River; as they had in Montreal given leases of some of those Islands before Peter Lukin, Notary Public, particularly an Island called Studders Island in the Rapids of the Long Sault, about seventy miles below, and that they were willing we should make further enquiry respecting the same. I said that according to the information I had collected from their Fathers at Quebec they had no positive right to any Lands, nor could they hold any title in their own capacity, and if they had leased any Lands they had done wrong, for they knew they received annually presents from the Government, which were on account of their relinquishing all claims to the Lands. They observed if that was the case it was hard on them, as their annual presents were but trifling, and that they would revert to their superiors to decide that I should go to Montreal to Sir John Johnson, Mr. Lee, the Commissary of the Indian Department and to Mr. Lukin,—I agreed to go the next Moon and their answer was to be decisive—I accordingly went the next moon and Sir John Johnson told me the Indians had no right to the Lands for they had their presents in lieu of Land, and that they could not hinder me from the lawful possession of it—I also went to Mr. Lee, and he told me the same. I then went to Mr. Lukin and asked him if he had ever made out the said lease to Mr. Studders, and he told me he had done so: I asked him if he supposed he had any right or authority so to do, he observed that that was more than he could answer—he made it his rule as a Notary Public when two persons came to him and asked him to do a piece of writing between them, that he did it according to their directions, and it was their business to understand the propriety or impropriety of the same. I then returned home to Hull and made my Report in the following manner to the Indians—that Sir John Johnston, Mr. Lee and Mr. Lukin,

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had obſerved to me that they had no right to the Lands as they received preſents as a compenſation, and requeſted me to obſerve to them that their Great Father expected them to treat me as the owner of the ſoil, and not injure any of my property in any way or manner, and to treat me as their brother and for me to uſe them in as friendly a manner as circumſtances would allow, and to tell them they muſt not leaſe any Lands or Iſlands, if they did it would have a tendency to deſtroy their yearly preſents. They anſwered that they had never underſtood it in that nature, but they did not know that they had any reaſon to diſpute the report made by me, although it appeared hard to them, and they found they had not the advantages they thought they had before, and for the future I ſhould always find them friendly. They then agreed that I ſhould be a Brother Chief, and if any difficulties occurred it ſhould be ſettled by mutual agreement amongſt the Chiefs. Then they proceeded to crown me in their uſual manner as a Brother Chief—then we dined together and kiſſed each others cheeks, and a number of other ceremonies paſſed, too numerous to mention, ſuch as burying the hatchet, and a number of other uſual Indian formalities. Since which we have often assembled together in the greateſt harmony in both Villages upon various occaſions, all which has been with the greateſt friendſhip and good underſtanding without having to revert to one queſtion for the Law to decide. I muſt acknowledge that I never was acquainted with any people that more ſtrictly regarded juſtice and equity than thoſe people have for theſe twenty years paſt.

After having arranged with the Indians we continued cutting down and clearing a ſpot for the erection of a houſe and we continued cutting and clearing and erecting other buildings for the accommodation of the families and men.

As I had laid in a good ſtock of Hay and Grain which I gave freely unto my Cattle, I was ſurpriſed to find that they took to the woods living upon browſe, ſuch as the buds of fallen timber and the joint ruſh that ſtood through the ſnow, which was about ſeven inches deep. In this way the Horſes and Oxen finiſhed out the ſpring, and I never ſaw working cattle in ſo good condition in the month of June as they were, being in full fleſh and good ſpirits. Our grain was uſed by the men, thereby making to me an additional ſaving in proviſions.

I was alſo much ſurprized to find the ſnow diſappearing ſo very soon by thawing underneath, and on examination I found no froſt in the ground; being quite the reverſe of Maſſachuſetts where there is from three to four feet froſt in the ground in the ſpring, which prevents vegetation from coming forward ſo ſoon as if it were otherwiſe. The Spring opened much earlier than I ever knew it in Maſſachuſetts, which gave us all great encouragement, all the men being much pleaſed with Country in finding vegetation come forward ſo much earlier than they were accuſtomed to ſee it; which gives life to the farmer and is the ſupport of Agriculture.

We continued cutting down during the whole of March, April and May, building and putting in our vegetables and Garden Stuffs, &c. and continued ſo to do until we began to burn our fallows (which is the timber felled in rows) for winter wheat, which ought to be put into the Ground in the month of August to expect a good Crop—Our proviſions now began to run ſhort and we were obliged to go to Montreal, a diſtance of one hundred and twenty miles, to obtain means of ſubsistance until our Crops could be harvested—this circumſtance retarded in ſome meaſure the advancement of the Settlement. Our only communication was by water and the Navigation of the River, particularly the Long Sault was entirely unknown to our men, and thoſe who underſtood the manner of going up and down the River, could not be hired ſhort of three Dollars per day—The ſwiftneſs of the water and crooked Channel, being interrupted with large rocks or reefs of Stone projecting into the River, and the Waters riſing and falling about fourteen feet on thoſe rapids owing to the North Waters or Spring freſhets, being compelled to paſs as near the ſhore as poſſible to have the benefit of Tow Ropes, renders the Navigation very difficult:

The year 1800 was ſpent in clearing land, building, and raising vegetables and roots, among the latter was about one thousand bushels of Potatoes, which I put into the ground (to keep them through the winter) so deep, that I lost the whole of them by the rot occasioned by the heat of the ground.

We prepared some land for the fall wheat, and sowed about seventy bushels upon seventy statute acres, and prepared about thirty acres for spring wheat and peas; also a great deal of time spent in exploring and going to Montreal for proviſions. Seeing my people were going on well, and comfortable as to proviſions, houſes, &c. I gave directions how to proceed until my return.

1801; I returned back to Woburn in Massachusetts, and at the same time carried my men home according to our agreement and paid them off, but the greater part of them came back again the same winter, and by an agreement took lands, they finding the lands much better in the Township of Hull than in the State of Massachusetts. This spring we finished our spring wheat sowing in the month of March, about thirty acres. I had the second year of my clearing one hundred acres of the best wheat I ever saw. I immediately built a large barn, 36 by 75, and 18 feet posts, and this barn was not large enough to hold the whole of my wheat by seven stacks; I should suppose there were 3000 bushels at least; I measured one acre, and then threshed it out upon the spot, there were forty bushels upon that acre. I also surveyed the Town-and ship of Hull this year, commencing upon the second day of July with ten men, and continued until the ninth day of October and placed 377 square posts, being a Township of 82,429 acres, it being a bad Township to survey, owing to the Gatineau River running at an angular direction through the whole of the Township, and not fordable at any place that we knew of for the space of fifty miles up; this Survey I should suppose cost me about £800.

In the autumn I secured all my crops, the crops exceeded every person's expectations that was with me, or any thing we had ever seen or known in the latitude of 42 degrees, and all without the help of manure, which was the more surprising to those who had been accustomed to go to Boston and obtain it at the price of three dollars per load. After closing our fall work, I then issued a Notification that any person who understood farming and wished to obtain lands, might be supplied on application to me, on the most advantageous terms, and I would lend them a certain quantity of wheat and other seed, until they could raise a sufficient quantity upon their own farms to repay me. Then the settlement commenced by several persons, in that part of the Township which I was entitled to, and I commenced building Mills, there being no Mill nearer than eighty miles of the Township. Before I built my Mills, it cost me twice as much to get my grain ground, as it did to raise it: I then built a Saw-mill and Grist Mill, which cost me eight hundred pounds and about five hundred pounds in other buildings. I also cleared about one hundred Acres of Land this year, and laid down in grass about the same quantity. I also received a quantity of Hemp Seed from Commissary J. W. Clarke; I sowed it and it did exceedingly well. I then sent a bundle and gave it to the Hemp Committee, and it was deposited in the Committee Room, it measured fourteen feet long, and very fine. I raised that year eleven parts out of thirteen that was raised in the whole Province of Lower-Canada, according to a Certificate that I received from the Hemp Committee of Montreal, and another from the Commander in Chief. I sent two samples of Seed with two bundles of the Hemp and the Certificate to the Society of Arts, and received in return a Silver Medal. This is a very fine country for the growth of Hemp, but the reason I did not continue to grow it upon a large scale, was, the expense of preparing it for market; my Hemp peelers charged me one dollar per day, or one bushel of wheat, laborers being very scarce in the Township of Hull. I saved nearly one hundred bushels of Hemp Seed which I sold in Montreal at a fair price. I was obliged to send the Hemp to Halifax to find a sale for it. I still continue to grow small quantities for my own use.

I also built a Hemp Mill, which cost me £300, which Mill was by accident burnt with two other Mills. I lost by this accident about £1000.

1803, I extended my improvements in clearing of lands to about 380 acres, generally sowing down to grass the Land that had borne two crops of corn, in order to obtain a quantity of good Timothy and Clover Hay for wintering my cattle; this is one of the first points in grazing farms. I am much surprised the Inhabitants dont sow more grass seed, it must be a great disadvantage to them in summering their cattle; if they were to clear some new lands, high swells of land, and sow it with grass seed, there the grass is sweet and the cattle would go into their barns fat, and would not take half the quantity of fodder to winter them, as they do by the mode they now follow.

1804, This year I commenced building a Blacksmith's shop, which is large enough for four workmen to work in, (it contains four pair of bellows which are worked by water) also four forges; likewise a Shoe-Maker's shop and Taylor's shop, with a large Bake House: all those establishments give employment to a great number of workmen. Before I established these different branches, I was obliged to go to Montreal for every little article of Iron work or other things which I stood in need of, until I commenced these different branches in the Township of Hull; the number of men under my employ was about 75, those were employed in the different mechanical business, trades and agriculture. And I also commenced a Tannery for tanning of leather upon a large scale, and I obtained from New-York a Cylinder for grinding of bark, also by water; also cleared a quantity of Land, commenced making Roads and built several Bridges.

1805, This year we continued also much in the same course to clear off Lands and arranging the new Roads, making proviſions for new settlers' sowing wheat; I employed about the same number of men as the year before, and laid down more land for grazing, pastures, &c. I also made a trip to Massachusetts, and procured some valuable Stock and Grass Seed, and collected arrears of debts due to me.

1806—I now thought proper to post and make up my Accounts and see what I had expended how much the Inhabitants owed me, as I had then expended twenty thousand Dollars. I had just returned from Montreal having been down with flour, the expences of this journey had consumed the whole value of it, as it was conveyed upon Sleighs drawn by Oxen and the Roads bad. As I had now been six years in the Township of Hull and expended my Capital it was time for me to look out for an Export Market to cover my Imports; no Export Market had then been found, as not a stick of Timber had ever been sent from that place down those dangerous Rapids. I then agreed to try to get some Timber ready and try it, and accordingly I then set out to examine the Rapids quite down to the Isle of Montreal. The *Habitans* who had been settled there nearly two hundred years, told me it was not possible for me ever to get Timber to Quebec by the route on the North side of the Isle of Montreal, as such a thing never had been done nor was it possible it ever could be done, I said I would not believe it until I had tryed it. I prepared my Rafts for the Spring and came from Hull down my new discovered Channel for the Quebec Market. From Hull we came down all the Rapids of the Long Sault to the Island of Montreal & the River Saint Lawrence; it was a new thing but a costly one to me. Being a total stranger to navigating the Rapids, we were thirty six days getting down as our Rafts would often times run aground and cause us a deal of labour to get them off again, and I had no person that was acquainted with the Channel; but having from experience learnt the manner of coming down we can now oftentimes come down them in twenty four hours: however after much fatigue and expence, we arrived at Quebec with the first Timber from that Township that ever came to Quebec. It can be brought a half penny cheaper to Quebec than it can to Montreal. This was in the year 1807. Now in

the year 1823, upwards of three hundred common Cargoes were brought to Quebec, and not one to Montreal through the same Channel, only seventeen years back not one Cargo of Timber came from the Grand River, and whoever lives to see seventeen or eighteen years hence will no doubt see four times that quantity, not only of Timber, but Potashes and Flour, Beef, Pork and many other Articles too numerous to mention, brought from the same quarter to Quebec.

1808.—This Winter I endeavored to obtain employment for my surplus men. The Summer we are obliged to employ a number of men, and in the Winter one quarter of that number is sufficient to carry on the business of the Farm, and in order to find employment for those additional or surplus men, I commenced the Lumber business, drawing and procuring Timber for my Mills and sawing them into Planks and Boards &c. If I had not given these men employment during the Winter, it would have been impossible for me to have obtained men in the Spring when I most wanted them, as the distance from any settlement was so great; but unfortunately for me on the 8th day of May 1808, my Mills were burnt and not my Mills only, but a large quantity of Boards, Planks &c. which were preparing for the Quebec Market: I had not a piece of Board left for my own use without either chopping it with an Axe or obtaining it from a distance of eighty miles, except what was upon my buildings. This loss was most severely felt, as it was very near destroying the Settlement; there was no insurance effected upon my Mills; this loss made me almost despair of ever recovering it, or doing any good upon the Settlement, and I was about to quit it, but my sons wished me not to despair: it was also a great loss to the Settlement as the greater part of our corn was in the Mill and burnt, with the exception of seven bushels of Flour, which was taken from the Mill the night before. And to see the distress that was occasioned by this accident was most affecting. The square Timber lying afloat was saved, with which I came to Quebec and returned as soon as possible, and commenced a new Saw Mill; I set all hands to work I could obtain, and finished the Mill in sixty days. After so doing I commenced a Grist Mill, which I also finished at the Fall of the year; during this period I was obliged to obtain provisions from Montreal.

1809—This year was spent in much the same routine as the preceding year, except clearing about fifty acres of land, and also having in my employ about eighty men, some in different mechanical Branches and others upon the Farm, and in preparing Timber for the Quebec Market; I likewise built a number of buildings such as Barns, Stables, &c.

1812—This year, I let out one hundred acres of woodland to be cleared, branded, &c. and made fit for the harrow, for the price or sum of four pounds per acre: I also built a House in the centre for the Workmen. I paid twenty five pounds for the Ashes and fifty pounds to have it well harrowed and cross harrowed, the whole amounting to the sum of £500, which was finished and sown that September with Wheat, and fenced round: I also employed a number of men in exporting Timber to Quebec, and also upon the different Farms amounting to about ninety men.

1813—This year, I made a Road from the Saw Mill to the last mentioned house I built, distance about one and a half mile, and built a large Barn (say 40 by 70) eighteen feet post, covered in and complete for receiving my Wheat; at the time of harvest I employed about twenty additional men to assist in getting in the harvest, reaping, carting, &c. which wheat I got in well and in good order. I also made an addition to this Farm by clearing about eighty acres for the next year's crop of wheat with my own men laborers, and during the Winter we threshed out our wheat and paid the laborers six shillings for every ten bushels for threshing, which they cleaned and brought to the Grist Mill. At the finishing of threshing of this wheat, we measured three thousand bushels: these three thousand bushels cost me two thousand Dollars, for which I was offered nine thousand Dollars, three Dollars per bushel being at that time the common price on account of the war. I must say it was the most advantageous undertaking that I ever engaged in since I commenced the Settlement, having a clear profit of seven thousand Dollars. I continued to expend upon the Farm. I then commenced building sheds adjoining the same Barn upon this same Farm 100 feet west, 200 feet south, 200 feet east and 100 feet to the barn, making in the whole eight hundred feet of shed. The sheds are eighteen feet in width on the west, and on the south thirty six feet, and upon the north and east they are eighteen feet wide, eighteen feet high on the east side in the front of the square, by twelve in the rear with racks and mangers, the whole of the distance round bound with iron, the yard also is fenced across for different kinds of Cattle, besides a number of smaller appartments all sufficient to contain about two hundred head of Cattle, well clap-boarded, painted, &c. Upon the outside in this way I keep my Cattle, giving every kind a fair chance to the air. I likewise built a large Distillery 40 by 80 with every article necessary for this Establishment with a shed of five hundred feet, and troughs to receive the wash for the benefit of the Cattle, Hogs, &c.

1814.—In the year 1804 I sold one hundred acres of wood land adjoining this said Farm, at the price of ten Shillings per acre, and in the year 1814 having occasion to enlarge my Farm, I bought this same Farm of 100 acres, after the person had held it ten years and cleared sixty acres and put some buildings thereon and paid him five pounds per acre. I cleared in addition to this purchase 120 acres, seeded down about the same quantity with red Clover, white Clover and Timothy; and to sow this Land with the above kinds of grass seeds, I take about, a quart of each kind per acre, this is my general rule. I this year employed about twenty men upon this Farm; they were employed mostly in clearing of Land and building of fences, &c; and also sowing the fallows with fall wheat: I also made a new Road through the centre of this Farm and we arranged the Farm into different Sections or Pastures for the accommodation of mowing, tillage and pasturage, and also put upon this Farm an additional number of Cows, so as to make the number up to forty, besides thirty yoke of Oxen, old and young, twenty working Horses, besides breeding Mares, Sheep, Goats, Swine, &c. This Farm up to the present day contains about eight hundred acres of cleared land, divided into different Divisions for the accommodation of the different kinds of Cattle. I also built in addition to former buildings six Barns upon this Farm to stow the Hay and Corn, besides having a number of large hay ricks, for some years past. I had made it a rule to raise from thirty to forty Calves upon this Farm, besides Colts, Lambs, Pigs, &c. I have in general about thirty old Pigs and double that number of young ones, besides fifty breeding Sheep.

1815.—During the year 1815 we continued to clear and improve this Farm and employed about twenty men during the Summer, and about seven during the Winter, the others, which were not wanted, were employed in preparing Timber for the Quebec Market; some employed in taking out the small stumps and roots, and level the roughest of the places, as the roots began to decay according to the size of the stumps. Beech and rock maple stumps are with much more ease taken out after the seventh year, Pine, Elm, Basswood and Hemlock are less liable to rot, and therefore require about fifteen years before they can be taken out especially those of the largest size. Every season I set a part a certain number of days, and take from two to six pair of Oxen harnessed with strong chains which are fastened round the stumps and drawn up, collected together into Piles and burnt upon the ground, and level the places from which they were drawn; this work is done mostly in our mowing and tillage Lands, but those of the largest kind we omit until a future time, as very year we are obliged to spend some time in opening of ditches for draining the Land, and also being very particular upon the first fall of Snow to sow my grass seed upon the Lands intended for mowing or pasturage, and also to have a quantity of Wood land underbrushed, and the underbrush piled for the better accommodation of cutting our fire wood, so as to have easy access for the wood, if the snow should happen to be deep. This Land in the Spring is then burnt and sown with Spring Wheat or other Seeds which is a great saving to the Farmer.

1816 to 1823.—These years were managed in much the same routine as the former year. This Farm called the Columbia Farm has in the whole about 800 acres of land cleared off, from its natural Forest, since the year 1811, into tillage, mowing and pasturage, &c. say three hundred Acres in tillage. And I have within these five years past raised 143 head of Cattle upon this same Farm.

Appendix (R)
4th Feby.

TABLES

[*Annexed to P. Wright, Esquire's Answers.*]

COLUMBIA FARM, N°. 1.

	Number.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Total.
Labouring Men,	14				
Ditto Women,	4				
Oxen Old and Young,	50	£500			
Cows,	40	300			
Calves under 1 Year,	30	100			
Stears & Heifers from 1 to 3 Yrs.	60	240			
Cow and Bull imported from England Cost,	2	561 10			
Breeding Mares,	3	60			
Horses,	12	240			
Colts,	5	60			
Sheep,	60	75			
Swine old and young,	50	100			
Goats,	3	5			
Bulls,	2	25			
Seed Hog,	1	2			
	336	£2268 10			2268 10 0
Acres in Wheat, Number of Acres,	35	20 Bushels per Acre	£175		
Do. in Rye,	25	20 Do. Do.	125		
Do. in Corn,	30	40 Bushels per Arpent	225		
Oats	30	30 Do. Do.	112 10		
Beans,	10	20 Do. Do.	50		
Peas,	20	20 Do. Do.	100		
Potatoes,	40	200 Do. Do.	500		
Turnips, Carrots and Cabbages,	10	Produce,	50		
	200		£1437 10		1437 10 0
Hay, Tons,	300			£1500	
Pasturage,	300 Acres			150	
Distillery,	1			1500	
Frame House,	1			200	
Block Houses,	3			100	
Frame Barns,	3			400	
Dutch Caps or Barns,	4			100	
13 Hundred feet of shed,	13 Hund.			700	
				£4650	4650 0 0
Cleared Land,	800 Acres.				4000 0 0
					£12356 0 0

This Farm is called Columbia Farm, and was began in the year 1811, and finished to its present state in 1823, being 12 years from the commencement, being as near a Statement as it is in my power to make at this present time, this Farm as superintended by Thomas Brigham, Esq.

P. W.

BRITANNIA FARM, No. 2.

This farm contains about 7 hundred Acres of cleared Land and a good Road running through it in a westerly direction & also has two fronts upon the great Road leading from the Columbia falls to Lake Chaudière, and is managed much in the same way as the Columbia Farm before mentioned in nearly every particular, this farm was commenced in the year 1804 which prior to that time was a wilderness destitute of any Road or a single Bush cut down.

	Number.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Total.
Labouring Men,	12				
Labouring Women,	4				
Oxen Old and Young,	30	£300			
Cows,	20	150			
Calves under 1 Year,	15	50			
Stears and Heifers.	30	120			
Cow and Bull imported from England,	2	561 10			
Breeding Mares,	3	60			
Horses,	8	200			
Colts,	5	60			
Sheep,	50	60			
Swine Old and Young,	50	100			
Goats,	2	3			
Young Bulls,	2	25			
Seed Hog,	1	3			
		£1692 10			1692 10
Acres of Wheat,	30	20 Bushels per Acre,	£150		
Acres of Rye,	20	20 Do. Do.	100		
Indian Corn,	25	40 Do. Do.	200		
Oats,	25	30 Do. Do.	97		
Beans,	5	20 Do. Do.	25		
Peas,	10	20 Do. Do.	50		
Potatoes,	20	200 Do. Do.	250		
Turnips, Carrots, Cabbages, Onions, &c.	8	Produce,	40		
			£912		912
Hay, Tons	200			£1000	
Pasturage,	200 Acres			100	
Frame House,	1			250	
Block Houses,	3			100	
Frame Barns,	4			450	
300 feet of Shed,	300			200	
				£2100	2100
					3500
Cleared Land,	700 Acres				
					£8204 10

Appendix (R.)
4th Feby.

GATENOE FARM, N°. 3.

This Farm was also commenced in the Year 1811 and lies about 4 Miles up a large River called Gatenoe River which comes 100 Leagues from the North West and is also Navigable for any kind of Water Craft, up to the Falls where I think a Village will be commenced. In the month of August last a party of about 100 persons went on board a Steam-Boat and proceeded as far as these falls and partook of a dinner and returned, firing a salute to every house, on its return, at this farm I have about 800 acres cleared and only 12 years back, not a tree or a bush cut down.

	Number.	Value of Cattle.	Value of Produce.	Value of Sundries.	Total.
Labouring Men,	20				
Do. Women'	4				
Oxen Old & Young,	46	£450			
Cows,	38	290			
Calves under 1 Year,	35	110			
Stears & Heifers from 1 to 3 Years,	50	220			
Breeding Mares,	4	80			
Horses,	10	200			
Colts,	6	70			
Sheep,	50	60			
Swine Old & Young,	45	95			
Goats,	2	4			
Bulls,	2	30			
Seed Hog,	1	2			
		1611			1611
Acres of Wheat,	60	20 Bushels per Acre,	£300		
Do. of Rye,	20	20 Do. Do.	100		
In. Corn,	28	40 Do. Do.	210		
Oats,	35	30 Do. Do.	130 5		
Beans,	5	20 Do. Do.	25		
Peas,	20	20 Do. Do.	100		
Potatoes,	50	200 Do. Do.	625		
Turnips, Carrots, Cabbages,	15	Produce,	75		
			1565 5		1565 5
Tons of Hay,	400	250 Acres,		£2000	
Pasturage,	250	250 Do.		125	
Distillery,	1			2000	
Block Houses,	3			150	
Frame Shed and Barn, 36 feet wide 200 feet long,	1			1000	
Saw Mill,	1			500	
				5775	5775
Cleared Land,	800				4000
					2951 5

COLUMBIA FALLS FARM, N°. 4.

	Number.	Value.	Value.	Value.	
Labouring Men, 7 Masons, 6 Carpenters, 4 Blacksmiths, 4 Shoemakers, 2 Millers, 2 Tanner & Curriers, 4 Teamsters, 1 Baker, 1 Sadler, 2 Clerks, 17 Labouring Men,					
Labouring Women,	12				
Waggon Horses,	12	£240			
Pleasure Waggons,	3	50			
3 Waggons and 3 Horse Carts	6	112 10			
Oxen,	8	175			
2 Ox Waggons and 2 Ox Carts	4	75			
Cows,	22	165			
Calves under 1 year,	10	20			
Stears and Heifers from 1 to 3 years,	15	45			
Covering Horse;	1	50			
Breeding Mares,	3	60			
Colts,	3	30			
Goats,	45	90			
Swine Old and Young,	80	160			
Bulls,	2	40			
Seed Hogs,	2	5			1317 10
		1317 10			
Acres of Wheat,	20	20 Bushels per Acre,	£100		
In. Corn,	40	40 Do. Do.	400		
Oat,	40	30 Do. Do.	150		
Beans,	5	20 Do. Do.	25		
Peas,	10	20 Do. Do.	50		
Potatoes,	50	200 Do. Do.	625		
Turnips, Carrots, Cabbages,	15	Produce,	75		
			1425		1425
Tons of Hay,	200	125 Acres,		£1000	
Pasturage,		475 Do.		237 10	
Block Houses,	4			200	
Tann House Materials,				800	
House and Store for my Son,				1200	
House—Borough,				200	
Mansion House,				2000	
Columbia Hotel,				2200	
Stone building containing Blacksmiths Shop and Materials,				1600	
Mansion House Barns, Sheds, Gardens, fences &c.				1800	
Stone Store,				1000	
Stone Dam to the Mill,				2000	
Saw Mill and Grist Mill,				1600	
Barns and Sheds near the Common,				800	
Stone Gun House and Wood School House,				350	
Costs of the Church up to the present time,				727	
Stone Causeway,				1250	
Lime kiln, Pot Ash, Ashes and Materials,				500	
Boats, Sleds, Harness and other Materials,				1200	
				20714 0 0	20714 10
					£25457

Appendix (R.)

4th Feby.

	Houses.	Barns.	Stores.	Cleared Acres of Land.	Saw Mills.	Labouring Men.	Ditto Women.	Children under 10 years.	Children over 10 years.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Tons of Hay.	Acres of Oats.	Ditto of I. Corn.	Ditto of Peas.	Ditto of Beans.	Ditto of Wheat.	Do. of Potatoes.	Turnips, Carrots.	Taverns.
No. 1—1800—This Farm was begun by P. Wright, Junr. and is called the Gateno Farm, this was the first begun upon the Grand or Ottawa River and was used as a farm for raising stock upon. Owing to the spring waters covering it about once every 7 years, sometimes we are obliged to put the Stock and Cattle on the high lands, as the waters remain about 10 days upon this fine meadow. This Farm is now managed by Sarah Wright.	2	1	0	350	0	6	3	4	4	5	4	12	12	20	0	130	15	10	5	2	25	20	5	0
No. 2—1802—This Farm was begun by P. Wright, and is now superintended by T. Brigham and is called the Waterloo Farm, it is chiefly made use of as a Meadow and Hay Farm, cleared land about 120 acres.	1	1	0	120	0	3	1	0	0	2	2	3	0	2	0	60	0	2	0	0	4	20	2	0
No. 3—1810—This Farm was commenced by E. Chamberlin, and is called Chamberlin Farm. and is now superintended by Asa Meech, and has about 200 acres of cleared land.	2	1	0	200	0	4	3	0	4	3	2	9	0	6	0	110	12	8	5	2	15	15	3	0
No. 4—1817—This Farm was commenced by John Rousenstrum. and is called Larnard Farm, and is superintended by Larnard, has about 35 acres.	1	1	0	35	0	3	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	20	2	4	1	1	6	6	2	0
No. 5—1817—This Farm was commenced by Andrew Sanstrum, and is called the Swedish Farm, and is superintended by T. Brigham, and used as a Grazing Farm for the Columbia Farm, and has about 15 acres cleared.	1	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. 6—1818—This Farm was commenced by David Benedict, and is called Benedict Farm, is superintended by R. Wright, has about 30 acres under improvement and is used for Grazing, Pasture and mowing.	1	0	0	30	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. 7—1818—This Farm was commenced by ——— Chase, and is called Richards' Farm, is superintended by Richards, has about 80 acres of cleared land.	1	1	0	80	0	3	2	4	0	1	4	3	0	7	0	50	8	10	2	1	15	20	1	0
No. 8—1821—This Farm was commenced by P. Wright, Junr. and is called the Chaudiere Lake Farm, and is superintended by Charles Simms, has a good house and store and lies upon the borders of the Lake and is used as a Public Stand and Tavern.	1	1	2	30	0	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	4	0	0	0	20	1	1	4	0	1	1
No. 9—1821—This Farm was commenced by G. Gilson, and is called the Gilson Farm, and superintended by Gilson, and has about 15 acres cleared.	1	1	0	15	0	2	3	4	4	0	2	5	0	3	0	15	2	3	1	1	3	3	1	1
No. 10—1821—This Farm was commenced by John Underhand, and is called the Buckingham Farm. and is superintended by Underhand, and has about 2 acres of cleared land.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. 11—1821—This Farm was commenced by Wyer Levet, and is called Templeton Farm, and is superintended by Levet, and has about 60 acres cleared land.	1	1	0	60	0	3	2	3	0	2	4	3	0	9	0	20	8	12	6	3	10	15	2	0
No. 12—1821—This Farm was commenced by ——— Vallie, and is called Vallie Farm, and superintended by Vallie, and has about 40 acres cleared land.	2	1	0	40	0	2	2	0	0	1	2	3	0	6	0	10	2	1	2	1	4	6	1	0
No. 13—1822—This Farm was commenced by C. C. Wright, and is called the Gateno Height Farm. and superintended by C. C. Wright, and has about 60 acres cut down and 30 under improvement.	1	1	0	60	0	6	3	2	0	2	6	5	0	16	2	10	8	4	2	1	15	10	2	0
No. 14—1822—This Farm was commenced by Abijah Lardord, and is called Lock Harbour Farm, and is superintended by J. Fobert, and has about 12 acres cleared.	1	1	0	12	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	5	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	0
No. 15—1822—This Farm was commenced by Thomas Brigham, and is called Brigham Farm, is also superintended by him, and has about 12 acres of cleared land.	1	1	0	12	1	2	1	3	0	2	2	3	0	4	0	5	1	1	0	0	6	3	1	0

COLUMBIA FALLS FARM AND VILLAGE, No. 4, formerly called the Chaudière Falls.

In the year 1801, I began to clear off this Land, which was at that time in its Natural state, not a single tree or bush cut down; also built a log house and erected my Mills.—The Columbia falls which are adjoining the Village in the township of Hull, are of a very curious nature. A reef of Rocks stretching across the river, occasions the Water to fall about thirty feet perpendicular, and upon the upper part of these Falls there are three Islands, one of those Islands divides the stream of Water so as to cause about one fourth part to turn a little out of its original course, and fall into an immense chasm, which has been sounded to the depth of 113 feet, this water is then lost in the bowels of the Earth and no person knows where it again rises; In these falls are immense caverns in an irregular form of about thirty feet deep, the number of Rocks and caverns at this place are immense; the strata and layers are of various and curious form. This cavern or tunnel will at high water in the spring of the year, convey large quantities of trees and timber into it—And to see the velocity with which it is whirled round is most suprising; the force of water causing such vast quantities of froth or surf, to collect to the thickness of 6 or 8 feet.—We have collected two hundred Cords of broken timber out of this place in the spring season, when the water is high. The great advantages of these Falls are not yet known, the river might be easily bridged across as the Rocks are remarkably high upon each side. It seems as if nature had formed the abutments of a bridge, the span from side to side, is about 92 feet, and this great body of water is crowded through this Channel with immense force. There is no place between these Falls and Montreal, a distance of 120 miles, that there is any possibility of building a bridge across except at this place, from hence down the River for sixty four miles, is a beautiful piece of smooth water, from one to three miles wide, and generally from 20 to 30 feet deep, fit for a sloop of war to pass. We have a Steam-boat of ninety three feet keel, which passes four times a week up and down this fine River, besides the conveniency of a fine smooth water above these Falls which runs about thirty miles; and it is expected there will be established a Steam-boat upon that part of the River immediately—The Mill sites upon those Falls, exceed every thing a person can have an idea of, one hundred mills, might be placed there without the smallest injury to each other with perfect safety—I have two Mills at this place, which are doing business for persons who reside near 100 miles up and down the River. These Falls are composed of remarkably fine Lime Stone. I have no doubt but Lime could be made here at half the expence required in any other place—I generally make large quantities every year, and it will be found to be of the greatest advantage for Agricultural purposes. No place affords such quantities of valuable Building Stones as this place, and at the same time so easy to be obtained, as it lies upon the surface of the Earth. There is also a remarkably fine bed of Iron Rock ore within four miles of this place, lying on the height of a declivity and in strata not more than 18 inches under the surface of the earth; and the time is not far distant when this Iron ore will become valuable and of the greatest advantage to the interior part of the Country, as we have already made use of some and find it of the best quality.—Finding this place to be the most advantageous for making a place of deposit for my general concerns, owing to the easy access to the water communication up and down the River, and the stoppage by reason of the Portage, I thought to expend considerable money in clearing land and building, knowing its local situation could not be rivaled by any, having two large Rivers emptying into the Ottawa near this place, The Gateno from the North, and the Rideau from the South, and generally a good surrounding Country. All these things were flattering even to overcome the disagreeable sensation of thinking that I was 120 miles from all business, and 80 miles from any Settlement, however I was determined to use every exertion that lay in my power, with a full hope and expectation that at some future period, it would become a second Montreal; such was then my opinion and is now, from convincing proofs from twenty years' experience. Since that time I have commenced clearing and building, and have also laid down the site of a Village fit for business, which has answered my expectations in every respect

1802—I finished these Mills and Log House, and built a temporary Blacksmith's Shop, and purchased a set of Tools at Montreal, so as to complete any work in that line and save the trouble of going to Montreal, for every little article we wanted of that nature.

1803—Hired a Blacksmith and Miller to attend the Shop and Mill, and also cleared 100 Acres of Land on the Gateno Meadow, for the benefit of the Columbia Falls Farm, (1804) made some additional improvements in buildings and cleared fifty Acres of Land, sowed it with Fall Wheat.

1805—Built a large Barn 40 by 60, eighteen feet posts, and Sheds for the accommodation of my Cattle; gathered in the aforesaid Wheat which proved an extraordinary Crop, not short of forty bushels per acre; and cleared 100 Acres of Land on the Gateno Meadow, for the benefit of the Columbia Falls Farm, and also sowed it with Fall Wheat.

1806.—Built one small House and expended considerable sums of money in other improvements (say about One hundred and fifty Pounds.)

1807.—Built a Hemp Mill and made some other improvements.

1808.—On the eighth day of May, the whole of my Mills burnt down, and no insurance, same year commenced building them again.

1809.—Made improvements upon the Land, repairs upon the Mill Dam, &c.

1810.—Built a dwelling House and Store and removed to this place, to take charge of the whole (cost about 1200 Pounds.)

1811.—Employed about ten men upon this farm in different branches of business, and made further improvements, and also built a large School House.

1812.—Much the same as the preceding year, upon this part.

1813.—Built a House cleared some Land and made considerable fencing also built a Barn and cleared about 100 Acres of Land to the Gateno Meadow, for the use of the Columbia Falls farm.

1814, 15, 16.—Much the same routine as the years before mentioned, except letting out a number of Jobs for clearing of Land.

1817.—Built a large School House.

1818.—Built a large dwelling House about 150 Rods from the Falls upon a height of Ground which as soon as finished, I removed into, and placed one of my Sons in the one I had just left, to take charge of the Falls Store &c. this House was 40 feet square, two Stories high, Kitchen to the same 24 feet by 48 with five stacks of chimneys at the expense of about £2000, with Sheds adjoining the same, Barn, &c. This House is inclosed with a handsome railed fence, and the Ground planted with ornamental trees of different kinds, Elm, English Poplar, Rock Maple and Butternut; we likewise laid out a Road to the Lake Chaudière, seven miles in length, called Britannia Road, then plowed it on each side, and threw the earth to the centre to form it oval, levelled the hills and laid the stuff from the top into low places, built a number of Bridges and paved it with broken Stones in the low places, also built Stores at each end, for the deposit of different kinds of Goods, for the accommodation of the Upper Country. I also built a large Barn, 40 by 60—18 feet posts, Sheds, Yards, &c. to the amount of 1500 Pounds, 3 Gardens, also fenced round with a Stone Wall; with an extensive Nursery of young Fruit Trees, which cost me about £300.

1819.—Erected a large Tannery with Cylinder to Grind Bark by water, 40 feet by 75, three Stories high with Dams to contain the water for working the Mill; cost about £600—I also built a dwelling House, 20 feet by 30 upon the Common so called, this cost me about £200.

1820.—Built a large House called the Columbia Hotel, 40 feet by 83 with four Stacks of Chimneys, and eighteen fire places, three Story high on the front, this House is upon a large scale with two handsome Arched Chambers, and well finished off, painted and railed in front with

seats and trees planted for the accommodation of public travellers, cost me about £2200—I have also erected a large Stone House, three Stories high thirty feet by sixty three, the lower floor being appropriated for Blacksmiths, Gunsmiths, and other Mechanical Workmen, with the advantage of the bellows being worked by water and also a trip hammer to strike by water, this cost me about £1200—Also two new Mills, one a Saw Mill, the other a Grist Mill at the expense of £1600, with an expensive Stone Dam to convey the water to the said Mills, 13 hundred feet long, 20 feet broad and ten feet deep, the walls upon each side are built with the best and largest Quarry Stone, the whole of the Stone rough faced on the front sides, the insides of the walls filled up with pounded Stone; this is the finest Piece of Stone work in North America, as is supposed by many; some of the Stones required ten yoke of Oxen, to draw them to the spot, cost was about 2000 Pounds, I also built a Stone building say 40 by 41—22 feet high with lofts, the Stone Wall hewed on three sides of the building, which cost me about £1000.

1821.—Built a Saddler's Shop and Shoemaker's Shop, and cleared about 100 Acres of Land, the Shops cost me about £100 and clearing the Land about £400.

1822.—Built a Bakehouse, which cost me about £75—also built a Stone Gun House, 28 feet by 38, 12 feet high finished complete, having an arched Magazine and other Apartments, a good well painted Roof to cover the same, which also cost me about £200, for the deposit and safety of two handsome pieces of Brass Cannon, three pounders. And I also raised a Company of seventy-three men which are commissioned by His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie.

1823.—Have been Chiefly employed in building a Church of Stone, in this village 46 feet by 68 feet; height of the walls 28 feet, the front or south end is of well hewen Stone, and about 15 feet high, in this said front wall, there are two square polished Stones, with the following inscriptions engraven thereupon one, (Erected in the year 1823) upon the other (built by subscription and donations). The Steeple is 121 feet high; the body of the Church is well covered and the frame is of the best Red Pine. We this year cleared sufficient Land to make up the quantity to about 600 Acres for the Village and benefit of the present establishment.

Lieutenant-Colonel *Bouchette*, Surveyor General of the Province of Lower-Canada, appeared before your Committee and made Answer as followeth:

Q. Are the Plates of your Map engraved with the dry point or etched with an acid?

A. I am not certain, but probably both ways.

Q. What was the thickness of the Plates?

A. I believe about one fifth of an inch.

Q. How many Impressions should you consider proofs?

A. At least a hundred, (I am not a *Connoisseur* in Engraving) perhaps a great many more. I am informed by the Engravers that one thousand have been struck off and that at least fifteen hundred more impressions might be taken. The Engravers have also informed me that the thickness of these plates is such, that after the first engraving shall be worn out, it will be possible twice to retouch it, so as to admit after each operation the taking of a number of good impressions, equal to those it could at first afford, so that I conceive the whole number of good impressions which these plates by means of retouching are capable of affording is between seven and eight thousand.

Q. Have you since the publication of that Map improved it?

A. I have bestowed considerable time and labor on the improvement of that Map from actual Surveys, that have taken place since the date of its publication and from my own actual Survey along the Boundary Line under the Authority of the Treaty of Ghent.

Q. Please to lay before the Committee the Map as improved?

[Lieut.-Colonel Bouchette sent for and laid before the Committee the Map as improved, accompanied by further documents for its future Improvement.]

Q. What length of time would it take you to complete the improvements?

A. About six months.

Q. What sum of money would you expect for your draught containing the improvements of your Map as now completed?

A. £1500, or I would be willing to take the sum actually paid by me for the plates, and I would besides expect to receive for my trouble in improving the Map, one half of the impression free from the expense of the Engraving, Printing and Stationary.

Q. What would be the expense of the engraving of the whole with its improvements?

A. About £250 for the Engraving of the Map of Lower-Canada

Q. What would be the expense of an Exploring Survey of the Country lying along the River St. John from its source to Lake Temiscouata?

A. Not much more than two hundred pounds; but much depends on circumstances and the nature of the Country to be explored.

Q. Are there any Townships laid out in the rear of the Townships bordering on the Ottawa?

A. None except Wentworth in the rear of Chatham.

Q. What would be the expense of an exploring Survey of each of those Tracts of Country?

A. I cannot say what such Survey would cost, but I would beg leave to refer to the system suggested in my answer to the queries put to me and now forming part of the appendix of the last Report of this Committee.

Q. What would be the probable expense of an exploring Survey of the interior Country lying between Quebec and *Lac des Chats* on the Ottawa, extending North Westerly to an imaginary line from the depth of Stoneham to *Lac des Chats*?

A. It is difficult to say with any certainty what would be the expense as much depends upon circumstances, the nature of the Conntry to be explored, and yet I should conceive that a sum of £500 would go a considerable way in the effectuating that object, and at any rate produce much valuable information.

Q. What are the documents from which that Country is laid down upon the Map published by you in 1815, respecting the interior Country lying between Lake St. John and the Saguenay on the one side and the Ottawa on the other?

A. Principally from an old Map of 1775 and Indian sketches, which appeared to me to convey the most correct idea of that unexplored Country, and that Map appeared to me to have been compiled from Indian sketches.

Q. What did the Plates offered by you to the Provincial Government and mentioned in His Excellency the Governor in Chief's Message of the 21st February last, cost you?

A. They have cost eight hundred and ninety one pounds, twelve shillings and four pence.

Q. What are the dimensions of Lake *Temiscouata*?

A. Its length is about nine leagues and its breadth varies frome one to two and a half miles.

Q. Did the general Survey made by Major Holland, of Lower-Canada, under orders from His Majesty's Government in England, comprise the Country lying between Lake St. John and the Saguenay on the one side and the River St Maurice on the other, and also the Country from the latter to Lake Temiscaming and the Ottawa?

A. I cannot say whether the instructions comprised the Survey of this tract of Country, but it does not appear from the documents in my Office that such a Survey has ever taken place, nor do I believe it has.

David Stuart, Esq. appeared before your Committee and Answered as follows:

With regard to your questions respecting the King's Posts, particularly the Soil, Climate, Timber, Lakes, Rivers, with their productions, &c. you have had information from people who are better acquainted with the Country and better judges than I am, therefore I beg leave to be silent on the subject.

The twelfth question is the only one on which I can give some information, in the Fall of 1803 I went to the King's Posts where I remained for six years; the following summer that I went there (say 1804), I found that there were about one thousand Indians, Women and Children included, between the River St Maurice, King's Posts, Mingan Seiguiory and Coast of Labrador. When I left the Posts in 1809 I was sorry to find that their number had diminished to about eight hundred, and as far as I can learn they do not at this moment amount to more than six hundred and fifty or seven hundred at most, owing to starvation, small pox, venereal, fevers and what is still worse, the quantity of spirituous liquors that is given to them by the Company and people trading along the Coasts. When they go on board of Vessels, Rum is their principal object, by which they get so much intoxicated that often in getting ashore they upset and many get drowned, and those that get ashore, carry rum to their friends by which they all get drunk, and while in this state they often sleep in damp places by which they get their death. During Summer they subsist on Fish, Fowl and Eggs, of which they have great plenty; and in Winter, on Beaver, Deer, Partridges, Porcupine; and when they are near Lakes by cutting holes in the ice they get Trout and White Fish; the former they take with hooks, the latter with nets, but as this is a kind of laborious work, the ice being from three to four feet thick, they seldom try it only when in a state of starvation.

Mr. *Richard Deloughry*, appeared before your Committee and Answered as follows:—

Q. Have you, as requested by the Committee examined the New Settlements of Lake Beauport, Stoneham, Valcartier, St. Patrick's and Port Neuf, and have you completed Statistical Tables of those New Settlements?

A. I have commenced the examination of the New Settlements referred to in this interrogatory, and am proceeding in the said examination. I now lay before the Committee a Statistical Table of the New Settlement of Valcartier, under such general heads as seem to me most likely to convey the information desired. I will proceed with all diligence to examine the other Settlements mentioned in the interrogatory, and when I have completed the examination will frame and lay before the Committee similar Tables of those Settlements.

Mr. Deloughry, afterwards also delivered to the Committee the following Tables.

Appendix (R.)

4th Feby.

TABLES

[*Annexed to Richard Deloughry's Answers.*]

SETTLEMENT OF VAL-CARTIER.

Number of Families	HEADS OF FAMILIES	Age	Number of Persons: Males	Number of Persons: Females	Time when they began	Arpents of Land under cultivation	Grains, &c. sown: Minots of Wheat	Minots of Oats	Minots of Rye	Minots of Barley	Minots of Peas	Minots of Potatoes	Arpents sown in: Turnips	Timothy	Clover	Hemp	Flax	Cabbages	Carrots
1	Wm. Bethel senr.	70	7	5	1821	22		4			1	36	1½	6		¼			
2	James Rourke,	40	7	4	1821	18		6			2	40	2						
3	James Abraham,	50	8	4	1821	20	2½	10		1	4	40	4	3					
4	Joseph Abraham,	40	2	1	1821	12		5				16							
5	Nic. Abraham senr.	64	2	2	1821	20		12			2	42	3	2*					
6	John Abraham,	28	4	1	1821	23		18		1	1	40	1	2		½			
7	Thomas Abraham,	34	6	5	1821	26		5		2		20	4						
8	Wm. Bethel junr.	26	3	2	1821	29			3			26		5					
9	George Brookes,	41	2	1	1825	A late settler													
10	Alexis Routier,	50	2		1820	10	1½	10			3	15	1	80					
11	George Thompson,	56	5	4	1822	15		8			4	30	1	5					
12	Charles Finlay,	30	1	2	1821	9		2				14							
13	Thomas Martin,	40	4	2	1822	3		3			2	20	¼						
14	William Watt,	59	4	4	1821	16		9			1	28							
15	James Olone,	40	2	1	1821	10		8				28							
16	John Turner,	58	4	2	1825	5						6							
17	Robert Ross,	45	2		1825	A late settler													
18	William Boyde,	40	1	1	1822	7		2½				28	½						
19	Francis Ireland,	50	2	4	1820	35		15	4	1	10	47	2	2					
20	James Carrol,	55	2	2	1821	5		4				19	½						
21	Michael Goff,	54	5	2	1821	15		12	1		2	28							
22	Thomas Edleston,	44	4	3	1821	18		4		1	3	20		1½					
23	John M'Cartney,	55	3	3	1820	25		10			2	30		10					
24	Jean Noreau,	50	4	3	1819	20		2				11		1					
25	Donald M'Nichol,	28	4	2	1821	16		5			2	20		7					
26	John Sinclair,	27	3	2	1820	15		4	1		1	30		4					
27	Thomas M'Millan,	30	3	2	1821	6		4	1		2	20				¼			
28	Ferdinand Murphy,	28	1		1821	5						15							
29	John Gready,	26	1		1825	A late settler													
30	Mrs. White,	52	7	3	1819	28		10	2		2	20		10					
31	Thomas Berry,	52	1	1	1825	4		2				10							
32	James Donohoo,	26	3	1	1819	40		5			2½	25		25					
33	William Corrigan,	25	2	2	1818	18		27	1½		2	50							
34	Jean Bruneau,	55	2	4	1822	40		26				22		9					
35	Jean B. Noreau,	50	4	3	1819	20		2				11		1					
36	Joseph Mercier,	40	1	1	1822	20		10	1	1	1	20		6					
37	Wm. Goodenough,	48	1	1	1821	2			½			6							
38	Rob. Goodfellow,	29	2	3	1821	20	1	7	2		2	52	1	2				1-8	
39	Elijah Heaney,	54	4	4	1817	30		25				50		20					
40	Bard. Boneay,	40	2	1	1819	1		1		½		6							
41	Edward Hunt,	40	1	1	1820	1		1				8							
42	John Johnson,	45	1	1	1820	1		1				6							
43	Denis Cullitan,	50	3	6	1819	8		2				12	3						
44	Lau. Canigan,	25	1		1819	3		2				30							
45	John Sweney,	24	2	1	1819	21		20		4	2	30		8					
46	James Sweney,	28	4	3	1819	14		8			2½	28							
47	Edmd. Sweney,	47	6	5	1819	40		12			4	35		6					
48	John Imerie,	43	5	3	1818	98		53	5	1	3	70	3	10					
49	George Philpot,	49	3	2	1817	70		17	1½	2	2	40	5	18					
50	John Oneil,	33	3	5	1818	87		30			4	60	2	16		½	½		
51	Wm. Brown,	41	5	4	1821	24		12½	2	1½	1	43	2	8					
52	Richd. Ward,	35	3	2	1818	15		12	1		1	24		4					
53	Henry Patten,	45	4	2	1818	42		7	1		1½	50	1	14					
54	John Mathers,	30	4	2	1818	29		20	1	½	1	30		4					
55	Andrew Kerr,	31	2	4	1821	22		12	1½		1½	30		5					
56	John Sullivan,	50	2	4	1821	100													
57	James Johnson,	28	2	1	1821	4		2				10							
	Grand Total,		176 136 312	136		1670 5		459 42		16¼	75	1507 37¾	300½		1¼	½		1-8	

Number of Families	Live Stock: Bulls	Oxen	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Boars	Sows	Pigs	Stallions	Geldings	Mares	Colts	Produce: Minots of Wheat	Minots of Oats	Minots of Rye	Minots of Barley	Minots of Peas	Minots of Potatoes	Minots of Turnips	Bundles of Hay and Clover	Cabbages	Minots of Carrots	lbs. of Butter	lbs. of Sugar	Calves	Lambs	Pigs	Clover and Timothy Seed
1			3					2		1				44			6	550	40	1200	500	1	250	100				
2			2					1						60			16	600	80		800	2	160	150				
3		2	1					2	1				10	70		5	30	700	350	300	1000		60	300				
4			1					1						20				350					40					
5	2		4											70			12	700	300		500		300		2			
6			3	1				3						80		4	5	850	60	60	500		140		1			
7																8		320	200									
8															30			750		100								
9																												
10	2		6	3						1			12	40				200		3000			300					
11			1	1				3			1			40			20	700	100	500	1300		80					
12			1					2						8				200					20					
13			1				1							30			12	350	20								8	
14		1	1											54				400					30					
15										1				48				300										
16																		30										
17																												
18			1											gree	n			150	40				40					
19		1	2	1			1	1						75	40	3	30	1100	200	200			80				6	
20														16				100	30									
21			2					2							10		6	350					80					
22			1	1							1			gree	n	3½	20	120		150			50					
23			6	2					1					60			14	400		1000			500		2			
24			1	2					1					11				160		60			30					
25			1	1				1						20	5		6	150		200			20					
26		1	2	1					1		1			25	6		5	200		400					1			
27			1											20	8		10	200					25					
28																		200										
29																												
30			2	3	7					1				40	10		12	200		1000	1000		100			1		
31														12				150										
32			4	1				1			1			20			5	500		1000			300					
33			2	1						1				150	14		4	700					100					
34	1	2	10		1	1	1	15		2	1	1		100				200		1800			400		8	6	6	
35			1	1					1					11				160		60								
36			3	2				1		1				40	5	5	4	200		600					1			
37															2			50										
38			3	1				2	1				7½	40	22		8	600	40	200		10	180					
39		2	3											12	40			600		1000								
40															6	3		40										
41															10			100										
42															8			60										
43															10			100	150									
44															8			300										
45			1											gree	n	13	6	350		1000			60					
46			2								1			32			8	320					100					
47		1	2								1			gree	n		12	300		150			40	150				
48	1		6	2				3			2			150	40	5	5	800	200	600			400		3			
49		2	4	1				12	1		1			200	12	10	5	600	350	1500	2000	6	600					
50			5					2		1				100			gree	n 400	200	1000		4	600					
51			6					2		1				200	18	21	6	800	520	700			150	20				
52			4											50	10		gree	n 400		160		2	200					
53			1					1		1				3	5		do	600	50	300		3	50					
54			3	1	3			2			1			gree	n 8	4	6	550		180					3			
55			2	1				1			1			60	10		6	600		100			100		2			
56	1	2	12					8			1	1											100		6			
57								1						8				80										
Grand Total,	1	7	118	27	29	1	3	69	7	11	13	2	29½	1981	317	84½	269	19590	2930	17920	7600	28	6585	900	26	10	10	

* Remark—½ under Hops, pulled 120 lbs.

SETTLEMENT OF SAINT PATRICK

Number of Families	HEADS OF FAMILIES	Age	Number of Persons: Males	Number of Persons: Females	Time when they began	Arpens of Land under cultivation	Grains, &c. sown: Minots of Wheat	Minots of Oats	Minots of Rye	Minots of Barley	Minots of Peas	Minots Potatoes	Arpens sown in: Turnips	Timothy	Clover	Hemp	Flax	Cabbages	Carrots
1	Robt. Russell,	50	4	3	1823	2						15							
2	Francis Arnett,	55	1	1	1823	4						12	¼						
3	Peter Anderson,	33	1	1	1825	none under cultivaion.													
4	Philip Zell,	27	1		1822	none under cultivaion.													
5	Patrick Joice,	36	2	4	1821	6						17	1						
6	Thos. Thompson,	29	3	4	1822	4						26	1						
7	George Brown,	50	2	4	1822	4						30	½						
8	John Darmady,	55	4	3	1822	6						32	1						
9	Jacob Murphy,	28	1	3	1822	3		3				10							
10	John Mullally,	40	2	3	1821	5		3				12							
11	Terence Bryan,	29	1	2	1821	none under cultivation.													
12	Joseph Conn,	53	4	4	1821	5		3				30							
13	Daniel Buckley,	50	4	3	1821	10		4		2	2	40	½						
14	Andrew Carney,	61	3	3	1823	5		2				20							
15	Michel Doyle,	40	2	1	1821	9		4				24							
16	Charles Black,	38	2	2	1821	20		10			1	36	½						
17	Michel Meighan,	35	4	3	1821	15	2	15		½	2	60							
18	Serjeant Heffree,	54	7	2	none under cultivation														
19	James Connell,	48	5	2	1822	3						10							
20	Denis Kennedy,	50	3	2	1821	4						15							
21	William Barry,	30	2		1821	none under cultivation													
22	Widow Fitzpatrick	25	1	2	1821	none under cultivation													
23	John Walshe,	25	4	1	1821	4						22							
24	Henry Webb,	58	5	4	1821	3						12							
25	John Henderson,	35	4	2	1821	6		4				35							
26	Robt. Drew,	40	4	1	1820	9	1				1	68							
27	Thos. Donahoo,	36	4	3	1821	4	1				2	15							
28	Joseph Dickson,	32	3	1	1823	1						10							
29	James Lewis,	25	2	1	1820	4	1	3				30							
30	Luke Bulger,	36	1		1821	5		3			2	20							
	Hon. Mr. Vallière,				1822	20						40							
	Lt. Col. Duchesnay,				1822	17						42							
	Mr. Planté,				1821	10													
	Mr. D'Estimauville,				1821	10													
	Mr. Faribault,				1821	4													
	Mr. Le Blond,				1821	4													
	Mr. Stapleton,				1821	2													
	James Schoulde,				1823	20													
	Major Preault,				1821	20													
	Lt. Col. Green,				1821	4													
	Mr. Green,				1821	4													
	Grand Total,		84	63		125	5	56		2½	9	765	4¾						

Several of these Gentlemen have erected very neat cottages and other buildings on their lands in this Settlement.

Number of Families	Live Stock: Bulls	Oxen	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Boars	Sows	Pigs	Stallions	Geldings	Mares	Colts	Produce: Minots of Wheat	Minots of Oats	Minots of Rye	Minots of Barley	Minots of Peas	Minots Potatoes	Minots Turnips	Bundles of Hay and Clover	Cabbages	Minots Carrots	Lbs. of Butter	Lbs. of Sugar	Calves	Lambs	Pigs	Clover and Timothy Seed
1			1	2				2	1									120					20					
2																		80	8									
3																												
4																												
5								1										200	10									
6								2										300	18						1			
7																		300	16									
8			2															400	18				100					
9			1											20				140					40					
10														18				150										
11																												
12			1					2						15				300					40					
13			1					9						gr	een	6	4	400	40				50					
14			1					1						14				220					40					
15			1					1						40				300					20					
16	1		4					4						50			5	450					300		4			
17			3	1				1	1				8	90		3	10	700					150		1			
18																												
19																		120										
20																		160										
21																												
22																												
23			1															200					50					
24																		140										
25			1											20				350					40					
26			2							1			5				4	400	100				100					
27			1										8				10	220					50					
28																		110										
29			1							2			3	20				300					40					
30														16			8	330										
																		400										
																		420										
Grand Total,	1		21	3				23	5				30	203			9	41	7010	210			1040		4			

Appendix (R.)

4th Feby.

SETTLEMENT OF LAKE BEAUPORT.

Number of Families	HEADS OF FAMILIES	Age	Number of Persons: Males	Number of Persons: Females	Time when they began	Arpens of Land under cultivation	Grains, &c. Sown: Minots of Wheat	Minots of Oats	Minots of Rye	Minots of Barley	Minots of Peas	Minots Potatoes	Arpents Sown in: Turnips	Timothy	Clover	Hemp	Flax	Cabbages	Carrots	LIVE STOCK: Bulls	Oxen	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Boars	Sows	Pigs	Stallions	Geldings	Mares	Colts	PRODUCE: Minots of Wheat	Minots of Oats	Minots of Rye	Minots of Barley	Minots of Peas	Minots Potatoes	Minots Turnips	Bundles of Hay and Clover	Cabbages	Minots of Carrots	Lbs. of Butter	Lbs. of Sugar	Calves	Lambs	Pigs	Clover and Timothy seed
1	Mr. Shadgett,	34	5	3	1821	20	Mr. Shadgett has erected three cottages on the Premises.																																								
2	Mr. Langlois.					10	Mr. Langlois residing in town.																																								
3	Mr. Frost.	50	4	2	1823	½						5																									30									
4	Mr. Kelsell,	60	1	1	1822	4						24																	1								300					300				
5	Mr. Henderson,	45	2	3	1823																																										
6	Mr. Beattie,	50	3	3	1823																																										
7	Lieut. Horsley,	60		None under cultivation.																																											
8	Mr. Headon,			None under cultivation.																																											
9	Thomas Humble,	50	2	2	1822	3						10																									200									
10	Mr. Norris,	56	2	6	1822	2½						10																									150									
11	Peter Courtney,	38	6	2	1823	3						14	1																								320	100		1500	9					
12	John French,	40	4	1	1823	1						6																									65									
13	Evans Rees,	66	4	2	1822	1						5				½																					62									
14	John Carnell,	36	4	3	1825	None under cultivation.																																									
15	Thomas Marsden,	55	2	4	1822	2						14																									200									
16	Mr. Milbourn,	51	2	4	1822	1½						7																									80									
17	Martin Ray,			None under cultivation																																											
18	James Wallace,	40	2	2	1822	2						4																									45									
19	Mr. Darbison,	50	2	3	1822	1						3																									35									
20	Mr. Scully.	60	4	2	1823	1						4																									43									
21	Mr. Bamfield,	40	2	2	1823	½						2																									15									
22	Mr. Anderson,	42	3	4	1823	None under cultivation.																																									
	Total		54	51		51						106	1			½													1							1515	100		1500	9	300				

NEW SETTLEMENT OF PORTNEUF.

Number of Families	HEADS OF FAMILIES,	Age	Number of Persons: Males	Number of Persons: Females	Time when they began	Arpens of Land under cultivation	GRAINS, &c. Sown: Minots of Wheat	Minots of Oats	Minots of Rye	Minots of Barley	Minots of Peas	Minots Potatoes	ARPENS Sown in: Turnips	Timothy	Clover	Hemp	Flax	Cabbages	Carrots	LIVE STOCK: Bulls	Oxen	Cows	Calves	sheep	Boars	Sows	Pigs	Stallions	Geldings	Mares	Colts	PRODUCE: Minots of Wheat	Minots of Oats	Minots of Rye	Minots of Barley	Minots of Peas	Minots Potatoes	Minots Turnips	Bundles of Hay and Clover	100 Cabbages	Minots of Carrots	Lbs. of Butter	Lbs. of Sugar	Calves	Lambs	Pigs	Clover and Timothy seed
1	Michl. Kerney	58	3	5	1821	20		30			1	30	1	1			½					1		2		2	5			1			200				4	400	80	100	500		50		1	1	3	
2	John Geddes	50	3	4	1821	4		6				33															2						30					350										
3	James Thompson	50	1	2	1821	4		4				20														1	1						20					250									9	
4	James Blair	50	3	4	1821	5		10				26												2			2						40					220										
5	Cornelius O'Leary	34	3	3	1322	none under cultivation																2					2																120					
6	Geo. Kingsborough	62	5	3	1822	4		6			½	16	½									1		1			4		1				30				4	250	20				60					
7	Claude Laird	35	5	4	1822	8		9				16	½																				45					300	30									
8	Daniel Kelly	23	1		1822	4		4				8																					24					80										
9	George White	45	2	7	1822	9		3½		½	½	13	1½														2						20			3	2	70	80									
10	Richd. White	25	1	1	1822							8																										80										
11	John Meighan	60	4	4	1823	none under cultivation																																										
12	George Boust	50	4	1	1822	30		12				15	1½	8								3	2	3		1		1					50					20	30	600			100					6
13	Denis Doyle	42	2	4	1822	8		7				20										1											20					100					40					
14	Wm. Chambers	30	1	3	1822	2						10	½																									75	40									
15	Ralph Callagan	32	3	2	1822	5		2		1		7										1					1						12			7		80					50					
16	James Black	26	1	3	1823	8		10				12										1					1						50					100										
	Grand Total		42	50		111		103½		1½	1	234	5½	9			½					10	2	8		4	20	1	1	1			541			10	10	2375	330	700	500		420		1	1	18	

SETTLEMENT IN STONEHAM.

Number of Families	HEADS OF FAMILIES.	Age	Number of Persons: Males	Number of Persons: Females	Time when they began	Arpens of Land under cultivation	Grains, &c. Sown: Minots of Wheat	Minots of Oats	Minots of Rye	Minots of Barley	Minots of Peas	Minots Potatoes	Arpens Sown in: Turnips	Timothy	Clover	Hemp	Flax	Cabbages	Carrots	LIVE STOCK: Bulls	Oxen	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Boars	Sows	Pigs	Stallions	Geldings	Mares	Colts	PRODUCE: Minots of Wheat	Minots of Oats	Minots of Rye	Minots of Barley	Minots of Peas	Minots Potatoes	Minots Turnips	Bundles of Hay and Clover	100 Cabbages	Minots of Carrots	Lbs. of Butter	Lbs. of Sugar	Calves	Lambs	Pigs	Clover & Timothy seed
1	John Collier,	26	2	2	1822	4	3½	4				11																				40	8				240									
2	Thos. Scott,	50	5	3	1821	14		8			3½	24	2½									1							1				50				12	360	500				40				
3	Matthew Davis,	44	5	4	1820	25		10				10	2	8	3							3								1			60					20	150	1000				150				
4	Nicholas Murphy,	34	4	4	1821	7		7			3	20				2						1											30				15	200			400		60				
5	John Wilson,	45	3	3	1822	4						20																										300										
6	James Cody,	40	3	1	1823	4						12	½																									150	40									
7	Mr. Reyner,					3						12																										160										
8	Andrew Byrne,	30	1	3	1823	3						12																										155										
9	James Brown,	34	4	1	1823	1½						6																										70										
10	John Pattison,	50	7	3	1822	4		4				10										1					1						20					120					40					
11	Simon Graham,	40	3	3	1822	7	2	1				24	½									1										10	10					350	20				50					
12	John Henderson,	35	4	2	1823	none under cultivation																																										
	Gd. tot. Males & Females,	41		29		77½	5½	32			6½	161	5½	8	3	2						7					1		1	1		10	178			33	2120	510	1000	400		540				

SETLEMENT OF ST. PATRICK, (Continued)

Number of Families	HEADS OF FAMILIES	Age	Number of Persons: Males	Number of Persons: Females	Time when they began	Arpens of Land under cultivation	GRAINS, &c. sown: Minots of Wheat	Minots of Oats	Minots Rye	Minots of Barley	Minots of Peas	Minots Potatoes	ARPENS Sown in: Turnips	Timothy	Clover	Hemp	Flax	Cabbages	Carrots	LIVE STOCK: Bulls	Oxen	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Boars	Sows	Pigs	Stallions	Geldings	Mares	Colts	PRODUCE: Minots of Wheat	Minots of Oats	Minots of Rye	Minots of Barley	Minots of Peas	Minots Potatoes	Minots Turnips	Bundles of Hay and Clover	100 Cabbages	Minots of Carrots	Lbs. of Butter	Lbs. of Sugar	Calves	Lambs	Pigs	Clover and Timothy seed
	Brought over,		84	63		113	5	56		2½	9	681	4½	4						1		21	3				23	5				30	303		9	41	6190	210				1040		4		
31	John Bourke,	35	2	2	1822	3						25															1										360									
32	Michl. Maher,	40	4	2	1821	5						30	1																								400	80								
33	John Dee,	40	2	2	1821	3½						19																									150									
34	William Walshe,	30	2	3	1821	6	1	6			½	26										1					2					4	30			3	200					50				
35	Patrick Kelcoe,	30	1	2	1822	2						8	½																								120	8		500						
36	Loughlan Coughlan,	54	8	3	1822	16	1	11		4		40	½									2					1		1			8	60		20		400	15				60				
37	William Grant,	48	3	4	1821	6	1½	3				40	½									2					1					12	20				400	20				120		1		
38	Michl. McGrath,	60	2		1822	5		2				20										1					1						16				60					40				
39	Charles Gouge,	48	2	2	1820	3	½	1		½	½	16						½				1										4	6		5	3	100					30				
40	Denis Dunn,	42	2	2	1820	4	2	6		2	2	20										3					9					12	20		4	4	200					150				
41	Jacob Doyle,	45	3	4	1820	14	2	12		3	2	44			3							3	1				1					10	60		4	7	500		250			160		2		
42	Thos. Doyle,	48	2	2	1820	12	1	10			1	30										1					1		1			5	50			5	350					50				
43	Maurice Dunn,	43	1		1820	11						The principal part of his Crop consumed by Fire																								100									
44	Wm. McCord,	51	2	3	1821	6		2				20										1											12				210					60				
45	Michl. Carroll,	44	3	4	1820	10		11	1½	3	2	38	¼					½			1	2	1										70	15	12	8	400	20		700		70		1		
46	Wm. Synnott,	36	2	1	1822	6		6				40																					35				350									
47	Wm. Paine,	none under cultivation																																													
48	Edwd. Buggy,	30	1		1822	2						16																									150									
49	Andrew Lonregan,	42	4	5	1822	5		3				32																					18				400									
50	Mrs. Lowther,	25	1		1822	3						12																									120									
51	Michl. Murphy,	27	1		1822	2						16																									170									
52	James Crotty,	25	2	1	1822	3						24																									300									
53	John Ardell,	40	4	3	1822	4						20	1½																								250	120								
54	John Donahoo,	26	3	2	1822	2½						16																									200									
55	Joseph Oulette,	51	2	3	1822	3		1				10	½																				6				150	50								
56	Wm. McLuskey,	30	3	2	1822	8	2	5		2	1	40	1									2					1		1			5	60	12		5	420	80						1		
57	John M'Callum,	40	3	2	1822	4		4				20										1											26				300									
58	Michl. Manning,	25	1		1822	3						24																									300									
59	John Sullivan,	55	5	5	1822	60		70				200	4								1	12	3			1	7		2				360				3000	400				1100		6		8
60	John M'Crary,	34	4	3	1821	4		3				10																					20				120									
	Total		160	123		310	15	206		31	14	18 1547	14½	3				1			3	53	8			1	48	5	5			90	1172	27	54	76	19340	990	250	800		2040		15		8

Appendix (R.)

4th Feby.

Robert Christie, Esquire, of Quebec, Advocate appeared before your Committee and answered as follows:

Q. Have you any local knowledge of the Country on the Ristigouche River and what is the nature of it in general?

A. Yes, I had occasion to pass that way last Summer towards the latter end of July, in Company with J. T. Taschereau, Esquire. The Country is generally mountainous, the whole distance from the Indian Village to near the Portage on the *Wagansis*, and with little exception, the Hills advance to the Edge of the Water; they appear for the most part unfit for the purpose of Agriculture and are in general stupendously high and steep, and in some places almost precipitous. There are however small intervals of alluvial Land in certain places, but these are not very frequent nor sufficiently extensive for making any considerable Settlements.—The face of the Country near the *Wagansis* and on the Ristigouche, for some distance below it, is more level than in the Inferior Parts of the latter river, but I think that a Settlement hereabouts would labour under many disadvantages by reason of its remoteness from other Settlements and the difficulty in approaching it.

Q. What is the distance and the nature of the Soil and Country on the Portage between the two Rivers *Wagansis*, one emptying into the Ristigouche, the other into the Grand River, which also discharges itself into the River St. John, at about five leagues above the Grand Falls?

A. The distance over the Portage is I believe generally reputed to be three leagues, and from having travelled it, I should myself think it to be fully that distance. On leaving the *Wagansis* on the Ristigouche side, there is a considerable ascent, after which the land gradually slopes away until reaching the *Wagansis* on the opposite side. The Land is very good and well wooded all over. The whole course of the Grand River from the Portage to the St. John, eight leagues, is also good land, and the people on the *Madawaska* Settlement are beginning to make Settlements on the Lower parts of it near the mouth, which promise well. The Navigation of this River (*Grande Rivière*) is in many places obstructed by Jambs of drift wood torn away by the floods in the Spring, which form dams across it, which year after year accumulate filling up with Soil and sometimes divert the course of the River into new Channels.

Q. What is the distance from the confluence of the Grand and St. John Rivers to the confluence of the St. John and *Madawaska*, and what is the nature of the Soil and appearance of the Country?

A. The distance is about eight leagues and the whole way on both side is well settled by a Colony of Acadians, who appear to be in good circumstances, the land is a rich loamy Soil in general. The River in the Spring overflows its banks and leaves a deposit which fertilizes the Ground to an astonishing degree. On either side of the River, the *platins* or flat Grounds extend inland for some distance. They produce abundance of Hay and Pasturage, and enable the Inhabitants to keep numerous flocks and herds, and these would, if they had any means of getting to Market with them, be a source of great wealth to the Settlement.

Q. Have they no roads so as to come out to the St. Lawrence and thence to the Quebec Markets?

A. No, they have in fact no such thing as a main road in their own Settlement, using the river as such by means of *pirogues* or small wooden Canoes, and this even from house to house. Their communication with the St. Lawrence, is extremely difficult and has I believe never been attempted by them with any thing like produce or Stock of any kind: the people feel the disadvantages under which in this respect they are placed, and complain much on that subject. They have in coming to the St. Lawrence fifteen leagues of water carriage to perform up the River *Madawaska* and Lake *Temiscouata*, before getting to the Portage, which is twelve leagues through and entirely impracticable for carriages. They are distant from Fredericton in New-Brunswick upwards of fifty leagues, and the interruption of the Great Falls as well as a want of roads in that direction also precludes them from that Market.

Q. Is the land generally good throughout the *Temiscouata Portage*, so as to be fit for Settlements?

A. Generally, it is good, but there is one tract near the River St. Francis, where it will be utterly impossible to place Settlers—It extends three or four miles on either side of the Portage, but I cannot say how far in depth. The whole face of the Country hereabout is one entire bed of shivered Stone. It would be very easy to form Settlements on that Portage if the road were only opened.

Q. Does the Portage abound with materials for making roads, and what in your opinion might a good road across that whole line of Portage cost?

A. The Portage in many places abounds with good materials for roads, such as timber for *Pontages* or causeways, Stone and Gravel in abundance. I do not consider myself as any way fit for giving an opinion as to the probable cost of making a good road through the Portage from St. André to the Lake *Temiscouata*, but should imagine that four thousand pounds would go a great way towards it:—Six thousand pounds under proper management would I apprehend suffice to make a good road throughout the whole distance.

Q. Have you any knowledge of the nature of the Country on the St. John river above the *Madawaska* Settlement and what is it?

A. I Have no knowledge of it from my own observation, but I have understood from good authority that it is a rich Country and every way suited to Agriculture.

Q. What sort of land is there on the *Madawaska* River and is it settled?

A. The land on the *Madawaska* river, a distance I believe of ten leagues or thereabouts from the head to its confluence with the River St. John, is of a most excellent kind as it appeared to me, but there are no Settlements on it with the exception of one or two families placed there, as I understood, by the Government for the convenience of the Mail Courier. The young people of the *Madawaska* Settlement, are however beginning to make clearings along this River in some spots, and in a few years hence it may probably become as flourishing a Settlement as *Madawaska* itself.

The following questions were transmitted by the Committee to *J. T. Taschereau*, Esquire, who communicated the answers to them annexed.

Q. 1. Have you any local knowledge of the Country on the Ristigouche River, and what is the nature of it in general?

Q. 2. What is the distance, the nature of the soil and Country on the Portage between the two rivers *Wagansis*, one emptying into the Ristigouche, the other into the Grand river, which also discharges itself into the River St. John at about five leagues above the Grand Falls?

Q. 3. What is the distance from the confluence of the Grand and St. John Rivers to the confluence of the St. John and *Madawaska*, and what is the nature of the soil and appearance of the Country?

Q. 4. Have they no roads so as to come out to the St. Lawrence and thence to the Quebec markets?

Q. 5 Is the land generally good throughout the *Temiscouata Portage*, so as to be fit for settlements?

Q. 6. Does the Portage abound with materials for making roads, and what in your opinion might a good road across that whole line of Portage cost?

Q. 7. Have you any knowledge of the nature of the Country on the St. John River above the *Madawaska* settlement and what is it?

Q. 8. What sort of land is there on the *Madawaska* River, and is it settled?

[*Answers to the questions above annexed.*]

A. 1. I ascended the river Ristigouche in a canoe last summer as far as the River *Wagansis*. This is the only means by which I have been enabled to acquire any local knowledge of the Country. Its nature appeared to me to be generally mountainous and little fit for culture, excepting that part from the mouth of the river Ristigouche to a little distance above the river Metapedia. There is also a considerable extent of land at the head of the River Ristigouche where good settlements might be made. The borders of the River Ristigouche are covered with very fine timber for building, a great deal of which is taken for purposes of commerce. This river is further remarkable for its Salmon.

A. 2. The distance of the portage between the two rivers *Wagansis* is about nine miles, the land is divided by a height which is of pretty easy ascent, this portage is well fitted for culture and is covered in general with hard wood, spruce and other woods. The river *Wagansis* which discharges itself into the river *Ristigouche*, would be navigable for canoes if cleared of the trees which obstruct it, the land about it is flat and covered principally with Alders. The river *Wagansis* which discharges itself into the Great River is also navigable for canoes if cleared of trees, its borders are low and covered with Alders and high trees. The same observation might be made upon the Great River which discharges itself into the river St. John, the greatest part of the borders of which is covered with maple, building wood and mixed wood, the whole appears fit for culture.

A. 3. The distance from the discharge of the Great River into the St. John to the discharge of the River *Madawaska* into the St. John, is about 27 miles. The country in this extent is level and inhabited on both sides; the farmers appear well off notwithstanding the inconveniences they labour under, especially those of want of roads and of an outlet, and also those arising from the state of uncertainty in which they are, not knowing whether they form part of Lower Canada or New Brunswick, or the State of Maine. The soil appears to be rich (rich loam) very fit for culture. There appear to be very fine fields; wheat and other grain grow well. This country, in appearance promises to become a country of great importance in agriculture The farmers, however, complain that they are sometimes exposed to slight frosts about the twenty-fifth of August; but this inconvenience must disappear there as well as elsewhere as soon as the clearing of land augments. I will cite on this subject what Mr. Moses Greenleaf has said in his "*Statistical view of the District of Maine*" of 1816, page 25, on the effect of land clearing or of felling trees, and this in relation to a place not very distant from the river St. John. "It is well known in other

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" parts of the United States that any considerable progress in " clearing the surface of the earth has been attended with an " evidently favorable change in the temperature of the atmo- " sphere. These facts will in a degree account for and be confirm- " ed by the varieties in the climate noticed; and in support of " the general inference, another circumstance in point may be ad- " duced; near the centre of the district and beyond all the set- " tlements yet made (if we except the few near the river St. " John) is a tract containing about four hundred thousand acres " in which the snow is usually gone and the leaves appear on the " trees two or three weeks earlier in the spring, and the weather " in the summer, particularly during the night, is sensibly much " warmer than in any part of the surrounding country within 40 " or 50 miles of it. The only observable difference between " this and the adjacent country, to which this difference in cli- " mate can be readily referred, is, that the earth's surface in " this tract is more exposed to the direct rays of the sun than in " any other part of the Country of equal extent. In the au- " tumn of the year 1798 a tremendous hurricane swept over " this tract and levelled with the earth nearly all the trees then " standing; since which fires kindled by the Indians and other " hunters have overrun the most of it, and in many places " nearly cleared the surface, a young growth has arisen but it is " not yet in many places sufficient to shade the ground, so as to " prevent in any degree the direct action of the suns' rays upon it."

" I will refer also to " *Young's letters of Agricola*" on the " causes which affect the climate and ameliorate or temper it."

As to that part of the river St. John which extends from the discharge of the River *Madawaska* to its sources, I have no other knowledge but from the reports of farmers and of the authors which I will cite. The farmers of *Madawaska* told me that the soil of the land along the latter part of the River St. John is nowise inferior in goodness and quality to that of the first part of this river of which I have just now spoken. This second part is inhabited for about eight leagues up from the discharge of the *Madawaska*, and I have been told that many persons are desirous of having land there. This part of the river St. John, that is to say, from its junction with the *Madawaska* up towards its source, runs nearly parallel to the River St. Lawrence, it comes from several lakes into which several rivers approaching very near the river *Etchemin* discharge themselves. The Indians ascend this river in Canoes at times and reach the river *Etchemin* by a portage in order to come to Quebec. Some Americans have gone down this River in canoes by making some portages from the State of Maine. It appears that this river affords a communication very far into the interior approaching the *Etchemin* in Lower-Canada and the State of Maine. It also appears that an extensive lumber trade might be carried on here and lumber arrive into the Bay of Fundy by this River.

To give an account of what the older observers thought of the country in the neighbourhood of this river, and of what modern observers think of it, and in support of the reports concerning it, I will cite the following passages of Charlevoix and of Greenleaf. Charlevoix. vol. 1st quarto page 117, says " to return to the Ri- " ver St. John, it is one of the largest of New-France. The bor- " ders are covered with fine oaks and many other sorts of trees, " the wood of which is of good quality, and particularly the " beech trees, the fruit of which is triangular and difficult to o- " pen; but when presented to the fire it opens itself and has a " very good taste. There are also to be found there vines, the " grape of which is very large, the skin thick and hard, and " the taste delicious". Greenleaf after having given a general description of the Interior of the District (now State) of Maine which he represents as excellent Land, and where he supposes that the River St. John forms a part of the State of Maine, says page 126 of his Book, " The Country watered by the St. John " and its numerous branches forms the largest section of the In- " terior of Maine. In the eastern part of this the surface is com- " paratively very level, lying generally in broad gentle swells of " an excellent soil, with a large growth of maple, beach, bass, " Walnut &c. intermixed occasionally with firs and other ever- " greens. On the streams are large and rich intervals. Proceeding " westward the hills rise higher with greater diversities in the " surface and qualities of the soil, about the heads of the Aroos- " took on the south and Madawaska on the north, are Moun- " tainous tracts, the intermediate space and that extending west " to the boundary of the District may be considered generally " as a hilly Country of a good soil; the growth of Timber is ge- " nerally the same as in other parts of the District. Between the " south western branch of the St. John and the Canadian Fron- " tier, there is a tract of some extent of level, poor land, covered " principally with hemlock and white birch, and about the great " Lakes on that branch are some considerable tracts of low Land " with a growth of spruce and cedar, but these are not sufficient- " ly extensive to form an important exception to the general des- " cription.

" Page 128 he says on the whole there is no vacant territory " in the United States, which affords so many advantages of " communication with different markets already established and " flourishing, as are to be found in the unsettled part of Maine; " and it may be considered as rich in point of soil and containing " as little waste Land as any other part of New-England of equal " extent. As it proceeds in improvement, flour, pork, beef, " wool, flax, &c. will become its' staple articles. The products of " about one half the territory will most naturally find their way " to market on the St. Lawrence and St. John, whence neither " the state nor the nation will derive any advantage from their " consumption or exportation; unless measures are seasonably ta- " ken to provide for good roads to the markets within the Dis- " trict (of Maine); and more especially to improve the advan- " tages offered by it."

Page 129 he says " the St. John is passable for boats ascending " and descending from the grand falls near the eastern boun- " dary, to its source in the Lake *Ahpmoojeene-Gamook*, excep- " ting a small portage above the junction of the *Madawaska* of " about 20 rods in length. The general rapidity of the current " is not great, boats descending with it requiring about half the " time which they do in the ascent. To pass the grand falls re- " quires a portage of about 1½ mile, below which is good boat " navigation to Frederickton at the head of the tide."

Page 131, he says; " nearly one half of the yet unsettled part " of the Country lies on the waters of the St. John, which will " afford the cheapest conveyance for its Lumber and produce for " many years; it may therefore be expected that whenever this " shall be settled, nearly its whole trade will be confined to mar- " kets on that river, out of the Jurisdiction or controul of the " state and dependant on the policy or caprice of a Foreign " Government; and whenever profit or advantage might accrue " to the community from the reciprocal exchange of commodi- " ties between its different members or sections, it will be wholly " lost, unless a safe and easy communication should be opened from " some of the Sea-Ports within the District (of Maine) to that " extensive and valuable territory, to suggest the practicability of " such communication is the present object" &c.

Page 132, he says.

" To reach the central part of the Territory or the South " Western branches of the St. John, by the assistance of canals " from the tide waters in Maine, three Routes present themsel- " ves, viz :—1st Through the *Kennebeck* into Moose-head lake, " thence into the West branch of *Penobscot* through that des- " cending to *Chesuncook* Lake, from thence ascending through " *Umbazukicus* to its source and thence to Lake *Ahpmoojeene-* " *Gamook* at the head of the South Western branch of the St. " John.—2nd. Through the *Penobscot*, following its Western " branch to the head of *Chesuncook*, and thence as before.—3rd " Or through various small Streams and Ponds connecting in a " measure both the former."

It appears by these extracts of Greenleaf, that he considers the Territories on the River St. John as forming part of the State of Maine, and that he already contemplates the means of drawing the commerce of it to the seaports of this State, and to turn it away from Quebec or New-Brunswick.

A. 4. The Farmers settled on the River St. John have no roads on their Farms, nor any outlet to go to Lake *Temiscouata*, their only communication between each other, and at this lake, is by canoes upon the River St. John and on the River *Madawaska*, they do not even know the regulations they ought to observe respecting the roads, not knowing under what Government they are.

From Lake *Temiscouata* there is a very bad road or outlet called the *Temiscouata* Portage of about thirty six miles long, to reach the River St. Lawrence: It may be said that they cannot make use of it in its present state to come to the Quebec Market.

A. 5. The land is fit for settlement in the greater part of the *Temiscouata* portage, but there is a chain of high Mountains which divides it, and one part of this road for about two miles is a complete uncultivable rock.

A. 6. This portage abounds with the necessary materials fit for the making of roads, either upon the old plan of the Country or according to the system of M'Adam. To make and complete this road and make the hills in the mountains of easy ascent would cost I think about £4000 Currency. Perhaps on the M'Adam plan a less sum might answer. From the end of this Portage to go to the River *Madawaska* a small steam boat might be constructed to navigate on the Lake *Temiscouata*, which would facilitate the communication by this route to New-Brunswick. From this Lake to the River St. John a road would be required along the River *Madawaska* the Lands of which are habitable. If the Lands about the River St. John were settled up to its sources, divers other roads would be required between the river St. Lawrence and this river, between Quebec and St. André, and particularly one opposite to Quebec.

A. 7. This question is answered by the answer to the third question.

A. 8. The lands along the river *Madawaska* are settled only for a small distance from its junction with the St. John; they appeared to me to be generally fit for culture and tolerably level.

Appendix (S.)

3d Feby.

REPORT of the Committee appointed to take into consideration the Message of His Excellency the Governor in Chief, relating to the Defalcation in the Chest of the Receiver General of this Province.

YOUR Committee, considering the great importance of the matters to them referred, as well in respect to the property of the Subject and to the rights of the House, as in respect to the Government and the individual concerned, have proceeded, with great attention and deliberation on the objects of reference, with a view to arrive at conclusions founded on truth and justice, which alone, in the opinion of your Committee, can contribute to any beneficial result.

Your Committee have thought themselves bound to confine their enquiries within the following heads, viz:

1. The nature and amount of the defalcation of the monies granted to or vested in His Majesty for the public uses of the Province, in the hands of His Majesty's Receiver General.

2. The mode in which it may seem best to proceed on the present occasion for the purpose of procuring the reimbursement of the amount of such defalcation, for the uses for which the money was raised.

3. The measures that it may be necessary to take, in the mean time, to maintain the public faith with persons who have legal claims against the Government remaining unpaid.

4. The security which will be necessary to prevent the recurrence of similar defalcations in future.

Your Committee have called before them and examined on these heads, the Chairman of the Committee of His Majesty's Executive Council for the Audit of the Public Provincial Accounts; the Receiver General of the Province, and the late Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts; they have also collected, in addition to the documents referred to them, several others connected with the subjects referred, the whole of which are annexed to the minutes of evidence.

Your Committee conceive that it cannot be questioned, that His Majesty's Subjects in this Province, have an absolute property in their goods and estates of whatsoever description: and that no part thereof can be taken from them, or applied to public uses, without their consent and according to Law.

The House of Assembly, as the representative body, can alone give the consent of the Subject in such cases, and it is its constitutional duty to see that this right, which is the best security of all the other rights of the Subject, is not violated.

The peculiar circumstances under which the Assembly of this Province was placed shortly after the establishment of the present Constitution, have however hitherto prevented it from fully maintaining and securing the rights of the Subject, in regard to the application of the monies raised within the Province for the public uses thereof.

By the Royal Instructions to His Excellency Alured Clarke, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Colony, for the time being, communicated by His Excellency to the House of Assembly, on the 26th February, 1793, before any money Bill was passed by the House, it was informed, "That in all Laws or Ordinances for levying money, or imposing fines, "forfeitures or penalties, express mention be made, that the same is "granted or reserved to Us, Our Heirs and Successors for the public "uses of the said Province, and the support of the Government there-"of, as by the said Law shall be directed, and that a Clause be inserted "declaring, that the due application of such money, pursuant to the di-"rections of such Law, be accounted for unto Us, through Our Com-"missioners of Our Treasury for the time being, in such manner and "form as We shall direct."

Your Committee accordingly find that, in all Laws passed in this Colony, raising money on the Subject, this Clause of the Royal Instructions has been complied with. Indeed it must have been obvious that the Governors of the Colony, being a Branch of the Legislature, and the immediate servants of the Crown, and responsible to it, could not depart from these Instructions: and that in fact no money Bill could be passed without its being in conformity to those Instructions. The high character of the British Government, particularly in regard to the security of the public monies confided to it, offered indeed perhaps, the best security for the safe keeping of the Provincial funds; and certainly must, at the time, have precluded all idea of danger from the deposit and superintendence which these instructions required.

The public monies for the uses of this Province, whether they consisted of the monies raised under Acts of the Imperial Parliament, or formed part of the Revenue under Provincial Laws, or accrued to the Crown from territorial sources, existing under the French Government, and so liberally relinquished by His late Most Gracious Majesty, George the Third, in favor of the Province, were thus payable only into the hands of His Majesty's Receiver General for the Province.

The following extract from the Commission or Letters Patent granted to John Caldwell, Esquire, as Receiver General, dated at Westminster, 19th November, 1809, shew the duties of this officer in respect to the payment of the public monies and the tenure and accountability of the office: "which said Revenues, Duties, Imposts, Penalties, Territorial "or Casual Revenues, Fines, Rights or Profits, and all arrearages of "the same, so to be received, are to be answered, paid and applied to-"wards defraying the expenses of the Administration of Justice and of "the support of the Civil Government in the said Province, according "to such Warrant or Warrants as the said John Caldwell, shall from "time to time receive from Our High Treasurer, or Commissioners of "Our Treasury, or any three or more of them for the time being, and "for the better encouragement of him the said John Caldwell, in the "execution of his said office, We have given and granted, and by these "presents do give and grant unto him, the said John Caldwell, the year-"ly salary or allowance of Four hundred pounds of lawful money of "Great Britain, the same to commence from the day of the date of "these Our Letters Patent, and to be retained out of the monies arising "by the said Revenues, which shall be received or collected by him "during his continuance in the said office. To have, hold, exercise and "enjoy the said office of Receiver General of the Revenues and premi-"ses aforesaid unto him the said John Caldwell, together with the said "salary or allowance of Four hundred pounds by the year during Our "pleasure. Provided nevertheless, and Our express will and pleasure is "that the said John Caldwell, before his entrance upon the execution "of the said office, or receiving the salary thereof, shall give or pro-"cure good security to be given in Our Court of Exchequer in this part "of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, called Eng-"land, to the good liking of the Commissioners of Our Treasury or "Our High Treasurer of Great Britain for the time being, in the sum "of ten thousand pounds in the whole, and likewise shall enter into a "Bond or Bonds to the good liking of the Commissioners of our Trea-"sury or Our High Treasurer of Great Britain for the time being, in the "like sum of ten thousand pounds, payable in Our Province of Lower "Canada, for the duly rendering into Our Exchequer, according to the "course thereof, an account of and duly answering to Us, Our Heirs and "Successors, all monies which he shall have received by virtue of said "office."

Your Committee have not been able to obtain the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, on the legal responsibilities of the Receiver General, for the faithful execution of the duties of his office, or on the legal means, in the power of Government, to secure the amount of the late defalcation and replace it in the Chest. It is presumed however, that if any Legislative provision had been necessary to that effect, a recommendation for the enactment thereof would long ago have been made to the Colonial Legislature on the part of His Majesty's Government.

Your Committee have not been able to ascertain the existence of any Warrant or Warrants from the Treasury, under the authority of which the Receiver General is required by his Commission, as before recited, to pay over the monies granted or vested in the Crown for the public uses of this Province; but the Commission to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, which in this respect, is similar to the previous Commissions granted to the Governors of this Province, contains the following Clause:

"You are to give Warrants, under your hand, for the issuing of "public monies for all public services, and We do particularly require "you to take care that regular accounts of all receipts and payments "be duly kept, and that there be transmitted every half year, or often-"er, copies thereof properly audited to Our Commissioners of Our Trea-"sury, or to Our High Treasurer for the time being, to the end that "We may be satisfied of the right and due application of the Revenues "of Our said Province, with the probability of the increase or diminu-"tion of it under every head and article thereof."

Under these instruments, it appears to your Committee that the aforesaid monies have been paid over and accounted for by the Receiver General of this Province, before and since the establishment of the present Constitution.

At no time has that officer accounted to the Legislature of this Province or under its authority, nor have any of his accounts been laid before it, previous to that of the 17th November 1823, embracing a period only from 11th April 1823, to the 16th August of the same year, both days inclusive, transmitted with the Governor's Message of the 1st December last. In this account the balance due by the Receiver General is stated at £96,117 13 0¼ sterling, equal to £106,797 7 9½ currency.

This Balance is the result of the receipts and disbursements of the Receiver General of this Province, from a period nearly commensurate with the establishment of the present Constitution.

It appears by an Instrument produced to your Committee by Mr. Caldwell, dated at the Treasury, 11th August 1819, that there was a balance due by the late Henry Caldwell, Esquire, Receiver General, on an account from the 9th July 1794, to the 11th April 1806, of £28,722 15 1, sterling; and on an account including the above balance from 11th April 1806, to 20th May 1810, £39,874 10 10, which balance, the said instrument states "having been paid over to this Ac-"countant's representative and successor in office John Caldwell, Es-"quire, the present Receiver General, who is charged with the same, "in his account of that service from 6th June 1810, to the 10th Oc-"tober 1812, audited by the Commissioners for auditing public ac-"counts, the 18th June 1819. This Accountant, Henry Caldwell, "is thereupon even, and he is quit.

By another instrument from the Treasury, 28th January 1820, it appears that John Caldwell, on the accounts from the 11th October 1812, to the 10th October 1813, was indebted in a balance of £54,535 4 0¾, which being included in the period from the 11th October 1813 to the 10th October 1814, left the said John Caldwell indebted in a balance of £92,635 9 6 sterling.

In a letter dated Audit Office, Whitehall Place, 23rd November 1821, and signed Wm. Walter, Sec'y., the balance, according to the Auditor's statement, is £121,588 15 2¼, due by John Caldwell: and it is added "I am directed to give you notice that the said state will "be forthwith laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's "Treasury." The acknowledgement of the receipt of the last account transmitted by Mr. Caldwell, for the year preceding the 10th October 1821, is dated 22nd October 1822, in answer to a letter transmitted with the same, dated 9th September 1822.

These accounts (not only embracing a period of about thirty years of the Provincial receipts and expenditure, but also various payments and repayments between the Receiver General's Chest and the Military Chest, of which the House has not had any account,) your Committee have conceived to be altogether beyond the reach of their examination, even if they had called for them, together with the necessary vouchers and authorities, for the purpose of being enabled to pronounce on the legal application of the said monies or the correct amount of the above stated balance.

On the first head of enquiry, your Committee are of opinion, that the whole of the Funds levied on the Subject in this Province, and granted or vested in His Majesty under the aforementioned instructions, and paid into the hands of His Majesty's Receiver General, accountable to His Majesty, through the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, were of the nature of a deposit in the hands of the Imperial Government; and that the precise amount of the defalcation can only be correctly ascertained by the authority under which he has hitherto accounted.

In the mean time, it may be taken for granted that the balance stated

to be due by the Receiver General in the account current, signed by him, of 17th November 1823, is owing by him to the Public Funds of the Province; and your Committee have ascertained that no part of the said Balance has been paid over by him to the officer lately appointed by His Excellency the Governor in Chief to fulfil the duties of that office.

It appears to your Committee that the Receiver General's half yearly accounts, in the form of the account of the 17th November 1823, have, under the authority of the afore-recited article of the Commission of the Governor of the Province, undergone a preliminary audit in His Majesty's Executive Council for the affairs of the Province, previous to their being submitted to the final audit at His Majesty's Treasury in England, and it appears that the Commissioners for auditing the public accounts have been chiefly guided by the reports of the preliminary audit here.

This audit is not authorized nor regulated by any Provincial Law, nor has any proposition on the part of the Imperial or Colonial Government ever been submitted to that effect, although the House, since it has been charged with supplying the Civil Expenditure of the Province, has constantly refused to acknowledge the establishment of a proposed Board of Audit, till such regulations could be effected.

The only check on the part of the Legislature which has existed in the Colony, has been afforded by the statements laid before it by the Governors of the Province. These statements have been made up in the Office of the Inspector General of Provincial Public Accounts, and latterly by the Chairman of the Committee of Audit of the Executive Council, both acting under the authority given to the Governors by the afore-recited paragraph of their Commissions, and of His Majesty's Treasury in England.

These statements have not contained the whole of the receipts and payments of the monies placed in the Receiver General's hands for the public uses of the Province. The Balances of his yearly Accounts were never stated to the Legislature; but a distinction was made between different parts of the Provincial Revenue, which, it appears from the two Documents from His Majesty's Treasury already referred to, was not acted upon in England; thus, a balance of monies at the disposal of the Legislature was submitted, of which the following is a statement since 1810, compared with the real balances stated by the Receiver General, in his accounts submitted to the Executive Council for the affairs of the Province for a preliminary audit, previous to their transmission to the Treasury.

Period.	Balance in the hands of Mr. Caldwell, Receiver General.	Period.	Balances at the disposal of the Legislature.	Balance short of appropriations.
10 Oct. 1810	19259 5 2	10 Oct. 1810	54912 3 6	
1811	20119 19 7½	1811	76722 2 7½	
1812	12124 15 6	1812	12836 16 3¾	
1813	18092 15 11	1813		31045 14 8
1814	21737 2 9	1814	45175 14 0¼	
1815	39568 18 5¼	1815	42896 16 7	
1816	96777 3 0½	1816	133918 10 4¼	
1817	65606 13 4	1817	47363 18 5	
1818	43013 0 3½	1 Nov. 1818	57377 18 3½	
1819	54826 16 11½	1819	45523 18 7	
1820	67185 7 9¼	1820	113788 5 6	
1821	81823 3 6¼	1821	135521 18 1¾	
1822	87816 7 1¼	1822	138230 1 0¾	
16 Aug. 1823	95117 13 0¼			

This distinction and the payments made out of the money avowedly at the disposal of the Colonial Legislature, without its authority, and the want of all check on the part of that body, on the issues of money by the Receiver General, and the absolute irresponsibility in the Colony of that officer and those under whose directions the issues were made, could not fail, in the opinion of your Committee to lead to abuses, which have finally produced the present unfortunate result.

It appears however from the Report of the Committee of the House of Assembly on the Public Accounts for the last year, that since the commencement of the present Constitution, monies have in fact been raised on His Majesty's Subjects in this Colony, sufficient to cover all the expenses of the Civil Government both authorised and unauthorised by Law, deducting from the said expenses the unauthorised disbursements for the Militia during the late American War, a service which partook more of a military than a civil character.

Yet so long as, nominally at least, any deficiencies which might occur in the Funds raised in this Province, for the support of the Civil Government, was to be made good from British Funds, it was not to be expected, that the Colonial Legislature would very rigidly enquire into the controul and management of these Funds.

The rapid increase of the Civil expenditure from 1799 to 1810, which doubled in ten years, and the absolute want of all check in the Colony, to that increase, no doubt partly influenced the Assembly in 1810, to make an offer of providing for all the necessary expenses of the Civil Government.

It will appear from the Journals of the House, that a Bill was introduced on the 20th February, 1815, "to appoint Commissioners to settle "the public accounts and look into the state of, and count the cash in "the Treasury, and to oblige the Receiver General to keep a general "account of cash;" which passed the second reading and was referred to a Committee of five: and on the 13th January, 1821, a Bill for similar purposes was again introduced, and after going through all the previous stages, it was referred to a Committee of the whole, which sat on the 8th March, but rose without reporting.

(See Appendix L.)

These proceedings shew that doubts and apprehensions existed at that time, on the state of the Receiver General's Chest. The high confidence which was, however, continued to be reposed in the justice and liberality of His Majesty's Government, in Great Britain, and the want of any recommendation for the purpose of these Bills from the Executive, seems to have been still sufficient, to prevent these apprehensions from producing any further proceeding on this subject.

But when the charge of the whole Civil Expenditure of the Colonial Government was, in 1818, thrown upon the Colony, in conformity to the offer of the Assembly in 1810, the House seems to have been solicitous, to acquire a sufficient check over the expenditure, by insisting that no issues of monies placed in the Receiver General's Chest, for the public uses of the Province, should be made, without annual and special appropriation by the Colonial Legislature. The public Records of both Houses, and the Speeches from the Throne will shew how invariably this claim has since been maintained by the Assembly, and resisted by the two other Branches of the Legislature.

Your Committee will however refer only to the following paragraph, copied from the most solemn of all the proceedings of the House, on this subject, namely, an Address to His Majesty, transmitted, at the prayer of the House on the 25th of January 1822, by His Excellency the Governor in Chief.

"The division of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Powers, the "independence of the Judges in the functions of their office, as also the "responsibility of the officers of Government, essential attributes of the "Constitution, are well marked in *Great Britain*; but do not exist in "this Province, where powers and functions which mutually exclude "each other, are united in the same persons. These circumstances, in addition to the remoteness of the Province from the Empire "and the Throne, absolutely place it beyond the power of Your Majesty's Ministers, to superintend the details of its administration, especially in what regards the application of its Revenue, which can "only in fact be superintended by the Colonial Legislature, and more "especially by the Assembly, as it is in the other British Colonies: "any other mode of control might prove impracticable and illusory."

His Majesty's Government in England was, by these proceedings, sufficiently informed of the insufficiency of the check which had hitherto existed on the issues of monies from the Provincial Funds: no remedy, no Legislative provision, had such been deemed necessary, either in the opinion of His Majesty's Ministers at home, or those acting for them and under their instructions here, have since, or at any time preceding, been recommended to the Legislature: although without such recommendation, such provision could not be successful. Both must have been fully aware, from the Receiver-General's semi-annual accounts, that the balances in his hands were generally less than the money stated annually by the Colonial Government to be actually in his hands, and at the disposal of the Legislature.

Under the whole of the aforementioned circumstances, your Committee cannot for a moment hesitate in expressing its opinion of the justice of an appeal to the well-known honor and liberality of the British Government, on the present occasion. The monies levied on the inhabitants of this Colony for the public uses thereof, deposited in the hands of an officer of that Government, in conformity to Royal Instructions, and accounting only to it, have been diverted from these uses, without the possibility of its being prevented on the part of the people of the Colony.

Your Committee, although all the responsibilities of the Receiver-General, and the securities given by him, are towards His Majesty's Treasury only, have thought it expedient to call upon him to state what means he has of making good the defalcation acknowledged by him; and they refer to his examination, hereunto annexed.

Your Committee having come to an opinion that the House ought to look to the justice of the Imperial Government for the amount of the defalcation of the Provincial Funds in the hands of the Receiver General, they cannot presume to pronounce on the reasonableness of his offers, or on the claims therewith connected.

In the accounts of the Receiver-General, and of Messrs. Coltman and Oldham, entrusted, under the authority of His Excellency the Governor in Chief, with the business of the Receiver-General's office, referred to your Committee, with the message of the 1st December last, your Committee observe several payments of money made into the hands of these Gentlemen, under Warrants of His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie on the Commissary-General, in aid of the expenses of the Civil Government. Your Committee, for the reasons already stated, cannot ascertain how far these, and any other similar payments which may have been made, at other times, from the military chest, may have been necessary from any actual deficiency in the funds placed in the hands of the Receiver-General for the uses of the Province. They observe, however, that in addition to payments manifestly made, which have not been authorised by any law of the Colonial Legislature, there are in the papers transmitted to His Majesty's Government by Mr. Davidson, claims for various payments to the Clergy, from 1st May, 1813, to 1st November, 1817, amounting to £26,911 12 9 sterling, which were at no time required to be provided for by the Legislature, and which have been, both before and subsequently to the engagement of the Province to pay the Civil Expenditure, provided for from the military chest.

Your Committee conceive that His Majesty's Treasury alone, it being in possession of the whole of the Receiver-General's accounts, and also the account of the military chest in the Canadas, and being thoroughly acquainted with the authority on which these intermixtures of two funds separate in their nature and objects, have been made, can settle the claims of the one chest upon the other, or have sufficient power and authority to effect such a settlement.

Your Committee have not considered it within the limits of their reference, to examine the items in the accounts submitted with the Message, as that duty will more properly belong to any Committee to whom may be referred the annual accounts. Your Committee cannot, however, refrain from expressing the satisfaction with the mode of keeping these accounts, and expressing its conviction that similar accounts of the receipts and payments of the Provincial Revenue, by the Receiver-General, would contribute to prevent the recurrence of many of the financial difficulties which have existed.

Your Committee need not recal to the House its engagements to provide for all the necessary expenses of the Civil Government of the Province. In so far as has depended on the House, it has ever been ready

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to make that provision. The funds raised within the Province have, at all times since the offer of the House was accepted by His Majesty's Government, been more than sufficient to meet that expenditure. The present defalcation in the funds, unavoidably placed in the hands of an Officer over whom the House had no control, can alter nothing in its engagements. Your Committee conceive that, seeing the immediate wants of the Government, the necessity of preserving public credit, and the length of time that must elapse before the humble representations of the House, can be laid at the foot of the Throne, and be determined upon by the Imperial Government, that immediate steps ought to be taken to place a sum of money in the chest, sufficient to pay off the sums due on the appropriations of the last Session of the Legislature; and for this purpose, your Committee, in the present distressed state of the Province, can see no other expedient equally prompt and effectual, as the authorising a Loan, redeemable in a certain number of years, setting apart annually out of the existing Revenue, a sufficient sum to pay the yearly interest, and a proportion of the principal, sufficient to extinguish the whole amount at the expiration of the period at which it may be made redeemable.

Your Committee find, by Messrs. Coltman and Oldham's account, transmitted with the Governor's message of 1st December last, that, including all payments from the military chest in aid to the Civil Government, the balance of cash in hand, on the 29th November 1823, was £12,042 4 6 sterling; and that the amount of unpaid appropriations made at the last Session of the Legislature, was £20,685 18 5 currency; and the amount of Warrants issued and unpaid, stated to be chargeable against the funds of the Province, was £5,626 9 2 sterling; leaving a balance of claims against the Government beyond the amount of cash in hand at the aforementioned date, of £12,201 11 3 sterling. With respect to the appropriations which have remained unpaid, your Committee conceive, that it is a fit subject for the consideration of the House, whether payments not authorised by special enactments, ought, on any occasion, to be made in preference to the express appropriations by law.

Your Committee deem it indispensable, in order to avoid the danger of the recurrence of misfortunes, similar to those which now occupy its attention, that a Bill be introduced to regulate the office of the Receiver General; and also the audit of the Public Provincial Accounts, previous to their being submitted to the Legislature, and to the Audit of His Majesty's Treasury.

Your Committee are of opinion that it would be expedient to submit without delay, to His Majesty's Government in England, a statement of all claims up to the present time, against the Imperial Government, for monies raised on the Subject in this Province, and disposed of under its authority, without appropriation by the Colonial Legislature, passing such Acts of indemnity to the advisers, and all others concerned in the payments of such parts of these monies as have been admitted, by vote of the House.

The placing of all the past accounts in this way, in a train of settlement, your Committee conceive to be indispensably required, for the correct management of the financial concerns of the country in future, and for the satisfaction and good understanding of all the Branches of the Colonial Legislature.

To complete so desirable a result, your Committee are of opinion that the Executive Government ought to be earnestly requested to bring the outstanding accounts on Letters of Credit, to a speedy settlement; the amount of which, was stated last year at £111,890 17 2 currency, and is stated in the Receiver General's account, of the 17th November last, £116,639 15 1½ sterling.

ORDERED, That the Chairman do leave the Chair and report.

The whole nevertheless humbly submitted.

AUSTIN CUVILLIER,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Monday, 1st December 1823.

RESOLVED, That His Excellency the Governor in Chief's Message, received this day, relating to the Receiver General, be referred to a Committee of seven Members, to report thereon with all convenient speed, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

ORDERED, That Mr. Taschereau, Mr. Bourdages, Mr. Cuvillier, Mr. Heney, Mr. Neilson, Mr. Stuart and Mr. Bélanger do compose the said Committee.

Attest, WM. LINDSAY,
Clk. Assy.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Friday, 12th December 1823.

ORDERED, That the Message of His Excellency the Governor in Chief, relating to Mr. Davidson's mission to England, transmitted to the House this day, be, along with the papers accompanying it, referred to the Special Committee to whom has been referred the Message of His Excellency relating to the Receiver General.

Attest, WM. LINDSAY,
Clk. Assy.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
Saturday, 3d January 1824.

ORDERED, That that part of His Excellency the Governor in Chief's Speech, at the opening of the Session which relates to the financial difficulties of this Province, be referred to the Special Committee to whom has been referred the Message of His Excellency, relative to the defalcation in the Receiver General's Chest.

Attest, WM. LINDSAY,
Clk. Assy.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
Friday, 9th January 1824.

ORDERED, That the Message of His Excellency the Governor in Chief, in answer to the Address of this House of the third instant, relative to certain information required by this House, connected with the defalcation in the Chest of the late Receiver General, be referred to the Special Committee to whom has been referred the Message of His Excellency relative to the said Receiver General.

Attest, P. E. DESBARATS,
Depty. Clk.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Friday, 5th December 1823.

AUSTIN CUVILLIER, Esquire, in the Chair.

ORDERED, That the Chairman do move the House at its next sitting, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to order to be laid before the House, the following documents referred to in His Excellency Message of the first instant, viz:

1st. Copies of "the various accounts and statements, shewing "claims on the part of the Province, on the Imperial Treasury, "and the Military Chest, produced by the Receiver General."

2d. Copies of "the papers transmitted to England, by Mr. Davidson, to be submitted to the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury."

Likewise, that His Excellency will be pleased to order to be laid before the House, a Copy of Mr. Davidson's Report of his Mission.

And that His Excellency will be further pleased to order the late Receiver General; the Inspector General of Provincial Accounts, and the Honorable Mr. Coltman, to appear before the Committee appointed by the House, on His Excellency's Message, relative to the Receiver General, to give such information and explanation as in the course of its enquiry it may require.

ORDERED, That a Copy of the Receiver General's Commission be procured for the information of the Committee.

Monday, 15th December 1823.

Mr. CUVILLIER in the Chair.

The Chairman laid before the Committee copies of two Commissions appointing John Caldwell, Esquire, Receiver General of Lower-Canada, in conformity to its order of the 5th instant.

(See Appendix A & B.)

Tuesday, 16th December 1823.

M. CUVILLIER in the Chair.

ORDERED, That a copy or copies of any Bond or Bonds which may have been given by the Receiver General, be obtained for the information of the Committee.

ORDERED, That the Chairman do move the House that a Message be sent to the Legislative Council, praying their Honors would permit the Honorable John Hale, and the Honorable John Caldwell, two of their Members, to appear before this Committee on Friday next, at eleven o'clock.

Friday, 19th December 1823.

M. CUVILLIER in the Chair.

The Chairman laid before the Committee, the following Letter:

Quebec, 19th December 1823.

SIR,

In answer to your letter of yesterday, requesting of me, on the part of the Committee of the House of Assembly, on the Message of His Excellency the Governor in Chief, respecting the late Receiver General, copy of the Bond which that Officer may have entered into, I have the honor to state to you, for the information of the Committee, that no such Bond entered into by that Officer is found in the Office of the Secretary of the Province.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

LS. MONTIZAMBERT,
Actg. Prov. Secy.

AUSTIN CUVILLIER, Esqr.
Chairman of the Committee.

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The Hon. Mr. *Collman* appeared before your Committee, and was examined as follows:

1. Q. You are Chairman of a Committee of the Honorable Executive Council for the Audit of Public Accounts; how long have you held that ſituation?

A. I am. My appointment, I think, took place in October 1819.

2. Q. Has the Receiver General of this Province accounted ſince that time to the ſaid Executive Council?

A. I attend this Committee by command of the Governor in Chief, and I have underſtood it to be His Excellency's wish, that I ſhould give the fulleſt information on every ſubject conſiſtent with my oath as a Councillor. It is a matter of notoriety that the Receiver General's Accounts undergo a preliminary Audit by the Council here, previous to their final Audit, by the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, to whom the ſaid Receiver General ultimately accounts.

3. Q. Have you had an opportunity of knowing if he did in fact ſubmit his accounts to the preliminary audit of the ſame body, ſince 1808?

A. I have no doubt of the fact, but I have not had a perſonal knowledge thereof, not having been a Member of the Council till ſome years after that date.

4. Q. Can you ſay if his predeceſſor, the late Hon. Henry Caldwell, ſubmitted his accounts to the ſame preliminary audit, during the whole or what part of the time he held the ſaid Commiſſion?

A. I cannot positively ſay that the late Hon. Henry Caldwell ſubmitted his accounts to the ſame preliminary audit for the whole time he held the Commiſſion of Receiver General, but I have no doubt he did ſo, having ſeen accounts of his of an old date amongſt the Records of the Council.

5. Q. Under what authority have the Honorable John Caldwell, and the late Honorable Henry Caldwell, Receivers General, ſubmitted their accounts to the ſaid preliminary audit?

A. I can only answer that I preſume it muſt have been by orders of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury: the accounts are in point of fact ſubmitted by the Receiver General to the Governor in Chief, by whoſe orders they are referred to the Council for its preliminary audit.

6. Q. Have these Accounts, or any of them in fact undergone a preliminary audit in the ſaid Executive Council, and have the accounts ſo audited been transmitted to the Lords of the Treaſury, and through whom?

A. The accounts of the Receiver General have always received their preliminary audit here, as ſoon as the Vouchers for that purpoſe could be collected, on which a Report is made by the Committee of Council to the Governor in Chief; a copy of this Report goes regularly home to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and by him is underſtood to be transmitted to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury. The Receiver General furniſhes, as I have underſtood, a copy of his account direct to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury. The laſt account reported upon was to the 10th October 1822, Copy of which report has been regularly delivered to the Secretary of His Excellency the Governor in Chief, to be transmitted to England.

7. Q. Have theſe accounts embraced the whole of the Public Revenue of this Province, and been in the form of the account of the 17th November 1823, ſigned, "John Caldwell," and transmitted with His Excellency the Governor in Chief's Meſſage of the firſt December inſtant?

A. Theſe accounts ought, and I have no doubt did in fact embrace the whole of the Public Revenues of this Province; they have been in the form of the account of the ſeventeenth November, one thouſand eight hundred & twenty-three, ſigned "John Caldwell," except that this account is for a broken period, whereas the regular dates of making up the accounts, were the 10th April and 10th October—the penſions uncovered by Warrant, advances made on Warrants, and amount paid for Notarial Extracts, entered in the note to that account, have not previously been inſerted in his accounts by the Receiver General.

8. Q. Can you ſtate the amount of the balance in Mr. Caldwell's hands, ſtated in the preliminary report on his account to the 10th October 1822?

A. I cannot ſtate it positively from memory, but think it was between £80,000 and £90,000 ſterling, the exact amount I have no doubt would be obtained by application to the Governor in Chief.

9. Q. Can you inform the Committee if any of the accounts ſubmitted by Mr. Caldwell, Receiver General, for a preliminary audit have been at any time laid before the Legiſlature of this Province, previous to that which accompanies the Meſſage of the firſt inſtant?

A. I believe that none of the accounts ſubmitted by Mr. Caldwell as Receiver General, have been laid before the Legiſlature of this Province, but the actual balance ſtated by him on the 10th October 1820, in ſuch an account was noticed in the accounts of the 4th February 1822, laid before the Legiſlature.

10. Q. How ariſes the difference between the balance as ſtated by the Receiver General to be in his hands at that period, and the balance stated to be at the diſpoſal of the Legiſlature?

A. Detailed explanations have been given in the Public Accounts preſented to the Legiſlature, under date of the 4th February 1822, which will give the fulleſt answer in my power to this queſtion, and ſerve to ſhew how the balance in the hands of the Receiver General can never make more than a part of the Public Funds at the diſpoſal of the Legiſlature.

11. Q. Upon what principle, and upon what documents are the Public Accounts made up, which are annually ſubmitted to the Legiſlature?

A. The Public Accounts are made up under directions ſignified either directly by His Excellency the Governor in Chief, or through his Secretary. The general principles and forms have been eſtabliſhed by uſage, in the Office of the Committee of Council for the Audit of Public Accounts, ſince the eſtabliſhment of that Committee in 1817, by His Excellency Sir John Sherbrooke, which took place about the ſame period that this Province was called upon to provide for the Civil Expenditure; the ſame have however ſince been modified by particular directions given from time to time by the different Governors. The documents on which theſe accounts are made up, are the Warrant Book, containing a liſt of all Warrants iſſued on the Receiver General, together with the different detailed accounts furniſhed by the various Public Accountants, which are got in from all having demands on the Public, to the period to which the accounts are to be made up, for the purpoſe of ascertaining the total demands; as on the other hand are thoſe of the Receiver General, and the different Collectors of the Public Revenue, which latter ſhew the funds to meet the ſame. Theſe accounts having undergone a regular examination and Audit, form the baſis of the Public Accounts ſubmitted to the Legiſlature.

12. Q. Are they ſo made up in conformity with long eſtabliſhed uſage, or under inſtructions from the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, or under what other authority?

A. I have already ſtated the uſage under which they are made up, there exiſt no inſtructions from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury on this particular ſubject, but the general Audit of the Public Accounts by a Committee of the Executive Council, is known to be directed by the Royal Inſtructions; and the appointment of the Committee of Audit, as now exiſting, with a permanent Chairman, has been approved by the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, who are underſtood to have expressly ſanctioned the appointment of ſuch Chairman, ſome time in the year 1818.

13. Q. Will you have the goodness to read the Meſſage, ſigned, Alured Clarke, Lieutenant Governor, in the printed Journal of the Houſe of Aſſembly, of the 26th February 1793, viz:

Signed, "ALURED CLARKE, Lieutenant Governor, &c."

"Mr. Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly,

"I have already ſtated to the Legiſlative Council and Houſe of "Aſſembly, that I was inſtructed by His Majeſty respecting the "enacting Laws in this Province, and have made known ſundry "thereof.

"I think it expedient at this time to make further communica-"tions from the Royal Inſtructions on the ſame ſubject, for the "information of the Legiſlature, the Articles whereof are in the "words following:

"*That in all Laws or Ordinances for levying money, or im-"posing fines, forfeitures or penalties; express mention be made, "that the same is granted or reserved to us, Our Heirs and Suc-"cessors for the public uses of the said Province, and the support "of the Government thereof, as by the said Law shall be directed, "and that a clause be inserted declaring, that the due application "of such money, pursuant to the directions of such Law, shall be "accounted for unto Us, through Our Commissioners of Our "Treasury, for the time being, in such manner and form as "We shall direct.*

Signed, A. C."

and ſay whether you have ſeen the inſtructions therein referred to, and if the clauſe underlined is copied from theſe inſtructions?

A. I never ſaw to my knowledge the Inſtructions referred to in the Meſſage in queſtion.

14. Q. You mention various Public Accountants and Collectors of the Public Revenue. Do you underſtand that the monies ariſing from His Majeſty's Revenue in this Province from whatever ſource or of whatſoever description, could be definitely lodged in any other hands than thoſe of His Majeſty's Receiver General for the Province, & is it not from his accounts that any correct ſtatement of the Funds of the Province can be made up, and the ſtate of that Fund correctly known?

A. The whole Revenue ultimately goes into the hands of the Receiver General, but as a delay is given to the Importers of Merchandize on their ſecuring the Duties on ſuch importations by ſufficient bonds, it is neceſſary to take into conſideration the accounts of the Collectors of the Cuſtoms to make up complete accounts of the Revenue of the year to any particular date, and there may be ſome other ſmaller ſums in ſimilar ſituations.

15. Q. Are you aware of any ſteps ever taken on the part of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury or of the Executive Government of this Province, to ascertain the exiſtence *in cash* of the actual balances ſtated by the Receiver General in his half yearly accounts to be in his hands, and if ſo, will you have the goodness to ſtate when, and what theſe ſteps were?

A. No ſuch ſteps were ever taken to my knowledge; and I doubt whether any authority exiſted for ſo doing, except under orders from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, or by Le-

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gislative provision. It is notorious that the late Receiver General always claimed a right, under the Provincial Laws, to the safe keeping of the whole of the Provincial Funds, which greatly exceeded any balance in his hands, especially since the various expenditures by the different Governors, that have taken place under their respective responsibilities, without legal appropriation.

16. Q. At what time did the Executive Government first make any representation to His Majesty's Government in England or to the Lords of the Treasury, expressive of doubts, as to the actual existence, in cash, in the hands of the Receiver General, of the balances stated to be due by him?

A. I have no knowledge of any such representations having been made previous to those stated in the Message of His Excellency the Governor in Chief; the actual balance was however regularly stated in the Reports on each half year's Account; copies whereof were sent to England for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and in April 1817, the balance materially exceeded that now acknowledged by the Receiver General.

17. Q. Do you conceive that the balance stated in the account current between the Receiver General and the Government, of the 17th November 1823, viz. £96,117 13s. 0¼d. signed "John Caldwell," is correct?

A. This account has not yet been examined, nor audited; there may, therefore, be some errors therein; but probably to no great amount; the balance acknowledged is, however, - - - £219,064 0 7¼

And the amount outstanding on letters of credit,	£116,639	15	1½			
Pensions uncovered by warrants, - - - -	2,693	0	10			
Advances made on warrants (to issue) - - -	3,435	2	4			
Amount paid for Notarial extracts, - -	178	9	3½			
				122,946	7	7
Which reduces the balance to				£96,117	13	0¼

None of them are admitted to be finally charged by the Receiver-General, till warrants have issued for their amount respectively, on the production of regular accounts by the different parties concerned. The amount outstanding on letters of credit had become so large, that Government have ceased to issue any more for upwards of a twelve month; but the amount thereof has not yet been so materially reduced, as would be desirable towards getting the public accounts into order.

18. Q. Do you know if any part of the said balance has since been paid over by Mr. Caldwell into the hands of any other person acting on the part of Government?

A. I do not know, and have every reason to think the contrary.

19. Q. Can you inform the Committee if any proceedings at Law have been taken on the part of the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury or the Colonial Government, to obtain or secure the payment of the said balance?

A. I do not know of any, and believe that the Colonial Government did not take any such steps, waiting instructions from the Treasury in answer to the despatches sent to England by Mr. Davidson.

20. Q. Have the Crown Lawyers in the Colonies been applied to, and when, for their opinions, or have they given any opinions on the legal means in the power of the Executive Government to compel or secure the payment of that balance, and what are these opinions if so given?

A. I have no certain knowledge that the Crown Lawyers have been applied to, nor what opinions they may have given. I have, however, understood from common report, that they were so applied to, on Mr. Davidson's return from England, without bringing the expected despatches from His Majesty's Government; and very probably, preparatory consultations may have been previously had, of which I have no knowledge.

21. Q. Have you any knowledge of any bond or securities given in this country by the Honorable John Caldwell, Receiver-General, for the monies in his hands belonging to Government; who are his sureties, and where is the bond or bonds to be found, if they have been given?

A. I have no certain knowledge respecting Mr. Caldwell's securities, further than what I have derived from the perusal of his Commission; by this it appears to me, that the bonds such securities may have given, must be lodged in the Court of Exchequer in England.

22. Q. Can you inform the Committee if any law proceedings have been had against any persons holding public money under letters of credit, uncovered by warrants, the amount of which is stated in Mr. Caldwell's last account, at £116,689 15s. 1½d. or if any steps have been taken towards such proceedings?

A. I do not know that any such steps have been taken.

23. Q. In the answer to the 15th question, you state that the late Receiver-General always claimed a right, under the Provincial Laws, to the safe keeping of the whole Provincial Monies. Have you any knowledge of that Gentleman having ever refused to pay any Warrants drawn upon him for the payment of public money, and when? Were these Warrants all of the same form, and will you produce one of them?

A. In my answer to the 15th question, I spoke of the claims of the late Receiver-General to the safe keeping of the whole Provincial monies, as a matter generally notorious, and I believe it to be so. I do not however know that the pretension was ever brought formally forward till last Spring, as stated in the Message of the Governor in Chief; nor do I believe that the late Receiver-General ever refused to pay any Warrant actually drawn upon him. I produce the copy of a Warrant paid by him, and believe them all to be in a similar form.

(See Appendix C.)

24. Q. Was any such claim as you have mentiond ever in fact allowed, admitted, or acted upon by the Executive Government of this Province?

A. Such claim was never directly allowed nor admitted by the Executive Government of this Province, as in fact no question was ever raised about it. The Law provided for the whole Revenue going into the hands of the Receiver-General, and being there kept till appropriated by some other provision of Law, which was conformed to, except in extraordinary cases.

25. Q. Did the Letters of Credit specify from what fund the money to be advanced was to be paid? Were they of the same form, and will you produce one of them?

A. The Letters of Credit did not specify from what fund the money to be advanced was to be paid. I produce the copy of one, and believe them all to have been in a similar form.

(See Appendix D.)

26. Q. Considering the Message of Lieut. Governor Clarke to the House of Assembly, of the 26th February, 1793, communicating the Royal Instructions, which required all monies granted for the public uses of this Province, to be granted to His Majesty, and consequently to be payable into the hands of His Majesty's Receiver-General for the Province, and to be accounted for to the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury; and also considering the practice which has hitherto existed under the Revenue Laws of this Province, made in conformity to the aforementioned Instructions, and the present state of things in respect to the defalcation in the Receiver-General's Chest; can you point out any means, not already in the power of the Colonial Government, by which it is probable that the deficiency may be recovered, consistently with justice and the general interests of the Province; and if so, what are these means?

A. Under all circumstances, and considering the practice which has hitherto existed under the Revenue Laws of this Province, I cannot point out any means by which the existing deficiency in the Receiver-General's Chest can be recovered of right, unless from the late Receiver-General or his securities: But from an appeal to the liberality of the Mother Country, I should, individually, think that much might be expected towards a final settlement of the difficulties we labour under.

27. Q. Under all the circumstances of the late defalcation in the funds raised upon His Majesty's Subjects in this Province, for the Public uses thereof; what security can be given against similar defalcations for the future, or the issuing or applying of any part thereof, otherwise than as provided, or may hereafter be provided by Law?

A. Under all the circumstances of the late defalcation in the funds raised in this Province, I can point out no other mode so likely to guard against a similar occurrence in future, as a provision by Law, in which the Lords of the Treasury would doubtless concur if necessary; requiring the money in the Public Chest to be visited and examined at frequent periods by some high and responsible Public Officers, such periods to be selected by such Officers at their discretion, but at least as often as once every quarter. This arrangement would, however, necessarily require some greater remuneration being allowed to the officer discharging the duties of Receiver-General, than those enjoyed by Mr. Caldwell, whose emoluments were generally supposed to arise from an individual use of the public money. If a further provision is made by Law for the regulation of the Receiver-General's Office, any such duties and responsibilities as might be deemed advisable, could be attached to that Office.

28. Q. In the mean time, considering the present state of the Revenue of the Province, the depressed state of Trade and Industry, the restriction imposed by the Canada Trade Act on the enactment of Provincial Laws imposing duties on importations by Sea, can you suggest any means by which the deficiency of funds in the hands of Government to meet the existing demands against it, can be effectually and safely provided; and if so, what are these means?

A. In the present difficulties of this Province, I do not perceive any measure, that can be had recourse to as a temporary relief, more advisable than a Loan, to a *moderate* amount. To pay the interest thereof, and redeem the capital in a short term of years, a sufficient fund might be set aside, in my opinion, from the Revenue now raised on importations, or in case of necessity a sufficient amount might be raised, without material objection, by Stamps, to a *moderate* amount on Deeds and Obligations of every kind.

29. Q. In your answer to the 24th question, you state that the monies in the hands of the Receiver-General are drawn out in

conformity to Law, except in extraordinary cases: do you conceive that there exists any authority in this Province to use these monies for any other purpose, and if so, by whom is that authority exercised?

A. I do not conceive that strictly there exists any such authority, but in cases of extraordinary emergency, as occurred on the sudden breaking out of the late War, and latterly from the differences between the two branches of the Legislature, preventing their making any legal provision for the expenses of Government: a Public Officer in a high situation must in such cases of necessity act on his own responsibility, and trust to the Legislature to indemnify him by future enactments of Law. The head of the Executive Government is of course the only officer who could thus act in this Province.

30. Q. You state in the answer to the 11th Question that the accounts laid before the House of Assembly at different times since 1810 were partly made up from the List of Warrants drawn on the Receiver-General; were the whole of the Warrants drawn, contained in the List laid before the Assembly or were some of them omitted, and if so, of what description were the Warrants omitted? were the letters of credit given usually stated to the Assembly?

A. I have not a full knowledge of the practice which existed, relative to the public accounts, previous to 1819, when I came into office. The list of warrants referred to, is also one of those accounts which are rendered by the Inspector-General of Public Accounts; whereas, my answer to the 11th question referred to the accounts made up by me, as Chairman of the Committee of Audit. I believe, however, that the whole warrants issued each year, in payment of the Civil Expenditure of Lower-Canada, were entered in the abstract of warrants annually laid before the Legislature. Those issued for the Protestant and Catholic Clergy were not so entered, as the same were reimbursed from the military chest; as was also the case with respect to the expenses of the Indian Mission; and these two items formed the only material exceptions, since I have had any particular knowledge of the public accounts, to the general rule of entering all the warrants issued on the Receiver-General in the abstract laid before the Legislature. The letters of credit given, were not usually stated to the Assembly, being in fact merely temporary advances, to be finally covered by warrants, and which would, of course, appear in some of the abstracts of these latter.

30. Q. In your answer to the 27th question, you say that it was generally supposed that the Receiver-General made use of the balances due by him. On what grounds do you make that assertion? Was there any communication between Mr. Caldwell and the Executive Government, or any other Officer of the Government, implying his making such use of public monies, or was it ever countenanced in any way by the Government?

A. In what I have already stated, relative to the late Receiver-General, I have remarked that I spoke from general report and notoriety. The occasion when these reports were most publicly spoken of, was on that Officer's presenting a petition for some further allowance, to the Assembly, with the sanction of Sir George Prevost, on the 4th March one thousand eight hundred and fifteen. I do not know of any communication between the Executive Government or any Officer thereof, and Mr. Caldwell, implying his making use of the public monies, previous to what occurred on Mr. Davidson's Mission; or that his so doing was ever countenanced by Government. The very low salary he held, probably led to the reports to which I have alluded, and which have unfortunately proved too well grounded, with this addition, that the defalcation which has finally occurred, exceeds every thing that could have been suspected; and instead of being confined within a sum for which Mr. Caldwell's real estate and securities might have been sufficient to answer, threatens to entail a heavy loss on the public.

Wednesday, 23d December, 1823.

Mr. Cuvillier in the Chair.

The Honorable Mr. Caldwell was called in and examined, as follows:

1. Q. To whom have you held yourself as accountable, as His Majesty's Receiver-General in this Province?

A. My Patent requires me to account to the Lords of the Treasury.

2. Q. Have you regularly accounted to them—at what stated periods, and how?

A. Some short time after the termination of each half-year, my public accounts are made out and sent to the Governor's Secretary, from thence forwarded to the Inspector-General of Accounts, who sends his remarks, if any appear necessary, to me. The half-year's accounts, with the vouchers and account current, are then sent to the Committee of the Executive Council, who report on the same. Their audit, and the year's accounts, with an annual account current duly attested, are then transmitted by me, accompanied by the vouchers, to the Audit Board at Somerset-House, who from time to time, send me a Declaration of the balance.

3. Q. On what authority is this course of accounting established?

A. On coming into office, I found this course established, and have since followed it.

4. Q. Have you had any instructions direct from the Treasury, or His Majesty's Government in England, respecting your receiving, paying over, and accounting for monies coming into your hands, for the public uses of this Province? Or are there any instructions of the kind in your office?

A. None whatever, to my recollection.

5. Q. Under what authority did you think yourself authorised to pay over the monies in your hands, or coming into your hands, for the public uses of this Province, as His Majesty's Receiver General?

A. On coming into office, I found the custom established of paying monies on the Governor's warrant, as the King's Representative. I paid the amount of the warrants signed by him.

6. Q. Did you keep separate chests and cash accounts, for different sources of Revenues; or only one chest and one cash-account of such monies?

A. I kept but one chest and one cash account.

7. Q. Is the account rendered by you, dated 17th November 1823, in the form of your cash account; and did your cash account embrace all monies received by you from every source of Revenue in this Province, and paid over under the warrants of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or person administering the Government for the time being? Were the annual accounts transmitted by you to the Lords of the Treasury, in a similar form?

A. Perfectly so, with the exception of the account dated 17th November 1823, being for a broken period.

8. Q. Have you, at any time since you have been in office, received any, and what instructions, from the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, or from the Executive Government of this Province, as to the form and manner of keeping your cash accounts; and has the present form been approved of and sanctioned, and by whom?

A. I am not aware of having received any particular instructions. The form of my account has never been disapproved of.

9. Q. Could you furnish the Committee with a statement of the annual balances in the accounts transmitted by you to the Lords of the Treasury, viz. the year preceding your coming into office, and every year since?

A. I lay before the Committee copy of a letter, dated "Audit "Office, Whitehall-place, 5th May 1818," signed, "John "Taylor," which will shew the balance on the 28th May 1810, (see Appendix E.) and I also produce to the Committee a statement of the balances from 10th October 1810, to the 16th August 1823. (See Appendix F.)

10. Q. Can you state the balances at the same periods, deducting the monies advanced on letters of credit, or otherwise, uncovered by Warrant?

A. I lay before the Committee a statement of the said balances, from 10th October 1810, to the 16th August 1823. (See Appendix G.)

11. Q. To what date have your accounts been audited, and yourself discharged by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury?

A. I give in copies of four letters, by which it will appear that my accounts have been audited to the 10th October 1815, and have been received at the Audit Office to the 10th October 1821. I also furnish copy of a *Quietus* to my late father, with a letter to myself; and also, a Declaration from the Pipe Office, of the balance due by me on the 10th October 1814. (See Appendix H. Nos. 1 a 7.)

12. Q. Did you ever receive any intimation from the Treasury for the settlement of your accounts, and respecting the balances stated to be in your hands in the accounts transmitted by you?

A. I never received any intimation on the subject, previous to Mr. Davidson's mission to England last summer.

13. Q. Is the balance of your account with Government of the 17th November 1823, viz. £96,117 13s. 0¼d. correct?

A. I believe it to be so.

14. Q. Has any part of that balance been paid over by you to any person authorised to receive it on the part of Government?

A. No.

15. Q. Does the account of the 17th November 1823, and the preceding accounts rendered, include any payments made on the authority of warrants or of letters of credit, for expenditures not usually paid out of the monies in your hands for the public uses of the Province; and will you state their nature and amount?

A. All the payments in these accounts have been usual. There are, however, certain payments included therein, for which I usually received the amount in cash from the military chest, and for which the Government is regularly credited. There are, however, certain of these payments which were made by me, (out of the public money in my hands raised for the uses of this Province,) for which I received no cash from the Military Chest. The whole is explained in the papers Nos. 8 and 10, transmitted with His Excellency's Message of the 11th December instant.

16. Q. The last Item of the account appears to be of the 16th August 1823. Have there been made any applications to you on the part of Government for the payment of the whole or any part of the said Balance, and when?

A. Government being fully informed of my inability to meet such demand; no direct application has been made.

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17. Q. Have you given in or been required to give in on the part of Government, any ſtatement of your affairs; and are you aware of any legal proceedings having been inſtituted againſt you to ſecure the ſaid Balance?

A. Not as yet.

18. Q. What securities did you give for the paying over the monies coming in your hands for the public uſes of the Province as His Majeſty's Receiver General therein?

A. I entered into a Bond for £10,000, with two ſecurities, at the Exchequer Office, Weſtminſter, for the due performance of the duties prescribed by my Patent.

19. Q. Have you given any Bond in this Province, for the ſecurity of the ſaid monies?

A. I am not aware of having given any.

20. Q. Can you ſtate to the Committee what means are in your power of liquidating the balance ſtated by you to be due to His Majeſty's Government?

A. I ſhould propoſe in the firſt place to make over, for the purpoſe of ſale, when a fair price can be obtained, my valuable Houſe, Lot and Wharf in St. Peter Street, in the Lower Town of Quebec—the Seigniories of Gaſpé and St. Etienne, about 50 acres of land in the Banlieu of Quebec, the right to the receipt of £4000, remaining due on the Seigniory of Foucault or Caldwell Manor, and fee ſimple or mortgage claims on such of from 38,000 to 40,000 acres of land, in free and common ſoccage as may have been ſold. The lots are generally in ſituations where land ſells from 5s. to 7s. 6d., 10s. and 12s. 6d. per acre, according to quality; many acres have been ſold at the above rates.

The Seigniory of Lauzon being entailed on my ſon, and being charged with ſome mortgages to different individuals by my late Father, for the payment of which I conceive its Revenues to be liable, I would beg leave to offer to pay annually, the ſum of £1500 currency, into the Provincial Treasury, during my life, or until the amount of my balance were paid up.

I beg leave to ſubmit to the liberality of the Legiſlature, a claim for ſome allowance in the nature of a ſet-off, for ſervices rendered by my late Father and myſelf, in performing duties not required or in the contemplation of our reſpective Patents, in the receiving and paying large ſums of money levied under Provincial Acts, for which no charge has as yet been made or per centage allowed. I beg leave to ſtate that in performing ſuch ſervice, office expenſes have been incurred nearly equal to my ſalary and allowances, that great responſibility has been incurred, that in one inſtance my balance was increaſed, by being ordered by the Committee of Council for auditing Public Accounts, to charge myſelf with a ſum more than equal to the ſalary of ſix years, which ſum had never been received by me, in conſequence of the failure of a ſub-accountant.

I beg to ſtate, that in the neighbouring Province of Upper-Canada, per centages are allowed to the Receiver General, exclusive of the ſalary received by him under his Patent, on all ſums, either levied by Provincial Acts or received from this Province, as the proportion of Duties.

I beg further leave to ſtate, that on my coming into office, I memorialed His Majeſty's Government in England, for an increaſe of ſalary, in conſequence of great increaſe of Public duty, in the receipt and payment of monies levied under Provincial Acts. That I was referred to the Government here, ſuch claim for remuneration being conſidered by His Majeſty's Miniſters as ariſing from matters purely Provincial. I in conſequence petitioned His Excellency Sir George Prevoſt, for an increaſe of ſalary, who allowed a petition to the ſame purport to be entertained by the Legiſlature, but reſpecting which no meaſure was then or has ſince been taken.

I beg leave to ſay that ſhould any new regulation be taken by the Legiſlature reſpecting the office of Receiver General, and that the emoluments be raiſed to what its detail and responſibility might ſeem to require, and that I be permitted to reſume the functions of that ſituation, I ſhould hope to be able to pay into the Provincial Treaſury, a further ſum of not leſs than £1000 per annum.

Should I meet with the indulgencies I have juſt now taken the liberty to ſuggeſt, I fain would hope that not very many years would be required to enable me to pay off the very heavy balance which I owe His Majeſty's Government in this Province.

21. Q. At what amount do you eſtimate the property which you deſtine for the reimburſement of a portion of the balance?

A. I beg to ſay, that on Foucault or Caldwell Manor, there remains due of the purchase money, £4000 0 0

The Seigniory of St. Etienne I should value at		3500	0	0
Ditto of Gaſpé,		2500	0	0
Houſe, Wharf, Store and Lot in St. Peter ſtreet,		6000	0	0
Lands in the Townſhips may be conſidered as worth ten shillings per acre, according to the opinions of perſons converſant with the ſubject—38000 acres,	£19000 0 0			
Deduct for contingencies,	3000 0 0			
		16000	0	0
		£32000	0	0

A portion of Foucault or Caldwell Manor having fallen within the limits of the United States, when the line 45 was run, I have never been able to oblige the Tenants to pay rent. Were poſſeſſion obtained of that property, or a fair indemnity allowed by the American Government, a value might be realiſed equal to £12000 to £20000 at the leaſt.

22. Q. Will you give in a ſtatement of your claims, and of those of the late Honorable Henry Caldwell, for ſervices?

A. The amount of monies received by my late Father, as Receiver General of this Province, in virtue of Acts of the Provincial Legiſlature, £332122 17 10

Those received ſince I have held the office amount to, 1183600 11 11

£1515723 9 9

If, as a remuneration, an allowance were made equal in amount to that granted by the Act of the Provincial Parliament of Upper-Canada, forty-ſecond, George Third, Chapter three, to the Receiver General of that Province, which fixes three per cent on monies levied in the Province, and three and one half on those received from Lower-Canada, the ſum at the one rate would amount to £45,471 9 3, and at the other to £53,050 6 8.

Wednesday, 31st December 1823.

Mr. Cuvillier in the Chair.

The Honorable Mr. Hale appeared before the Committee and was examined as follows:

1. Q. You have been Inspector of Public Provincial Accounts in this Province for many years past, and are now Receiver General; ſince what dates have you held those ſituations?

A. To the beſt of my recollection, I was appointed Inspector-General of Public Provincial Accounts by Sir James Henry Craig, in the year 1808 or 1809. I was appointed Receiver General, on the 25th November laſt.

2. Q. Have the accounts of the late Honorable Henry Caldwell, and of the Honorable John Caldwell, Receivers General, been ſubmitted to your inspection?

A. The Accounts of the Honorable John Caldwell have uniformly been ſubmitted to my inspection, as alſo those of the late Honorable Henry Caldwell, for one or two periods?

3. Q. By whom and by whoſe authority were theſe accounts ſo ſubmitted? What were the periods embraced by ſuch accounts and their nature?

A. The Accounts are ſent to the Inspector-General by order of the Governor. The periods are every ſix months. The accounts compriſe the receipts and expenditures, and are accompanied by the Vouchers.

4. Q. Had you in your Office, any inſtructions with respect to your duties as Inspector-General of Public Provincial Accounts?

A. I had—and they were from Sir James H. Craig.

5. Q. The accounts ſubmitted to the Legiſlature from the time you came into office, till 1818, appear to have been entirely made out in your department—was there any alteration up to that time, in the form and manner of making out theſe accounts, in uſe in the time of your predeceſſor?

A. But one, that I am aware of, and that was in the Item of Duties on Tobacco, under 41st Geo. III. which was, at my ſuggeſtion, taken from the monies at the diſpoſal of the Legislature, and placed amongst those granted to His Majeſty, as directed by the ſaid Act.

6. Q. Upon what documents were these Accounts uſually made up?

A. The receipts were made up from the Accounts which I received from the Collectors of the Cuſtoms, and other Public Officers having Public Monies in their hands. The payments were from the Receiver-General's Accounts and Vouchers.

7. Q. You mention various Public Accountants and Collectors of the Public Revenue. Do you underſtand that the monies ariſing from His Majeſty's Revenue in this Province, from whatever ſource or of whatſoever deſcription, could be definitely lodged in any other hands than those of His Majesty's Receiver-General for the Province, and is it not from his accounts that any correct ſtatement of the funds of the Province can be made up, and the ſtate of that fund correctly known?

A. It is underſtood that all monies should be paid into the hands of the Receiver-General. I do not think that under exiſting Statutes any monies can be paid into any other hands than those of the Receiver General. It is from his Accounts, after they have been checked, that the ſtate of the Revenue is correctly made up.

8. Q. Have these accounts embraced the whole of the Public Revenue of this Province, and been in the form of the Account of the 17th November 1823, ſigned "John Caldwell," and transmitted with His Excellency the Governor in Chief's Meſsage of the firſt December inſtant?

A. The Receiver-General's accounts do embrace the whole of the Public Revenue that has been received. I do not know of any alteration that has been made in the form of the account of 17th November 1823.

9. Q. How ariſes the difference between the balance as ſtated by the Receiver-General to be in his hands, and the balance ſtated to be at the diſpoſal of the Legiſlature?

A. I can only ſuppoſe it to arise from the Expenditures exceeding the Appropriations.

10. Q. Are you aware of any ſteps ever taken on the part of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, or of the Executive Government of this Province, to ascertain the existence, in Cash, of the actual balances ſtated by the Receiver-General in his half-

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yearly accounts, to be in his hands; and if so, will you have the goodness to state when and what these steps were?

A. I do not know that any steps ever were taken.

11. Q. Do you know if any part of the said balance has since been paid over, by Mr. Caldwell, into the hands of any other person acting on the part of Government?

A. I have no knowledge of any part of that sum having been paid.

12. Q. Can you inform the Committee if any proceedings at Law have been taken on the part of the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury, or the Colonial Government, to obtain or secure the payment of the said balance?

A. I do not know of any.

13. Q. Have the Crown Lawyers in the Colonies been applied to, and when, for their opinions, or have they given any opinions on the legal means in the power of the Executive Government, to compel or secure the payment of that balance, and what are these opinions, if so given?

A. I do not know of any proceedings having taken place on the subject.

14. Q. Have you any knowledge of any Bond or Securities given in this Country by the Honorable John Caldwell, Receiver-General, for the monies in his hands belonging to Government—who are his sureties, and where is the Bond or Bonds to be found, if they have been given?

A. I do not know of any securities having been given in this country. I have no knowledge of the Bond given in England, further than it is stated to have been required in Mr. Caldwell's Commission.

15. Q. Has the Honorable John Caldwell delivered over to you any instructions from His Majesty or the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, for the guidance of the Receiver-General in the duties of his office, or are you aware of the existence of any such instructions?

A. I have received no papers whatever from him.

16. Q. Considering the message of Lieutenant-Governor Clarke to the House of Assembly, of the 26th February 1793, communicating the Royal Instructions, which required all monies granted for the public uses of this Province to be granted to His Majesty, and consequently to be payable into the hands of His Majesty's Receiver-General for the Province, and to be accounted for to the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury; and also, considering the practice which has hitherto existed under the Revenue Laws of this Province, made in conformity to the aforementioned instructions, and the present state of things in respect to the defalcation in the Receiver-General's chest,—can you point out any means, not already in the power of the Colonial Government, by which it is probable that the deficiency may be recovered, consistently with justice and the general interests of the Province; and if so, what are these means?

A. I do not understand it to have been in consequence of Lieutenant-Governor Clarke's Message, that monies granted for the public uses of the Province, were made payable into the hands of the Receiver-General. The Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, 14th Geo. III. established that regulation, which has since been adopted in the subsequent Acts of the Provincial Legislature. With respect to the defalcation in the Receiver-General's chest, I am not aware that the Colonial Government possesses any power by the exercise of which the deficiency may be recovered. I conceive such power to be vested in the Exchequer alone, upon representation being made to that Court by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

17. Q. Under all the circumstances of the late defalcation in the funds raised upon His Majesty's Subjects in this Province, for the public uses thereof, what security can be given against similar defalcations for the future, or the issuing or applying of any part thereof, otherwise than as provided, or may hereafter be provided, by Law?

A. Security to be given against defalcations in the public funds, cannot easily be obtained to a greater amount than has been required from Mr. Caldwell; and nothing infallible of the kind has yet been discovered in Europe. But the evil can hardly increase to any great magnitude, if the Executive Government had the power to visit the Receiver-General's chest at pleasure: such a regulation exists in other departments.

18. Q. In the mean time, considering the present state of the Revenue of the Province, the depressed state of trade and industry, and the restriction imposed by the Canada Trade Act on the enactment of Provincial Laws, imposing duties on importations by sea,—can you suggest any means, by which the deficiency of funds in the hands of Government, to meet the existing demands against it, can be effectually and safely provided, and if so, what are these means?

A. Any means of providing for the deficiency of funds in the hands of Government to meet existing demands, to be effectual, should be decided upon without loss of time; and I cannot devise any immediate means more effectual or more safe, than to negociate loans from time to time, which I think could be easily done, even at less than legal interest.

19. Q. Has the Governor established any new regulations in the Office of the Receiver General since your appointment, and what security has been required?

A. His Excellency the Governor in Chief has established some new regulations in the Office of the Receiver General since my appointment: but no security has yet been required.

20. Q. Is your appointment only temporary?

A. My Commission is held during pleasure, and I understand the appointment to be temporary.

21. Q. What salary and allowances are allowed you?

A. I have not received any intimation as to the amount of salary or allowances to be granted to me.

22. Q. Did the annual lists of Warrants laid before the Legislature during the time that you were Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts, contain all the Warrants which were granted on the Receiver General for the terms mentioned in the said lists, and if not, what were the nature of the Warrants omitted?

A. The annual lists of Warrants laid before the Legislature while I was Inspector General of the Public Provincial Accounts, did comprehend all the Warrants issued upon the Receiver General for the periods mentioned in the said lists, without any omissions that I now recollect, except those for the salaries of the Clergy. I have some recollection that a part of the expenditure on account of the mission of Mr. Coltman and Mr. Fletcher, into the Indian Territory was not stated, but I cannot now speak with precision.

Saturday, 3d January 1824.

Mr. Cuvillier in the Chair.

Ordered, That the Chairman do move the House, that that part of His Excellency the Governor in Chief's Speech at the opening of the Session, which relates to the financial difficulties of this Province, be referred to this Committee.

Saturday, 10th January 1824.

Mr. Cuvillier in the Chair.

Read the last reference to this Committee.

Ordered, That a Copy of His Excellency the Governor in Chief's Commission be obtained for the information of this Committee.

Ordered, That copies of such instructions as may be in the possession of the Receiver General, relative to the duties of his office, be also obtained for the information of this Committee.

Tuesday, 13th January 1824.

Mr. Cuvillier in the Chair.

The Chairman laid before the Committee the following Note from Mr. Hale.

"The Special Committee of the Assembly, to whom has been "referred His Excellency the Governor in Chief's Message, "having requested Copies of such Instructions as might be in possession of the undersigned, relative to the Receiver-General's "Office; he has the honor to answer, that having no knowledge "of any such Instructions existing, when he was appointed to the "Office, he submitted to the Governor in Chief a Set of Instructions, approved by the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury, under "which he had formerly acted in another department, and he "received His Excellency's sanction to conform himself thereto in "all cases to which they would apply. These Instructions are voluminous, and not generally applicable, but the principal articles, affecting the custody and payment of Public Monies, "have been extracted, and are herewith transmitted, together "with a form of a Warrant."

(For the said Papers, see Appendix I.)

"Some fresh regulations have in consequence been adopted, "namely, in issuing the amount of Pay Lists of Artificers, to the "Overseer of Works, by Warrant; the payment of small Pensions by separate Warrants; and the alteration in the form of "Warrants and Receipts.

"The Committee may see the whole of the Instructions alluded "to, if they desire it, but it will be requested that they may be "returned.

"*Quebec, 12th January* 1824.
(Signed) J. HALE."

Saturday, 17th January 1824.

Mr. Cuvillier in the Chair.

The Chairman laid before the Committee a copy of the Commission of His Excellency the Governor in Chief.

(See Appendix K.)

(A.)

Province of Lower-Canada. Commission to John Caldwell, Esq. Receiver-General of Lower Canada.

Recorded in the Office of Enrolments at Quebec, 19th day of July 1811, in the first Register of Commissions from His Majesty, folio 122

(Signed) John Taylor, Depy. Rgstr.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith: To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting.—Whereas by an Act of Parliament passed in the fourteenth year of Our Reign, intituled, "An Act to establish a fund towards further "defraying the charges of the administration of Justice, "and support of the Civil Government, within the Province of Quebec, in America," it is, among other things, enacted, that from and after the fifth day of April one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, certain Duties imposed by His Most Christian Majesty upon liquors and goods, imported into and exported from the said Province of Quebec, should be, and were thereby discontinued; and that in lieu and instead thereof, there should, from and after the said fifth day of April one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, be raised, levied, collected and paid unto Us, Our Heirs and Successors, certain other Duties, for and upon certain goods mentioned in the said Act, which should be imported or brought into any part of the said Province, over and above all other Duties then payable in the said Province, by any Act or Acts of Parliament, and that all the monies that should arise by the said Duties, except the necessary charges of raising, collecting, levying, recovering, answering, paying and accounting for the same, should be paid by the Collector of Our Customs, into the hands of Our Receiver General in the said Province for the time being, and should be applied in the first place, in making a more certain and adequate provision, towards defraying the expenses of the administration of Justice, and of the support of the Civil Government in the said Province,

and that Our High Treasurer or Commissioners of Our Treasury, or any three or more of them, for the time being, should be empowered, from time to time, by any Warrant or Warrants, under his or their hands, to cause such money to be applied out of the said produce of the said duties, towards defraying the said expenses, and that the said residue of the said duties should remain and be reserved in the hands of the said Receiver General, for the future disposition of Parliament. And whereas by the said Act, it is further enacted, that from and after the fifth day of April one thousad seven hundred and seventy-five, there should be also raised, levied, collected and paid unto Our Receiver General of the said Province, for the use of Us, Our Heirs and Successors, a duty of one pound sixteen shillings, sterling, for every licence that should be granted to any person or persons for keeping a house or any other place of Public Entertainment, or for retailing Wine, Brandy, Rum or any other Spirituous Liquors within the said Province, and also a penalty of ten pounds for any person keeping any such House or Place of Entertainment or retailing such Liquors without Licence, one moiety thereof, upon recovery, to be also paid into the hands of Our said Receiver General for Our use. And whereas it is also provided by the said Act, that nothing therein contained should extend, or be construed to extend to discontinue, determine or make void any part of the Territorial or Casual Revenues, Fines, Rents or Profits whatsoever, which were reserved to and belonged to His Most Christian Majesty, before and at the time of the conquest and surrender thereof to Us, but that the same, and every of them, should remain and continue to be levied, collected and paid, in the same manner as if the said Act had never been made. And whereas We thought fit, by an Order made in Our Privy Council on the nineteenth day of August one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, to divide Our Province of Quebec into two separate Provinces, to be called the Province of Upper-Canada and the Province of Lower-Canada, by a line to commence at a stone boundary on the north bank of the Lake St. Francis, at the cove west of Point-au-Baudet, in the limit between the Township of Lancaster and the Seigniory of New Longueuil, running along the said limit in the direction of north, thirty-four degrees west to the westermost angle of the said Seigniory of New Longueuil, thence along the north-western boundary of the Seigniory of Vaudreuil, running north twenty five degrees east until it strikes the Ottawa River, to ascend the said River into the Lake Tomiscaming, and from the head of the said Lake, by a line drawn due north, until it strikes the boundary line of Hudson's-Bay. The Province of Upper-Canada to comprehend all such lands, territories, and islands lying to the westward of the said line of division, as were part of Our said Province of Quebec; and the Province of Lower-Canada to comprehend all such lands, territories and islands, lying to the eastward of the said line of division, as were part of Our said Province of Quebec. And whereas by another Act, passed in the thirty-first year of Our Reign, intituled, "An "Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His "Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision "for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North-America, and "to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," it is enacted, that all Laws, Statutes and Ordinances, which should be in force on the day to be fixed in the manner directed by the said Act for the commencement thereof, within the said Province, or either of them, or in any part thereof respectively, should remain and continue to be of the same force, authority and effect, in each of the said Provinces respectively, as if the said Act had not been made, and as if the said Province of Quebec had not been divided; except in so far as the same were expressly repealed or varied by the said Act, or in so far as the same should or might thereafter, by virtue of and under the authority of the said Act, be repealed or varied by Us, Our Heirs and Successors, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Councils and Assemblies of the said Provinces respectively, or in so far as the same might be repealed or varied by such temporary laws or ordinances as might be made in the manner therein specified. And whereas We do, by Our Letters Patent under Our Great Seal of Great-Britain, bearing date on or about the seventh day of June, in the thirty-third year of Our Reign, give and grant unto Our trusty and well beloved Henry Caldwell, Esquire, the office of Receiver-General of all and singular the revenues, duties, imposts, penalties, territorial or casual revenues, fines, rents, or profits, (Our revenues of Customs excepted) arisen and grown due, or that might arise and grow due unto Us, within Our said Province of Lower-Canada, and all arrears thereof, during Our Pleasure, as by Our said Letters Patent, reference being thereunto had, may more fully and at large appear. Now know ye, that We have revoked and determined, and by these Presents revoke and determine Our said recited Letters Patent, and every clause, article and thing therein contained: And further know ye, that We, reposing especial trust and confidence in the ability, fidelity and prudent circumspection of Our trusty and well-beloved John Caldwell, Esquire, of Our especial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant unto the said John Caldwell, the office of Receiver-General of all and singular the before-mentioned revenues, duties, imposts, penalties, territorial or casual revenues, fines, rents or profits, (Our revenues of Customs excepted) arisen and grown due, and that may arise and grow due unto Us, within Our said Province of Lower-Canada, and all arrears thereof, and also all and singular such revenues, duties, imposts, penalties, territorial or casual revenues, fines, rents or profits, (except before excepted) which shall or may hereafter become payable in the said Province, and him the said John Caldwell, Receiver-General of all and singular the before-mentioned revenues, duties, imposts, penalties, territorial or casual revenues, issues, rents or profits, (except before excepted) arisen and grown due, or that may arise and grow due unto Us, within Our said Province of Lower-Canada, and of all arrears thereof, and also of all and singular such revenues, duties, imposts, penalties, territorial or casual revenues, fines, rents or profits, (except before excepted) which shall or may hereafter become payable in the said Province, We do make, ordain and constitute, by these presents: which said revenues, duties, imposts, penalties, territorial or casual revenues, fines, rights, or profits, and all arrearages of the same, so to be received, are to be answered, paid and applied towards defraying the expenses of the administration of Justice, and of the support of Civil Government in the said Province, according to such warrant or warrants as the said John Caldwell shall, from time to time, receive from Our High Treasurer, or Commissioners of Our Treasury, or any three or more of them, for the time being, and for the better encouragement of him, the said John Caldwell, in the execution of his said office, We have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant unto him the said John Caldwell, the yearly salary or allowance of four hundred pounds, of lawful money of Great Britain, the same to commence from the day of the date of these Our Letters Patent, and to be retained out of the monies arising by the said revenues, which shall be received or collected by him during his continuance in the said office. To have, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office of Receiver-General of the revenues and premises aforesaid, unto him the said John Caldwell, together with the said salary or allowance of four hundred pounds, by the year, during Our Pleasure Provided nevertheless, and Our express Will and Pleasure is, that the said John Caldwell, before his entrance upon the execution of the said office, or receiving the salary thereof, shall give or procure good security, to be given in Our Court of Exchequer in this part of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, called England, to the good liking of the Commissioners of Our Treasury, or Our High Treasurer of Great Britain, for the time being, in the sum of ten thousand pounds, in the whole; and likewise shall enter into a Bond or Bonds, to the good liking of the Commissioners of Our Treasury or Our High Treasurer of Great Britain, for the time being, in the like sum of ten thousand pounds, payable in Our Province of Lower-Canada, for the duly rendering into Our Exchequer, according to the course thereof, an account of, and duly answering to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, all monies which he shall have received by virtue of the said office; and We do hereby direct, require and command the said John Caldwell, from time to time, to keep fair and true accounts, in writing, of all the said revenues, duties, imposts, penalties, territorial or casual revenues, fines, rents or profits, whereof he is hereby made Receiver-General as aforesaid, and to render into Our Exchequer at Westminster, according to the course thereof, an account of, and duly to answer unto Us, all monies, which he shall have received, in virtue of these presents. And we do hereby require and command the proper Auditor or Auditors now, and for the time being, to take such accounts of and from Our said Receiver-General, from time to time, accordingly. And We do hereby declare Our Royal Will and Pleasure to be, that the receipt or receipts of the said John Caldwell shall be as sufficient discharges, from time to time, for any of Our said revenues, duties, imposts, penalties, territorial or casual revenues, fines, rents, profits, or the arrears thereof, to the persons paying the same. And We do hereby give and grant unto the said John Caldwell, as aforesaid, full power and authority to gather, collect and receive the said revenues, duties, imposts, penalties, territorial or casual revenues, fines, rents or profits, and every of them, from all persons whatsoever liable to the payment thereof, and, if need be, to pursue and prosecute the recovery of the same, and all arrears thereof, by all such just and lawful ways and means as any persons in such and the like office have prosecuted, pursued and recovered, or might lawfully have prosecuted, pursued and recovered the same; and moreover, We do hereby strictly charge and command all the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Commanders in Chief, and all Our other officers in the said Province, to take notice thereof, and to be aiding and assisting unto him, the said John Caldwell, in the due execution of the said office, in all things as becometh. And lastly, We do, by these presents, grant and declare that these Our Letters Patent, or the enrolment thereof, shall be in and by all things good, firm, valid, sufficient and effectual in the Law; notwithstanding the ill reciting or not fully reciting the said Letters Patent, or any other omission, imperfection, defect, matter, cause or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof, in any wise notwithstanding. In witness whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent. Witness Ourself, at Westminster, this nineteenth day of November, in the forty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Writ of Privy Seal,

WILMOT.

Enrolled in the Office of His Majesty's Remembrancer of His Exchequer, at Westminster, Michaelmas Term, in the forty ninth year of King George the Third.

(Signed) TAYLOR.

I do hereby certify that this, and the foregoing two sheets of paper, contain a true copy of an entry, as found on record in this Office in Register No. 1, containing the entries of Commissions and Letters Patent from His Majesty.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 16th December, 1823.

Ls. MONTIZAMBERT,
Actg. Prov. Secty. & Rgstr.

(B.)

(Signed) J. H. CRAIG, Governor.

Commission appointing J. Caldwell, Esquire, Receiver-General of the Royal Patrimony & Revenues of the Province of Lower-Canada.

Fiat.

Recorded in the Office of Enrolments at Quebec the 13th day of June 1810, in the 3d Register of Letters Patent and Commissions Folio 195.

(Signed) JN. TAYLOR, Depy. Reg.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith;—To all to whom these presents shall come or may in anywise concern, GREETING:—Whereas by Our Letters Patent, under Our Great Seal of Great-Britain, bearing date at Westminster, the seventh day of June in the thirty third year of Our Reign, We did give and grant unto Henry Caldwell, Esquire, the office of Receiver-General of all and singular the Royal Patrimony, Rents, Revenues, Fines, Taxes, Tithes, Duties, Imposts, Profits and Casualties whatsoever, (Our Revenues of Customs excepted) belonging to Us, then arisen and grown due unto Us, within Our Province of Lower-Canada, and all arrears thereof, and also of all and singular such Revenues, Duties, Imposts, Penalties, Territorial or Casual Revenues, Fines, Rents or Profits, (except as before excepted) which should or might thereafter become payable in the said Province—To have and to hold the said office unto him the said Henry Caldwell, during Our pleasure—And whereas the said Henry Caldwell is lately deceased:

Appendix (S.) 3d Feby.

—Now Know Ye, that We, reposing especial trust and confidence in the ability, fidelity and prudent circumspection of Our trusty and well beloved John Caldwell, of the City of Quebec, in Our Province of Lower-Canada, Esquire, of Our especial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant to the said John Caldwell, the said office of Receiver-General of all and singular the before-mentioned Revenues, Duties, Imposts, Penalties, Territorial or Casual Revenues, Fines, Rents or Profits (Our Revenues of Customs excepted) arisen and grown due, and that may arise and grow due, unto Us, within Our said Province of Lower-Canada, and all arrears thereof. And also of all and singular such Revenues, Duties, Imposts, Penalties, Territorial or Casual Revenues, Fines, Rents or Profits (except as before excepted) which shall or may hereafter become payable in Our said Province of Lower-Canada: To have, hold, exercise, and enjoy the said office of Receiver-General of the Revenues and Premises aforesaid, unto him the said John Caldwell, during Our Pleasure, together with all and singular the Salaries, Rights, Profits, Privileges and advantages to the said office belonging or in anywise appertaining, in as full and ample manner as the said Henry Caldwell held and enjoyed the same. Provided always, and these Our Letters Patent are upon this condition, that he, the said John Caldwell, do, and shall actually reside within Our said Province of Lower-Canada, and do and shall execute the said office in his own person, except in case of sickness or incapacity. And We do hereby direct, require, and command the said John Caldwell, from time to time, to keep fair and true accounts, in writing, of all the said Revenues, Duties, Imposts, Penalties, Territorial or Casual Revenues, Fines, Rents or Profits, whereof he is hereby made Receiver-General as aforesaid, *and to render into Our Exchequer, at Westminster, according to the course thereof, an account of, and duly to answer unto Us, all monies which he shall have received by virtue of these presents.* And We do hereby require and command the proper Auditor or Auditors, now and for the time being, to take such accounts of and from Our said Receiver-General, from time to time, accordingly. And We do hereby declare Our Royal Will and Pleasure to be, that the receipt or receipts of the said John Caldwell shall be sufficient discharges from time to time, for any of Our Revenues, Duties, Imposts, Penalties, Territorial or Casual Revenues, Fines, Rents or Profits or the arrears thereof, to the person or persons paying the same. 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, and the same to be entered of record in the office of Our Register of Enrolments in Our said Province.

Witness Our truly and well beloved Sir James Henry Craig, Knight of the most honorable Order of the Bath, Captain-General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Provinces of Lower-Canada, Upper-Canada, Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick and their several dependencies, Vice-Admiral of the same; General and Commander of all His Majesty's Forces in the said Provinces of Lower-Canada and Upper-Canada, Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, and their several dependencies, and in the Island of Newfoundland, &c. &c. &c. at Our Castle of Saint Sewis, in Our City of Quebec, in Our said Province, the sixth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, and in the fiftieth year of Our Reign,

(Signed) J. H. C.

(Signed) Jno. Taylor,
Depy. Secy.

I do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true Copy of an Entry, as found on Record in this Office, in Register No. 3, containing the Entries of Commissions and Letters Patent.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 16th December, 1823.

Ls. Montizambert,
Actg. Prov. Secy. & Reg.

Copy. (C.)

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE, G. C. B.
Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

To JOHN CALDWELL, Esq. Receiver General.

No. 2019.

You are hereby directed and required, out of such Monies as are or shall come to your hands for defraying the Expenses of the Civil Government of this Province, to pay or cause to be paid unto *Valliéres de St. Réal*, or to his Assigns, the sum of four hundred and fifty pounds, sterling; being his six months salary as Speaker of the House of Assembly, from 1st November 1822, to 30th April 1823. And for your so doing, this with the Acquittance of the said *Valliéres de St. Réal* or his Assigns, shall be your sufficient Warrant and discharge.

£450 Stg.

Quebec, this 15th May, 1823.

(Signed) DALHOUSIE.

By Command,
(Signed) H. W. RYLAND.

Entered,
(Signed) JOs. CARY,
A. I. G. P. P. A.

(D.)

Copy.

Quebec, 28th January 1822.

Sir,

You are hereby directed and required to pay or cause to be paid to *P. A. De Gaspé*, Sheriff of the District of Quebec, or to his Assigns, the sum of Two hundred and twenty pounds currency, being to enable him to fulfil contracts he has entered into for the supply of certain articles for the use and comfort of Prisoners confined in the Gaol of Quebec, for which he will hereafter account, and in the mean time this shall be your sufficient authority for so doing.

£220 Cury.

Entered,
(Signed) JOS. CARY,
A. I. G. P. P. A.

(Signed) DALHOUSIE.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) JOHN READY.

To John Caldwell, Esq.
Receiver General.

(E.)

Copy

AUDIT OFFICE, WHITEHALL PLACE,
5th May, 1818.

Sir,

The Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts having this day signed a State of the said Account of the late Henry Caldwell, Esquire, as Receiver General of the Province of Lower-Canada, from the 11th of April 1806, to 28th May 1810, with a balance due from him to the Public of £39,874 10s. 10d. I am directed to give you notice that the said State will be forthwith laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) JOHN TAYLOR.

To John Caldwell, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

STATE OF THE BALANCE.

Balance according to the State, transmitted to the Treasury, indebted, - -				£39874	10	10
Balance according to the Accountant's own statement, - - -				39868	17	10
Difference,				£ 5	13	0
Which difference arises as follows: difference between the balance of preceding declared Account, according to -	£28722	15	1			
And the amount of the Balance carried to the Credit of Government by the Accountant, - -	28717	2	5¾			
	5	12	7¼			
Add for fractions,	0	0	4¾			
				5	13	0

(F.)

1810, October 10th,	Balance,	-	£51087	9	9
1811, April 10th,	do.	-	56391	17	5¾
1811, October 10th,	do.	-	45200	16	2½
1812, April 10th,	do.	-	70526	6	5
1812, October 10th,	do.	-	44917	9	8¼
1813, April 10th,	do.	-	60908	1	9¾
1813, October 10th,	do.	-	54529	11	0¾
1814, April 10th,	do.	-	71862	13	10¾
1814, October 10th,	do.	-	92629	16	6
1815, April 10th,	do.	-	136207	9	1¾
1815, October 10th,	do.	-	121583	2	2½
1816, April 10th,	do.	-	167939	12	10½
1816, October 10th,	do.	-	182639	19	11
1817, April 10th,	do.	-	212880	1	1
1817, October 10th,	do.	-	166092	11	0
1818, April 10th,	do.	-	171988	3	10¾
1818, October 10th,	do.	-	112958	16	11¼
1819, April 10th,	do.	-	128434	10	6¾
1819, October 10th,	do.	-	143472	19	8
1820, April 10th,	do.	-	164731	17	7½
1820, October 10th,	do.	-	170686	17	8¾
1821, April 10th,	do.	-	187334	2	1½
1821, October 10th,	do.	-	193462	7	10
1822, April 10th,	do.	-	205267	6	0
1822, October 10th,	do.	-	212118	0	4
1823, April 10th,	do.	-	216077	0	9¾
1823, August 16th,	do.	-	219064	0	7½

(G.)

1810. October 10, Real Balance,	£19259	5	2			
Add so much received from the Collector at Quebec on account of October quarter,	5843	9	1			
				25102	14	3
1811. April 10. Real Balance,				33706	12	9½
" October 10. Real Balance,	£20119	19	7½			
Add so much received from the Collector at Quebec on account of October quarter,	9255	3	3			
				29375	2	10½
1812. April 10. Real Balance,	-		-	41259	13	9
" October 10. Real Balance,	-		-	12124	15	6

Appendix (S.) 3d Feby.

The apparently ſmall balance here ariſes from ſome monies from the Commiſſary General not having been brought to account.

1813, April	10,	Real Balance,	-	£20001	17	11¾
1813, October	10,	Do.	- -	18092	15	11
1814, April	10,	Do.	- -	27458	18	7¾
1814, October	10,	Do.	- -	21737	2	9
1815, April	10,	Do.	- -	63035	11	4¾
1815, October	10,	Do.	- -	39568	18	5¼
1816, April	10,	Do.	- -	94070	14	4½
1816, October	10,	Do.	- -	96777	3	0½
1817, April	10,	Do	- -	110630	1	11
1817, October	10,	Do.	- -	65606	13	4
1818, April	10,	Do.	- -	73731	11	2¼
1818, October	10,	Do.	- -	43013	0	3½
1819, April	10,	Do.	- -	46132	10	6¾
1819, October	10,	Do.	- -	54826	16	11½
1820, April	10,	Do.	- -	72581	14	6½
1820, October	10,	Do.	- -	67185	7	9¾
1821, April	10,	Do.	- -	84742	1	2
1821, October	10,	Do.	- -	81823	3	6¾
1822, April	10,	Do.	- -	87806	16	3¾
1822, October	10,	Do.	- -	87816	7	1¼
1823, April	10,	Do.	- -	97474	1	7¼
1823, Auguſt	16,	Do.	- -	96117	13	0¼

(H. No. 1.)

Copy. *Audit Office, Somerset Place, 5th February* 1820.

SIR,

I am directed by the Commiſſioners for auditing the Public Accounts, to acquaint you, that on the 28th ultimo, your accounts as Receiver General of the Province of Lower-Canada, for the periods from 6th June 1810, to 10th October 1812; from the 11th October 1812, to the 10th October 1813; and from the 11th October 1813 to 10th October 1814, were Declared by the Chancellor of His Majeſty's Exchequer, with a balance due from you to the public, upon the latter account, of the ſum of Ninety-two thouſand, ſix hundred and thirty-five pounds, nine ſhillings and ſix pence. £92,635 9s. 6.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt obedient, humble ſervant,
(Signed) JOHN L. MALLET,
Sec'y.

John Caldwell, Esq.

No. 3415. (H. No. 2.)

Copy. *Audit Office, Somerset Place, 11th August* 1821.

SIR,

I am directed by the Commiſſioners for auditing the Public Accounts to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated Quebec, 14th June 1821, together with your atteſted account current and vouchers, as Receiver General of Lower-Canada, for one year, ended 10th October 1819.

Referring to the latter part of your letter, I am to obſerve, that the Board do not wiſh your accounts to be transmitted home, until they have been examined and reported upon by the Executive Council in Canada. Your attention has been sometimes called to the delay which has taken place in the transmiſſion of your account, in consequence of the great length of time which has generally elapſed between the periods fixed by the 46th Geo. III. Chap. 141, for the delivery of the ſame, and the time of their being received; but not with a view to dispenſing with the previous examination of them on the ſpot.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt obedient, humble ſervant,
(Signed) JOHN L. MALLET,
Sec'y.

John Caldwell, Eſq.

(H. No. 3,)

Copy. AUDIT OFFICE, *Whitehall Place, 23d Nov.* 1821.

SIR,

The Commiſſioners for auditing the Public Accounts, having on the 21st inſtant, ſigned a State of your Account, as Receiver General of Lower-Canada, from 11th October 1814, to 10th October 1815, with a Balance due from you to the Public, of the ſum of £121,588 15, 2¼ conformable to a ſtatement at the back hereof. I am directed to give you notice, that the ſaid ſtate will be forthwith laid before the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury.

I am Sir,
Your very obedient ſervt.
(Signed) WM. WALTER,
Secy.

John Caldwell, Eſqr.

State of the Balance.

Balance according to the auditors ſtatement: Indebted, - - -		£121,588 15 2¼
Balance according to the accountant's own ſtatement.		121,583 2 2¼
Difference,	£	5 13 0

Which difference arises from the accountant being charged in the Auditor's Statement with the amount of the balance due from him on his preceding *declared* account from 11th October 1813, to the 10th October 1814, being £92,635 9 6

Whereas the accountant has charged himſelf with the amount of the balance admitted to be due from him according to his own Statement of his ſaid preceding account, £92,629 16 6

Difference £5 13 0

Copy. (H. No. 4.)
No. 3663.

AUDIT OFFICE,
Somerset Place, 22d October 1822.

SIR,

I am directed by the Commiſſioners for auditing the Public Accounts, to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter, dated Quebec 9th September 1822, together with your atteſted Account Current and Vouchers as Receiver General of the Province of Lower-Canada, for one year ending 10th October 1821.

I am Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant
(Signed) JOHN L. MALLET,
Secy.

John Caldwell, Eſqr.

(H. No. 5.)

In the Roll of Foreign Accounts of the 59th year of King George the Third.

Anglia. HENRY CALDWELL, Eſquire, as Receiver-General of the Province of Lower-Canada, from the 11th April 1806, to the 28th May 1810. Accounting for the money by him received and of the expenditure thereof, within the time of this account, rendereth an account of £28722 15 1, money remaining in his hands at the determination of his laſt preceding account of this ſervice, from the 9th July 1794, to the 11th April 1806, as by his ſaid declared account appears. And of £36,509 7 6½ received from John Craigie, Eſquire, late Deputy-Commiſſary-General, in Canada, for which allowance is given to the ſaid John Craigie, in his accounts for that ſervice appears. And of £36,296 5 11 received from James Green, Eſquire, Deputy-Commiſſary-General in Canada, and for which he has taken credit in his accounts as by the ſaid accounts of James Green, appears. And of £172,798 4 7½, the amount of the Provincial Revenues received by this Accountant during the period of this account, appears. And of £1338 8 2½, money with which this Accountant hath charged himſelf on ſeveral occaſions, as by the accounts of this Accountant examined and compared with the minutes of the proceedings of the Executive Council of the Province of Lower-Canada, appears.

Sum total of the charge and receipts aforeſaid, £275,665 11 4½, againſt which the ſaid Accountant is allowed the money by him paid to the Civil Officers and others of the Province of Lower-Canada, for ſalaries and allowances, rewards and penſions, ſundry ſpecial ſervices, ſecret ſervice, and various contingent and incidental expenſes for the ſervice of the Civil Government £218,878 13 6, viz:—Salaries and Allowances, £151,272 18 6, rewards and penſions, £15,025 6 7, ſundry ſpecial ſervices and occaſions, £12,580 19 8; for ſecret ſervice, £435 17 9, amount of various contingent and incidental expenſes, £39,563 11 0, as by Warrants of the reſpective Governors and Commanders in Chief of the ſaid Province, receipts of the parties or their aſſigns and other documents, together with the account of this Accountant, examined and compared with the minutes of the Executive Council, appears. Alſo the ſaid Accountant is allowed the money by him paid to ſundry perſons on account of the Public Service, and with which they have reſpectively charged themſelves in their accounts, £6,092 19 7, as by proper authorities, receipts of the parties, together with their reſpective accounts, appears. Alſo the ſaid Accountant is allowed the money by him paid to Prideaux Selby and John Craigie, Eſquire, on account of the Public Service and for which they have duly accounted £8219 3 6, as by their reſpective declared accounts, appears. Alſo the ſaid Accountant is allowed for a difference of 2d per dollar, on the amount of the money received by him from John Craigie and James Green, Esquires, ſucceſſively Deputy-Commiſſary-General in Canada, £2,600 3 11½, appears. All of which payments and allowances amount unto the ſum of £235,791 0 6½. And ſo the ſaid Accountant upon the end & termination of this his account, which was declared before the Right Honorable Nicholas Vanſit-

Appendix (S.) 3d Feby.

tart, Chancellor and Under Treasurer of His Majesty's Exchequer and one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, the Honorable Berkeley Paget, and Granville Charles Henry Somerset, Esquire, (commonly called Lord Granville Charles Henry Somerset) two other Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, the eleventh August 1810, is indebted the sum of £39,874 10 10, which said sum of £39,874 10 10, having been paid over to this Accountant's Representative and successor in office, John Caldwell, Esquire, the present Receiver-General, who is charged with the same in his account of that service from 6th June 1810, to the 10th October 1812, audited by the Commissioners for auditing public accounts, the 18th June 1819; this Accountant is thereupon even, and he is quit.

Examined, 25th July 1821.

CHAs. H. WARE,
Dep. Clk. of the Pipe.

(H. No. 6.)

Copy.

AUDIT OFFICE,
Somerset Place, 13th August 1819.

SIR,

I am directed by the Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts, to acquaint you, that on the 11th instant, the Account of the late Henry Caldwell, Esquire, as Receiver-General of the Province of Lower-Canada, from the 11th April 1806, to the 28th May 1810, was Declared by the Chancellor of His Majesty's Exchequer, upon which he is Even and Quit.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) JOHN L. MALLET, Secy.

John Caldwell, Esq.
Executor to the late Henry Caldwell, Esq.

(H. No. 7.)

In the Roll of Foreign Accounts, of the 60th year of King George the Third.

ANGLIA.—*John Caldwell*, Esquire, as Receiver General of the Province of Lower-Canada, from the 11th October 1813 to the 10th October 1814. Accounting for the money by him received, and of the expenditure thereof, within the time of this account, rendereth an Account of £54,535 4 0¾, arrears remaining in the hands of this Accountant at the determination of his last preceding Account of this service, from the 11th October 1812, to the 10th October 1813 appears. And of £160,533 6 8, money received from W. H. Robinson, Esquire, Commissary General in Canada, between the 11th October 1813, and 10th October 1814 appears; and of £86,351 6 8¼, money received by this Accountant for Provincial Revenues within the period of this account appears; and of £349 1 0, money with which this accountant has charged himself on several particular occasions appears. Sum total of the charge, and receipts aforesaid £301,768 18 5, against which the said accountant is allowed the money by him paid to the Civil Officers and others of the Province of Lower-Canada, for Salaries and Allowances, Rewards and Pensions, and various Contingent and Incidental expenses, for the service of the Civil Government, £57,653 4 5: (viz.) for Salaries and Allowances £37,260 19 1, for Rewards and Pensions £4,738 13 1, for Contingencies £15,653 12 3, as by Warrants of the Governor in Chief, or Presidents of the Province, for the time being, being receipts of the parties or their assigns, and other documents, together with the account of this accountant, appears. Also, the said accountant is allowed the money by him paid to John Stewart, Esquire, Deputy Pay-Master General of Militia, on account of the Militia Forces, £139,999 5 0, as by the said Warrants and the Receipts of the said John Stewart appears. Also, the said accountant is allowed the money by him paid to John MacGill, Esquire, as Receiver General of Upper-Canada, on account of the Public Service, pursuant to Sir George Prevost's Warrant, dated the 18th June 1814, the same being part of the sum of £8,808,-11 4¼ 4-10, with which the said John MacGill has charged himself in his account, from 1st July 1813 to the 31st December 1814, £5,747 12 10, as by his said Declared account appears. Also, the said accountant is allowed for a difference of 2d. a dollar on the amount of the money received by him from W. H. Robinson, Esquire, Commissary General in Canada, and with which he is charged in this account, according to the Certificate of the said W. H. Robinson, at the rate of 4s. 8d. the dollar, whereas the receipts and payments of this accountant are according to the custom of the Civil Department of the Province of Lower-Canada, at the rate of 4s. 6d. the dollar only, £5,733 6 8 appears.

All which payments and allowances amount unto the sum of £200,133 8 11; and so the said accountant, upon the end and termination of this his account, which was declared before the Right Honorable Nicholas Vansittart, Chancellor and Under Treasurer of His Majesty's Exchequer, and one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, the Honorable Berkeley Paget, and the Right Honorable John Maxwell Barry, two other Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, the 28th day of January 1820, is indebted the sum of £92,635 9 6.

Examined 18th Dec. 1821.

CHAs. H. WARE,
Dep. Clk. of the Pipe.

(I.)

Copy of the Instructions for the government and conduct of the Inspector General of the Public Provincial Accounts.

1st. You are to see that the Revenues of every kind are regularly brought to account, and for that purpose, to call upon the Officers respectively concerned, for such documents as are necessary to ascertain the same.

2ndly. You are to take care that no deductions or diminutions in the receipt of the Revenue take place, nor any expenses be incurred, unless established by Law, or authorised by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, or by the person administering the Government of the Province for the time being.

3dly. All payments and disburements are to be supported by proper and sufficient vouchers. You are to state your objections if any occur, against each account or claim, or any item thereof, and give communication of the same to the accountant or claimant, previous to the accounts being sent to the Executive Council, in order that such accountant or claimant may be enabled to furnish his answer in explanation.

4thly. You are to examine and countersign all warrants issued by the Governor or person administering the Government, authorizing the payment or expenditure of the public money.

5thly. You are to take care that all money issued is duly applied to the purposes for which it was intended, and regularly accounted for.

6thly. You are to examine and sign all accounts submitted to your inspection, previous to their being transmitted to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, or laid before the Executive and Legislative Councils, or House of Assembly, by the Governor, or person administering the Government, and to take care that the same, as far as possible, be correct; and when required, to prepare and report statements of the Public Revenue and Expenditure.

[A true copy from the Council minutes.]
HERMAN W. RYLAND.

N. B. The above are the instructions that were given by the Governor in Chief, Lord Dorchester, at the time the appointment of Inspector-General of Public Provincial Accounts first took place in the year 1796; and they have not since been varied from in any respect. H. W. R.

Extracts from Instructions given by the Right Honorable the Paymaster-General, approved by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and addressed to JOHN HALE, *Esq. Deputy Paymaster-General, dated 25th July* 1813.

Page 6. And for every payment, you are to take separate receipts from the person to whom the warrant authorizes the issue to be made.

Page 7. You are not, however, to make any payment without warrant from such Commander of the Forces, which must invariably distinguish the Christian names and surnames, as well as the rank or appointment of every Officer, and the amount to be issued to each respectively.

Page 12. You are herewith furnished with forms of Accounts and Vouchers of every description, to which you are in all cases to conform; you are also furnished with various forms of Warrants, to be submitted to the Commander of the Forces, as occasion may require; and you are to consider these forms, and the other papers hereunto annexed, as making part of these our Instructions.

Page 13. You will take notice, that by a Regulation recently adopted by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, you will be liable upon our representation of any irregularity in your Accounts or proceedings, to be retured *insuper* into the Exchequer, as a Sub-accountant.

Page 14. You are upon no account whatever to act as Banker to any Officer in the Army, or to make any advances by way of private loan, or to issue any sums to Officers which are not strictly authorized by the established regulations of the Army, or by the Special Warrant or authority of the Officer Commanding the Forces.

You are not to engage or be engaged, or suffer any Assistant Deputy Pay-Master General, or Clerk acting under you, to engage or be engaged, in any Mercantile concern whatever; and in the event of such a circumstance being known to us, you or they (as the case may be) will be immediately dismissed from your respective employments.

Page 17. One Original warrant will be sufficient, the other two Warrants, to which the duplicate and triplicate receipts are to be annexed, may be copies certified by the Secretary to (or by some person acting in an official capacity under) the Commander of the Forces.

True Extracts,
J. HALE.

WARRANT.

To *Deputy Paymaster-General.*

By
Commanding His Majesty's Forces in

In pursuance of the *second* Article of your Instructions, you are hereby authorised and required, out of such

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Certified to be a true Copy.

Monies as are in, or shall come to your hands, for the *ordinary* Services of His Majesty's Forces under my Command, to pay, or cause to be paid, to or his Assign, the sum of Sterling, being the amount of his Pay as for Days, from 25th 182 to 24th following, both days inclusive, at the rate of per day,

And for so doing this, with the acquittance of the said or his Assign, shall be to you a sufficient Warrant and Discharge.

Given under my Hand at this day of 182 } *Signed*

Received this day of 182 , from Deputy Paymaster-General, the above-mentioned Sterling Sum. For which I have given *Triplicate* Receipts.

(K.)

FIAT. Recorded in the Office of Enrolments, at Quebec, in the first Register of Letters Patent and Commissions from His Majesty, Folio 255. (Signed) J. READY, Actg. Provl. Regtr.

GEORGE THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—To Our trusty and right well-beloved Cousin and Councillor, George, Earl of Dalhousie, of that part of Our United Kingdom called Scotland, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-General of Our Forces, greeting:—Know you, that We reposing especial trust and confidence in the prudence, courage and loyalty of you, the said George Earl of Dalhousie, of Our especial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have thought fit to constitute and appoint you to be Our Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Province of Upper-Canada, and in and over Our Province of Lower-Canada, respectively; bounded by a line to commence at a stone boundary, on the North bank of the Lake St. Francis, at the cove West of the Point au Baudet, in the limit between the Township of Lancaster and the Seigneurie of New Longueuil, running along the said limit, in the direction of North thirty-four degrees West, to the Western-most angle of the said Seigneurie of New Longueuil, thence along the North-Western Boundary of the Seigneurie of Vaudreuil, running North twenty five degrees East, until it strikes the Ottawa River, to ascend the said River into the Lake Temiscouming, and from the head of the said Lake by a line drawn due North, until it strikes the boundary line of Hudson's Bay; the Province of Upper-Canada to comprehend all such Lands, Territories and Islands lying to the Westward of the said line of Division, as were part of Our Province of Quebec; and the Province of Lower-Canada, to comprehend all such Lands, Territories and Islands, lying to the Eastward of the said line of Division as were part of Our said Province of Quebec; and We do hereby require and command you, to do and execute all things in due manner that shall belong to your said command, and the trust We have reposed in you according to the several powers, provisions and directions granted or appointed you by virtue of Our present Commission, and of an Act passed in the thirty-first year of the Reign of Our Dearest Father His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An "Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth "year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for making "more effectual provision for the Government of Quebec, in "North America," and to make further provision for the Go-"vernment of the said Province," and of such instructions herewith given you or which may, from time to time be given you in respect of the said Provinces or either of them, under Our Signet and Sign Manual, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council, and according to such Laws as shall hereafter be made and established within Our said Provinces of Upper-Canada and Lower-Canada, under and by virtue of such powers, provisions and directions as aforesaid. And Our Will and Pleasure is, that you the said George Earl of Dalhousie, as soon as may be after the publication of these Our Letters Patent, do take the oaths appointed to be taken by an Act passed in the first year of the Reign of King George the *First*, intituled "An Act for the further security of His Majesty's Person and Government, and the succession of the Crown, in the Heirs of the late Princess Sophia, being Protestants, and for extinguishing the hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales, and his open and secret abettors, "as altered and explained by an Act passed in the sixth year of the Reign of Our Dearest Father His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An Act for altering the oath of abjuration and the assurance and for amending so much of an Act of the seventh year of Her late Majesty, Queen Anne, intituled, "An Act for the improvement of the Union of the two Kingdoms, as after the time therein limited, requires the delivery of certain Lists and Copies therein mentioned, to persons indicted of High Treason or misprison of Treason," as also, that you make and subscribe the Declaration mentioned in an Act of Parliament, made in the twenty-fifth year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, intituled, "An Act for preventing dangers which may happen from Popish recusants;" and likewise, that you take the usual oaths for the due execution of the office and trust of Our Captain-General and Governor in Chief of Our said Province of Upper-Canada, and of Our said Province of Lower-Canada, and for the due and impartial administration of justice; and further that you take the oath required to be taken by Governors of Plantations to do their utmost that the several Laws relating to Trade and Plantations, be observed; all which said oaths and declarations the Executive Councils of Our said Provinces of Upper-Canada and Lower-Canada respectively, or any three or more of the Members of either of them, have hereby full power and authority, and are required to administer unto you, and in your absence, to our Lieutenant Governor, if there be any upon the place; all which being duly performed, you the said George, Earl of Dalhousie, or in your absence, Our Lieutenant-Governors of Our said Provinces, or persons administering the respective Governments therein, shall administer to each of the Members of such Executive Councils as aforesaid, the oaths mentioned in the said first recited Act of Parliament, altered as above; and also cause them to make and subscribe the afore-mentioned declaration, and administer to them the oath for the due execution of their places and trusts. And you shall also administer the afore-mentioned oaths and declaration to Our Lieutenant-Governors, if there be any within Our said Provinces wherein you shall reside. And whereas We may find it convenient for Our Service, that certain offices or places within Our said Provinces of Upper-Canada and Lower-Canada, should be filled by Our Subjects, who may become such by being naturalized by Act of the British Parliament, or by the conquest or cession of the Province of Canada, and who may profess the religion of the Church of Rome. It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure, that in all cases where such persons shall or may be admitted into any such office or place, the oath prescribed in and by an Act of Parliament passed in the fourteenth year of the Reign of Our Dearest Father, His late Majesty King George III. intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America," and also the usual Oath for the due execution of their Places and Trusts respectively, shall be duly administered to them; and We do further give and grant unto you the said George Earl of Dalhousie, full power and authority, from time to time, and at any time hereafter, by yourself, or by any other to be authorized by you in that behalf, to administer and give the Oaths mentioned in the aforesaid Acts, to all and every such person and persons as shall at any time or times pass into Our said Provinces of Upper-Canada and Lower-Canada, or shall be resident or abiding therein. And We do hereby authorize and empower you to keep and use the Public Seals of Our said Provinces of Upper-Canada and Lower-Canada, for sealing all things whatsoever that shall pass the Seal of Our said Provinces respectively; and in case of your absence from either of Our said Provinces, to deliver the same into the charge and custody of Our Lieutenant-Governor, or person administering the Government then, for the purposes beforementioned, until We shall think fit to authorize you, by an instrument under Our Royal Sign Manual, to commit the custody thereof to such person or persons as may be appointed by Us for that purpose. And whereas by the said recited Act, passed in the thirty-first year of the Reign of Our Dearest Father, it is enacted, that there shall be, within each of Our said Provinces of Upper-Canada and Lower-Canada respectively, a Legislative Council and an Assembly, to be composed and constituted in the manner in the said Act described. And that in the said Provinces, We, Our Heirs and Successors, shall have power during the continuance of the said Act, by and with the advice and consent of the said Legislative Councils and Assemblies, to make laws for the peace, welfare & good government of the said Provinces respectively, such Laws not being repugnant to the said Act, and that all such Laws, being passed by the said Legislative Councils and Assemblies, and being assented to by Us, Our Heirs and Successors, or assented to in Our Name by such person as We, our Heirs and Successors, shall from time to time appoint to be Our Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of the said Provinces respectively, or by such person as We, Our Heirs and Successors, shall from time to time appoint to administer the Government within the same, are, by the said Act, declared to be, by virtue and under the authority of the said Act, valid and binding, to all intents and purpose whatever, within the said Provinces. We do hereby give and grant unto you the said George, Earl of Dalhousie, full power and authority to issue Writs of Summons and Election, and to call together the Legislative Councils and Assemblies of Our said Provinces of Upper-Canada and Lower-Canada, in such manner as is in the said Act authorised and directed, subject to the provisions and regulations therein contained in that behalf, and to such instructions and authorities as shall be herewith, or at any time hereafter given unto you, by Us in that behalf, under Our Signet and Sign Manual, or by Our Order in our Privy Council. And further, for the purpose of electing the Members of the Assemblies of Our said Provinces of Upper-Canada and Lower-Canada, We do hereby give and grant unto you the said George, Earl of Dalhousie, full power and authority to issue a Proclamation, dividing Our said Provinces of Upper-Canada and Lower-Canada, into Districts or Counties, or Circles and Towns or Townships, and appointing the limits thereof, and declaring and appointing the number of Representatives to be chosen by each of such Districts or Counties, or Circles and Towns or Townships respectively, within Our said Provinces of Upper-Canada and Lower-Canada; and from time to time to nominate and appoint a proper person to execute the office of Returning Officer in each of the said Districts or Counties, or Circles and Towns or Townships respectively, subject to the provisions, directions and regulations of the said last-mention-

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ed Act in that behalf, and to such instructions and authorities as shall be herewith, or at any time hereafter, given by Us unto you in that behalf, under Our Signet and Sign Manual, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council. And We do hereby give & grant unto you the said George, Earl of Dalhousie, full power and authority to fix the time and place of holding the elections for the said Districts or Counties, or Circles and Towns or Townships within Our said Provinces of Upper-Canada and Lower-Canada, and the time and places of holding the first and every other Session of the Legislative Councils and Assemblies of Our said Provinces of Upper-Canada and Lower-Canada, and to prorogue the same from time to time, and to dissolve the same by Proclamation, or otherwise; subject, nevertheless, to the regulations, provisions and directions, of the said last-mentioned Act, and to such instructions & authorities as in respect of the premises may be herewith, or at any time hereafter given by Us unto you, under Our Signet & Sign Manual, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council. And We do, by these presents, authorise and empower you, the said George, Earl of Dalhousie, with the advice of the Executive Councils appointed by Us for the affairs of Our said Provinces of Upper-Canada and Lower-Canada respectively, from time to time, to form, constitute, and erect Townships or Parishes, within Our said Provinces; and also to constitute and erect, within every Township or Parish which now is, or hereafter may be formed, constituted, or erected, within Our said Provinces, one or more Parsonage or Rectory, or Parsonages or Rectories, according to the establishments of the Church of England; and from time to time, by an instrument under the Seal of Our said Provinces respectively, to inclose every such Parsonage or Rectory, with so much or such part of the Lands so allotted and appropriated, as by the last recited Act is in that behalf mentioned, in respect of any Lands within such Township or Parish, which shall have been granted subsequent to the commencement of the same Act; or of such Lands as may have been allotted and appropriated for the same purpose, by or in virtue of any instruction which may be given by Us in respect of any Lands granted by Us before the commencement of the last-mentioned Act, as you, with the advice of Our said Executive Council of such Province shall judge to be expedient, under the then existing circumstances of such Township or Parish; subject nevertheless, to such instructions touching the premises, as shall or may be given you by Us, under Our Signet & Sign Manual, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council. And We do also, by these presents, authorise & empower you to present (subject to the provisions in the above-mentioned Act in that behalf) to every such Parsonage or Rectory, and to every Church, Chapel, or other Ecclesiastical benefice, according to the establishment of the Church of England, within either of Our said Provinces, an Incumbent, or Minister of the Church of England who shall have been duly ordained according to the rites of the said Church; and to supply, from time to time, such vacancies as may happen of Incumbents or Ministers of the said Parsonages, Rectories, Churches, Chapels or Benefices, or any of them respectively. And We do hereby give and grant unto you, the said George, Earl of Dalhousie, by yourself or by your Captains and Commanders by you to be authorised, full power and authority to levy, arm, muster, command and employ all persons whatsoever, residing within Our said Provinces of Upper-Canada and Lower-Canada, and as occasion shall serve, to march them from one place to another, or to embark them, for the resisting and withstanding of all enemies, pirates and rebels, both at land and at sea, and to transport such Forces to any of Our Plantations in America, if necessity shall require for the defence of the same, against the invasion or attempts of any of Our Enemies, & such Enemies Pirates and Rebels, if there shall be occasion to pursue and prosecute in or out of the limits of Our said Provinces and Plantations, or any of them, and if it shall so please God to vanquish, apprehend and take them, and being taken according to Law, put to death or keep and preserve them alive at your discretion, and to execute Martial Law in time of invasion or at other times, when by Law it may be executed, and to do and execute all & every other thing or things, which to Our Captain General and Governor in Chief, doth or ought of right to belong; and We do hereby give and grant unto you full power and authority, subject nevertheless to such instructions as We may at any time be pleased to give unto you, under Our Signet & Sign Manual, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council, with the advice of the Executive Councils appointed by Us for Our Provinces of Upper-Canada & Lower-Canada, respectively, to erect, raise and build in Our said Provinces, such and so many Forts and Platforms, Castles and Fortifications, as you by the advice aforesaid, shall judge necessary, and the same or any of them, to fortify and furnish with Ordnance, Ammunition and all sorts of Arms, fit and necessary for the security and defence of Our said Provinces, and by the advice aforesaid, the same again or any of them to demolish or dismantle as may be most convenient; and forasmuch as divers mutinies and disorders may happen by persons shipped and employed at sea during the time of War, and to the end that such as shall be shipped and employed at sea during the time of War, may be better governed and ordered, We do hereby give and grant unto you, the said George Earl of Dalhousie, full power and authority, to constitute and appoint Captains, Lieutenants, Masters of Ships and other Commanders, and Officers, Commissions to execute the Law Martial during the time of War, according to the directions of an Act passed in the twenty-second year of the Reign of King George the Second, intituled, "An Act for amending, explaining and reducing into one Act of Parliament, the Laws relating to the Government of His Majesty's Ships, Vessels & Forces by Sea, "As the same is altered by an Act passed in the nineteenth year of the Reign of Our Dearest Father, His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An Act to explain and amend an Act made in the twenty second year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King George the Second, intituled, "An Act for amending, explaining and reducing into one Act of Parliament, the Laws relating to the Government of His Majesty's Ships, Vessels and Forces by sea," and to use such proceedings, authorities, punishments and executions upon any offender or offenders who shall be mutinous, seditious, disorderly, or any way unruly, either at Sea or during the time of their abode or residence in any of the Ports, Harbours or Bays of Our said Provinces of Upper-Canada and Lower-Canada, as the case shall be found to require, according to Martial Law and the said directions during the time of War, as aforesaid, provided that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to the enabling you or any by your authority, to hold plea or have any jurisdiction of any offence, cause, matter, or thing committed or done upon the high sea, or within any of the Havens, Rivers or Creeks, of either of Our said Provinces, under your Government, by any Captain, Commander, Lieutenant, Master, Officer, Seaman, Soldier or other person whatsoever, who shall be in Our actual service and pay, in or on Board any of Our Ships of War, or other Vessels acting by immediate Commission or Warrant from Our Commissioners for executing the office of Our High Admiral of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the time being, under the Seal of Our Admiralty, but that such Captain, Commander, Lieutenant, Master, Officer, Seaman, Soldier, or other person so offending shall be left to be proceeded against, and tried as their offences shall require either by Commission under Our great Seal of this Kingdom, as the Statute of the twenty-eighth of Henry the Eighth directs, or by Commission from Our said Commissioners for executing the office of Our High Admiral, or from Our High Admiral of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the time being, according to the afore-mentioned Act, intituled, "An Act for amending and explaining "and reducing into one Act of Parliament the Laws relating to the "government of His Majesty's Ships, Vessels and Forces by sea," as the same is altered by the said Act, passed in the nineteenth year of the Reign of Our Dearest Father, His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An Act to explain and amend an Act made in "the twenty-second year of His late Majesty King George the "Second, intituled, "An Act for amending, explaining and reducing "into one Act of Parliament, the Laws relating to the Government of "His Majesty's Ships, Vessels and Forces by Sea." Provided, nevertheless, that all disorders and misdemeanors committed on shore by any Captain, Commander, Lieutenant, Master, Officer, Seaman, Soldier, or other person whatsoever, belonging to any of Our ships of war, or other vessels acting by immediate Commission or Warrant from Our said Commissioners, for executing the office of Our High Admiral, or from Our High Admiral of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the time being, under the Seal of Our Admiralty, may be tried and punished according to the Laws of the place where any such disorders, offences and misdemeanors shall be committed on shore, notwithstanding such offender be in Our actual service, & borne in Our pay, on board any such Our ships of war or other vessels, acting by immediate Commission or Warrant from Our said Commissioners for executing the office of Our High Admiral, or from Our High Admiral of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the time being, as aforesaid, so as he shall not receive any protection for the avoiding of justice, for such offences committed on shore, from any pretence of his being employed in Our service at sea. You are to give Warrants under your hand for the issuing of Public Monies for all Public Services: And We do particularly require you to take care that regular accounts of all receipts and payments be duly kept, and that there be transmitted every half-year, or oftener, copies thereof properly audited, to Our Commissioners of Our Treasury, or to Our High Treasurer for the time being, to the end that We may be satisfied of the right & due application of the Revenue of Our said Provinces, with the probability of the increase or diminution of it under every head and article thereof. And We do further give to you, the said George, Earl of Dalhousie, full power and authority, when and so often as any Bill which has been passed by the Legislative Councils and by the House of Assembly of either of Our said Provinces of Upper-Canada or Lower Canada, shall be presented unto you, for Our Royal Assent, to declare according to your discretion, (but subject nevertheless to the provisions contained in the said recited Act, passed in the thirty-first year of the Reign of Our Dearest Father, His late Majesty George the Third, and subject also to such instructions, directions and authorities as We shall herewith or at any time hereafter give unto you in that behalf, under Our Signet & Sign Manual, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council,) and that you Assent to such Bill in Our name, or that you withhold Our Assent from such Bill, or that you reserve such Bill for the signification of Our Royal Pleasure thereon. And We do by these presents give & grant unto you, the said George, Earl of Dalhousie, full power and authority, with the advice of the Executive Councils appointed by us for the affairs of Our said Provinces of Upper-Canada & Lower-Canada, but subject nevertheless to the provisions of the said Act, and to such further powers, authorities and Instructions as We may herewith or at any time hereafter, give unto you in that behalf, under Our Signet and Sign Manual, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council, to erect, constitute and establish such Court or Courts of Judicature & Public Justice, within Our said Provinces, as you and they shall think fit & necessary, for the hearing and determining of all causes, as well criminal as civil, according to Law and equity, and for awarding execution thereupon, with all reasonable and necessary powers, authorities, fees and privileges belonging thereunto, and also to appoint and commission fit persons in the several parts of your said Government to administer the several Oaths hereinbefore mentioned, as also to tender and administer the aforesaid declaration, unto such persons belonging to the said Courts as shall be obliged to take the same. And We do hereby authorize and empower you to constitute and appoint Judges, and in cases requisite, Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, Justices of the Peace and other necessary Officers and Ministers, in Our said Provinces of Upper-Canada and Lower-Canada, for the better administration of Justice and putting the Laws in execution, and to administer or cause to be administered unto them, such Oath or Oaths as are usually taken for the due execution and performance of offices and places, and for the clearing of truth in judicial causes. And We do hereby give and grant unto you full power and authority, when you shall see cause, or shall judge any offender or offenders in criminal matters, or for any Fines or Forfeitures due unto Us, fit objects of Our Mercy, to pardon all such offenders, and to remit all such Fines and Forfeitures, (Treason and wilful murder only excepted,) which cases you shall likewise have power upon extraordinary occasions to grant reprieves to the offenders, until and to the intent that Our Royal Pleasure may be known thereon. And We do likewise give and grant unto you, full power and au-

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thority with the advice of Our Executive Councils of Our said Provinces of Upper-Canada and Lower-Canada, to grant Lands within the said Provinces respectively, which said grants are to pass and be sealed with Our Seal of such Provinces, and being entered upon record by such Officer or Officers, as shall be appointed thereunto, shall be good and effectual in Law against Us, Our Heirs and Successors: Provided nevertheless that no Grants or Leases of any of the trading Posts in Our said Provinces, shall under colour of this authority, be made to any person or persons whatsoever, until Our pleasure thereon shall be signified to you. And We do hereby give you, the said George Earl of Dalhousie, full power to order and appoint Fairs, Marts and Markets, and also such and so many Ports, Harbours, Bays and Havens and other places, for the convenience and security of shipping, and for the better loading and unloading of Goods and Merchandize, within Our said Provinces of Upper-Canada and Lower-Canada, as by you with the advice of Our Executive Council of Our said Provinces respectively, shall be thought fit and necessary for the same.—And We do hereby require and command all Our Officers and Ministers, Civil & Military, and all other inhabitants of Our said Provinces of Upper-Canada and Lower-Canada, to be obedient, aiding and assisting unto you, the said George Earl of Dalhousie, in the execution of this Our Commission, and of the powers and authorities herein contained; and in case of your death, or absence out of Our said Province of Upper-Canada, or Our Province of Lower-Canada, or in case from any especial circumstances, We shall judge it expedient, by Warrant under the Sign Manual, or otherwise, to provide for the Civil Administration of the Government, notwithstanding your actual presence in either of Our said Provinces, to be obedient, aiding and assisting unto such person as shall be appointed by Us, to be Our Lieutenant-Governor or Commander in Chief, or to administer the Government of such Provinces respectively. To whom We do therefore by these presents, in either of such cases, give and grant all and singular the powers and authorities herein granted, to be by him executed and enjoyed during Our Pleasure; and if upon your death, or absence out of Our said Provinces of Upper-Canada and Lower-Canada, or either of them, there be no person upon the place commissioned and appointed by Us, to be Our Lieutenant-Governor, or appointed by Us to administer Our Government within the said Provinces in case of the death or absence of you, and of Our Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province, Our Will and Pleasure is, that the Senior Member of Our Executive Council for Our said Province of Upper-Canada or Our said Province of Lower-Canada, being a natural born Subject of Great Britain, Ireland or Our Colonies & Plantations, and professing the Protestant Religion, who shall then be residing within such of Our said Provinces, (the Chief Justice and Bishop for the time being excepted) shall take upon him the administration of the Government, & execute Our said Commission and Instructions, and the several powers and authorities therein contained, to all intents and purposes, as other Our Governors, Lieutenant Governors, or persons administering Our Governments, until Our further Pleasure be known thereon, nevertheless, as it may happen in case of the death, absence, removal or suspension of Our Lieutenant Governor of either of Our Provinces above mentioned, the succession of such Senior Member as aforesaid, to the administration of the Government, may not be for the good of Our Service and the welfare of such Province, We do hereby authorize and empower you, in case of such death, absence or removal, if it shall appear to you that it would not be expedient for such Senior Councillor in succession to administer the Government, to nominate and appoint, by a Commission, under the Seal of such Province, you being yourself, at the time of such appointment, personally resident in it, any Member of the Executive Council by Us appointed for Our said Province of Upper-Canada, or Our Province of Lower-Canada, respectively, whom you shall judge most proper and fitting to be Our Lieutenant Governor thereof, such person being a natural born Subject of Great Britain and Ireland, or of Our Colonies and Plantations, and professing the Protestant Religion, until Our Pleasure thereupon shall be known, and you are to transmit to Us by the first opportunity, through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, your reasons for such appointment: And We do hereby give and grant unto you, the said George, Earl of Dalhousie, full power and authority in case of any person or persons commissioned or appointed by Us to any office or offices within Our said Provinces of Upper Canada or Lower-Canada, from which they may be liable to be removed by Us, shall, in your opinion, be unfit to continue in Our Service, to suspend or remove such person or persons from their several employments, without stating to him or them your reasons for such suspension or removal. And We do hereby declare, ordain and appoint that you, the said George, Earl of Dalhousie, shall and may hold, execute and enjoy the office and place of Our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our said Provinces of Upper-Canada and Lower-Canada, with all its rights, members and appurtenances whatsoever, together with all and singular the powers and authorities hereby granted unto you, for and during Our Will and Pleasure. In witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent. Witness Ourself, at Westminster, the twelfth day of April, in the first year of Our Reign.

By Writ of Privy Seal,

(Signed) BATHURST,

Entered, Treasury Chambers, 15th April, 1820.

(Signed) T. CRAFER.

I do hereby certify that this, and the foregoing eight sheets of paper, contain a true Copy of the entry, as recorded in the Office of Enrolments, at Quebec, in Register of Letters Patent and Commissions from His Majesty, No. 1, Folio 255.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 13th January, 1824.

Ls. MONTIZAMBERT,
Actg. Prov. Sec'y. & Regr.

(L.)

Monday, 20th February 1815.

On motion of Mr. Lee, seconded by Mr. Cuvillier,

ORDERED, That Mr. Lee have leave to bring in a Bill to appoint Commissioners to settle the Public Accounts, and look into the state of, and count the Cash in the Treasury; and to oblige the Receiver-General to keep a general account of Cash.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, the which was received, and read for the first time.

RESOLVED, That the said Bill be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Wednesday, 22d February 1815.

A bill to appoint Commissioners to settle the Public Accounts, and look into the state of, and count the Cash in the Treasury, and to oblige the Receiver-General to keep a General Account of Cash, was, according to order, read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Lee, seconded by Mr. Lagueux,

RESOLVED, That the said Bill be referred to a Committee of five Members, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

ORDERED, That Mr. Lee, Mr. Cuvillier, Mr. Taschereau, Mr. Vanfelson, and Mr. De Beaujeu, do compose the said Committee.

Saturday, 13th January 1821.

On motion of Mr. Blanchet, seconded by Mr. Bureau,

ORDERED, That Mr. Blanchet have leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Legislature of this Province the more effectually to ascertain the state of the Public Funds in the hands of the Receiver-General, and for other purposes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

Friday, 19th January 1821.

A Bill to enable the Legislature of this Province the more effectually to ascertain the state of the Public Funds in the hands of the Receiver-General, and for other purposes, was according to order, read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Blanchet, seconded by Mr. Bureau,

RESOLVED, That the said Bill be referred to a Committee of five Members, to report thereon with all convenient speed, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

ORDERED, That Mr. Blanchet, Mr. Cuvillier, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Taché and Mr. Quesnel, do compose the said Committee.

Monday, 12th February, 1821.

Three o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Blanchet, from the Special Committee to whom was referred the Bill to enable the Legislature of this Province the more effectually to ascertain the state of the Public Funds in the hands of the Receiver-General, and other purposes, reported, that the Committee had examined the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto, which he was directed to report to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same; and he read the Report in his place, and afterwards delivered it in with the Bill, at the Clerk's table, where the amendments were again read.

On motion of Mr. Blanchet, seconded by Mr. Robitaille,

ORDERED, That the Bill and Report be referred to a Committee of the whole House.

RESOLVED, That this House will, upon Wednesday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House on the said Bill and Report.

Thursday, 8th March, 1821.

Ten o'clock, A. M.

On motion of Mr. Blanchet, seconded by Mr. Picotte,

ORDERED, That the Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to enable the Legislature of this Province the more effectually to ascertain the state of the Public Funds in the hands of the Receiver-General, and for other purposes, which wast lost by the adjournment of the House, be revived.

RESOLVED, That this House do now resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved into a Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Langevin took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Appendix (T.)
13th Feby.

No. 1.

SCHEDULE of the probable Expenditure to be incurred in the year 1824, for the regular Offices and their Contingent Expenses, of His Majesty's Civil Government or of the Administration of Justice.

CHAPTER FIRST. SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES of those Offices of Government not included in any particular Department.		Sterling. £ s. d.	Sterling. £ s. d.
Salary of the Governor in Chief,		4500 0 0	
„ of the Lieutenant Governor,	£2500 0 0		
and Allowance for House Rent,	450 0 0		
		2950 0 0	
„ of the Lieutenant Governor of Gaspé,		300 0 0	
„ of the Secretary to the Governor in Chief,		500 0 0	
„ of the Assistant ditto,		200 0 0	
„ of the Assistant in the Office of the Governor's Secretary,		182 10 0	
„ of the Clerk in ditto,	£100 0 0		
Allowance for House Rent, Fuel, &c.	75 0 0		
		175 0 0	
„ of the Messenger £45 0 0 and Extra ditto £41 1 3,		86 1 3	
Contingent Expenses of this Office, vizt. Office Rent, Salary of Office Keeper and Allowance for Fuel, estimated at	£200 0 0		
Stationery and Printing, ditto,	200 0 0		
Postage, ditto,	600 0 0		
		1000 0 0	
Salary of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province,		400 0 0	
Contingent Expenses of his Office,		50 0 0	
Salary of the Auditor of Land Patents,		200 0 0	
„ of the Agent of the Province,		200 0 0	
„ of the French Translator to Government,		200 0 0	
„ of the Naval Officer,		100 0 0	
Rent of an Office for ditto,		18 0 0	
„ of the Surveyor General,		450 0 0	
„ of the first Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office,		182 10 0	
„ of the second ditto in ditto,		150 0 0	
Allowance for Office Rent, Fuel, Stationery and Office Servant in ditto,		135 0 0	
Expense of Surveys and Services to Government out of Office,		150 0 0	
			12129 1 3
CHAPTER SECOND. SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES of the Offices connected with the Administration of Justice.			
Salary of the Chief Justice of the Province,		1500 0 0	
„ of the Chief Justice of Montreal,		1100 0 0	
Salaries of the Puisné Judges of the Court of King's Bench for the Districts of Quebec and Montreal,		6300 0 0	
„ of the Provincial Judges for the Districts of Three-Rivers £600, Gaspé £500, and Saint Francis £500,		1600 0 0	
Salary of the Judge of the Vice Admiralty,		200 0 0	
„ of the Attorney General,		300 0 0	
„ of the Solicitor General,		200 0 0	
Salaries of the Sheriffs of Quebec and Montreal, £100 each,		200 0 0	
Salary of the Sheriff of Three Rivers,		75 0 0	
„ of the Sheriff of Gaspé,	£70 0 0		
Allowance for travelling Expenses,	10 0 0		
		80 0 0	
„ of the Coroner of Quebec,		100 0 0	
„ of the Coroner of Montreal,		36 0 0	
„ of the Clerk of the Crown in the Court of King's Bench,		100 0 0	
„ of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals,		120 0 0	
Allowance to ditto for Stationery,		6 0 0	
„ of the Clerk of the Court of Gaspé and of the Peace,	£50 0 0		
Allowance for Stationery,	15 0 0		
		65 0 0	
„ of the Sheriff at Sherbrooke and Allowance for a Gaoler,		100 0 0	
„ of the Clerk of the Court at Sherbrooke and of the Peace,		50 0 0	
Salaries of the Chairmen of the Quarter Sessions at Quebec and Montreal,		1000 0 0	
Salary of the Chairman of ditto at Three-Rivers,		250 0 0	
Salaries of the Interpreters to the Courts at Quebec £40, Montreal £40, Three Rivers £25,		105 0 0	
„ of the Keepers of the Goals at Quebec £102, Montreal £102, and Three Rivers £58 10s. including allowances for Turnkeys,		262 10 0	
„ of the Criers and Tipstaffs of the Courts at Quebec £38, Montreal £20, Three Rivers £25,		83 0 0	
Carried over, £		13832 10 0	£12129 1 3

Appendix (T.)

	Sterling. £ s. d.	Sterling. £ s. d.
Brought over,	13832 10 0	12129 1 3
18th Feby. Salaries of the High Constables at Quebec £36, Montreal £18,	54 0 0	
Salary of the Usher of the Court of Appeals, - - - -	27 0 0	
CONTINGENT EXPENSES of the following Offices:		
By the Judges for going Eleven Circuits, £75 each, - -	825 0 0	
By the Attorney, Solicitor, and Advocate General, for Public Services performed under Instructions from the Governor in Chief, including travelling charges by the first,	2100 0 0	
By the Clerk of the Crown for Services performed under ditto, including travelling charges, and deducting Subpœnas and other process charged in the Estimate of Local Establishments,	200 0 0	
By the Sheriff of Quebec for various contingent Expenses, including an Allowance for an Executioner, and deducting the proportion of his Expenses charged in the Estimate of Local Establishments,	70 0 0	
By the Sheriff of Montreal ditto, deducting ditto, - - -	35 0 0	
By the Sheriff of Three Rivers ditto, deducting ditto,	27 0 0	
By the Coroner of Quebec ditto, deducting ditto, - - -	150 0 0	
By the Coroner of Montreal ditto, deducting ditto,	90 0 0	
By the Coroner of Three Rivers ditto, deducting ditto, - -	15 0 0	
By the Prothonotaries of the Court of King's Bench Quebec, for ditto, deducting ditto,	45 0 0	
,, Montreal, for ditto, deducting ditto, - - -	25 0 0	
,, Three Rivers, for ditto, deducting ditto,	15 0 0	
By the Clerks of the Peace, Quebec, for Services in Sessions, deducting ditto,	65 0 0	
,, Montreal ditto, deducting ditto,	18 0 0	
,, Three Rivers ditto, deducting ditto, - - -	22 0 0	
By the Clerks of the Peace at Quebec and Montreal for Stationery,	24 0 0	
		17639 10 0
CHAPTER THIRD. SALARIES & CONTINGENCIES of the Office of the Executive Council.		
Salaries of Nine Executive Councillors, - - -	900 0 0	
Salary of the Registrar and Clerk,	500 0 0	
,, of the Assistant Clerk, - - - -	182 10 0	
Salaries of the Messenger and Door Keeper,	100 0 0	
Allowance for Fuel, Stationery &c. - - - -	90 0 0	
		1772 10 0
CHAPTER FOURTH. SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES of the Offices of the Committee of Audit, and of the Inspection of Public Accounts.		
Salary of the Chairman of the Committee for the Audit of Public Accounts,	400 0 0	
Two Members of Council assist permanently at this Committee, but no fixed Salaries have as yet been assigned to them.		
Salary of the Secretary to ditto, - - - - -	182 10 0	
Allowance for Stationery to ditto,	50 0 0	
Salary of the Inspector General of Public Accounts, - - -	365 0 0	
Allowance to ditto for a Clerk,	100 0 0	
		1097 0 0
CHAPTER FIFTH. SALARY AND CONTINGENCIES of the Office of the Receiver General.		
Salary of the Receiver General, - - - - -	400 0 0	
Allowance to ditto for a Clerk, - - - - -	100 0 0	
		500 0 0
CHAPTER SIXTH. SALARY AND CONTINGENCIES of the Clerk of the Terrars of the King's Domain.		
Salary of the Clerk of the Terrars of the King's Domain,	90 0 0	
Commission allowed to ditto, on the Collection of Quints and Lods et Ventes,	227 0 0	
		317 0 0
	Total	£33455 11 3

Quebec, 10th February 1824.

W. B. COLTMAN,
Chairman of the Committee of the Executive Council for the Audit of Public Accounts.

The above Expenditure is provided for from the Casual and Territorial Revenue, the produce of Duties and Licenses under the 14th Geo. III. Cap. 88.—A proportion of Duties under 35th Geo. III. Cap. 9, appropriated for the Administration of Justice and support of the Civil Government, amount of Duties and Licenses under 41st Geo. III. Cap. 13 and 14.—Appropriation by Act 3d Geo. IV. Cap. 3, for paying the Salary and Allowance of the Lieutenant Governor; and by His Majesty's Proportion of Seizures.

Appendix (T.)
13th Feby.

No. 2.

ESTIMATE of the usual Charges and Contingent Expenses of Local and Provincial Establishments, for the Year 1824.

CHAPTER FIRST. THE LEGISLATURE.	Sterling. £ s. d.	Sterling. £ s. d.
Salaries of the Speaker and of the permanent Officers of the Legislative Council with fixed Salaries, vizt.		
Of the Speaker, upon an Address from the Council,	900 0 0	
Of the Clerk,	450 0 0	
Of the Assistant Clerk,	360 0 0	
Of the Writing Clerk Assistant and French Translator,	225 0 0	
Of the Law Clerk,	180 0 0	
Of the Master in Chancery,	81 0 0	
Of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod,	135 0 0	
Of the Sergeant at Arms,	90 0 0	
Of the Messenger,	32 8 0	
Of the Doorkeeper,	25 0 0	
Of the Keeper of the Apartments and Furniture belonging to the Legislative Council,	49 10 0	
Of the Contingent Expenses, estimated by return from the Clerk of the Council,	1755 0 0	
Salaries of the Speaker and of the permanent Officers of the House of Assembly, with fixed Salaries, vizt.		
Of the Speaker, upon an Address of the Assembly,	900 0 0	
Of the Clerk,	450 0 0	
Of the Assistant Clerk,	360 0 0	
Of the French and English Translators,	360 0 0	
Of the Law Clerk,	180 0 0	
Of the Sergeant at Arms,	90 0 0	
Of the Keeper of the Apartments and Furniture belonging to the House of Assembly,	49 10 0	
Of the two Clerks of the Crown in Chancery, £100 each,	200 0 0	
Of the Rent of the Bishop's Palace,	500 0 0	
Of the Contingent Expenses, estimated by return from the Clerk of the Assembly,	3600 0 0	
		10972 8 0
CHAPTER SECOND. PRINTING THE LAWS.		
Estimated subject to the future payment of any further charges incurred for this service from the Vote of Credit for the Year,	450 0 0	
		450 0 0
CHAPTER THIRD. SCHOOLMASTERS.		
The future Expense of Schools under the 41st Geo. III. Cap. 17, is estimated from the average of the five preceding years and as a growing Fund at	1800 0 0	
		1800 0 0
CHAPTER FOURTH. PENSIONS.		
As heretofore granted to the following Persons: vizt.		
To Mrs. H. Dunn,	250 0 0	
Mrs. Baby,	150 0 0	
H. W. Ryland,	300 0 0	
W. Osgoode,	800 0 0	
Sir George Pownall,	300 0 0	
Mrs. Louise Badelard,	270 0 0	
L. De Salaberry,	200 0 0	
Mrs. M. Elmsley,	200 0 0	
Mrs. S. Taylor,	50 0 0	
Mrs. Le Maistre,	50 0 0	
Mrs. Evans,	20 0 0	
Miss Louvière,	21 12 0	
H. Harwood,	30 0 0	
Marie Le Têtu, Widow of P. Rottot,	36 0 0	
Small Pensions for the Payment of which orders are issued halfyearly to the Receiver General, who after payment is reimbursed by regular Warrant.		
To Madame Douville,	10 0 0	
Madame Champlain,	15 0 0	
H. Montizambert,	10 0 0	
L. Montizambert,	10 0 0	
M. Montizambert,	10 0 0	
G. Schindler,	5 0 0	
Carried over, £	2737 12 0	£13222 8 0

Appendix (T.)

13th Feby.

	Sterling. £	s.	d.	Sterling. £	s.	d.
Brought over,	2737	7	0	13222	8	0
Miss Mouëtte,	5	0	0			
Madame de Muisseau,	5	0	0			
Margaret Finlay,	20	0	0			
Madame Porlier,	18	0	0			
Madame Laverenderie,	13	10	0			
Madame Rainville,	7	10	0			
A. Cazelet,	16	6	8			
J. De Haige,	7	4	0			
J. Filiatreau,	9	0	0			
Widow Sauvageau,	12	0	0			
Widow Vallerand,	9	0	0			
M. Launière,	10	0	0			
G. Launière,	10	0	0			
E. Launière,	10	0	0			
C. Frassard,	10	0	0			
Miss M'Kay,	18	0	0			
Mrs. M'Canty,	9	0	0			
Miss Desbarats,	18	0	0			
				2945	2	8
CHAPTER FIFTH.						
RENT AND REPAIRS of Public Buildings, and Salaries and Disbursements of those employed in taking charge thereof.						
Rent of an Office for enregistering and enrolling Grants of Crown Lands, under authority of the Provincial Statute 36th Geo. III. Cap. 3,	54	0	0			
Salary of the Keeper of the Court House at Quebec,	54	0	0			
,, of the ditto at Montreal,	72	0	0			
,, of the ditto at Three Rivers,	36	0	0			
,, of the ditto of the Court Hall, New-Carlisle,	36	0	0			
,, of the ditto of the Court House at Sherbrooke and Crier to the Court,	18	0	0			
Fuel and Candles for the different Court Houses and Articles required for cleaning the same, vizt. at Quebec £160, at Montreal £300, at Three-Rivers £70, at Gaspé £25, and at Sherbrooke in the Inferior District of Saint Francis £40,	595	0	0			
Repairs of Public Buildings belonging to Government, including small Charges for keeping up the Winter Roads opposite the same, and sweeping Chimnies, and inclusive of small repairs at Court Houses and Gaols in the different Districts,	2250	0	0			
				3115	0	0
CHAPTER SIXTH.						
EXPENSE of collecting the Public Revenue under Provincial Laws.						
Salary of the Collector of the Customs at Saint John's,	189	0	0			
,, of the Comptroller at ditto,	126	0	0			
,, of the Guager at ditto,	40	0	0			
,, the Inspector of Merchandize at Côteau du Lac, and House Rent £168 Sterling, one half paid by Upper Canada,	84	0	0			
Commission to the Collector and Comptroller of Customs at Quebec, on Duties collected under various Acts, as heretofore allowed, being an average of the last seven years,	1400	0	0			
Ditto to the ditto and ditto at Saint Johns on ditto under ditto as ditto, about,	106	0	0			
Incidents under ditto at Quebec, as per Estimate of the Collector,	1637	17	9			
Ditto at Saint Johns, from an average of the three preceding years,	340	0	0			
Naval Officer, Assistant Harbour Masters, and Registrar of the Trinity House,	50	0	0			
				3972	17	9
CHAPTER SEVENTH.						
TRINITY HOUSE.						
Salary of the Registrar,	63	0	0			
,, of the Harbour Master at Quebec,	160	0	0			
,, of the Assistant ditto,	100	0	0			
,, of the Harbour Master at Montreal,	36	0	0			
,, of the Superintendant of Pilots,	90	0	0			
,, of the Keeper of the Light House on Green Island,	90	0	0			
and Allowance for assistant,	22	10	0			
,, of the Water Bailiff at Quebec	22	10	0			
,, of the ditto at Montreal	9	0	0			
,, of the Clerk at Montreal,	18	0	0			
Disbursements and Contingent Expenses of the Trinity House, estimated at,	700	0	0			
				1311	0	0
Carried over,				£24566	8	5

Appendix (T.) 13th Feby.

	Sterling. £ s. d.	Sterling. £ s. d.
Brought over,		24566 8 5
CHAPTER EIGHTH.		
MILITIA STAFF AND CONTINGENCIES.		
Salary of the Adjutant General of Militia,	450 0 0	
,, of the Deputy Adjutant General, - - -	270 0 0	
,, of the Provincial Aids-de-Camp,	360 0 0	
Inferior Officers and Contingent Expenses, - - -	450 0 0	
		1530 0 0
CHAPTER NINTH.		
EXPENSES for Criminals and Houses of Correction.		
Salary of the Physician to the Gaol at Quebec, - -	200 0 0	
Ditto of the ditto ditto at Montreal,	200 0 0	
Payment for Contingent Services of a Physician to the Gaol at Three Rivers,	75 0 0	
Apprehension and Commitment of Criminals by the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions at Quebec, including the Expenses of the Police Office, and Services of the Clerks of the Peace out of Session,	200 0 0	
Ditto by ditto, ditto at Montreal, including ditto, - -	200 0 0	
Ditto by ditto, ditto at Three Rivers, including ditto,	100 0 0	
Similar Expenses by Magistrates throughout the Province, - -	150 0 0	
Expenses of Service under Bench Warrants, removing Criminals under Writs of Habeas Corpus, and extra Services by order of the different Courts, summoning Juries, and maintenance thereof when detained by order of the Court, the whole paid agreeable to taxed account,	150 0 0	
Maintenance, Fuel and other minor Expenses attending the Confinement of Criminals, vizt: at Quebec £600, at Montreal £850, at Three-Rivers £200, at Gaspé £100, at Sherbrooke £100,	1850 0 0	
Subpœnas and other process previous to trial, and the Services thereof in the Districts of Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers,	500 0 0	
Attendance of needy Witnesses beyond the produce of Fines appropriated for the same by 39th Geo. III. Cap. 9,	250 0 0	
Contingent Expenses of the Houses of Correction:		
For the District of Quebec, - - -	180 0 0	
For Idem of Montreal,	270 0 0	
For Idem of Three Rivers, - - -	90 0 0	
Coroners, for Medical attendance in cases of violent death, the Sepulture of unknown Bodies and other contingent charges,	50 0 0	
		4465 0 0
CHAPTER TENTH.		
MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES.		
Election Expenses estimated in the expectation of a General Election, at	500 0 0	
Salary of the Grand Voyer of the District of Quebec, - -	150 0 0	
,, of the ditto of the District of Montreal,	150 0 0	
,, of the ditto of the District of Three Rivers, - -	90 0 0	
,, of the Surveyor of Highways in the District of Gaspé,	50 0 0	
,, of the Inspector of Chimnies at Quebec, in virtue of the Ordinance 17th, Geo. III. Cap. 13,	60 0 0	
,, of the ditto at Montreal, in virtue of ditto, - -	60 0 0	
,, of the ditto at Three Rivers, in virtue of ditto,	60 0 0	
,, of the Clerk of the Market, Quebec, - - -	123 3 9	
,, of the Residents on Anticosti to assist Mariners in distress,	130 0 0	
Expenses of the Extracts of Marriages, Baptisms and Burials, by the Prothonotaries of the different Districts,	27 0 0	
Assessments on Public Buildings, on an average of the three last years,	230 0 0	
		1630 3 9
Vote of Credit to enable the Government to meet unforeseen cases and emergencies, to be accounted for by the Government at the ensuing Session,		2000 0 0
Total estimated Expenditure,	£	34191 12 2
Towards providing for the foregoing Expenditure:		
The annual proceeds of the Duties under the Act 33d Geo. III. Cap. 8, permanently appropriated to meet the Expenses of the Legislature, have been on an average of the last four years,	£1800 0 0	
Idem of Idem under the 45th Geo. III. Cap. 12,—51st Geo. III. Cap. 12,—and 2d. Geo. IV. Cap. 7, permanently appropriated to meet the Expenses of the Trinity House, have been on an average of the four last years, about,	1800 0 0	
The Amount of the Assessments on Public Buildings authorized by 36th Geo. III. Cap. 9, to be taken from the unappropriated Funds of the Province, is averaged at,	230 0 0	
	£3830 0 0	

Quebec, 10th February 1824.

W. B. COLTMAN,
Chairman of the Committee of the Executive Council for the Audit of Public Accounts.

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Appendix (T. T.) 14th Feby.

PROCEEDINGS of a Special Committee appointed on Friday, the 9th January 1824, to examine the Contents of the Petition of divers Inhabitants of that part of the County of York, which borders on the River Ottawa, above the River of *La Petite Nation*.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
SATURDAY, 16th January 1824.

Present, Messieurs Taschereau, Jos. Perrault, Neilson and Papineau.

Mr. Taschereau called to the Chair.

Mr. Philemon Wright of the Township of Hull, on the River Ottawa, appeared before your Committee, and being examined answered as follows:

Q. You are acquainted with the local situation and circumstances of the Seigniories, Townships and other places on the River Ottawa?

A. I am.

Q. What is the quality of the Land along that River, do they promise to become flourishing Settlements?

A. The Land is good and fit to make very flourishing Settlements.

Q. What is the extent of Land fit for Settlement along that River, and to how many Families can they afford Settlements?

A. I think there are two hundred miles of Land in the Townships along that River fit for Settlement, which might be granted, besides Land in the Seigniories, the depth has not yet been ascertained beyond forty or fifty miles, beyond which I know nothing of the Land; it might afford Settlement to at least half a million of people.

Q. What is the Population of the divers Settlements on that River, and what are the extent of the Settlements therein?

A. The amount of the Population of the Townships above *Petite Nation* is about three thousand Souls, and the Population from the Seigniory of *Petite Nation* to that of *Argenteuil* both inclusive, is about five thousand Souls; the extent of Land cleared, settled and cultivated above the *Petite Nation* is from twelve to fifteen thousand acres.

Q. Have the Settlements been retarded by any and by what causes?

A. Among the many causes which have retarded the Settlement in the Township, the grand and main cause is the Crown and Clergy Reserves being scattered and dispersed through the Townships, this point opens to me a subject in which I find myself interested, for I believe that among the great number of People who have suffered by it, none have been more incommoded than me; before entering more on the subject, I beg to be permitted to point out the former Regulations connected with the arrangement of those Reserves. In the first place all Surveys were made under a Diagram A, by which no Reserves were made.—Next an order was issued to Survey and Subdivide according to Diagram B, according to which two sevenths of the quantity of Land were to be reserved in the Corners of each Township, this order had but few disadvantages, but it was thought proper to alter the same into Diagram C. According to which the Reserves were thrown into lines or ribbons of whole Concessions, but this was but little used, and I believe only in the Survey of the Township of Shefford, this was followed by Diagram D. under which all Surveys have been done since twenty years at least, this has thrown more obstacles in the way of improving the new Townships on a large scale than many are disposed to admit, as this Country is more adapted for grazing Farms than for tillage, and as Stocks of Cattle cannot be raised on small Farms with any great advantage to the Country, the method of distributing those Reserves over so great a part of a Township puts it quite out of the power of any enterprising person to Commerce on a large Scale on account of those Reserves, (besides Swamps occasionnally) standing in the way, these Reserves in a large unimproved and clearing Country become a continual source of trouble and vexations for want of Fences, Roads, &c., besides becoming lurking places for wild animals who destroy great quantities of grain every year. As these Lots lie intersperled with the Settlers, some are encroaching on one side and some on the other, until fences and property become quite disregarded and cause disagreements and unpleasant feelings between neighbours. It has long occurred to me that it would be an object of the greatest moment with the Government to make every exertion and give every encouragement towards forming large Stock Farms, and this can only be done with any great prospect of success in the Upper parts of the Province, for it may easily be seen that the Lower part of the Canadas is more adapted for raising grain than the Upper part. It has been observed by Travellers, that in the Canadian Farms from Quebec to Montreal, the Cattle are of an inferior size than those reared in the more loomy and stony lands of the Upper Country. When the Government is in want of Beef it is always procured from the Vermont County for Cash The North West Company also draw chiefly their supply of Beef from the same quarter, and pay at the rate of one dollar extra per hundred weight on the Montreal Market, for the sake of having large Beef, as best adapted to their use, if therefore Stock Farms were more encouraged, the money (which in this and other ways is sent out of the Country) would be circulated with benefit within this Province. I believe there is no person who would have done as I have by risking a great sum of money, and a large improvement on a holding of twenty-one years, but as I had laid down a rule on my first arrival in the Country, to risk any and every thing to raise a Superior Breed of Cattle, my first object was to improve and put into grass a large piece of Land, but found in the Reserves an insurmountable obstacle in my way, and was therefore under the necessity of taking a Lot within the Colombia Reserve, which proved to be in the centre of my intended clearing, its situation being such that I could not avoid it, I was therefore necessitated to build on the same with a twenty one year's Lease and trust to the generosity of Government for remuneration. When these Reserves are leased, it is generally to people destitute of means to carry into effect the objects of Government with respect to the improvement of the Country, as it is proved after an experience of above twenty years; and those who have improved, have laboured under discouraging circumstances, so much so as to abandon their Farms, which have run into weeds and brush, which at the latter part of every season distribute their seeds over the neighbouring Lands, and are a constant source of great injury to the whole Settlements. In this situation these people neglect to teach their Children to be industrious as Farmers ought to be, this neglect makes them bad or loose Subjects, and at the expiration of the Lease nothing is left to the Creditor, Widow, or Fatherless Children. I have long thought that if the order to Survey under Diagram B, had been continued, it would have answered the best purpose, and if at present it were possible to shift those Reserves into blocks, I am certain it would give general satisfaction. Those Blocks could then be laid out into more or less quantities than two hundred acres, as might suit people's wants, they could be easier superintended and rents collected with more facility, and Mills also might be erected with more precision.

Q. What is the state of the Roads and Water Communication on that River?

A. Ninety miles of Road have been laid out by the Commissioners of Internal Communications for the County of York, beginning at the Centre of the Township of Chatham, running through the Township of Granville, the Seigniory of the *Petite Nation*, and the Township of Lochaber, Buckingham, Templeton, Hull to the center of Eardly. The first ten miles cost about one hundred pounds per mile, the next sixty-four miles ending at the Fall of the Chaudière in the Township of Hull cost about twenty pounds per mile, the next sixteen miles from thence, cost from eighty to ninety pounds per mile, and the remainder about ten pounds per mile; besides the monies laid out by the said Commissioners, a sum above nine hundred and fifty pounds was expended on Roads in the Township of Hull, by the Settlers therein. The state of the Road is as follows: the first ten miles bad. Of the next sixty-four miles the part of the Road which runs through Granville, *Petite Nation*, Lochaber, Buckingham and part of Templeton, is not good on account of the few Settlers along the same, the Settlements being generally along the Bank of the River, and those Townships being generally possessed by absentees, who have made it a general rule to sell their Timber standing at six dollars per thousand cubic feet, to persons who have blocked up the said Road by felling trees across it. Through part of Templeton and the whole of Hull and Eardly the road is very good. The sixteen miles remaining are tolerably good. The whole road has been traced by a Provincial Surveyor, by order of the Governor, and cut through the woods by order of the said Commissioners, and no part of it has been traced by the Grand Voyer. The number of Bridges thereon is one hundred and thirteen.

Q. Are the Seigniories and Townships properly organized of Militia and Road Officers, and if not, what is deficient?

A. The Militia Officers are organized through the whole line: there have been appointed Road Officers below *Petite Nation*, but above that there are none.

Q. Has the Grand Voyer ever been required to organize that part of the Country, of Road Officers, and to trace the Roads?

A. I cannot say.

Q. How then have you made your Roads heretofore, and what has been expended by private Individuals on those Roads?

A. In 1802, being Captain of Militia, I called a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Township of Hull, an agreement was entered into, by which the Commissioned Officers of Militia should lay out the Roads wanted, direct the quantity of work on each Road, and estimate the proportion thereof to be made by each Individual, a voluntary subscription was raised, and those who had not subscribed to the amount of their proportion of the work on the said Roads, were to be directed by the said officers to perform the same, the officers present at the said Meeting appointed Pathmasters or Overseers, and the Roads laid out were to remain so until Government should see fit to alter them; at that Meeting six hundred days work were subscribed, and afterwards actually performed under the Inspection of those Overseers: thirty-four miles and a half of Road have thus been effected at an expense (besides the sum granted by Government of Nine hundred and fifty-five pounds) of twelve hundred and fifty pounds to Philemon Wright & Sons, and of Nine hundred and sixty-two pounds to the Inhabitants, a great part of the latter sum was also subscribed by him the said Philemon Wright and his Sons.

Q. Are the Road Laws sufficient for those parts of the Province, and if not, in what part are they deficient, and what is to be done for the Roads in those places?

A. The Road Laws are not sufficient, the difficulty of carry-

ing them into execution with respect to the Crown and Clergy Reserves, particularly at so great a distance from the seat of the Courts to which the Inhabitants must resort, the nearest Court of Quarter Sessions, at Montreal, being about one hundred and twenty miles from the Township of Hull: the enormous expense of legally laying out new Roads, owing to the great distance to the residence of the Grand-Voyer of the District, which has hitherto almost entirely deprived the Inhabitants of his superintendance, or of that of his Deputy; I think it would be necessary that a Deputy Grand-Voyer should be appointed, for the whole of the Townships on that side of the River Ottawa, and who should reside, as near as circumstances could admit, in some central part thereof; and that the Inhabitants of each Township ought to be authorized to name a person, who would be empowered to direct and compel the Inhabitants of their respective Townships to work at and open such Roads as might be found necessary, and it is a necessity most urgent, that Absentees be compelled in some way or other to cause their proportion of work to be made.

Q. Do you suggest the expediency of a main Road being opened through any part of the Lands; where, and for what reason?

A. It would be highly necessary that a Road be made and kept open to a greater distance than what now exists along the North Shore of the River Ottawa, from the Seigniory of Argenteuil as far as the Township of Onslow. This Road would shorten the distance from the Town of Perth (where there is a Church, Court House and Gaol) to Montreal, thirty-miles, than through the Road now used, and from the sections of the fifteen Townships laying northerly of Perth, the distance to Montreal would be shortened eighty-miles, this Road would also be of great advantage to the Settlement of Richmond and to all the western Country.

Q. Can a good and convenient Line of Communication between Kingston and the Province of Lower-Canada, be kept by the River Ottawa, and does that River afford any advantage over the Communication of the Saint Lawrence, and in what?

A. Canal was ordered and laid out in 1816 by the Government; its intended course has been again explored this season by the Colonial Committee of Upper-Canada, with the regular Engineer who laid out the Canal from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, and I understood from them that the Canal would be soon effected: the Kingston River running in a South Westerly direction from Kingston, and the Rideau River taking its source nearly at the same place and running in an opposite direction into the Ottawa, which would make an uncommonly convenient supply of water to the Canal, as it will run generally through a level country. If that Canal was opened it would be a great convenience to Travellers, by affording a navigable communication from Upper-Canada through the Ottawa much shorter, safer in case of war, and in all respects more convenient than the present communication by the River St. Lawrence; it is very well known that the River Saint Lawrence from Montreal to Kingston is rapid, the current is very swift, and its navigation is attended with many difficulties, whereas the River Ottawa offers many advantages to navigation, it contains large bodies of still water and there are only two rapids which will be overcome by two Canals now making, its Banks are fertile, and the country all along is very convenient for Settlements; it receive many Rivers which have their sources at a great distance in the North, among which is the river Gatineau, navigable five miles for small vessels, the Elweaver, and the River Blanche, and all the Country along them susceptible of making fine settlements.

Q. Are those places properly organized of Justices of the Peace, and of Commissioners for the recovery of small Debts?

A. There are two Justices of the Peace at Hull, but no Commissioners for the recovery of small Debts in the Township, there are some at Argenteuil which is eighty miles below Hull.

Q. What is the distance from the farthest Settlement, to the place where Courts of Justice are holden?

A. The greatest distance to the Court at Montreal, is One hundred and fifty miles, and to the nearest place, where there are Commissioners for the recovery of small Debts, the distance is One hundred and ten Miles.

Q. Have those places suffered much from the distance of the Courts of Justice.

A. Greatly, during twenty years past; the expenses and the trouble are so great that generally Debts of Twelve pounds and even of Twenty five pounds have been given up rather than be at the expense of sueing for the same, the fees to the Officer for the serving of a Summons is twenty five dollars, & generally the Costs of Court amount from Forty to Fifty pounds; I have often come down to Montreal with a number of Witnesses to attend the Court, the two days allowed for the hearing of Witnesses not being sufficient, we had to return home and come down again to attend in another Term of the Court, making an expense of travelling twice two hundred and forty miles. In short we have got so much discouraged that we have given up to the idea of sueing for any Debt, and there is scarcely a Man in the Town able to pay the amount of a Judgment obtained against him. There never was a Judgment executed in the Township of Hull.

Q. What do you suggest to be done with respect to Courts of Justice for those parts?

A. I think it would be proper to authorize Commissioners, in each Township settled sufficiently, to determine small matters under Five pounds, and that a County Court should set at Hull at least yearly for the Trial of causes above that sum.

Q. Would the holding of Quarter Sessions of the Peace be requisite in those places, and are there any means to procure the holding of the same?

A. It would be very necessary, there are fit places for the holding of it, and people of sufficient respectability for filling the situations of Magistrates and Grand and Petit Juries.

Q. Could a Gaol be built in those places, where, and could the Cost thereof be repaid by laying a small Tax on Law processes, as has been done for the Inferior District of Saint-Francis?

A. The County would willingly build the Gaol and a Court House, and would willingly suffer an assessment for the expenses of the building thereof.

Q. What is the distance of the same Settlements to the place of Election of Representatives, and have they been able to make use of their right of voting at Elections?

A. The distance from Hull to *Rivière Duchêne*, the place of Election, is one hundred miles, and from the Settlements above it, is as much as one hundred and thirty miles; not one Elector from those settlements ever voted, although at times a large number of them have come down, but finding there was no opportunity of doing any thing for the Upper Country, they have not voted; a few years ago we petitioned for fixing the place of Election higher up, but had no success.

Q. Are Register Offices required in that part of the Province, and for what reasons?

A. They are very necessary, and would be very useful, it is one of those institutions which would tend the most towards the improvement of that part of the Province, it would have the advantage that every man would be able to ascertain if his Titles are safe, and thereby facilitate the buying and selling of Lands; it has happened that people have bought Lands at Montreal fifteen years ago, have settled and cleared them, and now find that the persons from whom they bought had no Title to such Lands, and in consequence they have been dispossessed; that evil would be remedied by the establishment of Register Offices. The majority of the people of those parts have been brought up in places where Register Offices exist, they are used to it, would find them very beneficial, and would willingly pay for the registering of their Deeds, which would support the Establishment without any expense to the Province.

Q. Are any Notaries established in those parts, do the Inhabitants feel the want of them, and what is to be done in that respect?

A. There are no Notaries, and until Notaries reside there, the Magistrates ought to be authorized to recognize Deeds.

Q. What is the chief Trade of those Settlements, what is its extent, and probable augmentation?

A. Lumber and Pot Ashes; for the six years past, at least one hundred and fifty Ship Loads of Timber have come down the River Ottawa yearly; during the past year it has amounted to three hundred loads. As to the quantity of Potash, I cannot say exactly, it is very great, and will encrease; and the Timber and Pot Ash from Upper-Canada will very soon mostly come down through that River.

Q. What other advantages do those parts promise to the Province, besides those you have already mentioned?

A. They are very valuable for rearing Cattle, and for Agriculture of every description, I have made large experience in that way, six years ago I imported from England two Bulls and two Cows of the best breed, I have since raised upwards of four hundred animals of that breed, I have found great advantage in crossing it with the Canadian breed, as two animals of the cross breed may be raised as easily as one of the common breed, they are more hardy and easier to winter. I have now about five hundred head of cattle, who winter under common sheds, constructed merely to enclose the ground and shelter the cattle from the weather. On one Farm, since six years, I have raised one hundred and forty-three calves, out of which I lost only one, which was drowned, and I am confident that that part of the country is uncommonly good for rearing Stock, being moist, and where two tons of Hay may be raised as easy as one ton in the Latitude of 42, or two cutters or two bushels of vegetables. It is often said that this country labours under great difficulties, owing to the length of winters, but it is found by Farmers, who have lived in Latitude 42, that cattle may be reared in this country easier than in a more southern country. Besides the above advantages, the settlement of that part of the Province would furnish to our Exports, and by consuming many dutiable articles, would encrease the Revenue of the Province.

Q. What other grievances retard the progress and impede the prosperity of those parts besides those you have mentioned?

A. I have mentioned mostly all by mentioning the distance from Courts of Justice, the want of Register Offices, the Absentees not making their Roads, the Roads on the Crown and Clergy Reserves not being made, those Reserves being scattered through the Townships, the distance from places of Election, and the want of a common Great Road on the Bank of the River.

Q. What do you conceive is requisite to facilitate the progress of those Settlements, and the Trade thereof, besides what you have already suggested?

A. The improving the navigation of the River Ottawa, more particularly near the Church of Sainte Anne at the head of the Island of Montreal, as it is in contemplation to run a Steam Boat from Lachine to the foot of the Long Sault, where two Villages are improving very quickly, and the Canal now making on the North side of the Long Sault is progressing rapidly. A Steam Boat about one hundred and ten feet long has been built on the Ottawa, which runs from the head of the Long Sault to the Grand Chaudière, which is just half the distance from Montreal, and until some further improvement is made in the Country, the proprietors will continue to lose money by it, as they have already done, and they may probably be obliged to abandon it which would be a serious loss to the Inhabitants of those parts who find it a very useful convenience.

Joseph Bouchette, Esquire, Surveyor-General of Lower-Canada, appeared before your Committee and was examined as follows:

Q. You are acquainted with the local situation and circumstances of the Seigniories, Townships and osher places on the River Ottawa?

A. Yes I am.

Q. What is the quality of the Lands along that River, do they promise to become flourishing Settlements?

A. The generality of the Lands in the Townships on the Ottawa from the Seigniory of Argenteuil to Eardly appear be fit for Settlement,

from the description of the Lands given in the returns of the Surveys made of the front parts of those Townships.

Q. What is the extent of Land fit for Settlement along that River, and to how many Families can they afford Settlements?

A. I should conceive that there are about three hundred thousand acres which may be found fit for cultivation in the Townships along that River up to Onslow, including the Crown and Clergy Reservations. These Townships are traversed by a range of Mountains which stretches in a westerly direction and terminates at the Ottawa in Onslow, the Lands North-West of that range are unexplored and the quality but little known.

Q. What is the Population of the divers Settlements on that River, and what is the extent of the Settlements therein?

A. The average Population from the best authorities I have been able to obtain, may be estimated from 2500 to 3000 Souls in all the Townships on the Ottawa, and the Seigniory of *Petite Nation* inclusive.

Q. Have the Settlements been retarded by any and by what causes?

A. They have been retarded; first, by the extensive Tracts of Land granted under Patent, which remain mostly in a state of nature, also by the obstruction arising from the Crown and Clergy Reservations, which however is likely to be removed.

Q. What is the state of the Roads and Water Communication on that River?

A. The Roads cannot be very good, owing to the causes just stated, and the want of Settlers on such Roads, principally the main one along the River. The Navigation or rather the Water Communication of the Ottawa, from its confluence with the Saint Lawrence to Hull, is interrupted by two or three principal rapids, the most considerable is the Long Sault; there is however a long interval of still water from Grenville to Hull, which affords a Steam Boat conveyance for a distance of about sixty miles.

Q. Are the Seigniories and Townships properly organized of Militia, and Road Officers, and if not, what is deficient?

A. I cannot say.

Q. Has the Grand-Voyer ever been required to organize that part of the Country of Road Officers, and to trace the Roads?

A. I know not.

Q. How then have the Roads been made heretofore, and what has been expended by private Individuals on those Roads?

A. I am perfectly unacquainted with the subject.

Q. Are the Road Laws sufficient for those parts of the Province, and if not, in what are they deficient, and what is to be done for the Roads in those places?

A. It appears to me that the Road Law might be sufficient, were the interruptions and obstructions removed for promoting the Settlements in that part of the country.

Q. Do you suggest the expediency of a main Road being opened through any part of the Lands, where, and for what reason?

A. I certainly would conceive it highly advisable to encourage the opening of a great Public Road, leading from the Settlements of La Norraye, traversing in as direct a Line as might be found practicable the Townships of Kildare, Rawdon, Kilkenny, Abercrombie, Chatham, and ending in Grenville at the head of the Military Canal in that Township, thereby shortening the distance from Quebec to Grenville about 20 to 25 miles, obviating thereby the inconveniences arising from the circuitous route now practised along the borders of the Saint Lawrence.

Q. Can a good and convenient Line of Communication between Kingston and the Province of Lower-Canada be kept by the River Ottawa, and does that River offer any advantage over the Communication of the Saint Lawrence, and in what?

A. I have no doubt that a good Line of Communication can be opened between Kingston and Lower-Canada by the Ottawa, its chief advantage being that of possessing an inland communication between both Provinces in a military point of view, independent of that now practised by the Saint Lawrence, which divides the Canadas from the United States: It has been contemplated as an important object by the Government of both Provinces, as evinced by the ameliorations now carried on along that Route.

Q. Are those places properly organized of Justices of the Peace and of Commissioners for the recovery of small debts?

A. I cannot positively answer this question.

Q. What is the distance from the farthest Settlement to the place where Courts of Justice are holden?

A. About one hundred miles.

Q. Have those places suffered much from the distance of the Courts of Justice?

A. I presume they have.

Q. What do you suggest to be done with respect to Courts of Justice for those parts?

A. Not being perfectly aware of the difficulties I cannot offer any suggestion.

Q. Would the holding of Quarter Sessions of the Peace be requisite in those places, and are there any means to procure the holding of the same?

A. I believe they would be of material advantage.

Q. Could a Gaol be built in those places, where, and could the cost thereof be repaid by laying a small Tax on Law Processes, as has been done for the Inferior District of Saint Francis?

A. I have no doubt that a Gaol can be built, either in Grenville or Hull; but I cannot say how far the cost could be repaid on the system adopted for the Inferior District of Saint Francis, owing to the great difference of population.

Q. What is the distance of the same settlements to the place of Election of Representatives, and have they been able to make use of their right of voting at Elections?

A. The furthest Settlements from the place of Election may be about 70 or 80 miles, and must find it inconvenient and difficult to reach the place of Election.

Q. Are Register Offices required in that part of the Province, and for what reasons?

A. The necessity of a Register Office is generally felt.

Q. What is the chief Trade of those Settlements, what is its extent, and probable augmentation?

A. Timber, Pot Ash and Pearl Ash.

Q. What other advantages do those parts promise to the Province, besides those you have already mentioned?

A. The advantages those parts promise to the Province, besides what has already been stated, are no doubt great and various, among the principal of these, I should consider that were the country on the Ottawa well settled, the communications with the several Markets rendered easy and convenient by good Roads, principally those leading to Quebec and Montreal, the Markets would be more amply supplied with Agricultural produce, Cattle, &c.

Q. What other grievances retard the progress and impede the prosperity of those parts besides those you have mentioned?

A. I believe what has already been mentioned are the principal impediments retarding those settlements.

Q. What do you conceive is requisite to facilitate the progress of those Settlements and the Trade thereof, besides what you have already suggested?

A. The principal objects to facilitate the prosperity of those parts are; first, the opening of proper Communications by Land and improving those by water.—Second, encouraging the settling of men of capital, and removing the difficulties stated which operate as a check to the more rapid progress of Settlements, these measures would also tend to improve the Trade of that part of the Country which from the resources it offers by its local and relative situation with Upper-Canada, might ultimately be conducive to the general welfare and prosperity of the Country at large.

Saturday, 14th February 1824.

PRESENT, Messieurs Taschereau, Joseph Perrault, Neilson and Papineau.

The grievances of which the Petitioners complain, are as follows:

First.—That a number of Lands obtained from the Crown in the Townships towards the lower parts of the said River Ottawa are not settled, whereby they are prevented from keeping up the necessary Roads for Communication across those Grants.

Secondly.—The difficulty of enforcing the Road Laws in this Province respecting the Crown Lands, especially at so great a distance from the seat of the Courts to which Your Petitioners are obliged to have recourse. The nearest Court of Quarter Sessions being at Montreal, about one hundred and twenty miles from the Township of Hull.

Thirdly.—The enormous expense of having Roads laid down according to Law, by reason of the remoteness of the residence of the Grand Voyer for the District, whereby they are almost wholly deprived of the superintendence of the said Grand Voyer and his Deputy.

Fourthly.—The want of powers necessary to the Inhabitants of the Townships and of this County for making regulations expedient in their situation, and of enforcing such regulations, as well as of levying the necessary Funds, as practised in the Mother Country and in the other British Colonies.

Fifthly.—The want of Offices of Inrolment and of adequate means of securing the Titles of Real Property.

Sixthly.—The remoteness of the places fixed by Law for the Election of Members to serve in the House of Assembly for the County of York, —the nearest of these places being about one hundred miles from the center of the five Townships in which the Petitioners are settled; which in fact disables them from exercising their elective franchise, maintaining their interests, and making known their wants in the House of Assembly of the Province.

Your Committee examined two persons well acquainted with that part of the County of York which is on the River Ottawa, and whose Evidence is annexed to this Report.

It appears to Your Committee that that part of the Province promises to become one of the most important in the country, and that notwithstanding the inconvenience which it has suffered in consequence of its remoteness and want of organization, it has made rapid progress. And that it would be just that Legislative provision should be made, to remedy that inconvenience, in order to enable it to make rapid progress and become one of the principal parts of the Province.

On the first grievance your Committee are of opinion, That the Crown alone can apply a remedy for the inconveniences arising from the manner in which the Lands have been allotted and granted, and that a recommendation on the part of the Crown, to provide by Law for escheating certain Lands, is now before the House.

On the second, third and fourth grievances your Committee are of opinion, That it would be desireable that a Deputy Grand Voyer and a sworn Land Surveyor, should, if possible, reside in the Settlements above the *Petite Nation*. That Courts of General Session of the Peace ought to be holden there twice in every year; and that there ought to be added to their Jurisdiction, a Civil Jurisdiction not exceeding Ten pounds, in matters merely personal, and not affecting future rights. That each of the Townships in the said County ought to be organized in the

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same manner as in Upper-Canada, with power to levy by assessment, on a vote of the majority of the Inhabitants at any Township Meeting legally convened, the monies necessary for the local use of such Townships.

On the fifth grievance your Committee observe, That a Bill for the Enrolment of Instruments in writing, from the Legislative Council, is now before this House.

On the sixth grievance your Committee are of opinion, That it would be expedient to constitute the Settlements on the said River above the *Petite Nation* a County, with power to send one Member to the Assembly.

ORDERED, That the Chairman do leave the Chair and report.

J. T. TASCHEREAU,
Chairman.

Appendix (T. T. T.) 14th Feby.

PROCEEDING of a Special Committee appointed on Friday 5th December 1823, to consider the expediency of augmenting the number of Representatives to serve in the Assembly of this Province.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

MONDAY, 15th December 1823.

Present, Messrs. Davidson, Bourdages, Viger, St. Onge and Taché. Mr. Davidson called to the Chair.

Mr. Philemon Wright of the County of York appeared before your Committee, and stated: That the County of York now comprises the Seigniories of New Longueuil, Soulanges, Vaudreuil, Rigaud, Lac des deux Montagnes, Rivière du Chêne, Argenteuil, and the Petite Nation, which latter is situated between the Townships of Grenville and Lochaber; and of the Townships of Newton, Chatham, Wentworth, Grenville, Lochaber, Buckingham, Templeton, Hull, Eardly, and Onslow.—That he resides in the Township of Hull, and the distance from his House to the place of Election for the County of York is about One hundred Miles, which renders it impossible for him as well as those in his neighbourhood to vote at the time of Election. He proposes that a Subdivision of the County should be made, to include the Townships of Lochaber, Buckingham, Templeton, Hull, Eardly and Onslow; the Populations of these Townships he estimates at about 3,000 Souls. The Population of Chatham, Grenville, Wentworth and the Petite Nation, he estimates at about 3,000 likewise, the remaining part of the County has generally been estimated at about 24,000.

J. L. Borgia, Esquire, Advocate of the City of Quebec, appeared before your Committee and stated.—That he represented the County of Cornwallis during five Parliaments: its extent in front he supposes to be about sixty leagues, commencing at Ste. Anne and finishing at Cap Chat, and he supposes the Population to exceed 20,000 Souls;—the extent of the County is such as to make it a matter of serious inconvenience to the Population to attend at the times of Election, and he considers that if the County were subdivided, it would be advisable to run the Line for one County from the River du Loup to Sainte Anne inclusively; and the other from River du Loup to the District and County Line of Gaspé. The Population from River du Loup upwards, he estimates at rather more than 15,000, and from River du Loup to Cap Chat at more than 5,000; as respects the places of Election he considers that for the upper part, Kamouraska would be the most convenient, and from River du Loup downwards, two places of Election would be necessary, the one at Trois Pistoles, the other at Rimouski.

MONDAY, 22d December 1823.

The Committee assembled at the Call of the Chairman, and it was

ORDERED, That Mr. Chevrefils, Mr. Pelissier and Mr. Bouchette be summoned to appear to-morrow.

TUESDAY, 23d December 1823.

Mr. Chevrefils appeared before your Committee and stated.—That he lives at St. Michel de Yamaska, County of Buckinghamshire, and practices his Profession of Notary there, and he is a Landholder. He does not know the extent of the County very exactly, but he knows that it is very considerable, about forty-five leagues in front by a depth extending to the Line between this Province and the United States. From the place of his residence, the distance to the nearest place fixed for holding Elections, which is Nicolet, is nine leagues, and there are three Ferries in that tract.—Those of Yamaska, St. François and Nicolet. Those Rivers are crossed in Scows, and from Nicolet to Lotbinière the other place at which Elections are holden, is seventeen leagues.

Joseph Bouchette, Esquire, Surveyor-General of Lower-Canada, appeared before your Committee.

Q. Can you state to the Committee the amount of the Population of this Province?

To this question Witness handed in the following Statement:

No. 1.

General Statement of the Population of the Province of Lower-Canada, as at present divided into Districts and Counties, distinguishing the Seigniorial from the Township Population.

No.	Names of Counties.	Seigniorial Population. Catholics	Seigniorial Population. Protestants	Township Population.	Total Population in each County.
1	Gaspé,				5000
2	Cornwallis,	18012	378	205	18595
3	Devon,	13341			13341
4	Hertford,	15239			15239
5	Dorchester,	17189	200	310	17699
6	Buckinghamshire,	24867	830	10718	36415
7	Richelieu,	23771	779	4338	28888
8	Bedford,	9747	8431	3277	21455
9	Surrey,	16520			16520
10	Kent,	12610			12610
11	Huntingdon,	30715	5097	4797	40609
12	York,	26970	1000	2853	30823
13	Montreal,	26480	11058		37538
14	Effingham,	15625	300		15925
15	Leinster,	22697		165	22862
16	Warwick,	16714		42	16756
17	St. Maurice,	18300	582		18882
18	Hampshire,	12700			12700
19	Quebec,	22339	6000		28639
20	Northumberland,	11038	200		11238
21	Orleans,	4082			4082
		358956	34855	26705	425516

RECAPITULATION.

District of Quebec.	North side of the St. Lawrence,	56359	
	South side of Ditto	77315	
			133674
District of Three-Rivers.	North side of Ditto	18882	
	South side of Ditto	28974	
			47856
District of Montreal.	North side of Ditto	123904	
	South side of Ditto	120082	
			243986
		Total,	425516
Clergy and Nuns in District of Quebec,		217	
Ditto Ditto Three-Rivers,		52	
Ditto Ditto Montreal,		180	
			449
			425965
Supposing a mean of 100 Parishes, having from 10 to 20 Protestants, not included in this Statement,			1500
		Grand Total,	427465

Mr. Bouchette declares that the data from which he has taken the information, is from Letters from the Curés and other sources which he thinks he can rely on.

FRIDAY, 26 Dec. 1823.

Joseph Bouchette, Esquire, again appeared before your Committee.

Q. Will you state to the Committee your view of the Boundary Line which it is advisable to adopt between the existing Districts of Quebec, Three-Rivers and Montreal, with the Boundaries of the Inferior Districts of Gaspé and St. Francis?

A. Having already stated to the Committee the inconveniences and disadvantages arising from the existing District Lines: The next object presenting itself in reply to this question, is, to point out what, in my opinion, would effectually remove them, by the adoption of well known Boundaries, and a new and obvious definition of the division Lines which ought to be assumed between the Districts of Quebec, Three-Rivers and Montreal, adopting such natural Boundaries as present themselves, without materially deviating from the general course of the present existing Lines as delineated on the Map; and in consequence thereof I have prepared descriptions of the District Lines which required revision and alteration: which descriptions are contained in the Papers Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, now before the Committee.

With respect to the Boundaries of the Inferior Districts of Gaspé and Saint Francis, I apprehend some amendment might be made with a view to extend more essentially the advantage of their local situation.

First,—In respect to the former, the Bill regulating the Fisheries in that District, extending to the River Ristigouche, serious inconveniences might arise in the administering of Justice, were it not included within the limits of the District; and besides, by annexing the tract of Land bordering upon that River to its source, will form its nearer contiguity with the District Court, draw forth new Settlers to improve that part of the Country; such considerations induced me to delineate on the Plan of this District those boundaries which would include the River Ristigouche, and have accompanied the same with the corresponding description No. 4.

Secondly.—In respect to the Inferior District of St. Francis, I will only observe, that its locality with other Townships to the West, seems to point out the necessity of an extension of its bounds in that direction, for the greater convenience of the Inhabitants thereof, being more contiguous to the District Court of St. Francis, than to that of Montreal. I have accordingly colored yellow on the Map, those Townships above alluded to, and which it might be deemed expedient to comprise within the limits of that District.

No. 1.

Description of the Boundary Line between the Districts of Quebec and Three-Rivers, on the South side of the River Saint Lawrence.

To commence at the River Saint Lawrence on the North Easterly boundary of the Seigniory of St. Pierre les Becquets as heretofore esta-

blished, and running from thence along the said Line, which divides the said Seigniory from the Seigniory of Chambly North East to the depths of the said Seigniories, and thence still continuing the same course to the River Becancour, thence up and through the middle of the said River to the Northerly Angle of the Township of Stanfold, thence along the East bounds of the said Township to its most Easterly Angle, thence along the North West bounds of the Township of Arthabaska to its intersection with the North West outline of the Township of Halifax; thence along the Westerly Line South Westerly to the Westerly Angle of the said Township of Halifax; thence along the North East bounds of the Township of Chester South Easterly to the most Easterly Angle of the said Township; thence North Easterly along the North West outline of the Township of Woolfstown to the most Northerly Angle of the said Township; thence South Eastward along the South West bounds of the Township of Ireland to the most South Easterly Angle of the said Township of Ireland, North Angle of the Township of Garthby, and Westerly Angle of the Township of Colraine; thence along the Division Line between the said last mentioned Township, South Easterly to the extremity of the said Line, thence between the Townships of Stratford and Winslow, Hampden and Gayhurst, to the River Chaudière, thence up the middle of the said River to Lake Migantie; thence South Eastward through the middle of the said Lake to the mouth of the River Arnold; thence up and through the middle of the said River to the Southerly bounds of the Province. And all the Territory lying North Eastward of the said Boundary Line to be comprised within the District of Quebec; and all the Territory to the South Westward of the said Boundary Line to the Line of the District of Montreal, to be included in the District of Three-Rivers.

No. 2.

Description of the Boundary Line between the Districts of Montreal and Three-Rivers on the South side of the River Saint Lawrence.

To commence at the River St. Lawrence on the south Westerly boundary Line of the Seigniory of Yamaska or La Vallière as heretofore established; running from thence along the said Boundary line which devides the said Seigniory from the Seigniory of Sorel South Eastward to the depth of the said Seigniory of Sorel, thence continuing on the same course between the Seigniories of Bonsecours and Yamaska or La Vallière to the River Yamaska; thence up the middle of the said River to the North East lateral Line of the Seigniory of St. Charles, being the division Line between the Seigniories of Bourg Marie Est and Saint Charles, thence along the said Line between the said Seigniories of Bourg Marie and St. Charles to the depth of the said Seigniories; thence continues on the same course between the Seigniory of De Ramzay and Township of Upton to the Easterly Angle of the said Seigniory of De Ramzay; thence Eastward along the Northerly bounds of Lot No. 40 in the 21st Range of the said Township of Upton to the North-Westerly Angle of the Township of Acton; thence continues on the same course to the Southernmost Angle of the Township of Grantham; thence North Eastward running along the South East bounds of the said Township of Grantham to the Westernmost Angle of the Township of Wickham; thence along the South West outline of the said Township of Wickham to the most Southerly Angle thereof; thence South Westward along the North West outline of the Township of Durham to its most Westerly Angle; thence South Eastward along the South West bounds of the said Township of Durham and in continuation along the South West bounds of the Township of Melbourne, to the North Westerly Angle of the Township of Brompton, where it is intersected by the Easterly Line of the Township of Ely, thence South Westerly along the East bounds of the said Township and West bounds of the said Township of Brompton, East bounds of the Township of Stukely, and West bounds of the Township of Orford, to the South West Angle of the said Township of Orford, on the Northerly outline of the Township of Bolton, thence Eastward along the said Line to the Range Line between the 16th and 17th Ranges of said Township of Bolton, thence South Eastward along the said Range Line to Lake Memphramagog, thence up and through the Middle of the said Lake to the Southern boundary of the Province including in each respective District all the Islands in the same Lake which may be found in front of and nearest to each of the said Districts in whole or in part as the case may be, comprehending within the District of Three-Rivers, Province Island and Fitches Island.

No. 3.

Description of the Boundary Line between the Districts of Three-Rivers and Montreal, on the North Side of the River Saint Lawrence.

To commence at the River Saint Lawrence on the Western Line of the Seigniory of Maskinongé as heretofore established, being the division Line between the said Seigniory and the Fief Petit Bruno, running from thence North West along the said Division Line to the depths of the said Seigniories, thence in continuation along the division Line between the Seigniories of Carufel and Du Sablé or Nouvelle Yorke to the depth of the said Seigniory of Du Sablé or Nouvelle Yorke; thence Westerly along the rear line thereof to the North East bounds of the Augmentation of the Seigniory of Berthier; thence North West along the Easterly bound of the said augmentation to the depth thereof, thence continuing the same course to the North West bounds of the Province. And all the Territory lying to the South West of the said Boundary Line to the Western bounds of the Province, to be comprised within the District of Montreal; and all the Territory lying to the North East of said boundary Line, to the Line of the District of Three-Rivers and Quebec to be included within the said District of Three-Rivers.

No. 4.

Description of the Inferior District of Gaspé, situate on the South side of the River St. Lawrence, and forming part of the Superior District of Quebec.

Bounded on the North of the River St. Lawrence, on the South by Chaleurs Bay and the River Ristigouche, on the East by the Gulph of St. Lawrence, and on the West by the following Boundary Lines, viz: commencing at Cape Chat heretofore established as the boundary of the said District, running from thence South East from the Astronomical Meridian a distance of forty-seven miles, thence South 69 degrees West to a Mathematical point formed by the intersection of a line commencing on the North side of the River Waganis (a branch of the said River Ristigouche) opposite to the Crois on the North side of the said River Waganis at the extremity of the Ristigouche Portage; running from thence on a due North course about forty-five miles or until intersected by the aforementioned line of the said District, which constitutes a part of its northerly bounds and the two other aforementioned lines its western bounds, thence from Cape Chat eastward along the borders of the River St. Lawrence and up Chaleur Bay and the River Ristigouche to the Crois aforesaid, including in the said District all the Islands in the River and Gulph of St. Lawrence, the Bay of Chaleurs and the River Ristigouche, in front thereof in whole or in part nearest to the said District.

Q. Do you think that the division of the Province into Counties as at present traced on the Map, sufficiently distinct and apportioned to the population and means of communication within such Counties?

A. I certainly do not think the division of the Province into Counties as at present traced on the Map sufficiently apportioned to the population and the means of communication within such Counties; for on reference to the Map of the Province, it will be perceived that the Inhabitants of several of the Counties must lay under great inconveniences in respect to Elections; for instance, the extent of the County of Buckinghamshire, the scattered population it contains, the majority of whom are unable from the bad state of Roads and means of communication generally, and distance they have to travel through a new Country to reach the place of Election, render it necessary to obviate these local difficulties, which likewise prevail in several other Counties.

Q. Have you ever considered the subject sufficiently to offer to the Committee any new plan of subdivision which would lead to remedy any inconvenience which in your opinion may exist?

A. Yes, it has occupied my attention at various times, not so much with a view to Representation, as it arose from a conviction that much inconvenience must have resulted to the Government and the administering of Justice in this Province, from the erroneous and undefined state of the limits of the Counties in this Province, being, as it were, imaginary, and only exhibited on the Map, but not marked or traced in the Field beyond the depth of the Seigniorial Grants, and in many cases not even extending that far, besides traversing and intersecting as they do some of the Seigniories, but more particularly and generally the greater part of the settled Townships. This I have noticed in my Topography of the Canadas, and have again had occasion to enter on this subject in an intended supplementary work to my first; the extract relative thereto I shall willingly read to the Committee:

"Treating on the subject of the most expedient mode of promoting more vigorously the new settlements in this Province together with other important objects relative to the general welfare and advancement thereof.

"As to the local and relative situation of the Townships with each other, and their means of Communication with the principal Cities and Towns, it may be necessary to refer to my Topographical work and Maps of this Province; it is however proper to observe here, that although a new Inferior District has been recently erected, yet upon referring to the above mentioned work, pages 283, 284 and 285, it will appear that there are serious inconveniences arising from the position of the District and County lines intersecting and traversing as they do the Townships on both sides the Saint Lawrence, (especially on the South side) which circumstance added to other weighty reasons and the increase of population and wealth of Lower-Canada, points out the necessity of a new organization of the Province in respect to its subdivision into Districts and Counties."

Again in another part of the same manuscript work, it says "previous to answering the preceding Queries, it may be proper to preface as a known principle, that the fundamental basis upon which the rapid progress and prosperity of a new Country must rest, and essentially depend, is its judicious organization and subdivision into Districts, Counties, and Parishes, the limits whereof, ought not only to be conspicuously defined, but also well known to its Inhabitants."

I am therefore of opinion, that a clear and distinct definition of all the Counties in this Province is of imperious necessity, to obviate the inconveniences experienced by the Government of this Province, and for the better Administration of Justice, and above all, the necessity of a new and clear definition of the District Lines. It will be perceived by my previous answer on this subject, that it has occupied my attention for some time past, and more particularly of late.—I conceived that in order to lay the ground work of a new, judicious and well organized subdivision of the Province, which might effectually remove the existing inconveniences arising from its present subdivision, the first step was to ascertain from the most authentic Documents, and best Sources of information, the total Population of this Province, I therefore framed a distinct Statement (No. 1.) of the Population of each County as they now exist, from which I perceived their extreme disproportion of Population with each other. This induced me to prepare a project of a new Subdivision of the Province into Counties, which might, as near as circumstances and the present Territorial Division would permit, approxi-

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mate the population of each County respectively as newly projected, and at the same time endeavouring to assume as much as possible existing boundaries, wherever their adoption was practicable, likewise carefully avoided the traversing of Counties by any of the District Lines. The Statement No. 2, exhibits the Situation and Population of each County as newly projected, and the number of Counties in the respective Districts.

No. 2.

STATEMENT of the Population of the Province of Lower-Canada, distinguishing that which is comprised within each County upon a new projection of the Province into Counties, and proposed alteration of the District Lines.

No.	What Distrcit.	What Side of the Saint Lawrence.	Names of Counties.	Total Population in each County.	Total Population in each District.
1	Inferior District of Gaspé	South side,	Gaspé,	2000	
2		do	Chaleurs Bay,	3000	
3	Quebec	do		6646	
4			Cornwallis,	11949	
5			Devon,	13341	
6			Hertford,	15239	
7			Dorchester,	14299	
8				7441	
9				3400	
10		North side	Hampshire,	12700	
11			Quebec,	28339	
12			Northumberland,	3588	
13				7700	
14			Orléans,	4082	133674
15	Three Rivers	South side,	Buckinghamshire,	17888	
16				4553	
17				7200	
18		North side,	St. Maurice,	18882	48521
19	Montreal	South side,	Richelieu,	24937	
20			Surry,	16520	
21				5584	
22			Bedford,	18397	
23			Kent,	15610	
24			Huntingdon,	29398	
25				8211	
26				9606	
27		North side,		2494	
28			York,	18723	
29			Effingham,	15925	
30			Leinster,	22862	
31			Warwick,	17965	
32			Montreal,	37538	243770
					425965

Q. Will you then please to furnish the Committee with a Plan which will describe the Boundary Lines of Districts, and present County Lines, and a further subdivision into Counties, in such manner as it appears to you would be of the greatest public utility, and insert the Population in each County as it now exists, and in those you would propose, as nearly as you have been able to obtain it?

A. In reply to this Query, I now lay before the Committee a Map, on which is laid down the present Subdivision of the Province into Districts and Counties, and on which is also exhibited the project of a new Subdivision as appears to me most beneficial to the Government and to the Province, and of the greatest utility. I have numbered each County on the Map, which numbers correspond with those contained in my Statement No. 2, in which the Population of each County is stated, and forms a total *Quantum* agreeing with the general grand total of the Population of the Province in Statement No. 1.

The result of the present project is, an increase of *Eleven Counties* and *Ten Representatives*, making a total of *Sixty Representatives*, which in a proportional ratio of the Population of this Province would be about 7120 Souls to each, and although the Population by Statement No. 2, may yet appear unequally apportioned, still, when the Territorial Divisions and Localities of this Province are taken into consideration, with my views of deviating as little as possible from the old established Boundaries and existing Divisions, it will, I trust, be conducive to the ends mentioned in the fore part of this Answer.

Mr. Bouchette then produced two Plans with the following descriptions of Counties.

No. 1.

Description of the County of Gaspé, situate in the Inferior District of Gaspé.

Bounded on the South West by a Line commencing at Point *Maquereau* on the North side and entrance of Chaleurs Bay, running from thence North West from the Astronomical Meridian a distance of forty seven Miles, or until intersected by the prolongation Eastward of the northerly boundary Line of the District of Gaspé; on the South by the said last mentioned Line, on the West by the District Line, and on the North and East by the River and Gulph of Saint Lawrence, including in the said County the Island of Bonaventure, and all the Islands in front thereof in whole or in part nearest to the same. Which County so bounded, comprises the Fiefs Sainte Anne, Magdeleine, Grande Vallée des Monts, and Anse de l'Etang, and the Settlements of Gaspé Bay, Douglastown, the Town of Percé, Cap Despair, and Pab os.

No. 2.

Description of County ——— No. 2, situate in the Inferior District of Gaspé.

Bounded on the North partly by the Southern Bounds of the County of Gaspé No. 1, and partly by the Northern boundary Line of the said Inferior District of Gaspé; on the South by the Bay of Chaleurs and the River Ristigouche: on the West by the Western Boundary Line of the said District; and on the North East by the South Westerly Bounds of the County of Gaspé No. 1, including in the said County No. 2, all the Islands in front thereof, in whole or in part nearest to the said County. Which County No. 2, so bounded, comprises the Seigniory of Shoolbread, the Indian Mission, and the Townships of Carlton, Maria, Richmond, Hamilton, Cox, Hope, and part of Township No. 7, consequently including the Town of New-Carlisle, Paspebiac, La Nouvelle Bonaventure, and Ristigouche.

No. 3.

Description of County No. 3, situate on the South side of the River Saint Lawrence, District of Quebec.

Bounded on the Eastward by the Western Boundary Lines of the Inferior District of Gaspé, on the South West by a Line commencing at the River Saint Lawrence on the Division Line between the Seigniories of Riviere du Loup and Isle Verte, running from thence South Easterly along the said Division Line to the depths of said Seigniories; thence continuing the same course to the Southern Boundary of the Province; on the South by the southern bounds of the said Province, and on the North by the River Saint Lawrence, including all the Islands in the said River Saint-Lawrence in front of the said County, in whole or in part nearest to the same. Which County so bounded, comprises the Seigniories of Rivière du Loup, Granville and Lachenaye, Islet du Portage, Granville, Kamouraska, Saint Denis, Rivière Ouelle, and its augmentation, and Sainte Anne, the Townships of Bungay, Woodbridge and Ixworth; and consequently the Parishes of Rivière du Loup, Kamouraska, Rivière Ouelle, Sainte Anne and Saint André, and in fine all the Parishes in whole or in part comprehended within the said Limits.

No. 4.

Description of the County of Cornwallis, situate on the south side of the River Saint Lawrence, District of Quebec.

Bounded on the North-East by the South-West bounds of the Seigniory of Isle Verte, extending South-East along the same two Leagues, or to the depth of said Seigniory from the River St. Lawrence, thence the same course continued to the Southern boundary of the Province; on the South-West by the North-East bounds of the Seigniory of St. Roch des Aulnets, extending South East along said bounds from the St. Lawrence to the depth of the said Seigniory; thence the same course continued to the Southern boundary of the Province; on the North-West by the said River St. Lawrence, together with all the Islands in said River St. Lawrence nearest to the said County, and in the whole or in part fronting the same; and on the South-East by the Southern boundary of the Province; which County so bounded, comprises the Seigniories of Riviere du Loup, Granville and Lachenaye, L'Islet du Portage, Granville, Kamouraska, St. Denis, Riviere Ouelle and Augmentation, and St. Anne: and the Townships of Bungay, Woodbridge and Ixworth, and the Parishes of Riviere du Loup, St. André, Kamouraska, Riviere Ouelle and St. Anne, and in fine all the Parishes in whole or in part comprised within the above described limits of this County.

No. 5.

Description of the County of Devon, situate on the South side of the River St. Lawrence, in the District of Quebec.

Bounded on the North East by the South West bounds of the Seigniory of Ste. Anne and the Township of Ixworth, extending South Easterly along said bounds, from the St. Lawrence to the depth of St. Anne, thence to the depth of Ixworth in continuation, and thence same course prolonged to the Southern boundary of the Province; on the South West by the North East boundary Line of the Seigniory of Berthier, extending Southerly along the same from the St. Lawrence to the Rivière du Sud; thence South East along the division line between the Seigniory of L'Epinay, and augmentation of La Durantaye, to the depth of said Seigniory of L'Epinay; thence North Easterly along the rear line of said Seigniory to its intersection with the North East outline of the Township of Armagh, thence South East along the said Outline to the depth of said Township; thence same course prolonged to the Southern boundary of the Province; on the North West by the River St. Lawrence, together with all the Islands in said River St. Lawrence, nearest to the said County and in the whole or in part fronting the same; and on the South East by the Southern boundary of the Province; which County so bounded, comprises the Seigniories, of St. Roch des Aulnets, Réaume, St. Jean Port Joli, Islet, Lessard, Bonsecours, Vincelet and augmentation, Cap St. Ignace, Gagnier, St. Claire, Fournier, St. Thomas, and Seigniory of Rivière du Sud and L'Epinay, and the Township of Ashford, and consequently the Parishes of St. Roch, St. Jean Port Joli, Islet, Isle aux Grues, and St. Thomas, and in fine all the Parishes in whole or in part comprised within the above described limits of this County.

No. 6.

Description of the County of Hertford, situate in the District of Quebec, on the South side of the River St. Lawrence.

Bounded on the North East by the South Westerly boun-

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dary Line of the Seigniory of St. Thomas or River du Sud, extending from the St. Lawrence along said Line Southerly to the River du Sud, thence South East along the Southwest bounds of the Fief or Seigniory L'Epinay to the depth of said Seigniory; thence along the rear line of the said Seigniory North Easterly to its intersection with the North East outline of the Township of Armagh; thence South Easterly along said Township Line to its depth, and thence the same course prolonged to the Southern boundary of the Province: on the South West by the North East bounds of the Seigniory of Lauzon, and of the Townships of Frampton, Cranbourne and Ware; on the North West by the River St. Lawrence, together with all the Islands in the said River, nearest to the said County and in the whole or in part fronting the same; and on the South East by the Southern boundary of the Province; which County so bounded, comprises the Seigniories of Berthier, St. Valier, St. Michel, La Durantaye and augmentation, Beaumont and augmentation, La Martinière, Montapeine, Vincennes, St. Gervais and Livaudière; and the Townships of Buckland, and Standon, &c. and consequently the Parishes of Berthier, St. Pierre, St. François, St. Valier, St. Michel, St. Gervais, Beaumont and St. Charles, and in fine all the Parishes in whole or in part comprised within the above described limits of this County.

No. 7.

Description of County No. 7, situate on the South side of the River Saint Lawrence, District of Quebec.

Bounded on the North East by the South West bounds of the County of Hertford as heretofore established, on the South West by the North East bounds of the Seigniories of St. Antoine, Gaspé and St. Gilles, on the South East by the North West bounds of the Seigniory of St. Joseph and Township of Framton, and on the North West by the River St Lawrence together with all the Islands in the said River St. Lawrence nearest to the said County, and in the whole or in part fronting the same; which County so bounded, comprises the Seigniories of Lauzon, in the entire, also the Seigniories of Jolliet, St. Etienne, and Ste. Marie, and consequently the Parishes of Point Levy, St. Nicolas, St. Henry, St Claire, and in fine all the Parishes in whole or in part comprised within the above described limits of this County.

No. 8.

Description of County No. 8 situate on the South side of the River Saint Lawrence, District of Quebec.

Bounded on the North East by the South West bounds of the Seigniories of Lauzon, St. Etienne and Ste. Marie; on the South West by the Line dividing the Districts of Quebec and Three Rivers; on the South East by the North West bounds of the Townships of Broughton, Thetford and Colraine; and on the North West by the River St. Lawrence together with all the Islands in the said River St. Lawrence nearest to the said County, and in the whole or in part fronting the same; which County so bounded, comprises the Seigniories of Tilly or St. Antoine, Gaspé, Des Pleines, Bonsecours, Maranda, St. Gilles, Ste. Croix, Lotbinière and augmentation, and St. Jean d'Echaillons and augmentation, and the Townships of Halifax, Inverness, Somerset, Nelson, Ireland, and Leeds; and consequently the Parishes of St. Antoine, Ste. Croix, Lotbinière, St. Jean d'Echaillons and St. Gilles, and in fine all the Parishes in whole or in part comprised within the above described limits of this County.

No. 9.

Description of County No. 9, situate on the South side of the River St. Lawrence, District of Quebec.

Bounded on the South West, by the Line dividing the Districts of Quebec and Three Rivers to the Southern boundary of the Province; on the North East by the South West bounds of the Townships of Buckland, Standon, Ware, and thence South East to the Southern boundaries of the Province; on the North West by the South East bounds of the Seigniories of Jolliet and Ste. Marie, and the South East bounds of the Townships of Leeds and Ireland; and on the South East by the Southern boundary of the Province, together with all the Islands in the Rivers and Lakes nearest to the said County, and in the whole or in part fronting the same; which County so bounded, comprises the Seigniories of St. Joseph, St. François de Vaudreuil, Aubert Gallion, and Delisle, and the Townships of Frampton, Broughton, Thetford, Colraine, Adstock, Tring, Cranbourne, Watford, Shenly, Oulney, Winslow, Gayhurst, Dorset, Jersey, Marlow, Risborough, Spalding, Ditchfield and Woburn, &c. and consequently the Parishes of St. Joseph and St. François, &c. in fine all the Parishes, in whole or in part comprised within the above described limits.

No. 10.

Description of the County of Hampshire, situate in the District of Quebec, North side of the River Saint Lawrence.

Bounded on the North East by the South West bounds of the Seigniory of St. Gabriel; on the South West by the North East bounds of the Seigniory of Ste. Anne and augmentation; and on the North West by the Northern boundary of the Province; and on the South East by the River Saint Lawrence, together with all the Islands in the said River Saint Lawrence nearest to the said County, and in the whole or in part fronting the same; which County so bounded, comprises the Seigniories of Guardarville, Faussambault, St. Augustin, Guillaume, Bonhomme, Pointe aux Trembles, Bourg Louis, Belair and augmentation, Dauteuil, Jacques Cartier, Barony of Portneuf, Perthius, Deschambault, La Chevrotière, La Tessirée, Grondines and augmentation, and Fief Francheville, and consequently the Parishes of St. Augustin, Pointe aux Trembles, Les Ecureuils, Cap Santé, Deschambault, Grondines, and part of St. Foi, and in fine all the Parishes in the whole or in part comprised within the above described limits of this County.

No. 11.

Description of the County of Quebec, situate on the North side of the River St. Lawrence in the District of Quebec.

Bounded on the North East by the South West bounds of the Seigniory of Côte de Beaupré; on the South West by the North East bounds of the Seigniories of Guardarville and Faussambault; on the North West by the Northern boundary of the Province; and on the South East by the River St. Lawrence, together with all the Islands in the said River St. Lawrence, nearest to the said County, and in the whole or in part fronting the same; which County so bounded, comprises the Seigniories of Beauport, Notre Dame des Anges, Dorlainville, L'Epinay, Fief St. Ignace, and Seigniory of St. Gabriel, and the Townships of Stoneham and Tewkesbury, and the Parishes of Beauport, Charlesbourg, St. Ambroise, Ancienne Lorette and St. Foi and the Parish, City and Suburbs of Quebec, and in fine all the Parishes in the whole or in part comprehended within the above described limits of this County.

No. 12.

Description of the County of Northumberland, situate on the North side of the River St. Lawrence, in the District of Quebec.

Bounded on the South West by the North East boundary Line of the Seigniory of Beauport, and the North East bounds of the Township of Tewkesbury; on the North East by a Line to be run from Cap L'Abbattis on the Saint Lawrence, on a course North Westward (parallel to said boundary Line of Beauport) to the Northern boundary of the Province; and on the North West by said Northern boundary of the Province; and on the South East by the River St. Lawrence, together with all the Islands in the said River St. Lawrence nearest to the said County, and in the whole or in part fronting the same; which County so bounded, comprises the Seigniories of Chateau Richer, St Anne, and Côte de Beaupré, and the Parishes of St. Féréol, St. Joachim, St. Anne, Chateau Richer, and L'Ange Gardien, and in fine all the Parishes in whole or in part comprised within the above described limits of this County.

No. 13.

Description of County No. 13, situate on the North side of the River St. Lawrence in the District of Quebec.

Bounded on the South West by a Line to be run from Cap L'Abattis on the St. Lawrence, on a Course Northwestward (parallel to the North East lateral line of the Seigniory of Beauport) to the Northern boundary of the Province; on the North East by the Easterly boundary of the Province; on the South East by the River St. Lawrence, together with all the Islands in said River St. Lawrence, nearest to the said County, and in the whole or in part fronting the same; and on the North West by the Northern boundary of the Province; which County so bounded, comprises part of the Seigniory of Beaupré, the Seigniories of Le Gouffre, Eboulemens, Murray Bay, and Mount Murray, and the Township of Settrington, and consequently the Parishes of La Petite Rivière, Bay St. Paul, Isle aux Coudres, Eboulemens, and Murray Bay, and in fine all the Parishes in the whole or in part comprised within the above described limits of this County.

No. 14.

Description of the County of Orleans; comprising the whole of the Island of Orleans, together with all the Islands nearest to the said County, and in the whole or in part fronting the same; comprehending the Parishes of St. Pierre, St. Jean, Ste. Famille, St. Laurent and St. François, and in fine all the Parishes in the whole or in part comprised within the above described limits.

No. 15.

Description of County No. 15, situate on the south side of the River St. Lawrence, in the District of Three-Rivers.

Bounded on the north-east by the Line dividing the Districts of Quebec and Three-Rivers; on the south-west by the Line dividing the Districts of Three-Rivers and Montreal; on the south-east by the north-west bounds of the Townships of Arthabaska, Warwick, Kingsey and Durham; and on the north-west by the River St. Lawrence, together with all the Islands in the said River St. Lawrence, nearest to the said County, and in the whole or in part fronting the same; which County so bounded, comprises the Seigniories of St. Pierre les Becquets, Gentilly, Cournoyer and Dutort, Becancour, Godfroy, Rocquetaillade, Nicolet and Augmentation, Baye St. Antoine, Courval, Lussandière, Pierreville, St. François, Deguire, Bourgmarie-Est, and Yamaska or La-

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vallière; and the Townships of Blandford, Stanfold, Maddington, Bulftrode, Afton and Augmentation, Horton, Wendover, Simpfon, Upton, Grantham and Wickham, and the Parishes of Gentilly, St. Pierre les Becquets, Becancour, St. Gregoire, Nicolet, Baye St. Antoine, St. François, St. Michel Yamaska, in fine all the Parifhes in whole or in part comprifed within the above described limits of this County.

No. 16.

Defcription of County No. 16, fituate on the fouth fide of the River St. Lawrence, Diftrict of Three-Rivers.

Bounded on the north-weft by part of the Township of Somerfet, and by the Townships of Stanfold, Bulftrode, Horton, Simpson and Wickham; on the south-eaft by the Diftrict Line dividing the Diftricts of Quebec and Three-Rivers; on the weft by the Townships of Stukely, Ely and part of Acton, and the Line dividing the 16th and 17th Ranges of the Township of Bolton; on the fouth by part of the River Magog and by the north bounds of the Township of Hatley, Compton, Clifton, Auckland, Emberton, Chesham, and all that part of Clinton lying weft of Arnold River; and on the north-eaft by the Line dividing the Diftricts of Quebec and Three-Rivers; which County fo bounded, comprifes the 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21ft and 22nd Ranges of the Township of Bolton, and the Townships of Orford, Ascot, Eaton, Newport, Dilton, Marfton, Brompton, Stoke, Weftbury, Bury, Hampden, Melbourne, Durham, Kingfey, Warwick, Arthabaska, Shipton, Tingwick, Chefter, Windfor, Wotton, Ham, Wolfstown, Dudswell, Weedon, Garthby, Stratford and Lingwick, together with all the Iflands in the Rivers and Lakes within and nearest to the faid County, and in whole or in part fronting the fame, and confequently all the Parishes in whole or in part comprised within the above described limits.

No. 17.

Defcription of County No. 17, fituate on the fouth fide of the River St. Lawrence, Diftrict of Three-Rivers.

Bounded on the weft by the boundary or divifion Line feparating the Diftricts of Montreal and Three-Rivers, and in part by the River Magog and Lake Scaswinipus; on the eaft by Arnold River or Diftrict Boundary Line; on the fouth by the foutherly boundary of the Province, and on the north by the north bounds of the Townships of Ascot, Eaton, Newport, Dilton and Marston; which County so bounded, comprifes the Townships of Stanstead, Hatley, Barnfton, Compton, Barford, Clifton, Hereford, Aukland, Drayton, Emberton, Chesham, and all that part of Clinton, weft of Arnold River, together with all the Iflands in the River Magog, Lake Scaswinipus, and in the Rivers and Lakes nearest to the faid County, and in the whole or in part fronting the fame, and confequently all the Parishes in whole or in part comprifed within the above described limits of this County.

No. 18.

Defcription of the County of St. Maurice, fituate in the District of Three-Rivers, north fide of the River St. Lawrence.

Bounded on the north-eaft by the fouth-weft bounds of the Seigniory of Grondines and Augmentation; on the south-weft by the north-eaft bounds of the Fief Du Sable or York, being the Line which divides the Diftricts of Montreal and Three-Rivers; on the north-weft by the northern boundary of the Province; and on the fouth-eaft by the River St. Lawrence, together with all the Islands in the faid River St. Lawrence nearest to the faid County, and in the whole or in part fronting the fame; which County so bounded, comprifes the Seigniories of Ste. Anne and Augmentation, Batifcan, Ste. Marie, Champlain, Cap de la Magdeleine, St. Maurice, Ste. Marguerite, Pointe du Lac, Gatineau, Gros Bois or Machiche, River du Loup, Grand Pré, Fief St. Jean and Augmentation, Maskinongé, Carufel, and part of Lanaudière, &c. and consequently the Parishes of Ste. Anne, Batifcan, Champlain, Cap de la Magdeleine, Three-Rivers, Pointe du Lac, Machiche, Rivière du Loup and Maskinongé, and in fine all the Parishes in the whole or in part comprehended within the above defcribed limits of this County.

No. 19.

Defcription of the County of Richlieu, fituate on the South fide of the River St. Lawrence, Diftrict of Montreal.

Bounded on the North by part of the River St. Lawrence; on the North Weft by the River Richlieu or Chambly, and South Eaft bounds of the Seigniory of Rouville; on the South Eaft by the North Weft bounds of the Townfhips of Granby and Milton and part of Upton, and part of Farnham; on the North Eaft by the line dividing the Diftricts of Montreal and Three Rivers; on the South Weft by the North Eaft bounds of the Seigniories of Rouville, and augmentation of Monnoir, and the North Eaft bounds of the aforefaid Townfhip of Farnham, comprifing all the Iflands in the Rivers within the faid County, and all the Iflands in that part of the River St. Lawrence and in the River Richelieu or Chambly nearest to the faid County, and in whole or in part fronting the fame; comprehending within the faid County, the Seigniories of Sorel, St. Ours, and Augmentation South of the River Richelieu or Chambly, Bonfecours, Bourgmarie-Oueft, Bourchemin, St. Ours, St. Charles, St. François le Neuf, and the whole of the Seigniories of St. Hyacinthe, St. Charles, Bourchemin, and De Ramzay, confequently comprising the Parifhes of Sorel, part of St. Ours, part of St. Michel Yamaska, St. Denis, St. Charles, Hyacinthe de Yamaska, St. Céfaire, St. Damas, and La Préfentation; in fine all the Parifhes in whole or in part comprifed within the above defcribed limits.

No. 20.

Defcription of the County of Surrey, fituate in the Diftrict of Montreal, South fide of the River St. Lawrence.

Bounded on the North Weft by the River St. Lawrence; on the South Eaft by the River Richelieu or Chambly; on the South Weft by the Seigniories of Boucherville, Montarville and Chambly; and on the North Eaft by that part of the South Weft bounds of the Seigniory of Sorel, between the St. Lawrence and the Richelieu, comprifing all the Iflands in the faid River St. Lawrence and the faid River Richelieu or Chambly, in whole or in part fronting the fame; which County fo bounded, comprehends the Seigniories of St. Ours fur le Fleuve, Contrecœur, Bellevue, Verchères, St. Blair, Guillodère, La Trinité ou Cap St. Michel, Varennes, Belœil and Augmentation, and Cournoyer, and confequently the Parifhes of Contrecoeur, Verchères, St. Antoine, St. Marc, and Belœil, in fine all the Parifhes in whole or in part situate within the above defcribed limits.

No. 21.

Defcription of the County No. 21, fituate on the fouth fide of the River St. Lawrence, Diftrict of Montreal.

Bounded on the South by part of the North bounds of the Seigniory of St. Armand and by the Southerly boundary of the Province; on the North Eaft and Eaft by the line feparating the Diftricts of Montreal and Three-Rivers; and on the weft by the Eaft bounds of the Seigniories of De Ramzay and Hyacinthe, by the Eaft bounds of the Lots No. 30 in the firft, fecond and third Ranges of the Townfhip of Farnham, by the Eaft bounds of the Townfhip of Stanbridge and the Seigniory of St. Armand, together with all the Iflands in Lake Memphramagog and in the Rivers and Lakes nearest to the faid County, and in the whole or in part fronting the fame; which County fo bounded, comprifes the East part of the Townfhip of Farnham, from No. 30 Eastward, the Townfhips of Dunham, Granby, Milton, Acton, and that part of Upton fituate South of Lot No. 40 in the 21st Range; alfo that part of the Townfhip of Bolton from the 1st to the 16th Range inclufive, and the whole of the Townfhips of Sutton, Bolton, Brome, Stukely, Shefford, Roxton and Ely, and confequently all the Parifhes in whole or in part comprifed within the above described limits.

No. 22.

Description of the County of Bedford, fituate in the Diftrict of Montreal, South fide of the River St. Lawrence.

Bounded on the North Weft by the River Richelieu or Chambly, together with all the Iflands in faid River nearest to the faid County, and in the whole or in part fronting the fame; on the North Eaft by the South Weft bounds of the Seigniories of St. Charles, and St. Hyacinthe; on the East by the Weft bounds of the Townfhips of Dunham, and Sutton, and by Lot No. 29 in the 1st, 2d and 3d Ranges of the Townfhip of Farnham; and on the South by the Southern boundary of the Province: comprifing the Seigniories of Rouville, Chambly East, Monnoir and Augmentation, Bleurie, Sabrevois, Noyan, Foucault and St. Armand, and part of the Townfhip of Farnham West of Lot No. 29, and the Townfhip of Stanbridge, and confequently comprehending the Parifhes of St. Hilaire, St. Jean Baptifte de Rouville, St. Mathias, and Ste. Marie de Monnoir, and in fine all the Parifhes in whole or in part comprehended within the above described limits.

No. 23.

Description of the County of Kent, situate in the District of Montreal, South Side of the River St. Lawrence.

Bounded on the North West by the River St. Lawrence and by part of the rear Line of the Seigniory of Laprairie; on the South East by the River Richelieu or Chambly, together with all the Islands in the River St. Lawrence, and in the River Richelieu or Chambly nearest to the said County, and in the whole or in part fronting the same; on the South West by the the North East bounds of the Seigniories of Laprairie, and De Lery; and on the North East by the South West bounds of the Seigniories of Varennes, Belœil and its augmentation; comprehending the Seigniories of Boucherville, Montarville, Longueuil, Fief Tremblay, Chambly West, and the whole of the Barony of Longueuil, consequently the Parishes of Boucherville, Longueuil or St. Antoine de Pade, St. Joseph de Chambly, St. Luc, St. Johns, and part of the Parish of Blairfindie, in fine, all the Parishes in whole or in part comprised within the above described limits.

No. 24.

Description of the County of Huntingdon situate on the South Side of the River Saint Lawrence, District of Montreal.

Bounded on the North East by the South West bounds of the Seigniory and Barony of Longueuil; on the South East by the River Richelieu; on the North West by the River St. Lawrence; and on the South West by the North East bounds of the Seigniory Beauharnois and Township of Hemmingford, together with all the Islands in the River Richelieu and in the River St. Lawrence nearest to the said County, and in the whole or in part fronting the same: which County so bounded, comprises the Seigniories of Laprairie, Sault St. Louis, Chateauguay, La Salle, De Lery, and La Cole, and the Township of Sher-

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rington, and consequently the Parishes of Laprairie, Sault St. Louis, Chateauguay, St. Philippe, St. Constant, St. Regis, &c. and in fine all the Parishes in whole or in part comprised within the above described limits of this County.

No. 25.

Description of County No. 25, Situate on the South Side of the River Saint Lawrence, District of Montreal.

Bounded on the North East by the South West bounds of the Seigniories of Chateauguay and La Salle, and Township of Sherrington; on the East by the Seigniory of La Cole; on the North West by the River St. Lawrence; and on the South East and South, by the Southern boundary of the Province, together with the *Grand Isle*, and all the Islands nearest to the said County, and in the whole or in part fronting the same; which County so bounded, comprises the Seigniory of Beauharnois in the entire, and the Townships of Hemmingford, Hinchinbrook, and Godmanchester, and the tract of Indian Lands to the West thereof, extending to the Indian Village of St. Regis inclusive, on the Southern boundary of the Province, and comprehending the Parishes of

and in fine all the Parishes in whole or in part comprised within the above described limits of this County.

No. 26.

Description of County No. 26, situate between the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers, extending from the Point of Vaudreuil to the boundary Line between Lower and Upper Canada, and from River to River, within the District of Montreal.

Bounded on the North and East by the Waters of the Ottawa; and on the South and South East by the Waters of the St. Lawrence; and on the South West and West by the said boundary Line of the Province, together with the Isle Perrot, and all the Islands in the said Grand or Ottawa River, and in the River St. Lawrence nearest to the said County, and in the whole or in part fronting the same; which County so bounded, comprises the Seigniories of Vaudreuil, Rigaud, Soulanges, and New Longueuil; and the Township of Newton, and the Parishes of Les Cédres, Vaudreuil, and Rivière à la Graisse; and in fine all the Parishes in the whole or in part comprised within the above described limits of this County.

No. 27.

Description of County No. 27, situate on the North Side of the Grand or Ottawa River, in the District of Montreal.

Bounded on the East by the South Westerly boundary Line of the Seigniory of La Petite Nation, running Northward along the same from the Ottawa River, to the depth of said Seigniory, and thence same course continued to the Northern boundary of the Province; on the West by the Northerly and Westerly bounds and limits of the Province; and on the South and South West by the Grand or Ottawa River in its whole extent to the Lake Tamiscaming, and from the head of said Lake by a Line due North to the boundary Line of the Hudson's Bay Territory; together with all the Islands in the said Grand or Ottawa River, and in Lake Tamiscaming nearest to the said County, and in the whole or in part fronting the same; which County so bounded, comprises the following Townships situated on said Grand or Ottawa River, viz: Lochaber, Buckingham, Templeton, Hull, Eardley, Onslow, &c. &c. and in fine all the Townships on the North of said Grand or Ottawa River, and all the Waste unsurveyed Lands of the Crown, Northward to the boundary Line of the Hudson Bay Territory; comprehending all the Parishes in the whole or part within the above described limits of this County.

No. 28.

Description of the County of York, situate in the District of Montreal, north side of the Grand or Ottawa River.

Bounded on the east and north-east by the south-west bounds of the Seigniory of Blainville and Augmentation, to *Milles Isles*, the Augmentation to the Seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains, the eastern outline of the Township of Wentworth continued to the south-west bounds of the Township of Howard, thence along said bounds, and continuing on same course north-westward to the northern boundary of the Province; on the west by the eastern bounds of a vacant tract fronting the Ottawa River, situate and lying between the Seigniory of Petite Nation and the Township of Lochaber, thence along said eastern bounds northward to the northern boundary of the Province; on the south and south-east by the waters of the Grand or Ottawa River, together with the Isle Bizarre, and all the Islands in the said Grand or Ottawa River nearest to the said County, and the whole or in part fronting or intersecting the same; and on the north and north-west by the northern boundary of the Province; which County so bounded, comprises the Seigniories of Milles Isles or River du Chesne, Lake of Two Mountains and augmentation thereto, Argenteuil and Petite Nation, and the Townships of Chatham, Grenville and Wentworth, and the Parishes of St. Eustache, St. Benoit, Lake of Two Mountains, and Isle Bizarre, and in fine all the Parishes in the whole or in part comprised within the above described limits of this County.

No. 29.

Description of the County of Effingham, situate in the District of Montreal, north side of the Saint Lawrence.

Bounded on the north-east by the south-west bounds of the Seigniory of Lachenaye, and the Townships of Kilkenny and Wexford, and thence north-westward on the same course to the northern boundary of the Province; on the south-west by the north-east bounds of the Seigniory of River du Chesne, the augmentation of the Lake of Two Mountains, the rear Line of the Seigniory of Argenteuil, the eastern outline of the Township of Wentworth, and on same course northward to a mathematical point, which will be the prolonged Line between the Seigniories of River du Chesne and Blainville, thence from said point due north-west to the northern boundary of the Province; on the north-west by said northern boundary of the Province; and on the south-east by the River Jesus, together with the Island and Seigniory of Jesus in the entire, and all the Islands in said River nearest to said County, and in the whole or in part fronting the same; which County so bounded, comprehends the Seigniories of Terrebonne, Des Plaines, Augmentation to Terrebonne, Blainville, part of Milles Isles and augmentation, &c. and the Parishes of Terrebonne, Blainville, &c. and the Parishes on the Island of Jesus, and in fine all the Parishes in the whole or in part comprehended within the above described limits of this County.

No. 30.

Description of the County of Leinster, situate in the District of Montreal, north side of the River Saint Lawrence.

Bounded on the north-east by the south-west bounds of the Seigniory of La Valtrie and its continuation, the Township of Kildare, and same course continued north-westward to the northern boundary of the Province; on the south-west by the north-east bounds of the Seigniories of Terrebonne, Des Plaines, Augmentation to Terrebonne, the Township of Abercromby, and thence the same course continued north-westward to the northern boundary of the Province; on the north-west by the said northern boundary of the Province; and on the south-east by the River Saint Lawrence, and partly by the waters of the River des Prairies, together with all the Islands in said River St. Lawrence and River des Prairies, nearest to said County, and in the whole or in part fronting the same; which County so bounded, comprises the Seigniories of St. Sulpice, Repentigny, L'Assomption and Lachenaye, and the Townships of Rawdon, Kilkenny, Wexford and Chertsey, and consequently the Parishes of Lachenaye, Ste. Anne, Mascouche, St. Henry Mascouche, St. Roc de l'Achigan, St. Jaques, St. Pierre, Repentigny and St. Sulpice, and in fine all the Parishes in whole or in part comprised within the above described limits.

No. 31.

Description of the County of Warwick, situate in the District of Montreal, North side of the River Saint Lawrence.

Bounded on the North East by the Line dividing the Districts of Montreal and Three-Rivers; on the South West by the North East bounds of the Seigniory of St. Sulpice, and Townships of Rawdon and Chertsey, and continuation of same course North Westward to the Northern Boundary of the Province; on the North West by the said Northern boundary of the Province; and on the South East by the River St. Lawrence, together with all the Islands in said River St. Lawrence nearest to the said County, and in the whole or in part fronting the same; which County so bounded, comprises the Seigniories of Berthier and augmentation, Du Sable or York, and part of Maskinongé, Fief Chicot, the Seigniories of Lanauraye, D'Autreuil and their augmentations, and the Seigniories of Daillebout and De Ramzay, &c., and the Townships of Brandon and Kildare, and consequently the Parishes of Berthier, part of Maskinongé, Isle du Pads, St Cuthbert, Ste Elizabeth, Lanauraye, La Valtrie and St. Paul, and in fine all the Parishes in the whole or in part comprehended within the above described limits of this County.

No. 32.

Description of the County of Montreal, comprehending the whole of the Island of Montreal, together with all the Islands nearest the said County, and in the whole or in part fronting the same, the said County comprehending the Seigniory of Montreal and the following Parishes therein, viz: Montreal, Ste. Anne, Ste. Geneviève, Pointe Claire, Lachine, Sault aux Recollets, St. Laurent, Rivière des Prairies, Pointe aux Trembles, and Longue Pointe, and in fine all the Parishes in the whole or in part comprised within the limits of the said County.

Q. Are the Boundaries which were established by Lieutenant-Governor Sir Alured Clarke's Proclamation of 1792, so distinct as to Lines of division, that no question can arise whether parts of Seigniories or Townships may be situate within one or another County?

A. By no means: the Lines of the following Counties require some special designation, viz: Gaspé, Cornwallis, Devon, Hertford, Dorchester, Buckinghamshire, Richelieu, Bedford, Surrey, Kent, Huntingdon, York and Effingham.

Q. Can you give to the Committee the boundaries which you consider to apply as nearly as possible to the intention of the Proclamation of 1792?

Mr. Bouchette gave in the following descriptions, considering the Line of the remaining Counties sufficiently definite.

COUNTY OF GASPE'.

Bounded on the North by the River St. Lawrence, on the South by Chaleur Bay and the River Ristigouche; on the East by the Gulph of St. Lawrence; and on the West by the following Boundary Lines, viz: commencing at Cap Chat, heretofore established as the Boundary of the said County, running from thence South East from the Astronomical meridian, a distance of forty-seven Miles, thence South 69 degrees West, to a mathematical point formed by the intersection of a Line commencing on the North

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side of the River Waganſis (a Branch of the ſaid River Riſtigouche) oppoſite to the Cross on the North ſide of the ſaid River Waganſis, at the extremity of the Riſtigouche Portage, running from thence on a due North courſe about forty-five Miles or until interſected by the aforementioned line of the ſaid County, which conſtitute part of its Northerly bounds, and the two other aforementioned lines its Western bounds: thence from Cape Chat Eaſtward along the borders of the River St. Lawrence, and up Chaleur Bay and the River Riſtigouche to the Cross aforeſaid, including in the ſaid County all the Iſlands in the River and Gulph of St. Lawrence, the Bay of Chaleurs, and the River Riſtigouche in front thereof, in whole or in part neareſt to the ſaid County.

COUNTY OF CORNWALLIS.

Bounded on the East and North East by the West and North West bounds of the County and District of Gaspé, as heretofore described; on the South West by the North East bounds of the County of Devon, as heretofore running from the St. Lawrence South Easterly along the North East bounds of the Seigniory of St. Roc des Aulnais to its depth, and continuing ſame courſe along the North East bounds of the Townſhip of Aſhford, to the depth thereof, and thence ſame line prolonged to the Southern boundary of the Province.

COUNTY OF DEVON.

Bounded on the North East by the South West Bounds of the County of Cornwallis; on the South West by the North East bounds of the Seigniory of Berthier; running from the Saint Lawrence Southerly along the said Bounds till intersected by the Rivière du Sud; thence along the South West bounds of the Seigniory of Lepinaye, on a South East course, to the depth thereof; and thence same course continued to the Southern Boundary of the Province.

COUNTY OF HERTFORD.

Bounded on the North East by the South West bounds of the County of Devon; on the South West by the North East bounds of the Seigniories of Lauzon, and Jolliet, running from the Saint Lawrence South East along Lauzon to its depth; thence same course along the Seigniory of Jolliet to the North West bounds of the Township of Frampton, thence North Easterly along said bounds to the North Angle of said Township; thence South Easterly along the rear Lines, or North East bounds of said Township of Frampton, and of the Townships of Cranbourne and Watford, to the Easterly Angle of Watford, and from thence on the same course to the Southern Boundary of the Province.

COUNTY OF DORCHESTER.

Bounded on the North East by the South West bounds of the County of Hertford; on the South West by the North East bounds of the Seigniories of Saint Antoine, Gaspé and Saint Gilles, running from the Saint Lawrence South East along the Seigniory of Saint Antoine to its depth, and thence along Gaspé and Saint Gilles on same course to the North West bounds of the Seigniory of Sainte Marie; thence South West along said bounds to the most Westerly Angle of said Seigniory; thence South Easterly along the North East bounds of the said Seigniory of Saint Gilles, to the depth thereof; thence South Easterly along the North East bounds of the Townships of Broughton, Tring, and Shenley; thence along the South East bounds of the said Seigniory of Aubert Gallion, North Easterly to the River Chaudière; thence up the middle of said River Southerly to the Line dividing the Districts of Quebec and Three Rivers; thence along said District Line to the Southern Boundary of the Province.

COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Bounded on the North East by the South West bounds of the County of Dorchester; on the South West by the Line dividing the Districts of Montreal and Three Rivers from the Saint Lawrence to the Southern Boundary of the Province.

COUNTY OF RICHELIEU.

Bounded on the North East by the South West bounds of the County of Buckinghamshire, being the Line dividing the Districts of Montreal and Three Rivers; on the South West by the North East bounds of the Seigniory of Contrecœur, and thence up the River Richelieu or Chambly; on the East side thereof to the North East bounds of the Seigniory of Rouville, thence running from the River Richelieu or Chambly South Easterly along said Seigniory of Rouville to the depth thereof; thence South Westerly along the rear Line of said Seigniory to the North East bounds of the Augmentation of the Seigniory of Monnoir; thence along said bounds South Easterly to its depth; thence South Westerly along the rear Line of said Augmentation to the North West angle of the rest and residue of the Township of Farnham; thence South East along said rest and residue of Farnham to the middle of the River Yamaska; thence down the said River to the Line dividing the Seigniory of St. Hyacinthe from the said Township of Farnham, thence South Easterly along the said Line last mentioned, being the North East bounds of said Township, to the most Southerly Angle of the said Seigniory of St. Hyacinthe; thence North Easterly along the Line dividing the depth of said Seigniory from the said Township of Farnham to the South Westerly Angle of the Township of Granby; thence Easterly along the division line between the said Township of Brome and the Township of Bolton, and between Sutton and Potton, to the Southern boundary of the Province.

COUNTY OF BEDFORD.

Bounded on the North East by the South West bounds of the County of Richelieu; on the West by the River Richelieu or Chambly; & on the South by the Southern Boundary of the Province.

COUNTY OF SURREY.

Bounded on the North East by the South West bounds of the Seigniory of St. Ours, running from the St. Lawrence South Easterly along said bounds to the River Richelieu or Chambly; on the South West by the North East bounds of the Seigniories of Boucherville and Montarville, running from the St. Lawrence South Easterly along said bounds to the depth of Montarville, on the rear line of the Seigniory of Chambly; thence North Easterly along said rear line to the South West bounds of the Seigniory of Belœil, thence South Easterly along said bounds to the River Richelieu or Chambly.

COUNTY OF KENT.

Bounded on the North East by the South West bounds of the County of Surrey; on the South West by the North East bounds of the Seigniory of Laprairie, running from the St. Lawrence South Easterly along said bounds to the depth of said Seigniory; thence along the rear line of said Seigniory South Westerly to the North East bounds of the Seigniory De Lery; thence South Easterly along said bounds to the River Richelieu or Chambly.

COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.

Bounded on the North East by the South West bounds of the Township of Kent; and on the South West and South by the Southern boundary of the Province; on the East by the River Richelieu or Chambly; and on the North West and West by the River St. Lawrence.

COUNTY OF YORK.

Bounded on the North East by the South West bounds of the Seigniory of Blainville, running from a branch of the Ottawa River along said bounds North West to the East bounds of the Augmentation to the Seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains; thence along said bounds Northerly to the North Easterly Angle thereof, thence along the rear line of said Augmentation Westerly to its North West Angle; and from thence by a Line due North West to the Northern boundary of the Province; on the South partly by the Waters of the Ottawa and partly by the Waters of the St. Lawrence; on the West partly by the boundary Line between the Provinces of Upper and Lower-Canada, extending along said boundary Line from the St. Lawrence to the Ottawa; and partly by the Grand or Ottawa River, ascending the same to its head in Lake

COUNTY OF EFFINGHAM.

Bounded on the South West by the North East bounds of the County of York; and on the North East by the South West bounds of the County of Leinster, &c.

THURSDAY, 22d. January 1824.

PRESENT:—Messrs. Neilson, Bourdages, Quesnel, Panet and Davidson.

Your Committee having duly considered the several points referred for its consideration, after an attentive examination of the Plan of subdivision offered, according to its desire, by the Surveyor General, has determined to alter the Lines which relate to the Division of Cornwallis, and the Townships in Buckinghamshire and Richelieu, and to report the same by Bill; and further in compliance with the Message of His Excellency the Governor in Chief, to report a Bill fixing the Lines of the present Counties and Districts, which the Committee also offers, from the information given by the Surveyor General.

ORDERED, That the Chairman do leave the Chair and Report.

The whole nevertheless humbly submitted.

JOHN DAVIDSON,
Chairman.

Appendix (T. T. T.) 14th Feby.

Appendix (U.) 18th Feby.

PORT OF SAINT JOHNS.

William Macrae, Collector,—An Account of Duties received by virtue of an Act of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, of the 3rd. Geo. 4th. Chapter 119, from 18th October 1822 to 5th January 1824 inclusive.

	Feet Oak Timber & Plank at 28s. p. M. feet.	Feet Pine Timber & Plank at 21s. p. M. feet.	Barrels Wheat Flour at 5s. p. barrel.	Barrels Rye Flour at 2s6 p. barrel.	Bushels Peas, Beans and Rye at 7d. Sterg. pr. bushel.	Cwt. of Biscuit at 1s6 pr. Cwt.	Cattle, Horses & other live Stock paying 10 per Cwt. advalorum				Amount of Duties in Sterling.
							Horn Cattle.	Horses.	Hogs.	Sheep.	£ s. d.
In the Quarter ending 5th January 1823, Collected Duties on	"	"	"	"	33	1. 2. 26	783	1	609	83	315 4 10
Ditto ditto 5th April ditto ditto	"	"	"	"	86	"	535	0	0	0	160 6 3½
Ditto ditto 5th July ditto ditto	"	146,059	"	1	4,428	"	409	8	567	335	607 5 10½
Ditto ditto 10th October ditto ditto	3,000	5,000	6	20	31	"	586	12	457	57	273 6 3
Ditto ditto 5th January 1824, ditto ditto	"	"	"	"	1	"	541	1	680	118	285 19 3
Total	3,000	151,059	6	21	4,579	1. 2. 26	2654	22	2313	593	£1,642 2 8

Equal to Currency £1,824 11 10

Custom House, St. John's,
10th January 1824.

W. MACRAE, Collector.

WM. D. LINDSAY, Comptroller.

Appendix (U.) 18th Feby.

Statement of Duties collected at the Port of Côteau du Lac, on Importations from the United States of America, under authority of the Act of the Imperial Parliament 3d Geo. 4th Cap. 119, from its promulgation to the 5th January 1824.

Amount received quarter ending 5th January 1823,		£41	18	11
Do.	do.	5th April,	8	2	0
Do.	do.	5th July,	266	16	9
Do.	do.	10th October,	198	9	6
Do.	do.	5th January 1824,	183	1	10¾
		Halifax Currency,	£698	9	0¾

Statement of Duties collected under the various Provincial temporary Acts renewed or continued beyond the periods for which they were enacted in virtue of the 28th Section of the same Act.

None.

Custom House,

Côteau du Lac, 15th January 1824.

JNo. SIMPSON, Collr.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

A Statement of the Duties collected at this Port under an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, intituled, "An Act to regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," on Rum imported from the United Kingdom.

	Puncheons.	Gallons	Duties Sterling.
From 10th October 1822 to the 5th January 1824,	696	66,520	1663 0 0

Custom House,

Quebec, 5th January 1824.

M. H. PERCEVAL, Collr.
G. A. GORE, Comptr.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

A Statement of Rum imported at this Port, from Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or Prince Edward's Island.

	Puncheons.	Hogsheads.	Gallons.
From 10th October 1822 to 5th January 1824	1279	30	142527

Custom House, Quebec,

5th January 1824.

M. H. PERCEVAL, Collr.
G. A. GORE, Compr.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

A Statement of Duties collected at this Port, under the various Provincial temporary Acts renewed or continued beyond the periods for which they were enacted, in virtue of the 28th Section of the Canada Trade Act, 3d Geo. 4th Cap. 119.

	53d Geo. III, Cap. 11.	55th Geo. III. Cap. 3.
From the 10th October 1822 to 5th January 1824, -	0 0 0	20501 4 2
From 15th April 1823 to 5th January 1824, - -	18510 9 2	0 0 0
£	18510 9 2	20501 4 2

Custom House,

Quebec, 21st January 1824.

M. H. PERCEVAL, Collr.
G. A. GORE, Compr.

Statement of Monies paid by the Receiver General of Lower Canada for the Province of Upper Canada, on Account of Duties arising subsequent to the 5th July 1819 up to the 5th July 1821, prepared by command of His Excellency the Governor in Chief.

Date of the Warrants.	No. of the Warrants.	When the Warrants were paid.	Amount Sterling.	Amount paid for Duties arising from 5th July 1819 to 5th July 1821
1822 23d November	1650	1822 24th November,	25000 0 0	
Do.	1651	Do.	13128 4 10	
			38128 4 10	
Deduct amount included in the above, on Account of Duties arising subsequent to the 5th July 1821,			7588 15 4	
		Sterling, £		30539 9 6

Quebec, 7th January 1824.

T. A. YOUNG, Inspector General Public Provincial Accounts.

Statement of Monies paid by the Receiver General of Lower-Canada for the Province of Upper-Canada, on account of Duties arising subsequent to the 5th July 1821, prepared by Command of His Excellency the Governor in Chief.

Date of the Warrants.	No. of the Warrants.	When the Warrant was paid.	Amount Sterling.	Amount paid upon Duties arising subsequent to 5th July 1821.
1822 23d November	1650	1822 24th November,	25000 0 0	
Do.	1651	Do.	13128 4 10	
			38128 4 10	
Deduct amount due upon duties arising prior to 5th July 1821			30539 9 6	
			7588 15 4	
1823 Jany. 21st	1702	22d Jany. 1823	4306 16 4	
22nd August,	2096	10th Sept. 1823	6176 12 6	
		Sterling £		18072 4 3

Quebec, 7th January 1824.

T. A. YOUNG, Inspector General Public Provincial Accounts.

Appendix (V.) 18th Feby.

To the Honorable the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the Province of Lower-Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled.

THE Commissioners appointed by Commission dated in the month of August last, under and by virtue of an Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament of Lower-Canada for opening and making a Road from Drummondville to Sorel, have the honour to report, that they held a meeting in August last at Sorel, and after examining a Report of Deputy Provincial Surveyor Donald Livingston, and taking into consideration other Communications of local information, as well as a very liberal donation of Two hundred and forty pounds Currency, from the Honorable John Richardson, proprietor of some of the Land through which it was proposed to make said Road: Public advertisements were made at St. Ours, Sorel, Yamaska, St. Francis, La Baye, Shipton and Drummondville; and in October following agreeable to the advertisements, the making of the Road was sold *by miles* to the lowest bidder, and contracts were entered into with several Inhabitants for opening the Road thirty-three feet, by removing the Timber; twelve feet of the Road to be cleared of stumps and roots, causeways twenty feet in width with ditches three feet wide on each side, with discharges for the water where necessary, the Road to be opened from the Village of Drummondville, through the Townships of Grantham and Upton to an existing good Road in the Seigniory of Deguire, near Yamaska, a distance of about seventeen miles.—On the 25th December last, the Contractors had (with a trifling exception) opened the Road, so as to make it a good winter Road, and the Commissioners have every reason to expect that it will be finished by the 25th July next, as per contract. In December, Two hundred and fifty pounds were received from the Government and advanced to the Contractors; and the Commissioners will have the honour of reporting more fully, and in detail, after the completion of the work in the month of July next.

F. G. HERIOT.
JOS. WURTELE.

Montreal, 14th February 1824.

GENERAL TABLE of the Imports into the Province of Lower-Canada, from Sea, between the years 1807 and 1822 inclusively, taken from the Annual Returns laid before the House of Assembly.

Year.	Vessels enter'd	Tons.	Men.	Arrack.			Brandy and Gin.												Total Number of Gallons.	B. Compounds.		Playing Cards.
							Brandy.						Gin.									
				Pipes.	Puns.	Contg. Gallons.	Pipes.	Puns.	Hhds.	Casks.	Boxes & Cases	Contng. Gallons.	Pipes.	Puns.	Hhds.	Casks.	Boxes & Cases	Contng. Gallons.		Boxes.	Contng. Gallons.	Packs.
1807	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9402	.....	.....	16844
1808	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	276	.....	38	.....	1	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37958	.....	.....	7248
1809	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13176
1810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	29944	.....	.....	14544
1811	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3999	.....	.....	15972
* 1812	362	77100	3452	.....	.....	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	9646	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	454	10100	48	671	12780
1813	170	35896	1677	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	404	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	.....	.....	58568	.....	.....	7716
1814	273	31092	1456	.....	.....	.....	581	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	348	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110911	.....	.....	20048
1815	167	30921	1470	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	436	.....	53003	.....	.....	.....	540	.....	61701	114704	.....	.....	64694
1816	281	58741	2889	.....	.....	.....	251	.....	.....	.....	.....	31600	266	.....	.....	.....	.....	30100	61700	.....	.....	45797
1817	332	77115	3629	5	.....	536	368	.....	.....	.....	.....	44660	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	12646	57306	.....	.....	5724
1818	388	90418	4048	.....	8	869	.....	.....	.....	624	1	75822	.....	585	.....	.....	3	68064	143886	.....	.....	11324
1819	645	150122	6965	.....	.....	.....	398	.....	34	.....	.....	51808	303	.....	.....	.....	.....	34694	86502	.....	.....	16344
1820	585	147754	6767	.....	.....	.....	212	.....	5	.....	.....	26328	341	.....	1	.....	.....	38607	67935	.....	.....	18084
1821	434	102786	4645	7	.....	762	78	.....	5	.....	.....	9686	473	.....	24	.....	2	55442	65128	.....	.....	21480
1822	612	145953	6450	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	12	.....	.....	22851	.....	208	3	.....	.....	14304	37155	.....	.....	14712

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Year.	Cocoa.		Coffee.						Ginger.		Merchandize paying Duty valued at			Molasses.					Pimento.		
	Bbls.	Bags.	Hhds.	Tierces.	Casks.	Barrels.	Bags.	Containing Pounds.	Bags.	Contg. Pounds.	£	s.	d.	Puns.	Hhds.	Casks.	Bbls.	Contg. Gallons.	Bbls.	Bags.	Contg. Pounds.
1807	.....	.....	4	9	.....	62	.....	19598	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	82	.....	9599	.....	.....	.....
1808	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	179	489	135855	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	307	.....	36068	.....	.....	.....
1809	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	247	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	834	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1810	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	83	11	26258	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	496	.....	46874	.....	.....	.....
1811	10	40	.....	.....	923	.....	909	393421	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	615	57	.....	.....	59346	.....	50	.....
1812	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	321	62877	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	812	.....	71075	.....	.....	17055
1813	.....	.....	.....	.....	402	.....	106	135052	.....	.....	182242	19	5	.....	.....	176	.....	15997	.....	.....	.....
1814	.....	.....	.....	.....	383	.....	240	168962	.....	.....	1196440	18	..	.....	.....	1271	.....	115822	.....	.....	.....
1815	.....	.....	.....	.....	462	.....	292	230348	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	207	10	.....	1	21434½	.....	.....	.....
1816	.....	.....	.....	.....	645	.....	521	335441	.....	.....	1556296	12	3¼	.....	.....	1595	.....	135241	.....	.....	.....
1817	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	34	35995	.....	.....	672876	18	..	.....	.....	701	.....	60547	.....	.....	.....
1818	.....	.....	.....	.....	111	.....	2	50778	.....	.....	772373	14	6	.....	.....	362	.....	33977	.....	.....	.....
1819	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	.....	81	43091	.....	.....	969445	5	..	.....	.....	1118	.....	105334	.....	.....	.....
1820	.....	.....	.....	.....	163	.....	6	55378	5	560	674556	15	9	.....	.....	940	.....	88215	48	63	9466
1821	.....	.....	.....	.....	184	.....	84	73173	.....	.....	536191	1	5	.....	.....	653	.....	60187	.....	.....	.....
1822	.....	.....	.....	.....	246	.....	98	94929	.....	.....	722814	12	9	.....	.....	1243	.....	115413	.....	138	11568

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Year.	Rum, Noyeau and Shrub.												Salt.	Snuff.					Sugar.					
	Rum.							Noyeau.		Shrub.		Total No. of Gallons.							Loaf.					
	Puns.	Hhds.	Tierces.	Bbls.	Casks.	Kegs.	Cases.	Bbls.	Boxes.	Puns.	Hhds.		Minots.	Casks.	Cases.	Kegs.	Boxes.	Contg. Pounds.	Puns.	Hhds.	Casks.	Chests.	Boxes.	Contg. Pounds.
1807	3631	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	380130	212850½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	252	.....	.....	225092
1808	3904	163	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	416097	154722½	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	369	.....	.....	.....	330141
1809	5286	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	218359	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	265	.....	.....	.....	.....
1810	6976	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	726534	81621	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	290	.....	.....	.....	268449
1811	7641	216	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	227	.....	.....	810971	100755	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	242	.....	.....	.....	278948
1812	7722	454	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	411	.....	.....	851674	117361	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	480	.....	.....	402358
1813	7685	191	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	292	.....	7	809731	74980	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	.....	.....	142	.....	.....	119573
1814	14462	657	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	490	.....	.....	1555641	85904	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	314	.....	.....	262386
1815	10894	318	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	1156123	114525½	.....	3	.....	.....	198	.....	.....	303	1	.....	502532
1816	10240	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1092509	219826	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	507	.....	.....	438673
1817	10582	207	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1125848	186247	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	696	.....	.....	609170
1818	9009	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	954236	139242	.....	.....	1	.....	74	.....	.....	329	.....	.....	247711
1819	10615	181	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1133056	162911	.....	.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	307	.....	.....	282833
1820	15392	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1643212	106423	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	311	.....	16	285128
1821	10517	128	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1118357	198855	2	1	.....	.....	82	.....	.....	357	.....	.....	331565
1822	12046	222	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1287543	243486	.....	.....	4	1	129	.....	.....	453	.....	.....	427112

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Year.	Sugar.									Teas.								
	Muscovado.									Bohea.		Hyson.		Green, &c.		Suchong.		Total Number of Pounds.
	Hhds.	Tierces.	Bbls.	Half Barrels.	Casks.	Bags & Boxes.	Bags.	Casks & Cases.	Contg. Pounds.	Chests.	Contg. Pounds.	Chests.	Contg. Pounds.	Chests.	Contg. Pounds.	Pounds.	Chests.	
1807	367	.....	.....	.....	321	.....	.....	.....	538589	.....	669	.....	1698	.....	2881	.....	.....	5248
1808	1016	114	681	.....	.....	169	8	.....	1284504	.....	.....	.....	1242	.....	.....	2918	.....	4160
1809	384	148	644	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1361	.....
1810	928	180	1738	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1478890	.....	710	.....	1685	.....	.....	8323	.....	10718
1811	2178	461	3371	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	3573580	2	.....	11	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
1812	.....	.....	2210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	845394	.....	474	.....	1646	.....	21766	.....	.....	23886
1813	.....	.....	.....	.....	2796	.....	.....	.....	1605223	17	2057	285	18266	3415	258826	.....	.....	279149
1814	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4307	2569296	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6716	.....
1815	.....	.....	.....	.....	1713	.....	60	.....	1269633	6	979	251	16178	3916	297293	.....	.....	314450
1816	.....	.....	.....	.....	3427	.....	67	.....	1809422	4	745	302	18285	2682	199939	.....	.....	218969
1817	.....	.....	.....	.....	2347	.....	489	.....	2310967	.....	.....	241	15078	.....	.....	.....	3122	239170
1818	.....	.....	.....	.....	797	319	.....	.....	719770	15	1990	210	13085	4184	314933	.....	.....	330008
1819	.....	.....	.....	.....	2663	.....	998	.....	1938150	22	3900	154	9573	3585	267024	.....	.....	280497
1820	.....	.....	.....	.....	4489	.....	1569	.....	2678012	.....	.....	118	7259	2071	159808	.....	.....	167067
1821	.....	.....	.....	.....	2570	.....	1354	.....	1419056	13	1131	74	4639	2115	161085	.....	.....	166855
1822	.....	.....	.....	.....	3038	.....	643	.....	1810400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1846	134379

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Year.	Tobacco.													Whiskey.						Wine, Madeira.				
	Leaf.						Manufactured.																	
	Hhds.	Casks.	Bbls.	Bales.	Kegs.	Containing Pounds.	Hhds.	Casks.	Cases.	Boxes.	Kegs.	Segars. Boxes and Cases.	Contg. Pounds.	Pipes.	Puns.	Hhds.	Casks.	Casks and Cases bottled.	Contg. Gallons.	Butts.	Pipes.	Hhds.	Casks and Qr.-Casks.	Bbls.
1807	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	151578	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	1	....
1808	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1704	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	106	577	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	202	36	19	....
1809	44	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	205	86	91	....
1810	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	982	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	366	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	149	37	57	....
1811	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	60926	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	370	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	172	55	48	....
1812	.....	37	.....	2	.....	43372	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	84	33	5	....
1813	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98794	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2623	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	4	....
1814	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	16656	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	11016	.....	.....	.....	994	.....	110859	.....	539	45	.....	....
1815	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	13891	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	148	.....	15811	.....	304	69	6	....
1816	.....	40	2	.....	.....	46562	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1004	.....	.....	.....	.....	107745	7	145	111	139	....
1817	.....	316	.....	.....	.....	376634	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	277	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	77	72	....
1818	.....	187	2	.....	.....	211575	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	663	.....	42	.....	1	1	4496	.....	35	38	40	....
1819	.....	96	.....	.....	.....	118864	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	74	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	81	.....	58	24	8	....
1820	.....	132	.....	.....	.....	148958	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	199	.....	.....	4	23416	.....	163	88	121	25
1821	.....	256	.....	10	.....	295812	.....	5	.....	19	.....	.....	4622	4	.....	5	.....	.....	449	.....	124	161	103	....
1822	.....	96	.....	46	.....	126400	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	289	866	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	1932	.....	12[5]	56	52	17

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Year.	Wine, Madeira.				Other Wines.															
					Cape Wine.		Claret.			Fayal.					French.					
	Cases & Casks, Bottled.	Chests, bottled.	Hampers.	Contg. Gallons.	Pipes.	Contng. Gallons.	Hhds.	Cases& Chests.	Contg. Gallons.	Pipes.	Hhds.	Quarter Casks.	Casks & Cases.	Contng. Gallons.	Pipes.	Hhds.	Casks and Qr. Casks	Cases and Casks bottled.	Bas-kets.	Contng. Gallons.
1807	.....	.....	.....	953	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	1	.....	.....
1808	.....	.....	.....	25463	.....	.....	66	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1809	.....	.....	.....	27885	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	26	.....	.....
1810	.....	4	.....	20087	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	6	.....	.....
1811	9	.....	.....	22604	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	35	140	.....	.....
1812	.....	.....	.....	11203	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	65	.....	184	.....	.....
1813	.....	.....	.....	6040	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	10	26	6	.....
1814	49	.....	.....	37570	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	223	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	134	.....	55	.....	.....
1815	18	.....	.....	35854	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	17	194	.....	11055
1816	17	.....	.....	25449	30	3232	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	10667	.....	187	.....	306	.....	14186
1817	26	.....	.....	13609	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	34	.....	.....	9597	.....	15	2	349	.....	3871
1818	.....	.....	1	6536	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	2	.....	.....	6049	.....	220	.....	193	.....	12323
1819	25	.....	.....	7660	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138	.....	108	.....	8597
1820	3	.....	.....	24870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	10	34	4	9328	.....	90	.....	117	.....	6233
1821	33	.....	.....	24338	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	81	50	.....	13103	.....	30	.....	100	.....	3146
1822	1	.....	.....	17310	21	2188	.....	.....	.....	44	79	181	45	13617	10	14	.....	121	.....	4925

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Year.	Other Wines.																				
	Hock.		Italian.			Lisbon.				Malaga.					Marcella.			Mountain.		
	cases	Contng. Gallons.	Pipes.	Hhds.	Contg. Gallons.	Pipes.	Hhds.	Casks & Cases.	Contg. Gallons.	Butts.	Pipes.	Hhds.	Qr. Casks	Contg. Gallons.	Pipes.	Hhds.	Contg. Gallons.	Pipes.	Hhds.	Containing Gallons.
1807																				
1808						1														
1809																				
1810												15	20							
1811						1	1				6	2	20		25					
1812																				
1813				16		1				5			24			10				
1814																				
1815	40	280				12	10		2290											
1816						10			1382				40	993						
1817	9	54				2		10	347	8	20			3208	43	8	5083			
1818															30	1	3290		3	165
1819							7		520											
1820																				
1821																				
1822			20	4	2599													18		1922

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Year.	Other Wines.																			
	Port.									Sardinian.		Sherry.						Sicilian.		
	Butts.	Pipes.	Hhds.	Tierces.	Casks and Qr. Casks.	Cases and Casks bottled.	Chests bottled.	Hampers.	Contg. Gallons.	Pipes.	Contg. Gallons.	Butts.	Pipes.	Hhds.	Qr. Casks	Casks and Cases bottled	Containing Gallons.	Butts.	Pipes.	Hhds.
1807	.....	228	16	.....	.....	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1808	.....	59	8	.....	.....	20	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
1809	.....	307	14	.....	.....	32	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1810	.....	232	2	.....	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1811	.....	309	30	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....
1812	.....	105	26	.....	1	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1813	.....	226	6	2	78	.....	19	6	31550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	.....
1814	.....	777	73	.....	215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	299	.....
1815	.....	543	55	.....	339	153	.....	.....	79442	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	20	14	6589	.....	241	8
1816	.....	557	54	.....	1	214	.....	.....	78689	.....	.....	6	7	4	2	61	2790	.....	47	6
1817	.....	179	41	.....	16	184	.....	.....	29264	.....	.....	16	41	16	201	51	13303	.....	15	1
1818	.....	67	1	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	9291	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	30	.....	49	.....
1819	.....	141	38	.....	1	64	.....	.....	21613	.....	.....	17	.....	18	.....	15	3173	.....	24	.....
1820	.....	277	81	.....	55	178	.....	.....	45678	.....	.....	11	4	7	24	23	3102	.....	30	5
1821	4	606	192	.....	131	185	.....	.....	102524	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	3	787	.....	104	.....
1822	.....	50	15	.....	18	117	.....	.....	9442	.....	.....	10	36	2	.....	1	5549	2	3	.....

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Year.	Other Wines.																	Total Number of Gallons of other Wines.
	Sicilian.			Spanish.								Teneriffe.						
	Quarter Casks.	Casks & Cases.	Contg. Gallons.	Butts.	Pipes.	Hhds.	Casks and Qr. Casks.	Kegs.	Cases and Casks bottled.	Chests.	Containing Gallons.	Pipes.	Hhds.	Casks and Qr. Casks.	Cases and Casks bottled.	Demi-johns.	Contg. Gallons.	
1807	.....	.....	.....	12	54	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50917
1808	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	21	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	122	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	34145
1809	.....	.....	.....	1	309	167	.....	54	.....	3	.....	567	292	50	.....	.....	.....	173244
1810	.....	.....	.....	74	1426	332	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	412	178	.....	.....	.....	.....	296350
1811	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	24	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	315	92	30	.....	.....	.....	113804
* 1812	.....	.....	.....	.....	137	7	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	425	136	75	.....	.....	.....	96294
* 1813	.....	.....	.....	.....	470	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	243	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	132234
* 1814	.....	.....	.....	.....	1053	88	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	801	394	282	10	.....	.....	410730
1815	.....	.....	31339	24	1797	415	24	.....	1	.....	220068	789	762	700	8	.....	151521	502584
1816	.....	.....	5517	.....	540	292	.....	.....	21	.....	76832	585	180	160	50	.....	80733	275021
1817	.....	.....	1668	.....	987	123	7	.....	7	.....	117504	228	150	18	68	.....	34427	218326
1818	.....	.....	5352	9	688	217	101	.....	.....	.....	90766	235	200	599	5	51	52175	179441
1819	.....	.....	2702	.....	548	60	1	.....	.....	.....	65796	56	40	56	.....	.....	9523	111924
1820	.....	.....	4011	.....	876	508	2	.....	.....	.....	127851	158	133	207	4	.....	29428	225631
1821	.....	.....	12673	2	806	124	91	.....	.....	.....	102166	196	117	296	2	.....	46948	281347
1822	10	3	916	.....	210	139	5	.....	7	.....	31196	153	58	11	2	.....	20701	93405

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

GENERAL TABLE of the Imports into Gaspé, in the Province of Lower Canada, by Sea, between the Years 1807 and 1822, inclusively, taken from the Annual Returns laid before the House of Assembly.

Articles, &c.	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Vessels entered													24	22	21	18
Tons													1901	1777	1997	1302
Men													142	132	139	96
Coffee ... Pounds,												652				
Molasses ... Gallons,												3903	1505	1952	86	
Rum ... do.												3784	1433	2333		
Salt ... Minots,												43890				
Salt ... Bushels,													12600	4000	8200	9400
Salt ... Tons,													338	475	587	392
Salt ... Hogsheads,													8	28		
Salt ... Barrels,													23			
Spirits of Wine ... Gallons												30				
Sugar .. Muscovado ... Pounds,												15909	8512	2754		
Sugar .. Loaf ... do.																
Tea ... Green ... do.												421	100			
Tobacco Leaf ... do.												699		235		
Tobacco Manufactured ... do.												215	67	99		
Merchandize, value of, paying $2\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent, Cury.												£2661 : 7 : 11	2779 : 15 : 8	2903 : 13 : 7	3482 19s.	

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

GENERAL TABLE of the Imports into New-Carlisle, in the Province of Lower-Canada, by Sea, between the years 1807 and 1822 inclusively, taken from the Annual Returns laid before the House of Assembly.

Articles, &c.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.	1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.
Vessels entered	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	33	33	26
Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4376	3982	3608	3735
Men	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	241	281	259	248
Cards, Playing, Packs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
Coffee, Pounds,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	146	177
Molasses, Gallons,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1192	1201	387	2110	551
Rum, do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2554	3332	2889	3186	2155
Salt, Tons,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	272	.....	.....	181	.....
Salt, Bushls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2200	30922	42475	26695	50863
Snuff, Pounds,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	39	.....
Sugar, Muscovado, do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10450	12378	2888	9634	1026
Sugar, Refined, do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1051	.....
Tea, Bohea, do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea, Green, &c. do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	376	573	538	1226	.....
Tobacco, Leaf, do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1693	4132	3402	40	1647
Tobacco, Manufactured, do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	241	54	686	149
Wine, Gallons,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	268	40	243	.....
Merchandize, value of, paying 2½ per Ct. Cry.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£4654 : 10.	6254 : 9 : 8½	7587 : 15.	5424 : 18 : 4	4800 : 1 : 10

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

GENERAL TABLE of the Imports into the Province of Lower Canada, by St Johns, between the Years 1807 and 1822, inclusively, taken from the Annual Returns laid before the House of Assembly.

Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Anchors	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apple Sauce	Barrels,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	3	11½	2	13	9½	29
	Kegs,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tubs,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apples	Barrels,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	725	229	462	19½	331	1	.....	.....
	Bushels,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	368	898	624	631	1405½	8422	4541	14031
	Dried do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	69	117	97
Ash Joists	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4000	.....	.....	.....
Ashes	Pearl Barrels,	.....	467	1163	873	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	5624	4453½	5524	3855½	3977	4880
	Pot do.	3969	8574	7730	7471	5578	.....	478	.....	1650	4764						
Asses	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bacon	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	80	1270	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....
Barley	Bushels,	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barrels, empty	No.	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beans	Bushels,	48	129	5	18	267	.....	.....	.....	16	32	7	180½	159½	535½	210½	131½
Bears	No.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beef, Fresh	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	3500	54700	.....	.....	.....	.....	27912	.....	.....	1300	48347	45385	54862

Articles.	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Beef.. Salted.. Barrels,	.....	5	721	1509	1481	.....	2	.....	1167	91	.....	.....	34	624	203	172
Beef.. Salted.. Kegs,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beef.. Smoked.. Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190	8378	.....	.....	.....	2500	7290	900
Bees' Wax..... do.	.....	168	400	1832	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	84	.....	.....
Biscuit..... Barrels,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	273	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Biscuit..... Tierces,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boards Basswood, Feet,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10000	12000	48800	8000	15000	2656
Boards Cherry..... do.	1506	1790	2500	2500	2806	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
* Boards Clap..... do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25508	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
* Boards Lathwood do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10381	2000	.....	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....
* Boards Maple... do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boards and Planks. Boards Oak, Feet	7000	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....
Boards and Planks. Boards Pine, do.	186216	2000	669494	4053000	3946200	.....	.....	.....	558613	629821	1170466	628700	633448	585650	538700	395500
Boards and Planks. Plank Pine, do.	671700	823200	.....			.....	.....	.....	121710	1522215	2483078	3650030	5161010	4720110	1751000	275300
Boards and Planks. Plank Ash, do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12000	.....	.....	.....
Boards and Planks. Plank Birch, do.	60000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boards and Planks. Plank Oak, do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	15000	.....	.....	.....	.....	4500	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Books.....Cases,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boot Legs.....Pairs,	10	92	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boots..... do.	48	137	1044	1909	2693	.....	197	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Bowsprits.....No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....
Bread.....Barrels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	2	.....
Bricks.....No.	33000	.....	6300	.....	18000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridles.....Do.	.....	10	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butter.....Lbs.	5509	44576	86860	185094	331657	.....	3166	.....	136469	195865	73707	116996	263943	385791	234762	384678
Butter-Nuts.....Bushels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97½
Buts, Oak,.....No.	.....	.....	1700	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buts, Pine.....Do.	4545	476	.....													
Calves.....No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	28	24	4	21	37	18	.....
Candles, Spermaceti.....Lbs.	.....	915	1250	10075	1990	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Candles, Tallow.....Do.	160	.....	.....	90425	57948	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cane Poles.....No.	1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cattle.....Head of	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	545	.....	466	765	988	2532	2128	3420
Cedar rails.....No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2300	.....	.....	3100	.....	.....	.....
Cheese.....Lbs.	37188	58464	96240	170523	177944	.....	3337	.....	77658	132227	54133	112805	218118	169979	112066	165687
Chesnuts.....Bushels,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	22	.....	.....	31½	101	3	355
Chocolate.....Lbs.	8070	1918	5650	12736	13550	.....	1550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cider.....Barrels.	.....	.....	18	1216	853	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clams, ...Bushels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clams, ...Gallons.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111	.....

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Cloves	lbs.		90														
Codfish, *See Fish*.																	
Corn,	Bushels,	9506	2469	843	1041	14282				3374	8275	100	857	1721½	5713	3516	2859
Cows	No.	1															
Crackers	Barrels,													1	1	6½	
	Tierces,															1	
Dogs	No.	3															
Ducks	do.																25
Eggs	Dozens,										100				50		20
Fawns	No.															2	
Feathers	Lbs.											2724	190				
Fish	Cod, Fresh	Lbs.	12400	10248	36410	26350	13700		3456		23900	34590	7600	40550	43000	54783	43400	89450
	Mackrel	Barrels,															2
	Salmon, Fresh	Lbs.													1144		
	Shad	Barrels,													2½		
	Trout, Fresh	Lbs.													116		
Flax	do.		1060	948	150	1650	3995				550	38	30		140		150
Flour		Barrels,	106	19	36	115	957		7		2369	6297		632	46	3½		2
		Bushels,			20												
		Lbs.	10450	4964	2800												

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Flour—Buck Wheat	Lbs.															56	
Fowls	No.													19	387	409	97
Fruit	Barrels.											1					
	Baskets.											3					
Futtocks	No.													80			
Furs	Bear Skins	do.											2573				
	Beaver	do.															400
	Buffalo Robes	do.								933				70	3717	2	
	Cat Skins	do.								2028	1440		74		60		
	Deer	do.								10			1678	40	1128		320
	Elk	do.									100						
	Fisher	do.													67		
	Fox	do.											984		103	2	9
	Hare	do.													410		2000
	Leopard	do.															2
	Martin	do.											1000		36		100
	Mink	do.												88			331
	Muskrat	do.															450
	Neutra	do.															100
	Otter	do.								4					450		368

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Furs: Panther	No.														8		
Furs: Rabbit Skins	do.										96						600
Furs: Raccoon	do.													339	1300		300
Furs: Sable	do.													500			
Furs: Seal	do.																1128
Furs: Wolf	do.												3				
Gammon	Lbs.		224														
Geese	No.										449	271	65	213	582	481	410
Ginger	Lbs.	300			2866												
Gloves, Men's	Pairs,		84														
Goats	No.																4
Gun Powder	Lbs.		50														
Hair, Ox	Bushels.													280			
Ham	Lbs.	3000	700	2600	14440	12343				80190	19148			550	8627	19067	22356
Hand-masts	No.										5881	316	1144	1799	540	280	
Handspikes	do.			2000	26100	1800					3450	1850	1550	2800	2450	3100	
Hat Bodies	do.	11081	8580	4730	4996	700											
Hats, Men's	do.	65	30														
Hay	Tons,										219	12				20	
Heading	Pieces,	1500			10000						200				280		

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Hemp ..... Lbs.	15	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	200	.....
Hides, Raw ..... No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	405	.....	.....
Hoes ..... do.	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hogs ..... do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	770	.....	.....	.....	182	487	.....	.....	737	1249	1319	1821
Hogs' Cheeks ..... Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
Honey ..... do.	2180	301	2130	27129	7233	.....	.....	.....	1685	13214	1020	2124½	930	4936	1006	2510
Hops ..... do.	6723	28300	21750	6950	28628	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7223	6898	.....	.....	.....
Horses ..... No.	27	9	10	18	33	.....	18	.....	5	.....	.....	1	2	22	116	131
Iron .... Lbs.	5150	706	15019	27701	5050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron .... Bar ..... do.	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Juniper Berries ..... Bbls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Knees ..... No	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lampblack ..... Lbs.	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lard, Hogs' ..... do.	3670	14940	36175	31046	42738	.....	.....	.....	16159	10902	.....	.....	6712	49864	16605	29990
Lathwood ..... Cords.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170	23	.....	5	117	.....
Leather .. Horse ..... Sides.	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather .. Sole ..... Lbs.	80428	91288	114768	112285	108248	.....	116979	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather .. Upper ..... Sides.	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lime Juice ..... Gallons.	252	330	1680	3767	2079	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lions ..... No.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Lobsters	Kegs.										36						4
Logwood	Sticks,	602															
	Lbs.			2000													
Logs — Ash	No.													40		12	
Logs — Birch	do.															4	
Logs — Cedar	do.										15			400			
Logs — Hemlock	do.										15						
Logs — Maple	do.															33	
Logs — Oak	do.											22					
Logs — Pine	do.											117		200			
Logs — Walnut	do.															3	
Logs — Round — Oak	do.										26						
Logs — Round — Pine	do.												756		4887	5	800
Mackrel, *See Fish.*																	
Mahogany	Feet,	1000		2210	1550	1170											
Masts	No.	20		20	138	533				70		12	5	60	388	780	18
Masts, Yards and Bowsprits	do.										802						
Meal — Indian	Bushels,	61	119	23	24					4	303			2	600	213	2885
Meal — Indian	Lbs.		350			24523											
Meal — Rye	Bushels,													1			

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Melons. Mush.....No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....
Melons. Water.....do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1500	.....	400	2191	4150	2410	258
Merchandise, valued at....£ s. d.	32850 19 11	20100 6 6	38054 9 9	62200 0 2	30819 5 2	.....	5817 6 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	629 1 2	908 16 4	999 7 3	2985 10 2
Mittens.....Pairs	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mutton.....Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1410	.....	.....	.....	2980	20435	.....	.....	700	11520	24120	44236
Nankeen.....Pieces.	1410	40	4300	8182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nutgalls.....Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nuts.....Bushels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	115	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oakum.....Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	369	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oars.....No	.....	.....	1050	12100	18950	.....	.....	.....	.....	6988	5052	2276	2900	3428	124	.....
Oats.....Bushels.	.....	8	.....	21	594	.....	.....	.....	1798	5198	278	328½	210	325½	655	229
Oats.....Sheaves.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oatmeal.....Bushels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	112	147	149
Oatmeal.....Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	396	28906	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3700	7150	7600
Oil.....Gallons.	143	120	2277	4483	6788	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Onions.....Bushels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161	.....	40	.....	.....	50	48	89
Oxen.....No,	41	224	1022	1457	1792	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oysters.....Bbls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oysters.....Kegs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178	456	151	109	50	63	.....	.....
Oysters.....Gallons.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	93	277	482	528¾

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Oysters	Boxes.															1	
	Jars.											200					
Oysters and Clams	Bbls.										11						
Paper, Writing	Reams.		100														
Partridges	No.													42	34	64	42
Peaches	Bbls.									3							
	Bushels.														45		
Pearl Ashes. *See Ashes.*																	
Pears	Bbls.										5						
	Bushels.													7	14½	28	24
Pease	do.	29		4	17	26				1	55		36	7	2	131	
Pepper	Lbs.		1004	50	20263	5250											
Pickets, Cedar	No.											87					
Pickles	Barrels.											5	8		2		1
	Kegs.									7		6	3				
Pigs, live	No.			93								11	1015				
Pine Wood	Cords.											213					
Pitch	Barrels.	4			212	342					201	1	3	5			1
Plank, *See Boards and Plank.*																	
Plums and Cherries	Bushels.										45	43		9½	10½	2½	37

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Pork	Fresh ... Lbs.	128600	208597	372222	216642	375389	...	...	...	79021	204074	...	...	31900	484705	472409	490438
	Salted ... Barrels.	948	2595	5470	5517	5726	...	119	...	1582	2744	...	...	1075½	3685	1290	1948½
Pot Ashes, *See Ashes.*																	
Potatoes ... Bushels.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	305	69	161½	385	1044½	1130
Poultry ... Lbs.		...	...	...	190	1012	...	...	...	3030	10758	775	...	...	...	100	...
Pumpkins, Dried ... Bushels.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Quinces	Barrels.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	4	...	...	...	...	...
	Kegs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Bushels.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...
Reed Poles	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1500	...	...	...	...	...
	Bundles.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Rice	Tierces.	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	51	480	25	85	106	12	10	40
	Lbs.	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...
Rope, White ... do.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	...	...	...
Rosin	Barrels.	34	49	301	391	257	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	123	114	52	99
	Tierces.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rye ... Bushels.		8	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	40	554	17	...	10	157	183	53
Saddle Trees ... No.		...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saddles ... do.		477	130	289	409	526	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salmon, *See Fish.*																	

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.			1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Sand		Tierces.	27															
		Barrels.													4			
		Bushels.													1473			
Sausages		Lbs.				150					100	3002				3374	3220	4043
Scantling		Feet.										1200			26000			
Scythes		No.		28	19													
Seed	Clover	Bushels.			64										75			
		Lbs.	300	490	5122	1850									1875	525	3200	1450
	Flax	Bushels.		3		2						16	3	2				2
		Lbs.				100												
	Garden	Boxes.												51	35	57	66	47
		Bags.												4		5		
	Grass	Bushels.		7		22	17					30	47	6¼			26	107½
		Lbs.	14											213½				
	Hemp	Bushels.	26															
		Lbs.														300		
		English Bushels.	360															
	Onion	Lbs.												100		300	108	
	Turnip	Bushels.																4

Shad, *See Fish.*

Articles.	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Sheep..... No.	.....	.....	8	352	476	.....	.....	.....	1553	3122	811	686	401	289	1443	934
Shingles..... do.	10000	.....	5000	326000	116000	.....	.....	.....	348850	695500	590928	202500	189750	129250	65000	25000
Shoes, ... Pairs.	.....	.....	.....	26303	26835	.....	14613	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoes, Men's..... do.	4237	3465	27650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoes, Women's.... do.	617	4888	4850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skins, Rabbit.....Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....
Skins, Calf ..... No.	384	479	66	138	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skins, Deer.....Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4133	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skins, Sheep..... No.	.....	90	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slabs, Pine..... do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soap.....Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	101004	74554	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soap Grease .... Barrels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Soap Grease .... Hhds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Socks.....Pairs.	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spars, Pine..... No.	778	1610	408	8695	3896	.....	.....	.....	.....	583	475	749	2311	823	30	.....
Specie.....£ s. d.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	349504 6 5	.....	53750 0 0	243000 0 0	57445 12 0	16764 7 0	115314 7 6	117000 0 0
Spirits Turpentine Barrels	.....	.....	60	17	153	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spirits Turpentine Galls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750	661½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring Water.... Boxes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	38	32	64
Spring Water.... Dozs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Staves ..... No.	.....	3020	181850	.....	65200	.....	.....	.....	.....	74495	16050	2200	73600	82500	332300	32000
Staves Hogshead ..... do.	51800	28000	.....	306690	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Staves Pipe ..... do.	50700	4000	.....													
Staves Puncheon ..... do.	16000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel ..... Lbs.	.....	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straw ..... Tons.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, Maple ..... Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
* Tallow ..... do.	200	.....	9600	36449	43681	.....	.....	.....	6801	1540	11097	25560	20300	102178	23131	42289
* Tar ..... Barrels.	11	112	253	445	351	.....	5	.....	.....	61	100	43	68	103	5	264
* Timber Ash ..... Feet.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
* Timber Birch ..... do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
* Timber Elm ..... do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	11950	.....	.....	.....
Timber Maple ..... do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1200	.....	.....	1200	.....
Timber Oak ..... do.	453000	98550	3500	1132000	509050	.....	.....	.....	3700	92083	4645	500	221675	24525	13830	.....
Timber Pine ..... do.	132870	520500	292200	1975800	1559300	.....	.....	.....	95358	340834	503128	730600	2218025	575965	758500	27000
Timber Walnut ..... do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
Tobacco, Leaf ..... Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20181	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tongues ..... Barrels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6½	.....	.....
Tree Nails ..... Hhds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trees ..... Bundles.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Trees	Boxes.																4
Trout, *See Fish.*																	
Turkeys	No										45	30	45	313	757	664	336
Turnips	Bushels.														33		
Turpentine	Barrels.				15	116											
Veal	Lbs.													45	240	360	150
Vegetables	Bushels.									2040	1890						
Venison	Lbs.														175	1690	630
Verdigrease	do.		25														
Vinegar	Gallons.				4955	2050											
Walnuts	Bushels.													7		54	70½
Wax	Lbs.					1286											
Wheat	Bushels.	6652	101	59	50	1697				247	66			20	13		
Wood	Cords.									123			179	50	280		
Wool	Lbs.				100								100				100
	Cotton do.	523	300	87782	1246	12611		245				5094			2665		
	Lamb do.		50														
	Sheep do.	50	100														
Yards	No.											68					

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

DUTIABLE ARTICLES.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Boots	Pairs,									322	27						
Brads	Lbs.									323							
Brandy	Gallons.				4615	6799											
Candles, Tallow	Lbs.									23254½	2145½						
Cards, Playing	Packs.					1728											
Coffee	Lbs.			2696	527	1338											
Furs — Marten Skins	No.																60
Furs — Seal Skins	do.															12	961
Gin	Gallons.			832	1349	4656											
Hops	Lbs.													21676	13320	429	2408
Indigo	do.	772	1547	6616	1456	410											
Leather and Skins — Bag Leather	Sides.													10			
Leather and Skins — Bellows Leather	do.														8		
Leather and Skins — Binding, Leather	Gross.																7
Leather and Skins — Binding, Skins	No.																132
Leather and Skins — Black Grain Leather	Sides.													12			
Leather and Skins — Bridle Leather	do.														30	92	255
Leather and Skins — Calf Skins	No.													801	2064	2791	4302
Leather and Skins — Card Leather	Sides.														76	47	
Leather and Skins — Colt Skins	No.																1

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

	Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Leather and Skins	Dog Skins	No.																1
	Goat Skins	do.														25		
	Grain Leather	Sides.																141
		Hides.														$45\frac{1}{2}$		
	Harness Leather	Lbs.													10979	33812	5780	$22184\frac{1}{2}$
		Sides.																16
	Hog Skins	No.													14	25	12	30
	Horse Leather, dressed	Sides.													453	1681	1049	2947
	Horse Leather, undressed	do.																30
	Horse Leather	Shoulders of																24
	Horse Hides	No.														105		
	Horse Hide Butts	Lbs.														1061		
		No.																50
	Kid Skins	do.																12
	Kip Skins	Lbs.													1821	$2177\frac{1}{2}$	807	660
	Lamb Skins	No.															450	132
	Lining Skins	do.																108
	Moccasin Leather	Sides.															92	2
	Morocco Skins	Dozens.													$30\frac{11}{12}$	$58\frac{11}{12}$	4	36
	Russett Leather	Sides.														17		

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Leather and Skins	Scraps Leather ... Lbs.																1000
	Shaving Leather ... Sides.																96
	Sheep Skins ... Dozens.													$321\frac{2}{12}$	$148\frac{7}{12}$	$114\frac{7}{12}$	$129\frac{7}{12}$
	Skirting Leather ... Sides.															46	10
	Skirting Leather ... Lbs.														160		
Leather	Sole Leather ... Lbs.													92651	93937	66646	$149353\frac{3}{4}$
	Strap Leather ... do.															1275	
	Top Leather ... Sides.																6
	Upper Leather ... do.													1925	3779	2191	3821
	Waxed Leather ... do.													2			
Liqueurs ... Gallons.					54												
Merchandize	Paying $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ... Value of							£ s. d. 696 0 0	£ s. d. 1563 0 0	£ s. d. 20165 7 6							
	.... 5 ... do. ... do.									1983 5 0							
	.... 10 ... do. ... do.									13824 13 9	£ s. d. 3439 11 9						
	.... $27\frac{1}{2}$ ... do. ... do.									218 15 1	178 15 4						
	.... 30 ... do. ... do.									95 5 0	1 5 0						
	.... $32\frac{1}{2}$ ... do. ... do.									2619 8 10	500 9 2						
Pimento ... Lbs.			60	1826	1563												
Provisions paying $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ... Value of								73 0 0	9618 10 0								
Rum ... Gallons.					929												

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Saddle Seats ... No.																20
Segars ... do.										7900						
Skins, *See Leather and Skins.*																
Snuff ... Lbs.	16058	54	68	18681	28431				14876							987½
Spirits, Foreign ... Gallons.	756	1386	8220				99									
Sugar ... Loaf ... Lbs.	49	111	4982	21654	2579											
Sugar ... Muscovado ... do.		150	191	33679	16494											
Tea ... Bohea ... do.	1294	856	798	2940	328											
Tea ... Campoy ... do.					1746											
Tea ... Hyson ... do.	1241	10086	4912	18482	12917											
Tea ... Hyson Skin ... do.	37732	45984¾	137643	107114	60293											
Tea ... Singlo ... do.	61	23048	7993	18370	10181											
Tea ... Souchong ... do.	828	7276	4352	6477	3732											
Tobacco ... Leaf ... do.	120747	54139	349811	216845	105505		9969	25752	330174	53328			54604	126849	33459	52381
Tobacco ... Manufactured ... do.	51082	15651	82001	125731	147142		204745½	2514	163118	10175			24261			20765
Turpentine, Spirits ... Gallons.													549	270½	399	1488
Wine ... do.				735	128											
Wine ... Madeira ... do.				217												
Wine ... Red ... do.	24															
Wine ... Spanish ... do.			768													
Wine ... White ... do.			31													

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

GENERAL TABLE of the Exports from the Province of Lower-Canada, by Sea, between the years 1807 and 1822 inclusively, taken from the Annual Returns laid before the House of Assembly.

Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Vessels cleared		239	334	411	661	532	399	198	184	194	288	334	409	650	596	436	641
Of which were built at Quebec.		....	....	....	26	37	21	8	7	10	6	1	4	9	7	5	8
Tons		42293	70275	83651	143893	116687	86436	46514	38605	37382	61211	76559	94675	155842	149661	102898	149353
Men		2039	3330	....	....	5553	4054	2230	1889	1847	2901	3950	4343	6934	6746	4644	6825
Ale and Beer	Hhds.	145	42	28	44	33	287	246	....	....	49	31	3	47	....	....	....
	Half do.	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Puns.	....	....	....	17	6	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	....	....	15
	Barrels.	....	....	....	....	43	26	46	....	....	15	30	....	....	....	....	....
	Casks.	....	34	12	....	14	....	....	310	52	....	....	....	....	246	854	509
	Boxes.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50
Alewives, *See Fish.*																	
Anchor Stocks	No.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	71	18	....	....	....	14	....	1
Annats	Casks.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Apples	Barrels.	477	396	239	5	335	57	261	225	520	580	599	526	581	607	154	355
	Boxes.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	56	2	....	....	6
Apples, dried	Barrels.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
Ash	Bolts	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Pans	150	....	...	....	....	....	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ashes	Barrels	13215	30838	30942	29107	22734	9613	5541	2722	4326	19267	23886	24251	31928	28678	35765	36269
	contain'g c't. q. lb	46948 1	107652 0	108724 1	106584 2 1	77497 0 4	35077 0 1	20456 3 2	9715 1 22	15805 1 4	70609 0 3	109071 2 15	94579 3 5	128536 1 19	116226 1 16	143844 3 12	141538 2 4
Axes	No.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	36
Balsam, *See Canada Balsam.*																	
Bark Canoes	No.	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	2	2	2	1	3

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Bark Work	Boxes.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....
Barley	Kegs.	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....
	Bushels.	5010	5994	3478	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12967	2087	682	690	680
Batten ends	Pieces.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16117
Battens	No.	....	....	....	....	70	610	....	1141	1812	1254	566	524	747	....	....	67346
Beans	Bushels.	....	....	....	....	....	139	....	....	....	....	....	50	6	....	24	....
	Minots.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	48
	Barrels.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
	Casks.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....
Beef	Tierces.	9	....	40	....	31	2	....	....	49	150	23	270	29	40	11	....
	Barrels.	830	1509	1726	2977	3582	1693	40	12	824	785	296	321	166	904	3128	2383
	Half do.	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Kitts.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	42	37	....	....
Beef, Hung and Smoked	Puns.	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hhds.	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Beef, *See Rounds of Beef, &c.*																	
Bell Metal	Boxes.	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Beer, *See Ale and Beer, Porter and Beer.*																	
Bees' Wax	Boxes.	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	....
	Cases.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
	Barrels.	....	....	....	6	1	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Casks.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	1
Birds, stuffed	Boxes.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Biscuit	Cwt.	28047	32587	32915	16467	13063	19237	279	384	1296	456	14085	8461½	11256	8732	11281	11492

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Biscuit	Kegs.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Blocks	Casks.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Blocks, Ship	No.	92	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Boards and Plank	Pieces.	107642	194676	262280	312423	396674	297631	....	188000	190567	389975	470728	642160	1236296	890129	996154	930749
	Feet.	....	....	....	....	....	....	2546923	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Boards	Pieces.	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	No.	173	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Boats	Do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....
Boat Hook Handles	Do.	....	....	....	....	82	....	277	2393	4628	308	61	120	278	....	....	72
Bones, Ox Shin	Puns.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
	Loose.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6690
Bones	Boxes.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
Bottles, empty	Groce.	92	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bowsprits, *See Masts and Bowsprits.*																	
Bran	Casks.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	6	7	....
	Barrels.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	....	....	....
	Bags.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24	54
	Cwt.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	15	....	....
Buck Horns, *See Horns.*																	
Buckets, Wood	No.	....	....	....	....	....	....	42	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Butter	Barrels.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Firkins.	88	....	285	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Kegs.	246	2600	2009	422	2858	734	....	....	552	....	1402	953	222	355	614	....
	Tinnets.	168	....	....	....	....	....	....	118	....	36	....	....	....	....	....	....

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Butter	Cases,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	....
	Pounds,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	500	....	400	1120	....	....	....	336	448
Birch, *See Boards, Timber.*																	
Boxes containing a model of Quebec	No.	....	....	....	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Butter	Casks & Kegs,	....	....	....	....	....	....	305	....	....	....	....	....	188	....	....	134
Calf Skins	Puns.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....
	No.	80	....	18	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Calves	No.	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canada Balsam	Cks. & Barrels	....	....	2	6	15	....	4	2	1	35	20	8	....	1	....	....
	Cases.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Kegs.	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	15
	Packages.	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bottles.	....	....	36	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Pounds.	589	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Candles	Boxes,	214	886	630	1181	1347	541	35	16	47	6	173	52	152	686	206	221
Capellaire	Puns.	....	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....
	Casks.	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....
	Pounds.	2553	....	4416	7375	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Capston Bars	Pieces.	....	....	....	....	1328	....	....	....	....	....	....	82	....	60	131	....
Cart Wheels	Pairs.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	7
Carts	No.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Cast Wheels	Pairs.	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Castings	Boxes.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
	Pieces.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	338

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Casks, empty, - - - No.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	....	....	....	320
Cedar, See Timber, - - -																
Cheese - - - - - - - Boxes,	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	3	....
Casks,	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	19	19	....
Hampers,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	7	....	7	8
Kegs,	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Baskets,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Barrels,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....
Cwt.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Loose,	....	....	32	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	34
Clover Seed - - - Bags,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	....
Barrels,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....
Boxes,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
Casks,	....	....	16	31	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Codfish, *See Fish.*																
Copper, Old - - - - - Barrels,	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cordage - - - - - - - - Coils,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cordials and Liqueurs - Cases,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	60	104	1	....	....	....	....
Cork Wood - - - - - - Pieces,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	519	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Corn Indian - - - - - Puns.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	45	....	....	....
Bushels,	3802	3467	313	98	308	888	....	....	297	131	150	364	....	1538	....	281
Barrels,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	110	....	....	....
Casks,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	213	73	370
Cows - - - - - - - - - - - No.	1	26	8	....	....	....	....	2	1	3	....	....	2	3	....	2

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Crackers	Barrels.	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Half do.	....	....	....	....	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Kegs.	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cranberries	Hogsheads.	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	....	....	....
	Puncheons.	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	....	....	....	....
	Casks.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	4	....	22	2	27	....
	Barrels.	....	....	7	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	147	52	....	....	1
	Kegs.	20	....	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	70	8	11	25	8
	Jars.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
	Bushels.	....	....	....	....	1½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cul Plates	No.	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Currants	Casks.	....	....	73	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cyder	Hogsheads.	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	2
	Casks.	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	....	....	43	3	....
	Barrels.	....	....	11	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	18	52	....	....	4
	Puncheons.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hampers.	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	....
	Boxes.	....	....	....	....	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deal Ends	Pieces.	....	....	....	....	1154	433	....	....	2282	17334	13797	38762	108426	104615	57967	41490
Dried Birds and Insects	Boxes.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Dutch Ovens.....No.	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deer Horns, *See Horns.*																
Essence of Spruce..... Hhds.	....	....	63	71	17	42	1	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	4
Barrels.	....	80	....	....	....	53	3	10	....	....	....	79	....	....	....	....
Casks.	73	....	14	62	99	....	52	24	63	89	99	....	32	43	8	....
Kegs.	....	....	....	4	38	....	....	....	....	....	....	45	....	1	....	....
Boxes.	28	....	9	10	22	....	....	....	....	....	27	19	3	38	26	2
Cases.	....	70	....	....	10	32	3	54	69	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Puns.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....
Bottles.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	72	....	....	....	....
Essential Oils.....Cases.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Eggs..... Bbls.	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kegs.	....	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Boxes.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Firkins.	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Elm, *See Timber.*																
Flax.....Hhds.	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Flax Seed..... Bushels.	8680	13830	28090	8584	7688	9347	12697	....	855	....	10477	16164	10724	9601	2449	....
Minots.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5803	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3933
Feathers.....Barrels.	....	....	9	3	9	6	31	....	....	5	....	2	....	....	30	4

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

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Articles.			1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Feathers		Bags.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fish	Cod	Puns.	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Hhds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Casks.	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	669	778	85	1166	1274	782	1480	797	2044	2183	2993
		Boxes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	31	.....	.....	85	.....	168	205	18	191	137	222
		Cwt.	976	2049	4006	302	155	927	.....	675	.....	194	.....	1058	4386	455	1049	.....
		Bundles.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
	Herrings	Boxes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	182	86	304	354	38	86	.....	175	40	20	50	264
		Barrels.	.....	519	992	.....	1983	763	749	947	2023	463	803	456	774	1183	16	403
		Half Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Kegs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mackrel	Barrels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9	.....	.....	.....	737
	Alewives	Do.	.....	507	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Salmon	Kegs.	84	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
		Tierces.	424	794	484	269	317	466	992	25	868	591	544	535	579	532	659	590
		Barrels.	247	61	62	97	375	641	302	240	270	158	109	118	133	398	356	412
		Half Do.	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	37	74	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Kitts.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....
		Boxes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Loose.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Fish, Shad, Barrels.	...	...	...	...	115	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Fish, Pickled, Casks.	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...
Fish, Pickled, Barrels.	...	...	...	483	339	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...
Fish, Trout, do.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fish, Sounds, Barrels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	...	...	...	...
Fish, Sounds, Kegs.	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
Fish, Sounds, Firkins.	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flour, Barrels.	20442	42462	19476	12519	19340	37625	517	1217	1920	1137	38047	30543	12086	45369	22635	47247
Flour, Bags.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Fowls, No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furs and Peltries, Badger Skins, do.	...	...	167	...	...	...	88	...	3	...	1	44	...	4	155	45
Furs and Peltries, Bear and Cub, do.	10661	1298	561	10751	400	2735	6889	3296	2308	5456	3924	3760	3007	3066	2393	1695
Furs and Peltries, Beaver, do.	114363	126927	105032	98523	80123	95099	71928	68284	56562	44636	72117	57432	55395	57492	56080	25622
Furs and Peltries, Beaver Coating, Pounds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	...	2812	...	...	12	46	...
Furs and Peltries, Buffaloe Skins, No.	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	20	7	6	4	10	4
Furs and Peltries, Calabars, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furs and Peltries, Carcajoux, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	6	...	3344	7
Furs and Peltries, Cariboux, do.	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furs and Peltries, Cased and open Cat, do.	6147	5718	5591	2428	21	7480	3751	1556	67	2134	3373	3776	4783	3942	304	284
Furs and Peltries, Castorum, Pounds.	19½	71	175½	265½	146	...	5136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	573

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Castorum	Kegs.	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	15	16	.....
	Boxes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Cases.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
	Casks.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	6	10	14	12	16	11	13	1	.....
Deer Skins	No.	166366	103875	83940	32551	77218	4789	2618	13957	5599	24219	7275	41654	32192	21634	336	148
Elk	do.	1045	662	86	534	292	22	137	52	114	14	59	.....	.....	138	15	37
Ermine	do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fisher	do.	5512	3866	3048	2536	2501	1063	2315	.....	2292	3418	2609	3872	2761	2321	2185	1892
Fox	do.	1547	1038	103	1	273	3222	1560	2329	1426	3424	3769	3079	3064	3369	2537	2324
Ground Hog	do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hare and Rabbit	do	8203	.....	.....	2684	.....	.....	.....	5011	.....	19	1153	4557	3809	8497	494	13627
Squirrel	do.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	153	.....	33
Kit	do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	174	.....	.....	625	.....	.....	.....	.....	292	.....
Loup Cervier	do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	355	.....	36	.....	12	34	2	13	1804	6	3062
Lynx	do.	11	.....	.....	327	.....	.....	96	1	.....	13	32	111	26	75	2741	233
Martin	do.	46801	9530	382	554	98	595	1894	25125	43808	31794	84605	83543	71877	106517	75562	11157
Marmottes	do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2
Mink	do.	9214	9108	2010	169	.....	65	200	3694	3058	8587	9048	8523	6160	4942	6449	4688
Mountain Goat	do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muskrat	do.	1750	6513	16996	9971	1887	21901	70520	297662	12998	172178	221032	27897	137486	36115	3886	11329

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Furs and Peltries.	Otter.....No.	8390	7230	5562	2645	2153	7800	7499	7015	11675	8678	9144	9318	6857	5799	3978	1360
	Racoon.....do.	79174	123307	51798	39521	28249	884	189	2974	11939	29039	15152	15225	4975	4103	607	11637
	Seal.....do.	1334	10	91	59	45	130	27	41	.....	47	503	118	91	114	546	72
	Swan Skins.....do.	100	.....	262	1833	4176	2513	4426	5011	6045	4121	5556	310	174	837	28	42
	Tiger, (American).....do.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Weasels.....do.	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4323	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	5
	Wolf.....do.	23	18	.....	19	1	3	5276	198	45	998	3054	2036	2252	2530	1917	5
	Woolverines.....do.	93	39	455	517	.....	1507	732	509	56	165	878	366	554	366	389	1
Gin.....Pipes.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ginseng.....	Casks.	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Puncheons.	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glassware.....Boxes.		.....	364	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goats.....No.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Gum.....Casks.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gun Stocks.....No.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	.....
Hams.....	Tierces.	.....	14	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Casks.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	6	7	17	6	9	.....	.....	.....
	Barrels.	11	.....	3	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cases.	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Puncheons.	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Hams	Kegs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Pounds.	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Loose.	.....	107	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	212	.....	.....	.....
Hams and Tongues	Casks.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	.....
	Kegs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153	.....	.....
	Barrels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
Hams, Rounds &c	Casks.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	.....
	Loose.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	273	.....
Hams, Pig Cheeks &c	Puns.	.....	.....	24	.....	26	9	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
	Barrels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
	Kegs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
	Kitts.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	368
	Pieces.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	962
	Pounds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	460
Handspikes	Pieces.	2064	4144	6848	13623	6058	4491	912	2876	14512	22659	14205	12728	9491	15263	9086	10061
Hemlock Bark	Puns.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	2	.....	2	.....
Hemp	Hhds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bales.	25	12	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Casks.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hemp Seed	Cases	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Appendix (W.) 20th. Feby. continued.

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.			1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Hemp Seed		Bushels.			83½													
Honey		Boxes.												1				
		Casks.														7		3
		Kegs.														7		
Hoops		Pieces.	88250	215500	134850	130516	192170	205200	71900	63834	48550	29050	73050	79810	69070	116100	73900	122700
		Packets.		5														
Hops		Packets.			16	26							68					
		Bags.						1			10	11		7		11	29	10
		Bales.					24				6							
		Cases.						1										
		Pounds.	3400															
Horns	Ox	Puncheons																6
		Tierces.														9		
		No.		6485	7594						10500			9748	1010	4172	14836	15484
	Buck	Boxes.														1		
	Deer	Puncheon					1											
		Casks.															1	
Horn Tips		No.														3300		
		Casks.									2							
Horses		No.	5	60	25	8	50			38	6	146	110	91	304	341	325	177

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Herrings, *See Fish.*																	
Indian Curiosities	Packages.														4		2
Indigo	Seroons.			5													
Iron	Boxes.			3													
	Bundles.			35													
Iron Kettles	No.			2													
Iron Shutters	Boxes.																1
Kagayampac	Casks.										1						
Laths	No.																12000
Lampblack	Boxes.			1													
Laths	Bundles.													50		40	
Lathwood	Pieces.	11579	130915	152487	167389	222236	126411		33500	119017	75077	56360	44353	82634	116154	42643	
	Cords.							248									459
Lard	Firkins.				54		40						124				
	Kegs.	15	393	114	53	487	371	45		115	38	117		180	377	335	190
	Pounds.							1500			100						1000
	Barrels.	3	50	13	40	50	13					2					2
	Casks.					5											
	Hhds.			15													
Lignum Vitæ	Tons. Cwt. Qr.			13 7 3													

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Lime	Casks.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather	Bundles.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	Hides.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
	Barrels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather, Sole	Sides.	.....	.....	18	58	21	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackrel, *See Fish.*																	
Malt	Bushels.	204	2963	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Casks.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
	Bags.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	68	.....
++ Maple Syrup	Boxes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Maple Sugar	Boxes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3
	Kegs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Maple, *See Timber.*																	
Mast Hoops	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96
Masts and	Pieces.	973	3994	3064	6977	4525	....	529	843	1094	6167	1253	721	824	1875	711	934
Bowsprits	do.	90	373	269	678	562	3578	177	117								
Meal, Indian	Barrels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tierces.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Casks.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	657	1237
	Puncheons.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	221	306

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Merchandize	Packages.								12								
Minerals	Boxes.															2	4
Moccasins	Pairs.																4
Molasses	Casks.			2													
Mustard	Boxes.			3		6											
Mustard Seed	Bushels.												110				
Nails	Casks.			23													
Nuts	Barrels.												3				
	Casks.													6			
	Kegs.													10			1
	Boxes.														9		
	Bags.														10		
Oak, *See Timber.*																	
Oars	Pieces.	176	6723	8424	30301	21565	29702	19740	9375	2770	20289	20418	24709	26433	33348	10760	22399
Oats	Bushels.	2369	2669	7540	866	1016	1098				613	15751	6049	1082	3700	3977	
	Minots.								519								5091
Ochre	Casks.								132								
Oil	Casks.					60	217	13	31		135	1674	420	777	280	79	837
	Barrels.				14		283	59									
	Boxes.						13										

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Oil	Gallons.	176	9260	1784	196	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tons.	106	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Jars.	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
Oil Cake	Tons, Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 4	24 0	60 0	63 0	31 0	60 0
	Bags.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Casks.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
Oil, Castor	Cases.	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oil, Lintseed	Barrels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
	Casks.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
	Kegs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
	Jars.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	56
Oil of Peppermint	Cases.	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
	Casks.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Oil of Spruce	Jars.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
	Casks.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Onions	Puncheons.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hogsheads.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Barrels.	181	83	241	87	115	130	885	840	336	215	51	137	291	237	201	242
	Loose.	.....	.....	1800	.....	.....	.....	10000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5000	15000	.....
	Trusses.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Onions	Cwt.													12			
Ox hides	Puns.				1		10					3					
	Tierces.					2	1	5	8								
	Barrels.					3	18										
	Loose.					100						26					
Paint Oil	Barrels.			5													
Paint	Kegs.		41														
Paper	Bales.	1															
Peaches	Boxes.																2
Pease	Bushels.	7181	52934	54347	18928	4487	22384	3082		188	169	5754	49637	10861	3152	2899	
	Minots.																3154
Pickled Fish, *See Fish.*																	
Pickles	Kegs.													33	94		
	Bbls.														4		
	Boxes.														28		
Pigs	No.			6											7		
Pitch	Bbls.			20			2										
Pine, *See Timber*																	
Pig Cheeks, &c	Puns.					2											
	Hhds.					2											
	Tierces.				2												

Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Pig Cheeks, &c.	Bbls.					1											
	Kegs.				4							125					
Pig Cheeks, *See Hams, &c. Rounds, &c.*																	
Plank, *See Boards & Plank.*																	
Plough Shares	No.			1													
Poles	Pieces.											24			1220	393	240
Pork	Puns.															10	
	Tierces.	108	179	157	4	68				30		12		3	15		
	Barrels.	1043	1739	2626	4628	4618	2483	93	70	84	199	1955	397	1597	4751	5040	4052
Porter and Beer	Butts.						24										
	Pipes.							20									
	Dozens.						51	20									
Potatoes	Hhds.											3					
	Barrels.											3					
	Minots.													110		607	78
	Bushels.											700	2310		502		
	Casks.				17											37	
Puncheons, Empty	No.								1869			121					
Pyrola Umbellata	Boxes & Cases.											8	9	2			
	Barrels.											3					
	Casks.												2				

Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Parchment, Deer Skins	No.	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Quercitron Bark	Hogsheads.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	126	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Raisins	Boxes.	--	--	143	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rice	Kegs.	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rounds of Beef	Tubs.	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Kitts.	--	--	--	65	42	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Barrels.	--	--	--	6	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Half do.	--	--	--	10	22	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rounds of Beef and Tongues	Puncheons.	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Hogsheads.	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Barrels.	--	82	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
	Kegs.	--	39	159	--	13	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35	--	--
	Tubs.	--	--	36	--	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rum	Puncheons.	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon, *See Fish.*																	
Slabs	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Salt	Minots.	1500	3000	--	1626	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Bushels.	--	--	2300	--	--	--	--	1664	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Casks.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	167	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sausages	Kegs.	--	--	31	21	57	55	--	--	4	30	2	--	--	8	6	13

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Sausages	Barrels.				5												2
	Casks.								10								
	Boxes.					9											
	Hhds.						23										
Scantling	Pieces.		2426	227			2000		151720			602	529	1073	389	138	92
	Feet.	4251			2000							840	733		1935	2480	1562
Seeds	Casks.				1							8	1		3		
	Boxes.											4			1		
Sheep	No.	17	213	25		18					10		9	10	13	190	16
Sheep Skins	Casks.											1					
	Bales.											4					
Shingles	No.	29000	60500	39000	80000		33000		13000	152200	23500	351500	58000	71500	119000	192000	
Shovels and Pans	Dozens.	2															
Snow Shoes	Pairs.																1
Snuff	Puns.						1				1	1					
	Casks.				1	1		1	2	2	12				6	5	
	Barrels.			1		5½	10	2				1				6	
	Tierces.			1			2										
	Kegs.			¼	11	13	58	7	16	12	23	1	17	4			10
	Cases.						1										

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Snuff	Boxes.	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Pounds.	--	--	--	--	300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Soap	Boxes.	249	1142	1140	1070	744	460	219	100	85	--	175	8	183	365	970	258
	Cwt.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Sock Plates	No.	64	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sounds, *See Fish.*																	
Spars	Pieces.	315	1612	2570	3354	3325	1867	1034	1807	2388	1281	2125	3062	3395	2161	808	4170
Staunchcons	Pieces.	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	16	70	--	--	--	--
Staves and Heading	Pieces.	1783890	1824861	3052518	3887306	2338812	1855395	1871457	2031074	1044328	1277506	1807446	1865831	3532587	4291629	3853258	5450176
Stave ends	Pieces.	47810	62453	27461	47515	65285	15342	14024	2770	30402	29080	11391	39084	52936	39118	8304	36013
Stave Packs or Shooks	Hogsheads.	2050	--	--	--	1188	489	219	576	462	421	62	76	344	891	275	25
	Tierces.	170	--	--	228	63	--	170	96	148	386	651	594	434		249	21170
	Barrels.	--	--	--	--	22	--	63	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	2767	
	Pipes.	--	--	2522	3497	6335	2802	1378	3507	52	275	226	--	--	--	--	--
	Half do.	--	--	594	1301	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Puncheons.	1355	1469	120	--	151	--	527	99	--	2266	940	581	1842	2865	1947	1359
	Butts.	--	--	--	55	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Qr. Casks.	--	2026	306	771	1320	515	--	225	315	--	--	--	314	--	275	25
Stoves	No.	161	127	158	195	105	139	181	8	2	42	9	96	100	24	19	56
Stovepipes	Links.	--	--	--	72	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Sugar	Barrels.			25													
Shad, *See Fish.*																	
Shumack	Barrels.			1													
Tallow	Puncheons.			3													
	Half Barrels.																10
	Kegs.		1			5		9	22			3					
	Boxes.					20											
Tar	Barrels.			20		8	59	1									
Timber — Oak	Pieces.	11195	12372	10143	33798	34741	19837		7676	5301	12254	5504	6997	19081	23960	12160	20331
	Tons.							10792									
Timber — Pine	Pieces.	3333	14510	23699	69271	58575	28670		9971	14093	17376	25673	33736	75124	79315	28499	84201
	Tons.							12520									
Timber — Round	Pieces.												22				
Timber — Elm, &c.	do.						28										7044
Timber — Walnut, &c.	do.	738	188	257				214	542	488			722				
Timber — Maple, &c.	do.				137	141	90					357		2450	3855	2822	
Timber — Birch, &c.	do.																
Timber — Maple	Tons.							49									
Timber — Cedar	Pieces.		7				87										
Timber ends	No.						60		149								30

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Tobacco - Manufactured	Kegs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	12	73
	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....
	Rolls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
	Casks.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Tobacco - Leaf	Hhds.	.....	3	.....	.....	4	.....	5	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tierces.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Casks.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Barrels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tongues	Barrels.	.....	45	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kegs.	23		.....	64	99	18	.....	.....	32	.....	27	.....	24	.....	88	257
	Half Bbls.	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Casks.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Kitts.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Tree Nails	No.	8350	.....	.....	.....	3500	131400	71602	172350	.....	.....	.....	.....	3000	.....	10950	.....
Trees and Plants	Barrels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	1
	Bxs. & Cases.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	22	29	17	35	22	30	.....	41
	Packages.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
	Casks.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Tripe	Casks.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kegs.	.....	.....	44	47	3	16	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	39

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Tripe	Firkins.				15												
Trout, *See Fish.*																	
Truss Hoops	Setts.																2
Turkies	No.		48			6		61				20		14	151	49	50
Turnips	Bushels.												9				
Turpentine	Barrels.			32		5	29										
Venetian Blinds	Bundles.															44	
Urtica Canadensis	Casks.									5							
Wainscot Logs	Pieces.						20										
Walnut, *See Timber.*																	
Wedges	Pieces.						7650	82129	1611164	3796			840				526
Wheat	Bushels.	231543	186858	198469	170900	853	263178					145660	401791	37895	319048	318483	
	Minots.																147285
Whetstones	Boxes.															2	
Whiskey	Puncheons.								3							114	262
	Casks.														6		1
	Pipes.															3	
Window Stiles	Pieces.					2168											
Wine, Madeira	Hogsheads.		3														
	Pipes.			6					1								

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Wine .. Madeira,	Qr. Casks.			1													
Wine .. Port,	Pipes.		5														
Wine .. Port,	Hhds.		1						10								
Wine .. Teneriffe,	Pipes.			7													
Wood Shovels,	No.											30					
Wool, Cotton,	Bales.	19	8	407	30	8	35			43			5				
Yards,	Pieces.		6														
SUNDRY IMPORTED GOODS, EXPORTED.																	
Almonds,	Barrels.															5	
Almonds,	Boxes.															5	
Almonds,	Bags.														2		
Anchors	No.										14	3					1
Arrow Root	Boxes.															5	
Axes	No.													100			
Axes	Boxes.												3				
Bags, empty	No.												808				
Barley	Kegs.															30	
Blacking	Casks.																2
Blocks and Dead Eyes	No.							600									
Books	Cases.						6										

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Boots and Shoes	Casks.											11					
	Boxes.											4					
Brandy and Gin	Pipes.													3			
	Hogsheads.															1	
Brass Turmerick	No.							5									
Bricks	No.												200	8500			20000
Cables	No.							3			2	2				1	2
Canvas	Pieces.											11					
	Bolts.																35
Capers	Kegs.							15									
Cast Iron	Pieces.															73	
Castor Oil	Cases.																1
Cayenne Pepper	Casks.												1				
Cement	Barrels.													100			
	Casks.															55	
Chocolate	Boxes.													1		3	
Coals	Tons.							189		25							
	Cwt.									12							
	Chaldrons.				58					126	3	2	7				
Cocoa	Bags.												17				

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Cocoa	Barrels.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Coffee	Casks.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	1	--	--	--	--
	Bags.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Barrels.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--
Copper	Casks.	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Bars.	--	--	--	--	--	47	--	--	198	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Bolts.	--	--	--	--	35	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Pieces.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Pounds.	--	--	--	--	1000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Copper Manufactured	Boxes.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	--	--
Copper Nails	Kegs.	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Copper Pumps	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Copper Tokens	Casks.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Cordage	Coils.	--	--	--	--	34	42	74	--	48	18	10	7	39	53	80	12
	Cwt.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	2	--	--
Cotton Wool	Bales.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	3	1
Cork Wood	Cwt,	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	9	--
Earthenware	Crates.	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--
	Tierces.	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Hhds.	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Earthenware	Casks.					1											
Flints	Casks.												1	1			
	No.															1000	
Fustic	Tons.				4½												
Gigs and Harness	No.				2												
Glass	Casks.						5										
Glassware	Hogsheads.				1												
	Crates.				6												3
Glass, broken	Casks.																
	Bags.				6												
	Packages.				1												
Glue	Casks.											3					
Grapnels	No.																50
Grates	No.																5
Grindstones	No.				85	24							2	20			19
Gems	Cases.									4	8	1	7	8		2	
	Loose.											4		100		17	15
Gun Powder	Hogsheads.										4						
	Barrels.					45	80			40	40	56	21	18		53	11
	Kegs.				8						12				2		

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Gun Powder	Boxes.														13		
	Pounds.									2100	750	700	560	724	168	224	224
Hair	Bags.																40
Hats	Casks.					1											
High Wines	Puncheons.							7									
Hosiery	Cases.					1											
Iron	Bars.				271							117			641		1956
	Pieces.												12	400			
	Bundles.																15
	Boxes,														1		
	Pounds.				136056	24864							108640	52640	58240		
Iron Chains	No.													27			
Iron Chests	No.						2										9
Iron Hoops	Bundles.											50					
	Cwt.						8										
Iron Knees	No.						16										
Iron Shovels	No.				720		24										
Kettles	Bales.						2										
	Baskets.						2										
Kettles, Copper	No.				18												

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Kettles, Tin	No.	--	--	--	159	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lampblack	Hhds.	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Bbls.	--	--	--	5	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Casks.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	6
Lanthorns	No.	--	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lead	Kegs.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--
	Boxes.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
	Pigs.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	115
Leather	Sides.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	--	--
	Bundles.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--
	Bales.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Lignum Vitæ	Pieces.	--	--	--	--	--	--	91	--	--	318	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Pounds.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40908	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lime Juice	Tierces.	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lines and Twine	Barrels.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
	Casks.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3	6	6	--
	Bales.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
	Bundles.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
	Dozens.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--
	Pounds.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	560	324	--	--	--	--
Logwood	Pounds.	--	--	--	--	--	16½	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Malt	Sacks.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	367	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merchandise	Packages.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	138	.....	173	206	815	178	205	167	139	267
Mill Stones	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Molasses	Puns.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	5	.....
	Hhds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
	Casks.	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	15	11	.....	6	.....	5
	Barrels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
	Kegs.	.....	.....	.....	3	16	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mustard	Barrels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Cases.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
	Boxes.	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nets	Casks.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Nails	Casks.	.....	.....	.....	22	14	14	6	.....	.....	.....	14	6	10	5	3	.....
	Kegs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oatmeal	Barrels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111	23
	Kegs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....
	Bags.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Old Bell Metal	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	412	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Old Brass Cannons	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Old Copper	Puns.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Pounds.	.....	.....	.....	1393	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2240	7700	.....	2240	.....

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Old Copper	Cases.												11			1	18
Old Copper and Brass	Tons,											7					
	Lbs.									1300							
	Casks,					3		1		11½		16	11		7	15	
	Pieces,											19					
Old Copper and Tin	Pieces,														11		2
	Puncheons,																7
	Lbs.						7777										
Old Iron, Copper and Brass	Tons,										9						
Old Iron	Casks,										27	57					
	Cwt.											10					
	Bundles,										18						
	Pieces,											6					
Old Iron Machinery	Cases,													3			
	Pieces,													34			
Paint	Kegs,				40	57	44	19				10			10	20	13
	Cases,															1	
	Casks,						4										
Pavement Stones	No.													128			
Pepper	Bags,																2
Pipes	Boxes,															1	1

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Pitch and Tar	Barrels.				24						13	33	5		25		9
Plaster Paris	Boxes.																2
	Barrels.																3
Pot Barley	Barrels.																19
Pots and Pans	No.													405			
Plough Shares	No.							84									
Pimento	Bags.										12						
Raisins and Figs	Drums.													10			
	Boxes.									20					60	165	20
	Kegs														1		
Red Ochre	Casks.				14												
	Barrels.				37												
Rice	Casks.														25		1
Rum	Puncheons.				24	20	13	2		27	36	31	18	30	20	12	25
	Hogsheads.				2		1			12	6			4		1	
	Tierces.							1									
	Casks.												3				
	Barrels.										4	2					
Sails	No.											15					4
Salt	Hogsheads.									241							
	Tierces.					269		316			544	172	93	185	343		

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Salt	Casks.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	229
	Minots.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5722	1992	2221	.....	.....	2929	2821	3465	3125	732	2162	6945
	Bushels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2893	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scythes	No.	.....	.....	.....	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Boxes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheet Iron	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sheets.	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shot and Ball	Cases.	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	62	.....	.....	114	111	109	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Boxes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	98	.....
	Kegs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Barrels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bags.	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	3	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	8	18	11	10	8	8	6½
Soap	Boxes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spirits Turpentine	Casks.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Steel	Bundles.	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	25	24
	Bars.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	50	10	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, Muscovado	Hogsheads.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Casks.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4	2	2	6
	Barrels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	3	.....	5	12	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Sugar. Muscovado,	Kegs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Boxes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cases.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Pounds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	672	560	.....	560
Sugar. Refined	Barrels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
	Casks.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
	Loaves.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swords,	Casks.	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tarpaulins,	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Turpentine,	Barrels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
	Casks.	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea,	Boxes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Chests.	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	3	15	4	7	1
Tobacco,	Hhds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Casks.	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	10	7	3	.....	.....
	Barrels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kegs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	4½	15	.....	2	.....	.....
	Cases.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bales.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
	Rolls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	9	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	550	.....	1900	125	.....	.....	.....	.....

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Tin	Boxes.	--	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vinegar	Casks.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	3	--	2
	Barrels.	--	--	--	1	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	--
	Qr. Casks.	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Jars.	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Whale Bone	Trusses.	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Whiskey	Puncheons	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	6	11	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Barrels.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Tierces.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wine	Hogsheads	--	--	--	4	11	4	1	--	--	7	--	14	18	--	8	7
	Pipes.	--	--	--	8	5	2	--	--	--	30	--	2	21	--	11	15
	Butts.	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Barrels.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	5	3	--	--	--
	Casks.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	51	--	--	37	--	34
	Qr. Casks.	--	--	--	5	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	15
	Cases.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	13	--	--	4	--
Wool Cards	Cases.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Woollens, &c.	Barrels.	--	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Cases.	--	--	--	--	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Bales.	--	--	--	--	62	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Pieces.	--	--	--	--	84	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

GENERAL TABLE of the Exports from Gaspé in the Province of Lower-Canada, by Sea, between the Years 1807 and 1822 inclusively, taken from the annual Returns laid before the House of Assembly.

Articles, &c.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Vessels cleared						10	1	9		16	29	8	13	20	20	22	11
Tons						831	78	1021		1904	2231	868	1280	1630	1510	2420	1086
Men								49		103	154	57	102	130	113	168	69
Biscuit	Cwt.															60	
Boards	Feet.							1000									
Cork Wood	Cwt.																12
Deals	Pieces.							1151								687	
Empty Casks	No.												100				
Fish: Cod	Cwt.					11552	500	8583		13581	12171	10235	13089	20523	15799	24048	8263
	Draughts.																30
	Barrels.													80			
	Casks.									101	9				114	224	200
	Bundles.															40	
Herring	Barrels.					25	30	3		451	428		53	10	24	25	
Mackrel	do.										2						
Pickled	do.															91	
	Half do.															61	
Roes	Barrels.												33				
Salmon	do.						20	89		3	30	35	3		8	62	
	Tierces.									10							
Sounds	Barrels.							1					18		44		
Tongues	Casks.															1	
Tongues and Sounds	Kegs.										8						

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Fish,—Trout,	Barrels.														11		
Flour,	Do.													4		40	
Furs, Beaver Skins,	No.						4										
Furs, Fox,	Do.											54					
Furs, Martin,	Do.						44					43					
Furs, Muskrat,	Do.						5										
Furs, Otter,	Do.						4										
Indian Meal,	Barrels.													4			
Lathwood,	Pieces.							441							100		
Oars,	Do.							129			272		14	12			
Oil,	Pipes.									1							
Oil,	Puns.										1						
Oil,	Hhds.									2	2						
Oil,	Tierces.											4					
Oil,	Casks.											20		199	199	240	50
Oil,	Barrels.							79		60	19		51				
Oil,	Tons.												2	3	34		11
Oil,	Gallons.							7347						540	6353		
Olive Oil,	Casks.															4	
Pease,	Barrels.															12	
Plank,	Pieces.														90		
Spars,	Do.														78	33	
Staves and Heading,	Do.							2182			1164					2729	
Timber, Oak	Do.							103									
Timber, Pine	Do.							215							202	176	

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

GENERAL TABLE of the Exports from New-Carlisle, in the Province of Lower-Canada, by Sea, between the Years 1807 and 1822 inclusively, taken from the Annual Returns laid before the House of Assembly.

Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Vessels cleared,						15	15	20		13	25	12	16	27	30	28	25
Tons,						1381	2205	1675		1459	2737	1406	2019	4492	3669	3188	3782
Men,							112	85		77	163	88	109	264	280	167	210
Boards and	Feet,					3318	16839	6293									
Plank,	Do.									3500							
Plank,	Pieces,													186	262		1444
Butter,	Lbs.					200											
Deals	Pieces,															6112	
Fish.. Cod,	Cwt.					15139	7810	12904		17330	32206	17951	17253	24433	27652	20656	22356
Herrings,	Barrels,					425	30	1053		748	523	100	336	26	542		205
	Half do.					70		45									
	Casks,															991	
Herrings, Smoaked,	Barrels,					149				300				70			
	Boxes,					150										50	
Mackerel,	Barrels,					11		11			10			2	1		30
Pickled,	Casks,															199	
	Boxes,															46	
	Barrels,					239											
Salmon,	Barrels,					325	3	161		608	185		112	19	95		135
	Casks,															280	
Sounds,	Barrels,																1
	Kegs,															2	
Tongues,	Barrels,																1
Trout,	Do.					9	7										
Flour,	Do.														118	35	

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Furs,	Bales.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Handspikes,	Pieces.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66
Knees,	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
Lathwood,	Cords.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6½	22	.....	13	.....	.....	30	137	66	74	75
Lime,	Barrels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Masts,	Pieces.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Oars,	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	58
Oats,	Minots.	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oil,	Hhds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Casks.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	63	137
	Barrels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	56	.....	2	54	6	.....	27	.....	.....	.....
	Gallons.	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5930	6735	4523	.....	3387
Puncheon Packs,	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Salt,	Bushels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shingles,	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spars,	Pieces.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	100	398	152	67	175
Staves,	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	.....	24574
Timber ... Birch,	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	9	44
	Tons.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
Timber ... Pine,	Pieces.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1941	1557	426
	Tons.	.....	.....	.....	.....	266	2184	415	.....	270	.....	.....	855	3160	.....	.....	1509

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

GENERAL TABLE of the Exports from the Province of Lower-Canada, by St. Johns, between the Years 1807 and 1822 inclusively, taken from the annual Returns laid before the House of Assembly.

Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Ashes, Pot	Barrels.	14															
Barley,	Bushels.											2				26	
Barrels, Empty	No.	30															
Beef	Lbs.		100														
	Barrels.				4												9
Belts	No.	24	5														
Biscuit	Cwt.										100						
Black lead	Lbs.									400							
Boots	Pairs.				20												
Brandy	Gallons.									5139	137	104	8	195		59	29
Cheese	Lbs.											1400					
Cider	Bbls.				142												
Codfish, *See Fish.*																	
Copperas	Lbs.									1500							
Corn	Bushels.				41						16						
Feathers	Lbs.	277															
Fish — Cod — Dry	Bbls.	966	964	1924	1379	226				75	126	179½					
	Tierces.	170	3	5													
	Puns.		1														
	Lbs.	100	11035	18200	24791	48234				2356	22997	15252	68046	46671	26107	13600	24320
Fish — Cod — Fresh	do.													300			
Fish — Cod — Pickled	Bbls.														35	43	16½
Fish — Cod — do.	Puns.																2
Fish — Cod — do.	Lbs.																150
Fish — Herrings	Boxes.																5
Fish — Herrings	Bbls.											5	2		11	1	16
Fish — Mackerel	do.															8½	33

Articles.			1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Fish	Salmon	Barrels.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	249	283	275½	187	110
		Tierces.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	10
	Salmon, Smoaked	Lbs.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	840	--	--	--	132	--
	Sardines	Kegs.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	117	--	--	--	--	--
	Shad	Barrels.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21½	2½	6
		Kegs.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Flour		Barrels.	--	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	2	68	178	5	9	586½	361	87
		Lbs.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	400	--	--	--	--	--
Furs, &c.	Bear Skins	No.	4614	767	4544	2497	70	--	1607	--	989	15	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Beaver Coating	Lbs.	--	--	5101	--	--	--	5544	--	17016	320	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Beaver Skins	No.	51876	21564	12676	26405	1072	--	5702	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Buffalo Robes	Do.	90	24	37	62	20	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Castorum	Lbs.	--	--	1418	160	288	--	--	--	34	797	1672	--	--	--	--	408
	Cat Skins	No.	2981	--	1100	2500	--	--	264	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Deer	Do.	5597	240	15	27	112	--	1545	--	356	194	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Elk	Do.	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Fisher	Do.	100	50	--	--	--	--	620	--	1149	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Fox	Do.	927	400	638	2244	--	--	103	--	968	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Kit	Do.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	949	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Loupcervier	Do.	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	1172	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Lynx	Do.	--	--	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.		1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Furs, &c. Martin,	No.	24356	42953	20271	72686	1776	--	18312	--	37393	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mink,	Do.	1520	645	--	6000	--	--	6827	--	3149	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Muskrat,	Do.	143416	203672	225381	179566	8178	--	600385	--	317480	128117	--	--	--	--	--	--
Otter,	Do.	5615	8000	6861	10800	--	--	832	--	3419	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rabbit	Do.	300	1008	4000	3324	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Raccoon,	Do.	41438	10681	3850	25921	1177	--	367	--	160	30	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wolf,	Do.	4023	--	--	3295	--	--	31	--	661	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wolverine,	Do.	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	--	656	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gin,	Gallons.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	432	15	67	10	48	16	--	--
Gunpowder,	Lbs.	56	--	--	1500	7825	--	--	--	253	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Kegs.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--
Hats, Men's,	No.	--	72	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hemlock Bark,	Cords.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11
Herrings, *See Fish.*																	
Hides. . Ox,	No.	118	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Raw,	Do.	--	111	--	75	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Horses,	Do.	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	42	12	19	35	25
Iron,	Lbs.	1856	460	300	13617	2175	--	--	--	6919	10267	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mackarel, *See Fish.*																	
Magnesia,	Lbs.	900	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Meal, Indian,	Bushels.	-	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	630

Appendix. (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Merchandize, valued at . . £. s. d.	1963 9 6	4272 7 0	2285 4 3	9270 76 19 11	1895 6 9 4	...	2668 9 0 8	...	1526 37 13 9	1336 7 4 11	2986 7 11 8	507 4 7 0	281 3 1 10	196 1 5 9	262 1 15 2	452 4 12 0
Mittens, ... Pairs,	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Molasses, ... Gallons,	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Oil, ... Gallons,	1083	1641	340	141	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	260	191½	847½	549
Oysters, ... Bbls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
Paint, Red, ... Lbs.	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paint, Red, ... Do	50	...	2800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paint, White, ... Do.	...	200	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pease, ... Bushels.	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Peppermint, ... Gallons,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	23	10	...	...	...
Plaster of Paris, ... Tons,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46½	271	405	71½	322	163½	316
Pork, Fresh, ... Lbs.,	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pork, Salted, ... Bbls.,	...	...	...	179	1	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	4	8	5	22
Rum, ... Gallons,	96	676	...	636	...	...	...	...	11922	1973	4852	2945½	2760	2212	2963	2354
Saddles, ... No.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salmon, *See Fish.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt, ... Bushls.	13670	17094	24351	20421	13417	...	...	...	1674	7658	10710	20477	21429	22594	27162	22480
Saltpetre, ... Lbs.	...	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sardines, *See Fish.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shad, *See Fish.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shoes, ... Pairs,	...	...	...	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shoes, Mens', ... Do.	15	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Articles.	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Shot - - - - - - - - - - - - - Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	968	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shrub - - - - - - - - - - - - - Galls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	53	3	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skins - - Calf - - - - - - - - - No.	302	34	50	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	138	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skins - - Sheep - - - - - - - - No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	213	.....	.....
Soap - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Lbs.	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Specie - - - - - - - - - - - - £. s. d.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	367751 5 0	119975 0 0	72719 15 0	15430 0 0	81541 19 6
Spirits - - - - - - - - - - - - - Galls.	.....	.....	510	.....	244	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel - - - - - - - - - - - - - Lbs.	150	.....	.....	9094	7563	.....	.....	.....	5433	1731	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar - - Loaf - - - - - - - - Lbs.	.....	600	60	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	17295	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar - - Muscovado - - - - - do.	200	2422	2150	.....	130	.....	.....	.....	4180	621	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tar - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Bbls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Lbs.	83	.....	.....	385	60	.....	.....	.....	8460	3571	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tippets - - - - - - - - - - - - No.	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco, Manufactured - - - - - - Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	1056	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venison - - - - - - - - - - - - do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....
Wheat - - - - - - - - - - - - - Bushels.	400	.....	.....	590	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3298	17	16	29½	8	439
Wine - - - - - - - - - - Gallons.	.....	.....	.....	106	60	.....	.....	.....	1287	346	50	70	143	237	.....	190
Wine - - Port - - - - - - - - - do.	.....	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wine - - Red - - - - - - - - - do.	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood - - - - - - - - - - - - - Cords.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112
Wool - - - - - - - - - - - - - Lbs.	100	80	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

IMPORTS IN 1823.

AT QUEBEC.

569 Vessels, 132,634 Tons, 6130 Men.

187 Pipes, 68 Hhds. 50 Qr. Casks. 55 Casks & Cases. } Madeira Wine, 24,625 Galls.
96 Pipes, 50 Hhds. 201 Qr. Casks, 116 Casks & Cases, } Port Wine, 23,174 Galls.
304 Pipes, 260 Hhds. 280 Qr. Casks, 8 Casks & Cases, } Teneriff Wine, 54,669 galls.
3 Butts, 310 Pipes, 27 Hhds. 43 Qr. Casks, 28 Casks & Cases, } Spanish Wine, 38,262 Galls.
1 Butt, 27 Pipes, 4 Hhds. 12 Casks & Cases, } Sherry Wine, 3,702 Galls.
81 Pipes, 14 Hogsheads, } Fayal Wine, 9,379 Galls.
3 Pipes, 2 Hogsheads, } Lisbon Wine, 534 Galls.
29 Pipes, 4 Hogsheads, } Sicilian Wine, 3,254 Galls.
31 Pipes, 6 Hogsheads, } Italian Wine, 3,799 Galls.
2 Butts, 20 Pipes, } Mountn. Wine, 2,609 Galls.
15 Hogsheads, 40 Casks & Cases, } Cape Wine, 1354 Galls.
2 Hogsheads Malaga Wine, 113 Gallons,
20 Pipes, 438 Hogsheads, 177 Casks & Cases, } French Wine, 27,160 Galls.
2 Puncheons, 2 Cases, } Whiskey, 223 Gallons,
475 Pipes, 15 Hogsheads, } Brandy, 59,308 Gallons.
224 Pipes, 25 Kegs, } Gin, 24,806 Gallons.
9279 Puncheons, 214 Hogsheads, 4 Qr. Casks, 16 Demijohns, } Rum, 970,265 Gallons.
422 Casks Molasses, 37,822 Gallons.
391 Casks refined Sugar, 356,152 lbs.
3414 Casks, 162 Bags, } Muscovado Sugar, 1,895,898 lbs.
81 Casks, 32 Bags, } Coffee, 40,700 lbs.
141 Casks Leaf Tobacco, 153,480 lbs.
1 Ditto Manufactured ditto, 97 lbs.
1 Case Snuff, 97 lbs.
15840 Packs Playing Cards,
198108 Minots Salt.
32 Chests Hyson Tea, 2,142 lbs.
889 Ditto other Teas, 68,783 lbs.

N. B. Three per cent. has been deducted from all the above articles except the Playing Cards.

Value of Merchandize paying 2½ per cent.....	£727706	11	9
Free Goods,.....	9889	15	7
	£737596	7	4

AT GASPE.

From 5th July, 1822, to 5th July, 1823.
27 Vessels, 2073 Tons, 151 Men.

531 Gallons Rum,
85 Do. Molasses,
232 Lbs. Muscovado Sugar,
99 Do. Manufactured Tobacco,

N. B. Three per cent. has been deducted from all the above articles.

556 Tons, 91 Moys, 9600 Minots, } Salt, duty free.

Value of Merchandize paying 2½ per cent.....	£15721	15	5

AT NEW-CARLISLE.

From 10th October, 1822, to 10th October, 1823.
48 Vessels, 7119 Tons, 459 Men.

2895 Gallons Rum,
380 Do. Wine,
229 Do. Brandy,
171 Do. Molasses,
10290 Lbs. Muscovado Sugar,
3861 Do. Leaf Tobacco,
161 Do. Manufactured Tobacco.

N. B. Three per cent. has been deducted from all the above articles.

50 Hogsheads, 39488 Minots, } Salt, duty free.

Value of Merchandize paying 2½ per cent.....	£7490	12	1

EXPORTS IN 1823.

FROM QUEBEC.

Cleared—609 Vessels, 138219 Tons, 6330 Men.

9 Vessels built this year, 2151 Tons.

728 Pieces Masts and Bowsprits,
1133 —— Spars,
16668 —— Oak Timber,
78555 —— Pine Timber,
6227 —— Elm, Ash, Walnut, &c.
3500270 —— Staves and Heading,
43043 —— Stave Ends,
880826 —— Deals and Boards,
41391 —— Pieces Deal Ends,
73760 —— Battens,
11982 —— Batten Ends,
11737 —— Handspikes,
6450 —— Oars,
352 —— Cords Lathwood,
1353 —— Pieces Timber Ends,
133779 Pieces Hoops,
31000 —— 10 Bundles, } Shingles,
2219 Puncheons, 230 Hogsheads, 333 Tierces and Barrels, } Stave Packs,
1 Bark Canoe,
55170 Barrels Ashes, weighing 218341 Cwt. 1 qr. 6 lbs. nett.
4710 Minots Wheat,
42 —— Barley,
37849 —— Oats,
2732 —— Pease,
2 Puncheons, 18 Barrels, } Indian Corn.
114 Puncheons, 2233 Barrels, } Indian Meal,
91 Bags, 9619 Minots, } Flaxseed,
46250 Barrels, 96 Bags, } Flour,

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

11533 Cwt. Biscuit,
9 Barrels, } Potatoes,
331 Hampers. }
1983 Barrels Beef,
71 Tierces, } Pork,
3150 Barrels, }
34 Casks Hams,
2 Puncheons, }
109 Half Barrels, } Rounds, Tongues,
513 Kegs & Kits. } Pigs' Cheeks, &c.
4 Cases, }
445 Kegs Lard,
1012 Kegs and Firkins Butter,
2 Boxes, }
6 Casks, } Cheese,
17 Hampers, }
1962 Casks, }
152 Boxes } Cod-Fish,
2791 Cwt. }
418 Tierces, } Salmon,
592 Barrels, }
465 Barrels, } Pickled Fish,
18 Half Barrels, }
522 Barrels, } Herrings,
26 Boxes, }
471 Casks, } Oil,
15 Kegs, }
3 Tons Oil Cake,
485 Boxes Soap,
218 Do. Candles,
278 Casks Ale and Porter,
18 Barrels, } Essence of Spruce,
2 Boxes, }
1 Puncheon, }
4 Hogsheads, } Peppermint,
1 Qr. Cask, }
61 Kegs, } Canada Balsam,
3 Boxes, }
2 Casks Liquors,
368 Barrels Apples,
108 Barrels, }
2 Boxes, } Onions,
20 Bushels, }
8 Casks Cranberries,
2 Bundles, } Trees and Plants,
27 Cases, }
8 Casks Cyder,
2 Barrels Feathers,
1 Bag Malt,
322 Pairs Moccasins,
2 Casks Honey,
1 Cask Maple Sugar,
1 Case, } Bees' Wax
6 Barrels, }
10 Casks, }
2 Boxes, } Ox Horns.
2058 Loose, }
3 Hhds. }
22 Kegs, }
13 Boxes, } Tobacco.
27 Rolls, }
600 Lbs. }
11 Barrels Snuff,
38 Horses,
12 Sheep,
74 Stoves,
1 Puncheon Hides,
4 Bags Flax.

FURS AND PELTRIES.

3097 Fox Skins,
7857 Martin,
961 Fisher,
1542 Minx,
1591 Otter,
125 Squirrel,
985 Bear & Cub,
21 Wolf,
5772 Beaver,
254 Loupcervier,
39 Seal,
3136 Racoon,
20062 Muskrat,
4 Rabbit,
327 Cas'd & open Cat,
582 Lynx,
2256 Deer,
2 Siffleurs,
2 Ferret,
23 Swan,
18 Buffalo,
2 Carcajoux,
8 Casks, } Castorum.
35 Cases, }

SUNDRY IMPORTED GOODS EXPORTED.

55 Casks, } Wine,
15 Cases, }
13 Puncheons, } Rum.
3 Barrels, }
4 Casks, } Shrub.
11 Cases, }
107 Casks Molasses,
2 Casks Coffee,
14 Barrels Muscovado Sugar,
1 Cwt. Refined Sugar,
4 Chests Tea,
5 Boxes Chocolate,
4 Bags Oatmeal,
6 Barrels Pitch and Tar,
37 Grapnels,
50 Lbs. Twine,
1 Barrel Spirits of Turpentine,
16 Kegs Paint,
1 Ton, }
2 Cases, } Iron,
298 Bars. }
362 Bundles Iron Hoops,
2 Casks, } Old Copper,
3 Cases, }
80 Tons Junk,
28 Mats,
12 Casks Vinegar,
2 Barrels, } Gunpowder,
612 Lbs. }
16½ Cwt. Shot,
2 Cases, } Guns,
8 Loose, }
101 Tierces, } Salt,
1598 Minots, }
416 Packages Merchandize.

FROM NEW-CARLISLE.

Cleared, 31 Vessels, 5382 Tons, 340 Men.

25626 Cwts, } Cod-fish,
50 Boxes, }
66 Barrels, } Oil.
1431 Gallons, }
222 Barrels Herrings,
843 Pieces, } Pine Timber,
3812 Tons, }
640 Pieces Staves,
137 Oars,
139 Tons, } Birch Timber.
22 Pieces, }
44 Handspikes,
268 Spars,
171 Cords Lathwood,
248 Planks,
4 Barrels Apples,
2 Do. Onions,
12 Do. Flour,
6 Do. Sugar,
2 Bags Biscuit,
1 Chest Tea,
14 Packages Merchandize,
2 Boxes Soap,
2 Cwt. Iron,
4 Do. Oakum,
14 Boxes Old Copper,
900 Bushels Salt,
4 Puncheons Molasses,

FROM GASPE.

Cleared—25 Vessels, 2029 Tons, 148 Men.

24556½ Cwt. } Cod-fish,
30 Bundles, }
7 Tons, } Green do.
91 Casks & Kegs, }
14 Tons, }
23 Casks, } Oil,
646 Gallons, }
32 Spars,
600 Staves.

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, St. JOHNS, 24th October, 1823.

DEAR SIR,

Having been directed by His Excellency the Governor in Chief to transmit to the House of Assembly a Statement of Exports and Imports at this Port, annually; I now enclose you a Statement for the year ended 10th instant, which you will please lay before that House.

I am, dear Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM LINDSAY, Esqr. WM. MACRAE, Collr.

A GENERAL STATEMENT of Imports and Exports at the Port of St. Johns, from 11th October 1822, to 10th October, 1823, inclusive.

IMPORTS.

6370 Barrels Ashes,
2593 ——— Indian Meal,
1470 ——— Pork,
586 ——— Beef,
59 ——— Tar,
8 ——— Apple Sauce,
5 ——— Mackerel,
2¼ ——— Pickles,
1 ——— Rosin,
1 ——— Pitch,
1 ——— Apples,
23 Hogsheads Corn Meal,
7 Tierces Beef,
8 Kegs Apple Sauce,
467800 Pounds Pork,
214795 ——— Butter,
173430 ——— Cheese,
88721 ——— Tallow,
70813 ——— Beef,
55850 ——— Fresh Cod,
34588 ——— Lard,
22300 ——— Hams,
19345 ——— Mutton,
8500 ——— Oatmeal,
4801 ——— Cotton Wool,
2394 ——— Sausages,
1662 ——— Honey,
1595 ——— Clover Seed,
925 ——— Dried Beef,
800 ——— Mutton Hams,
614 ——— Onion Seed,
305 ——— Flax,
280 ——— Venison,
180 ——— Hatters' Furs,
165 ——— Veal,
150 ——— Wool,
16 ——— Flax Seed,
14659 Bushels Apples,
2268 ——— Corn,
403 ——— Potatoes,
317 ——— Indian Meal,
297½ ——— Oatmeal,
103½ ——— Chesnuts,
124 ——— Walnuts,
79½ ——— Dried Apples,
63 ——— Oats,
55¼ ——— Grass Seed,
29 ——— Pears,
18 ——— Juniper Berries,
10½ ——— Barley,
8 ——— Turnips,
8 ——— Peaches,
4 ——— Peas,
4 ——— Onions,
3 ——— Nutgalls,
3 ——— Buckwheat Flour,
2½ ——— Plums,
2½ ——— Flax Seed,
2 ——— Beets,
72 Kegs Oysters,
604 Gallons do.
425 Water Melons,
61 Boxes Spring-water,
23 —— Garden Seeds,
4 —— Fruit Trees,
1 —— Peaches,
300 Fruit Trees,
244 Hogs,
142 Head of Cattle,
4 Horses.
1625 Geese,
1073 Turkeys,
652 Partridges,
380 Fowls,
28 Ducks,
8 Rabbits,
122 Boat Knees,
2150 Buffaloe Robes,
1249 Raw Hides,
859 Deer Skins,
777 Raccoon do.
318 Mink do.
239 Fox do.
150 Otter do.
107 Bear do.
52 Panther do.
25 Muskrat do.
18 Fisher do.
15 Marten do.
3 Wolf, do.
3 Cat do.
2 Leopard, do.
2 Seal do.

£1566 : 17 : 5 Sundries valued.
£72065 : 5 in Specie.

DUTIABLE ARTICLES.

145615 Pounds Leaf Tobacco,
49815 ——— Manufactured do.
2555 ——— Snuff,
8582 ——— Hops,
193619¾ ——— Sole Leather,
15017¼ ——— Harness do.
899 ——— Shavings do.
754 ——— Skirting do.
108 ——— Scraps do.
50 ——— Horse Butts,
5155½ Sides Upper Leather,
3838 —— Horse do.
161 —— Strap do.
54 —— Bridle do.
34 ——Moccasin do.
20 —— Colt do.
12 —— Grain do.
10 —— Top do.
10 —— Skirting do.
2 —— Bag do.
4019 Calf Skins,
3653 Sheep do.
1538½ Kip do.
1289 Seal do.
461 Morocco do.
410 Goat do.
222 Rabbit do.
192 Cat do.
128 Squirrel do.
97 Lamb do.
72 Binding do.
58 Lining do.
45 Hog do.

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

IMPORTS CONTINUED.

DUTIABLE ARTICLES CONTINUED.

12 Deer Skins,
7 Russet do.
2 Bear do.
1 Leopard do.
9 Horse Butts,
321 Pieces Roundings,
144 —— Shavings,
24 —— Horse Leather,
12 Dozen Leather Hat Linings,
6 Gross Leather Binding,
21 Barrels Rye Flour,
6 ——— Wheat do.
11 Barrels Dye Wood,
2 Tierces Crackers,
4450 Bushels Rye,
91½ ——— Beans,
36½ ——— Peas,
2113 Head Cattle,
1633 Live Hogs,
475 Sheep,
21 Horses,
105000 Feet Pine Plank,
39809 ———— Timber,
2500 —— Oak Plank,
500 ———— Timber and 50 Spars,
195 Gallons Spirits Turpentine,

EXPORTS.

22560 Bushels Salt,
10 ——— Wheat,
4 ——— Oats,
2 ——— Peas,
69½ Barrels Salmon,
53 ——— Shad,
32½ ——— Pickled Cod,
32 ——— Mackerel,
15 ——— Herrings,
5 Tierces Salmon,
2 ——— Shad.
11 Kegs Oysters,
173 Tons Plaster,
1293 Gallons Rum,
1057 ——— Oil,
63 ——— Brandy,
22½ ——— Wine,
5 ——— Gin,
3 ——— Peppermint,
31495 Pounds Dry Cod,
406 ——— Cod Sounds,
114 ——— Castorum,
100 ——— Onion Seed,
15 Pounds Salmon,
98 Horses and 1 Jackass,
30 Cords Wood,
17607½ Pounds Beaver,
76430 Muskrat Skins,
3515 Marten do.
1272 Fox do.
384 Beaver do.
50 Otter do.
17 Bear do.
2 Wolverine do.
200 Calf do.
21111 Seal do.
1662 Raccoon do.
1216 Mink do.
103 Lynx do.
36 Fisher do.
10 Deer do.
33 Buffaloe Robes,
173 Raw Hides.

£3590 : 18 : 6½ Merchandize valued.

£34605 : 10 in Specie.

Custom-House, St. Johns, 10th October, 1823.

W. MACRAE, Collr.
Wm. D. LINDSAY, Compt.

Account of Imports at Sherbrooke and Stanstead, from the United States of America, during the Year 1823.

3193½ lbs. Plug Tobacco,
502 — Sole Leather,
33½ Sides Upper Leather,
554 Head of Horned Cattle,
77 Horses,
430 Sheep,
70 Raw Hides,
4 Bales Cotton Wool,
½ Barrel Rosin,
12 Boxes Cigars,
9 Barrels Cider,
3300 lbs. Fresh Cod-Fish,
700 lbs. Butter,
950 lbs. Sausages,
125 lbs. Onion Seed,
160 Barrels Pearl Ashes,
38 Sleighs and Waggons with Settlers and their Baggage.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Sherbrooke, 8th Feb. 1823.

Wm. HAMILTON,
Coll. H. M. C.

STATEMENT OF DUTIES collected under the various Provincial temporary Acts, renewed or continued beyond the periods for which they were enacted, in virtue of the twenty-eighth section of the said Act; from the 5th of January, 1823, to the 5th of January 1824.

Nihil.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
St. Marie, Nouvelle Beauce, 5th Jany. 1824.

A. C. TASCHEREAU, Collector.

Appendix (W.) 20th. Feby. continued.

STATEMENT of Articles Imported and Exported at the Port of Ste. Marie, Nouvelle Beauce, between the 5th of January 1823, and the 5th of January 1824; through the Kennebec road:

IMPORTS.

76 Horses,
74 Neat Cattle,
400 Sheep,
} Value in Pounds Sterling, £542 : 9 : 6

EXPORTS.

Russia Linen,
Cotton Linen,
Cambrics,
Calicoes,
Blankets,
Silver Watches,
Moccasins,
Shamoy Gloves,
Sewing Needles,
Cotton Stockings,
Handkerchiefs,
Angola Shawls,
} Value in Pounds Sterling, £195 0 0

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Ste. Marie, Nouvelle Beauce, 5th Jany. 1824.

A. C. TASCHEREAU, Collector.

STATEMENT OF DUTIES collected at the Port of Sainte Marie, Nouvelle Beauce, by virtue of an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, intituled, "An Act to regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper-Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces,"

between the 5th April 1823 and the 5th January 1824, on the Importation of

	Value in £ Sterling,	Duties of Ten per C.
76 Total of Horses, 74 do. neat Cattle, 400 do. Sheep,	£542 9 6	£54 4 11½

No Duties having ever been perceived at the said Port of Ste. Marie, Nouvelle Beauce, before the said period of the fifth of April 1823.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Ste. Marie, N. Beauce, 5th January, 1824.

A. C. TASCHEREAU.

RETURN of Timber Imported from the United-States into Lower-Canada, as entered at the Port of Coteau-du-Lac, from the 10th of October 1816, to the 10th of October 1822.

Articles.		1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
Pine Timber, Square,.....	No. of Feet.	121918	100000	144000	102000	133000	15000
Do. Do.....	Pieces.	.....	.....	.....	497270	.....	30
Do. Round,.....	Feet.	15000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. Plank and Boards,.....	Do.	220929	311800	109000	803800	10000	480540
Do. Do.....	Pieces.	1344597	235899	174250	.....	121940	186268
Do. Deals,.....	Do.	.....	.....	19345	38000	.....	.....
Do. Scantling,.....	Do.	.....	.....	2640	.....	.....	293
Do. Masts,.....	Do.	45	18	109	40	121	90
Do. Spars,.....	Do.	66	396	320	.....	42	.....
Oak Timber, Square,.....	Feet.	13900	79160	83900	112725	28500	4000
Do. Do.....	Pieces.	.....	9	.....	1000	.....	.....
Do. Staves,.....	Do.	181560	273950	37500	237790	651200	429900
Elm Timber, Square,.....	Feet.	.....	200	10300	10000	1500	.....
Birch Timber, Round,.....	Pieces.	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....
Handspikes,.....	Do.	1600	175	50	3000	.....	.....
Cherry Plank,.....	Feet.	.....	15000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. Boards,.....	Do.	16000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shingles,.....	Pieces.	65000	384000	151000	264000	321000	.....
Cedar,.....	Do.	104	50	.....	.....	.....	65
Firewood,.....	Cords.	238	298	105	340	410	85
Oars,.....	Pieces.	5224	4570	6629	3100	400	.....
Wood Bolts,.....	Do.	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ash Plank,.....	Feet.	.....	7000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. Scantling.....	Pieces.	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ship Plank,.....	Do.	.....	1500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birch Scantling,.....	Feet.	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maple Do.....	Do.	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....

Custom-House, Coteau-du-Lac, Feby. 12th, 1823.

JNo. SIMPSON, Collr.

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT shewing the difference between the Principal and Staple articles of Import from the United-States and Upper-Canada, from 10th of Oct. 1816, to the 10th Oct. 1822.

	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	Total.
Flour, Barrels.....America....	3947	.....	3689	48929	54153	24169	134887
Do..... U. Canada...	38739	44619	11554	32741	28372	39608	195633
		In favor	of Upper	Canada—	Bls. Flour	.....	60746
Ashes, Barrels.....America....	2733	3115	9560	12727	14377	12800	55312
Do.....U. Canada...	5214	6650	10816	4702	3032	5768	36182
		In favor	of Ameri	ca—Bbls.	Ashes...	.....	19230
Pork, Barrels.....America....	421	.....	303	6166	6406½	12643½	25940
Do.....U. Canada...	1486	905	1422	2035	2045	2303	10196
		In favor	of Ameri	ca—Bbls.	Pork....	.....	15744
Wheat reduced to Bushels.							
From America.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10117
Do. U. Canada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26380
		In favor	of Upper	Canada—	Bushels	Wheat..	16263
Beef, Barrels.....America....	.....	.....	.....	42	261	750	1053
Do.....U. Canada...	17	.....	.....	7	156	113	293
		In favor	of Ameri	ca—Bbls.	Beef....	.....	760
Indian Corn and Indian Corn Meal reduced into Barrels.							
From America	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2794
Do. U. Canada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1266
		In favor	of Ameri	ca—Bbls.	of Corn,	&c.....	1528

JNo. SIMPSON, Collr. H. M. C.

Custom-House, Coteau-du-Lac, February 14th, 1823.

RETURN of all Articles (except Lumber) Imported from the Province of Upper-Canada into the Province of Lower-Canada, from the 10th of October 1816, to the 10th of October 1822, as entered at the Port of Coteau-du-Lac.

IMPORTS.		1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	Total.
Flour,.....	Barrels.	38739	44619	11554	32741	28372	39608	195633
Ashes,.....	Do.	5214	6650	10816	4702	3032	5768	36182
Pork,.....	Do.	1486	905	1422	2035	2045	2303	10196
Beef,.....	Do.	17	.....	.....	7	156	113	293
Butter,.....	Firkins.	.....	.....	.....	49	221	17	287
Do.....	Kegs.	30	35	4	75	90	313	547
Do.....	Barrels.	.....	.....	.....	15	6	8	29
Do.....	Casks.	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Do.....	Tubs.	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	17
Wheat,.....	Bushels.	307	.....	.....	.....	115	1094	1516
Do.....	Barrels.	.....	.....	663	81	1577	781	3102

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Imports continued.		1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	Total.
Wheat	Tierces.	.....	.....	.....	41	1185	307	1533
Do	Casks.	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	128	220
Do	Puns.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Lard	Kegs.	100	42	24	91	104	124	485
Do	Barrels.	5	.....	.....	25	44	19	93
Do	Casks.	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Do	Firkins.			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat	Bags.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1337	2439	3776
Indian Corn	Barrels.	44	5	.....	25	346	.....	420
Do	Puns.	.....	.....	.....	2	27	.....	29
Do	Bushels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
Do	Bags.	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	.....	71
Do. Meal	Barrels.	.....	.....	.....	156	35	113	304
Do	Puns.	.....	.....	.....	19	59	28	106
Do	Hhds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	27
Do	Casks.	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Do	Tierces.	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20
Pease	Barrels.	6	48	.....	52	57	1	164
Do	Casks.	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Do	Bushels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	72	131
Do	Tierces.	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12
Pork	Do.	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Hams	Barrels.	.....	.....	.....	11	5	2	18
Do	Tierces.	.....	1	.....	.....	9	.....	10
Do	Puns.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Do	Boxes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9
Leaf Tobacco,	Pounds.	51103	96756	.....	.....	37	.....	147896
Do	Hhds.	.....	30	20	.....	36	80	166
Smoking Do	Pounds.	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
Manufactured Do	Do.	13379	40291	.....	.....	.....	.....	53670
Segars,	No. of	74000	149500	.....	.....	.....	.....	223500
Snuff	Pounds.	48	2373	984	.....	.....	.....	3405
Do	Kegs.	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Manufactured Tobacco	Do.	.....	.....	11	.....	9	.....	20
Spirits Turpentine	Gallons.	898½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	898½
Sole Leather	Sides.	871	2591	302	47	.....	.....	3811
Do.	Pounds.	.....	2416	1500	.....	.....	.....	3916
Leather	Bales.	.....	8	.....	2	2	15	27
Kip Skins	No. of	.....	.....	.....	563	.....	.....	563

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Imports continued.		1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	Total.
Kip Skins,	Bundles.	.....	50	34	.....	.....	.....	84
Calf Skins	No. of	86	424	490	.....	.....	.....	1000
Sheep Skins	Do.	100	1418	.....	.....	.....	.....	1518
Furs	Packs.	.....	523	546	1	1	32	1103
Do.	Bales.	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	5
Do.	Puns.	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Deer Skins,	Packs.	.....	.....	131	.....	2	.....	133
Buffaloe Robes,	No. of	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.	Packs.	.....	.....	219	.....	.....	.....	219
Hops,	Bags.	.....	.....	.....	38	21	.....	59
Tallow,	Casks.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Do.	Barrels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9
Chocolate,	Pounds.	840	.....	.....	.....	2500	.....	3340
Women's Shoes,	Pairs.	.....	834	290	.....	.....	.....	1124
Porter,	Barrels.	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Peaches,	Do.	.....	70	32	8	2	3	115
Coffee,	Do.	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Brooms,	No. of	.....	.....	399	3000	.....	.....	3399
Nuts,	Barrels.	.....	.....	62	20	.....	2	84
Waggons,	No. of	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Cheese,	Barrels.	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Crackers,	Do.	.....	.....	14	10	.....	25	49
Chairs,	No. of	.....	249	.....	104	434	299	1086
Apples,	Barrels.	.....	.....	8	3	3	147	161
Do.	Puns.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Paper Hanging,	Case.	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Whiskey,	Barrels.	.....	42	234	384	44	85	789
High Wines,	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	244	464
Do.	Hhds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Do.	Kegs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Do.	Puns.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Coppers,	Boxes.	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
Honey,	Barrels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Soap,	Boxes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	256	41	297
Candles,	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	84	209
Hops,	Pounds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2882	2882
Vinegar,	Barrels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	2	93
Wooden Dishes,	Crates.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Do.	Bags.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	9

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Imports continued.		1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	Total.
Cyder,	Barrels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	17
Paper,	Boxes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Gigs and Harness,	No. of	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Snuff,	Hhds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Tanners' Bark,	Puns.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Wax,	Boxes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Axes,	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12
Tin,	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15
Pickles,	Kegs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Potatoes,	Puns.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	21
Cranberries,	Barrels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Tea,	Bundles.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Chocolate,	Boxes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	46
Maps,	No. of	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	253	253
Segars,	Boxes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	46
Paper	Reams.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Cough Drops,	Doz.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	24
Drugs,	Boxes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Flax Seed,	Barrels.	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	7
Carpets,	No. of	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Scythes,	Doz.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	42
Barley,	Casks.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	17
Tobacco,	Barrels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
High Wines,	Casks.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
Coffee,	Tierces.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Do.	Kegs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9
Do.	Barrels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Rope,	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Rigging,	Cases.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Grease,	Barrels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Potatoes,	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
Beans,	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	20	23
Barley,	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	26
Machinery for a Snuff Mill,		.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Carding Machine,		.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Steam-Boat Machinery,		.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bread,	Casks.	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15

JNo. SIMPSON, Collr: H. M. C.

Coteau-du-Lac, February 14th, 1823.

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

RETURN of all Articles (except Lumber,) Imported from the United-States into the Province of Lower-Canada, as entered at the Port of Coteau-du-Lac, from the 10th of October 1816, to the 10th October 1822.

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Imports.		1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	Total.
Flour,	Barrels.	3947	.....	3689	48929	54153	24169	134887
Shorts,	Do.	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	42
Ashes,	Do.	2733	3115	9560	12727	14377	12800	55312
Pork,	Do.	421	.....	303	6166	6406½	12643½	25940
Do	Tierces.	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Wheat,	Barrels.	.....	.....	168	680	510	151	1509
Do,	Bushels.	.....	.....	.....	478	926	1782½	3186½
Do	Bags.	.....	.....	.....	.....	629	54	683
Do	Tierces.	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	49
Do	Casks.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	92
Beef	Barrels.	.....	.....	.....	42	261	750	1053
Do	Tierces.	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10
Beans,	Barrels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	15	22
Do	Bushels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	48
Do	Tierces.	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Butter,	Barrels.	.....	.....	1	63	18	17	99
Do	Firkins.	11	.....	.....	50	.....	221	282
Do	Tubs.	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	20
Do	Kegs.	.....	.....	2	403	277	198	880
Do	Pounds.	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000
Lard,	Barrels.	6	.....	.....	73	56½	386½	522
Do	Firkins.	13	.....	.....	.....	6	3	22
Do	Kegs.	.....	.....	43	409	240	428	1120
Do	Tubs.	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10
Fruit	Barrels.	.....	.....	21	.....	2	.....	23
Do	Boxes.	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Do	Tierces.	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Buffaloe Robes	No. of	.....	.....	.....	.....	355	.....	355
Do	Packs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	90
Oxen	No. of	24	.....	.....	22	10	.....	56
Sole Leather,	Sides.	.....	.....	.....	385	430	.....	815
Upper Leather,	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Calf Skins,	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Sole Leather	Pounds.	.....	.....	8677	.....	800	.....	9477
Fox Skins,	No. of	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Deer Skins	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	21
Do	Packs.	.....	.....	111	.....	44	.....	155
Venison	No. of	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Imports continued.	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	Total.
Venison - - - - - - Pounds.	....	....	....	....	430	....	430
Indian Corn, - - - - Bushels.	403	....	....	....	8½	....	411½
Do. - - - - - - - Barrels.	....	....	....	328	....	....	328
Do. Meal, - - - Do.	....	....	....	....	323	526	849
Do. - - - - - - - Puns.	....	....	....	....	174	162	336
Do. - - - - - - - Hhds.	....	....	45	....	109	....	154
Do. - - - - - - - Casks.	....	....	....	....	72	....	72
Potatoes, - - - - - Barrels.	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Hay Seed, - - - - Bushels.	6	....	....	....	....	....	6
Do. - - - - - - - Barrels.	....	....	....	....	25	....	25
Do. - - - - - - - Pounds.	360	....	....	....	....	....	360
Hay, - - - - - - - Tons.	6	....	....	....	....	....	6
Codfish, - - - - - No. of	60	....	....	....	....	....	60
Cows, - - - - - - No. of	....	....	....	....	7	....	7
Cheese, - - - - - Pounds.	675	....	....	....	....	....	675
Do. - - - - - - - Barrels.	....	....	....	....	15	25	40
Do. - - - - - - - Boxes.	....	....	....	3	1	....	4
Tallow, - - - - - Barrels.	....	....	....	6	5	29	40
Hams, - - - - - - Do.	....	....	....	31	7	43	81
Do. - - - - - - - Hhds.	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Do. - - - - - - - Puns.	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Do. - - - - - - - Tierces.	....	....	....	29	1	....	30
Do. - - - - - - - Boxes.	....	....	....	21	....	2	23
Horses, - - - - - No. of	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Sheep, - - - - - - No. of	....	....	....	....	79	....	79
Leaf Tobacco, - - - Hhds.	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Do. - - - - - - - Pounds.	27704	....	....	....	....	260	27964
Nuts, - - - - - - Barrels.	....	....	....	10	....	11	21
Hogs, alive, - - - - No. of	....	....	....	....	....	76	76
Do. dead, - - - - Do.	....	....	....	....	....	307	307
Apples, - - - - - Barrels.	8	....	....	102	....	11	121
Do. - - - - - - - Boxes.	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Furs, - - - - - - Packs.	....	....	6	....	....	....	6
Hops, - - - - - - Pounds.	....	....	....	490	....	....	490

JNo. SIMPSON, Collr. H: M. C.

Custom-House,
Coteau-du-Lac, 14th Feby: 1823.

STATEMENT of articles Imported from the United States of America, as entered at the Port of Coteau-du-Lac, for the Quarters ending the 5th of July and the 10th Oct. 1823.

Appendix (W.) 20th. Feby. continued.

	5th July.	10th Oct.	Total.
Ashes, Barrels of	13584	7883	21467
Beef, do.	8½		8½
Butter, Kegs of	75	33	108
Do. Barrels of	1		1
Cheese, do.	6		6
Do. Boxes	2		2
Corn Meal, Barrels of	522	1286	1808
Do. Puncheons of		6	6
Drugs, Boxes		9	9
Flour, Barrels of		31	31
Fur, Puncheons of	1		1
Do. Barrels of	1		1
Do. Hhds. of	1		1
Do. Packs of		1	1
Fruit, Barrels of		20	20
Hams, Do.	2		2
Lard, Do.	35	2	37
Do. Kegs of	420	186	606
Lumber, Oak boards, Feet of	1000		1000
Do. Pine do. do.	6200	25540	31740
Do. Deals and Plank. do.	14400	33300	47700
Do. Square Timber, do.	74375	29525	103900
Do. Cherry Boards, do.		11610	11610
Do. White Oak Staves, No. of ps.	144000	51230	195230
Pork, Barrels of	2561	2039	4600
Tallow, Do.	6	4	10
Wheat, Bushels of	394		394
Wood, Cords of		13	13

JNo. SIMPSON, Collr.

Custom-House, Coteau-du-Lac, Octr. 12th 1823.

STATEMENT of articles Imported from the Province of Upper-Canada, as entered at the Port of Coteau-du-Lac, for the quarters ending the 5th July and 10th Oct. 1823.

IMPORTATIONS.	5th July.	10th Oct.	Total.
Ashes, Barrels of	1535	3098	5443
Apples, do.	.....	10	10
Axes, Boxes	.....	1	1
Beef, Barrels	2	.....	2
Butter, Kegs	60	162	222
Do. Barrels	9	.....	9
Beer do.	29	.....	29

IMPORTATIONS, continued.		5th July	10th Oct.	Total.
Bonnets, ...	Boxes.	1	....	1
Bucks' Horns, ...	Bags:	1	....	1
Indian Corn, ...	Bushels.	60	....	60
Do. Meal, ...	Barrels:	....	1	1
Clover Seed, ...	Puncheons.	2	....	2
Chairs, stuff for, ...	No. of	150	200	350
Do.	Boxes.	3	....	3
Cattle, ...	No. of	9	....	9
Flour, ...	Barrels:	22085	17017	39102
Do.	Bags.	12	....	12
Furs, ...	Puncheons.	2	1	3
Do.	Boxes.	2	2	4
Do.	Packs:	14	289	303
Feathers, ...	Pounds.	52	....	52
Flax-seed, ...	Bushels.	50	49	99
Fish, ...	Barrels.	1	....	1
Hams, ...	Hhds.	9	....	9
Do.	Boxes.	....	1	1
Honey, ...	Kegs.	10	1	11
Do.	Barrels.	....	3	3
High Wines, ...	Puncheons.	6	6	12
Do.	Hhds.	1	....	1
Do.	Barrels.	224	189	413
Lard, ...	Kegs.	196	30	226
Do.	Barrels.	20	1½	21½
Leather, ...	Rolls.	....	41	41
Maple Sugar, ...	Barrels.	....	1	1
Oil, ...	Barrels:	10	21	31
Pork, ...	Do.	2606	254	2860
Peaches, ...	Boxes.	....	13	13
Rye, ...	Bushels.	221	32	253
Soap, ...	Boxes.	20	....	20
Skins, Fox, ...	No. of	61	....	61
Do. Muskrat, ...	Do.	126	....	126
Do. Bear, ...	Do.	2	....	2
Tobacco, ...	Tierces.	....	4	4
Do.	Barrels.	....	1	1
Do.	Kegs.	....	12	12
Do.	Hhds.	88½	....	88½

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

IMPORTATIONS CONTINUED.		5th July.	10th Oct.	Total.
Vinegar, ...	Puncheons.	....	34	34
Wax, ...	Boxes.	....	2	2
Do.	Kegs.	....	1	1
Do.	Puncheons.	....	3	3
Do.	Barrels.	2	....	2
Wheat, ...	Bushels.	3513	1736	5249
Wooden Bowls, ...	Dozns.	42	....	42

Custom House, Coteau-du-Lac, Novr. 20th, 1823. JNo. SIMPSON, Collector.

STATEMENT of Lumber, Imported from the Province of Upper-Canada, as entered at the Port of Coteau-du-Lac, for the Quarters ending the 5th of July and the 10th Oct. 1823.

Description.	5th July.		10th Oct.		Total.	
	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.
Square Pine Timber, ...	20064	1108246	10569	508371	31633	1616617
Do. Oak do.	5741	165896	3710	120730	9451	286626
Do. Elm do.	6659	237760	565	24440	7224	262200
Do. Ash do.	977	37892	115	3200	1092	41092
Do. Birch do.	346	9050	35	1000	381	10050
Do. Maple do.	64	2630	.....	.....	64	2630
Do. Beech do.	177	2851	50	1250	227	4101
Do. Butternut do.	40	1305	.....	.....	40	1305
Cords of Wood	3611	.....	830	.....	4441	Cords.
Boards, Pieces	13400	.....	38750	.....	52150	Pieces.
Plank & Deals, do.	36363	.....	50685	.....	87048	Do.
Bass Wood Timber, ...	16	750	.....	.....	16	750
Oars, Pairs of	2580	.....	100	.....	2680	Pairs.
Handspikes, do.	2127	.....	870	.....	2997	Do.
Hoop Poles	500	.....	.....	.....	500	No. of
Spars	28	.....	.....	.....	28	Do.
Hickory, ...	170	4000	.....	.....	170	4000
Cedar	500	12000	190	.....	.....	.....
Masts and Spars	32	.....	222	.....	252	No. of
Shingles	141000	.....	.....	.....	141000	Do.
West India Staves	12500	.....	.....	.....	12500	Do.
W. O. Standard. do.	331140	.....	1187250	.....	1518390	Do.
Saw Logs	.....	.....	.....	.....	2010	Do.

JNo. SIMPSON, Collr.

Custom-House, Coteau-du-Lac, Novr. 20th, 1823.

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

STATEMENT of the value of Merchandize and the quantity of other Articles exported to the United States of America, as entered at the Port of Coteau-du-Lac, for the Quarters ending the 5th of July and the 10th October, 1823.

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Description.		5th July.	10th Oct.	Total.
Merchandize, value of, ...	£	1721	1208	2929
Iron, Steel and Hardware, ...	£	977	472	1449
Crockery and Glassware, ...	£	134	42	176
Salt, ...	Bushels of	74	260	334
Port Wine, ...	Gallons.	76	.....	76
Madeira, ...	Do.	180	.....	180
Tea, ...	Lbs.	178	.....	178
Spirits, ...	Gallons.	3271	1745	5016
Brandy, ...	Do.	287	32	319
Raisins, ...	Hhds.	15	.....	15
Molasses, ...	Gallons.	212	.....	212
Muscovado Sugar, ...	Lbs.	3708	280	3988
Oil, ...	Gallons.	31	.....	31
Tobacco, ...	Lbs.	58	.....	58
Loaf Sugar, ...	Lbs.	.....	200	200
Seal Skins, ...	Puncheons.	.....	1	1
Tar, ...	Barrels.	.....	1	1
Snuff, ...	Lbs.	.....	25	25
Pork, ...	Barrels.	.....	92	92
Shad Fish, ...	Do.	.....	21	21
Salmon, ...	Tierces.	.....	2	2
Candles, ...	Boxes.	.....	2	2
Soap, ...	Do.	.....	2	2

JNo. SIMPSON, Collr.

Custom-House, Coteau-du-Lac, Octr. 12th, 1823.

STATEMENT of the value of Merchandize and other Articles exported to Upper-Canada, as inspected at Coteau-du-Lac, for the Quarters ending the 5th of July and 10th October 1823.

Description.		5th July.	10th Oct.	Total.
Merchandize, value of, ...	£	32392	68310	100702
Iron, Steel and Hardware, ...	£	6741	20515	27256
Crockery Ware and Glass, ...	£	1595	4599	6194
Rum and Spirits, ...	Gallons.	17412	45531	62943
Brandy, ...	Do.	1750	2959	4709
Gin, ...	Do.	1489	2285	3774
Shrub, ...	Do.	371	758	1129

Appendix (W.) 20th. Feby. continued.

Description continued.		5th July.	10th Oct.	Total.
Peppermint, ...	Gallons.	120	922	1042
Wines, ...	Do.	5658	8650	14308
Oil, ...	Do.	234	266	500
Molasses, ...	Do.	639	677	1316
Tea, ...	Lbs.	4231	2423	6654
Tobacco, ...	Do.	1856	7536	9392
Snuff, ...	Do.	156	210	366
Coffee, ...	Do.	1395	2058	3453
Peppers, ...	Do.	979	2041	3020
Muscovado Sugar, ...	Do.	73867	232523	305390
Loaf do.	Do.	7409	17344	24753
Indigo, ...	Do.	53	.....	53
Rice, ...	Do.	568	2660	3228
Porter, ...	Gallons.	13	58	71
Salt, ...	Bushels.	1415	2245	3660
Lead and Shot, ...	Lbs.	1336	1848	3184
Gunpowder, ...	Do.	900	1380	2280
Soap, ...	Do.	182	500	682
Vinegar, ...	Gallons.	.....	156	156
Sulphur, ...	Lbs.	.....	46	46
Barley, ...	Do.	.....	205	205
Copperas, ...	Do.	.....	228	228
Leather, ...	Do.	.....	4865	4865
Tar, ...	Barrels.	.....	1	1
Whiting, ...	Lbs.	.....	21	21
Oatmeal, ...	Do.	.....	333	333

JNo. SIMPSON, Insp. Mdze.

Inspector's Office, Coteau-du-Lac, 20th November 1823.

Appendix (W.) 20th Feby. continued.

Appendix (X.) 20th Feby.

DOCUMENT which accompanied the Governor in Chief's Message received on the 20th February 1824, relating to Roads.

EXTRACT of a Letter from John Davidson, Esquire, to the Honorable C. W. Grant, Esquire, dated Montreal, 25th Nov. 1823.

"A serious inconvenience experienced in our Settlement is the want "of Roads, the Village of Dundee situated on the Bank of Salmon Ri- "ver, is separated from the rest of the Settlement by a Swamp nearly a "mile wide, through which the inhabitants from poverty have been un- "able to make a Road, the only route by which they can communicate "with their fellow Subjects in that quarter, is by crossing the Province "Line, in doing which they are exposed to the rapacity of the United "States Custom House Officers, who never fail to exact a duty of 16½ "per Cent on whatever passes to or from our Market, or what is worse "detain the property—There is a Map of the Settlement in the Surveyor "General's Office, to which and to Colonel Bouchette, I beg leave to "refer you, in the hopes that should you be able to obtain Parliamentary "Aid of One hundred pounds granted for that purpose, I am persuaded "that by it and the exertions of the Settlers, a good Road would be "made from Salmon River to the Line that separates the Indian Lands "from the Township of Godmanchester, without which it is impossible "for our Settlement to flourish, situated as we are."

True Extract.

A. W. COCHRAN,
Secy.

Appendix (X.) 20th Feby.

DOCUMENT which accompanied the Governor in Chief's Meſſage received on the 20th February 1824, relating to the Court House at Montreal.

STATE of ACCOUNT between the Commiſſioners for repairing the Court House in Montreal and the Government of Lower-Canada, under an Act of the fifty eighth of His late Majeſty.

	Vouchers.							
					1818.			
Amount of Contract with Sim & Murphy, Masons,	No. 1	£330	0	0	By a Letter of Credit on the Receiver General of 22d July 1818, - - - - - - £	300	0	0
Do. of Account for Extra paid do.	2	20	0	0	By do. do. do. - - -	909	0	0
Do. of Contract with Johnson & Co. Carpenters,	3	115	0	0	By a Letter of Credit from His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, - - - - -	78	3	0
Do. of Account for Extra work paid do.	4	50	0	0	By Balance carried down, - - -	7	10	6
Do. of do. paid Chalifour & Co. Painting, &c.	5	154	6	1½				
Do. of do. paid J. White & Co. for Sheet Lead,	6	14	13	4				
Do. of do. paid O. Berthelet, for do.	7	8	14	8				
Do. of do. paid Warwick & Co. for Stoves,	8	20	7	6				
Do. of do. paid John Fellow, for Iron Gates,	9	60	5	2				
Do. of do. paid John Molson, for do.	10	65	6	10				
Do of do. paid Robert Smith, Stone Cutter,	11	10	0	0				
Do. of do. paid Aumier & Gibaux, Masons,	12	15	15	0				
Do. of Cash paid Clarke & Appleton, on acct.	13	200	0	0				
Do. of Account paid Labadie, for cleaning Stoves, &c.	14	5	14	9				
Do. of Cash paid Louis Gravel, for an Estimate,	15	2	6	8				
Do. of Account paid Depencier, repairing Sashes	16	1	0	0				
Do. of do. paid John Delisle, for disbursements, to Women cleaning Court House during repairs,	17	15	14	9				
Do. of do. paid T. Bedouin, Notarial Contracts,	18	4	0	0				
Do. of do. paid T. Price, for a Plan of the House for the use of the Governor in Chief,	19	8	0	0				
Amount of Account paid Rasco, for Glazing, &c.	20	9	5	0				
Do. of do. paid Charles Varin, Mason,	21	1	0	0				
Do. of do. paid A. Jobin, measuring, previous to making Contracts,	22	3	10	0				
Do. of do. paid La Pierre, Repairing Chimneys,	23	4	0	0				
Do. of do. paid Clarke & Appleton, for additional work,	24	40	6	0				
Do. of do. paid Guy, Warwick & Co. Cast Iron Stove Pipes,	25	2	10	0				
Do. of do. paid John Porteous, for a Stove,	26	6	5	0				
Do. of do. paid Chalifour & L'Amoureux, Painting,	27	27	15	11½				
Do. of Discount on a Letter of Credit of £300 from Receiver General,		0	15	0				
To Amount paid A. Allen, Tin Smith,	28	23	19	6				
To do. do. Chas. Passor, for Painting,	29	33	10	0				
To do. do. Clarke & Appleton,	30	19	17	1				
To do. do. do. Second Account,	31	7	6	0				
To do. do. G. Gray's Account, repairing Chairs,	32	2	10	0				
To do. do. T. Bedouin, Notary, for Contracts,	33	1	19	2				
	£	1285	13	6		£ 1285	13	6
To Balance brought down 6th February 1823,		£7	10	6				

A true Copy of the Account approved by the Honorable the Committee of Council, 10th July 1823.

THOMAS M'CORD.
DVD. ROSS.

Documents which accompanied the Governor in Chief's Meſſage received on the 20th February 1824, relating to the Stepping Mill in the Gaol at Quebec.

No. 1.

Quebec, December 29th 1823.

SIR,

I beg leave to encloſe for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Chief, the Conductors of the Stepping Mill's eſtimation of the further sum neceſſary to complete the works. The expenditure up to this day amounts to £726 13 11 to which it is probable there will be ſome ſmall accounts not yet ſettled to add. The additional work recommended by the Conductor it is thought will be abſolutely neceſſary to give a regular motion to the main wheel, but this will be more fully proved as ſoon as the works are put in motion.

I have cauſed ſeparate Eſtimates to be made of the expenſe neceſſary to cover the Building with Tin or Shingle, the former of which is much preferable in every point of view, but particularly as a ſafe guard againſt the eſcape of priſoners, and a protection againſt fire. When the Stepping Mill comes into operation an additional annual ſum will be neceſſary for conducting it: an Eſtimation of which I ſhall have the honor of ſubmitting for His Excellency in a few days.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedt. Humble Servt.

(Signed) B. TREMAIN.

A. W. COCHRAN, Eſqr.
Civil Secretary.

No. 2.

To the Commiſſioners of the Houſe of Correction of the City and Diſtrict of Quebec.

GENTLEMEN,

A Stepping Mill being about to be added to the Houſe of Correction of this Diſtrict, I beg leave to ſubmit for your conſideration, the following remarks, viz:

1st. Under the preſent regulation each Priſoner's daily allowance is only one and a half pounds of bread, which the increaſe of hard labour will render inadequate to their ſupport, and as it

A

Appendix (X.) 20th Feby.

will be necessary to encrease it, might nor a diet be established as follows, or something similar :

1 lb. of bread, 2 lbs. potatoes, ¾ lbs. meat, (The whole amounting to about 6½d per diem.) Salt, pepper, oatmeal, onions, &c. This on an average of 30 Prisoners per day, would amount to £266 11 1 per annum.

2ndly. That they should be provided with sufficient Cloathing to enable them to perform their work, which would require £100 per annum.

3dly. In hopes that we might moralize at least, and make a religious impression on them, which might tend to make some of them change their line of life. I would suggest the propriety of a Minister of the Gospel appointed, who would attend daily to preach and teach them, with a sufficient Salary to remunerate him for his trouble, suppose £50.

4thly. From personal observation for nearly seven years, I find that it is the same persons who are committed again and again.—This may be accounted for in some measure when it is known that the unfortunate creatures who are turned out at the expiration of the sentence, are for the most part without Cloathing, without money, and without character ; and while this is the case reformation can hardly be looked for. But should a small sum be granted annually and placed at the disposal of the Commissioners, much good might result from it, as it would enable them to clothe and give a trifle to others, either to enable them to go where they are not known, there to redeem their character, or to provide them with a place here for a few days, until they could provide for themselves and gain an honest livelihood, this assistance however to be given to those only who had conducted themselves regularly during their confinement, and promised to reform—suppose £200 annually.

5thly. As the Stepping Mill will necessarily require that a person shall be constantly over the Prisoners while they are at work, I must humbly request that you would recommend an addition to the salary, to enable me to provide a person for that purpose—say £35 per annum.

6thly. As to the discipline, I can say but little at present, but should any insubordination appear, I shall make it a matter of further communication, with my ideas of what may seem most likely to answer as a necessary constraint.

I have the honor to remain,

Gentlemen,

Your humble and obed. servant,
G. HENDERSON,
Master, House Correction.

£266 11 1		
50 0 0		
200 0 0		
35 0 0		
£551 11 1		
	Water	£8
	Wood	30
	Salary	80
	Master of House of Correction.	£118

No. 3.

QUEBEC, January 12, 1824.

SIR,

In compliance with your request, I beg leave to submit the following, as the causes why the Expenditure has exceeded the Estimate in the erection of the Stepping Mill :

The original Estimation under which the Grant was made, was for a wood building 42 feet by 30, this it was found would not form a fence sufficiently high for the safe keeping of the Prisoners confined in Gaol, nor was it on consideration thought sufficient to protect the Prisoners working therein from the inclemency of our winter season, nor did it afford room enough for the objects proposed, it therefore became necessary to erect a Stone Building 34 feet by 52—19 feet high above the ground, and in some parts to sink 9 feet for a foundation, to excavate and cart away a large proportion of the Gaol Yard, this added to the circumstance of the Machinery being new, the Master Carpenter had estimated very much under the sum necessary for this object. These form the principal reasons for the excess of expenditure.

From the trial had by the application of two of the Hammers, it is evident that the force will be more than is required for the breaking of stone, this additional force under a small appropriation of from £100 to £200, may be very advantageously applied for the purpose of breaking and preparing Hemp, and several other objects of less importance to the country.

As the Building now erected is made of the most solid materials, it may hereafter become a valuable appendage to the Gaol, should it ever be required.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,

A. W. COCHRAN, Esq. Civil Secretary. (Signed) B. TREMAIN.

No. 4.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners of the House of Correction, held January 12th 1824.

Present :—JOHN DAVIDSON, BENJ. TREMAIN.

RESOLVED, That as soon as the Prisoners confined in the House of Correction are set to work on the Stepping Mill, it will become necessary to provide more substantial food for them, and to clothe such as may require clothing.

That the diet table for such as are at hard work, be during such Period—1lb. Bread, 2lbs. Potatoes, ¾lb. Meat, and for such as are not at hard work, the usual allowance of Bread and Water.

That an additional person will be required for the superintendance of the Stepping Mill, with a Salary of £35 a £40 per annum.

Experience has shewn that from the want of a House of refuge, the Prisoners when discharged from the House of Correction, and more particularly the Females, whatever may be the impression made on them during their confinement, whatever may be their contrition for past offences, or how desirous soever of adopting any honest means of gaining a livelihood, are from necessity obliged to recur to their previous evil courses, to support existence, that until some provision is made to obviate this difficulty, the efficacy of punishment is entirely lost.

That in the absence of a House of refuge, much benefit would result from a small appropriation for this object, to be applied in procuring religious and other Instruction, to Clothe, to allow a premium not exceeding £10 to be paid to any individual of character, who would receive such person so discharged into their House, Board and Lodge them for one year, they to be kept at hard work, for the benefit of the person so taking them during this period, thereby affording an opportunity to those who may be desirous of abandoning their evil life, of doing so, and establishing a character which may afford means of future subsistance.

That in consequence of the increased confinement of the persons in the House of Correction, as appears by the Report of the Master of the House of Correction ; and the increase of expenditure necessary for conducting and procuring Materials for the Stepping Mill, will in our opinion, require a further Annual Sum of £300, and should the proposed measure of aiding the Establishment of the discharged Prisoners be adopted, it would require a further Annual Sum of £200.

That Benjamin Tremain, Esquire, one of the Commissioners, be requested to submit the foregoing resolutions for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Chief, together with the Reports of the Master of the House of Correction on the subject.

No. 5.

Estimation for finishing Stepping Mill and for additional work proposed. Feby. 16th 1824, by James Downes.

For finishing the remainder of the Hammers on the Plan commenced,	£50 0 0	
Additional, if on the Plan now submitted,	10 0 0	
		60 0 0
For finishing two floors,		36 0 0
Fastings for 21 Windows, Shutters and 3 doors,	9 15 0	
Hanging and finishing large Gate,	15 0 0	
		24 15 0
36 Squares of covering with Tin,		120 0 0
It is recommended that one wheel and pinion with lying Shaft, likewise one upright Shaft crown wheel and pinion, to give motion to Machinery should be added, for the purpose of regulating the Motion of the Stepping-Wheel. By so doing there will be a preparation for setting an Oat Mill—Breaks and scutchers for Hemp, and Hackling Machine for do. likewise Drums to set Circular Saws to work for cutting Laths, Nail Cutting or Turning Lathes &c. expense of this upright shaft and Machinery will cost,		112 10 0
Application of Oat Mill, complete,		100 0 0
Do. for breaking and Scutching Hemp,		75 0 0
Do. for Hackling Hemp,		75 0 0
		£603 5 0

Should the upright Shaft not be adopted, a sum of about £50 will be required for the purpose of applying regulating Machinery to the Stepping Wheel.

B. TREMAIN.

Documents which accompanied the Governor in Chief's Message, received 20th February 1824, relating to the Castle of Saint Lewis.

Quebec, 1st December 1823.

The Civil Government,

To JOHN PHILLIPS, Dr.

For repairs performed and Materials furnished for the Castle of

Appendix (X.) 20th Feby.

Saint Lewis as per approved estimate of His Excellency the Governor in Chief, dated 9th May 1823, as hereinafter mentioned viz: repairs done to the two Drawing Rooms and the Dining Rooms,

To Lathing and Plastering the two Drawing Rooms including the two Ceilings, 3 coats to receive Paint, containing 463 Square Yards at 1s. 8d. per yard,			£38 11 8	
To Battening the Contour of side walls to receive the Laths previous to the Plaster,			20 0 0	
To 2 ornaments of Plaster of Paris in the center of Ceilings in the above mentioned two Rooms,			10 0 0	
To making and fixing a new cornice in Plaster of Paris, containing 229 feet running measure, at 2s 6d. per foot,			28 12 6	
To furnishing and fixing complete, 3 Chimney Pieces of Kilkenny Marble, including polished Hearth Stones, amount to	£51	0 0		
One Chimney Piece to be deducted, two only being furnished,	17	0 0	34 0 0	
To three Register Chamber Grates and fixing them in the Chimneys with their inside Hearths complete, at £25 each,			75 0 0	
To Plaining the three floors and renewing them where the Oil by plaining could not be removed,			15 10 0	
To removing all the wood to receive Lathing and Plaster, Architraves of Doors and Windows, & replacing the two latter in the two Drawing Rooms.			14 8 0	
To Painting the three Rooms, three Coats each in Oil Colours, containing 923 Yards at 1s1d.			49 19 11	
To Painting Cornice, Surbase and Base Mouldings including Architraves of Doors and Windows, 3 Coats, containing 1285 feet running measure, at 4d. per foot,			21 8 4	
To taking down, repairing and refixing in their places, the whole of the Sashes, being 202 pairs inside and outside, the Sashes, frames and linings painted 3 Coats, and renewing the Glass and Putty where required, throughout the building,			60 12 0	
In Casualties that may accrue during the above repairs—this sum was expended on the Paint Ornaments of the two Drawing Rooms,			8 5 0	
To taking this measurement and Estimate by Mr. William Morrison,			2 0 0	
To building a New Kitchen, &c. including Workmanship and all Materials, as per approved Estimate,			350 0 0	
To altering the Wood Shed and fitting a Laundry &c. in the Old Kitchen as per do.			65 0 0	
To difference between paving the Kitchen with smooth instead of Rough Pavement, as per approved Estimate by the Gentlemen of the Board of Works, dated 21st August 1823,			19 14 2	
To repairs done to the Hot House, &c. and furnishing 100 Loads of Sand and 50 Loads of Saw Dust, as per Approved Estimate dated 1st. Sept. 1823,			60 10 0	
To Cash paid entry of two Cases of Marble, at Custom House, 2s9d. Cartage of do. 1s3d.			0 4 0	
To making and fixing Spouts to carry the Water from the Bottle House to the Cistern in the Scutlery, and repairing door-frames, viz.				
Joiners 7¾ days a 5s. per day,	£1	18 9		
44 Feet Pine Scantling 6 x 5 a 2¾ per foot,	0	10 1		
2 Three Inch Plank a 2s.	0	4 0		
1 One and a half Inch do.	0	1 0		
3 One Inch boards a 9d.	0	2 3		
5 Feet Oak Scantling 6 x 6 a 9d. per foot,	0	3 9		
5 Feet do. 4 x 9 a 10d. per do.	0	4 2		
2 Dozen Wood Screws a 6d.	0	1 0		
16 Hooks a 3d. each and 1 pair Hinges, 6d.	0	4 6		
100 Board Nails 10d. & 50 Covering Nails, 7½	0	1 5½		
100 Brads,	0	0 7½	3 11 7	
To making Tables, &c. for Laundry and Dairy:				
Joiners 9 days a 5s.	£2	5 0		
14 Planks 1½ Inch a 1s.	0	14 0		
8 Boards 1 Inch a 9d.	0	6 0		
1 Plank 3 Inch,	0	2 0		
4 Drawer Rings,	0	2 0		
100 Covering Nails,	0	1 3	3 10 3	
To paving in front of the South East Stable door, being 23 feet by 19, and a Drain running underneath, containing 42 feet, total containing 13 Toises 12 feet at 32s6d. per Toise,			21 13 4	
To Cash paid for Washing and Cleaning the Side				
Carried forward,			£902 10 9	

Appendix (X.) 20th Feby.

Brought forward,			£902 10 9	
Walls and Ceilings of different apartments of the Castle, previous to Painting, per order of the Gentlemen of the Board of Works,			10 15 2½	
To Painter's Work done as per measurement, accounts hereunto annexed, viz. No. 1,			37 10 11	
For half measurement, No. 2,			19 15 7¾	
For half measurement of do. to Mr. Wm. Morrison,			0 15 0	
For Cash paid 16 brass Plates for Doors of second Story a 3s. each,			2 8 0	
To do. do. brass Pins for do.			0 1 0	
To do. do. 2 Marble Chimney Pieces as per account hereunto annexed, at 20 Guineas each,			46 13 4	
Package, Case and Package,			0 10 0	
Paid Freight of two Cases of Marble from Halifax to Quebec, at 15s. each,			1 10 0	
			£1022 9 10¼	

STATEMENT of the probable amount of Materials furnished from His Majesty's Magazines to the Civil Government, by order of the Governors in Chief, for the performance of various services for the Castle of St. Lewis, Out-Houses &c. &c. between 25th June 1816 and 24th December 1822 inclusive.

Statement,	24th July 1816,	£	71 4 4½	
	24th August,		69 16 9½	
	24th September,		46 1 2¼	
	24th October,		31 0 6	
	24th November,		29 4 5¼	
	24th December,		31 17 6	
	24th January 1817,		2 9 1½	
	24th February,		4 3 8	
	24th May,		29 7 6	
	24th June,		34 11 8¾	
	24th July,		104 9 6¾	
	24th August,		62 7 9¼	
	24th September,		79 7 6¾	
	24th October,		4 11 11	
	24th November,		5 14 11½	
	24th March 1818,		11 6 7½	
	24th June,		9 11 7¼	
	24th August,		76 15 10¾	
	24th September,		184 6 9¼	
	24th October,		411 5 11¾	
	24th November,		181 19 5¾	
	24th December,		88 15 5¾	
	24th January 1819,		160 0 6¼	
	25th February,		122 4 11¼	
	24th March,		110 14 0¾	
	24th April,		59 0 5½	
	24th May,		135 11 0¼	
	24th June,		90 4 1¼	
	24th July,		44 13 5¼	
	24th August,		36 2 9¾	
	24th September,		85 16 8¾	
	24th October,		28 13 6¾	
	24th November,		24 14 1	
	24th December,		13 17 8	
	24th January 1820,		19 10 1½	
	24th February,		9 10 5½	
	24th March,		5 15 8¼	
	24th April,		1 9 6	
	24th May,		66 12 2	
	24th June,		40 17 4½	
	24th July,		88 1 0¾	
	24th August,		94 6 6¼	
	24th September,		74 13 5½	
	24th October,		57 12 3¼	
	24th November,		42 4 0	
	24th December,		46 18 2	
	24th January 1821,		12 0 0	
	24th February,		28 6 1½	
	24th March,		2 1 4	
	24th April,		5 19 2½	
	24th May,		26 15 9	
	24th June,		86 11 1½	
	24th July,		48 18 7	
	24th August,		1 18 7½	
	24th September,		12 12 1¾	
	24th October,		40 0 10	
	24th November,		10 17 0	
	24th December,		43 7 11½	
	24th January 1822		13 2 0¼	
	24th February,		1 19 3¾	
	24th March,		4 8 9½	
	24th April,		7 7 5½	
	24th May,		3 15 9¼	
	24th June,		2 14 9½	
	24th July,		7 19 3	
	24th August		2 0 2¾	
	24th September,		10 13 6¾	
	24th October,		13 5 3	
	24th November,		10 4 4¾	
	24th December,		2 19 6¼	
			£3,419 13 8½	

Appendix (X.) 20th Feby.

Statement of the probable Amount of Materials furnished from His Majesty's Magazines to the Civil Government, by order of the Governors in Chief, for the performance of various services for the Castle of St. Lewis, out houses &c. between 25th December 1822 and 24th January 1824 inclusive.

	£	s	d
Statement 24th January 1823,	1	16	8¼
24th February	3	10	3⅓
24th March	1	12	7
24th April	8	0	3½
24th May	1	13	9½
24th June	7	1	10
24th July	3	13	0
24th August	3	4	9½
24th September	15	1	11½
24th October	32	0	5
Probable amount of Materials from 25th October 1823 to 24th January 1824 inclusive.	27	1	10
	£103	17	5½

On account of the Expenditure for Materials furnished for repairs to the Castle of St. Lewis there is charged in the Public Accounts,

	£	s	d
of 1818	348	3	7
of 1819	680	0	0
of 1820	458	12	0
of 1821	279	0	0
of 1822	161	12	2½
of 1123	89	19	6½
Will be charged to January 1824,	27	1	10
	£2044	9	2

The further Sum which remains to be charged, as the same has never been demanded from the Province—No Warrants having issued for these supplies from the year 1807 up to the present time is; previous to 1807, the different Amounts had been regularly issued by Warrant to the Military Government, inclusive of the Warrants for £89 0 11 Sterling and £49 3 8 Sterling issued in favor of the late John Craigie, the Commissary General, on the 26th March 1807, 1479 2 0

£3523 11 2

Documents which accompanied the Governor in Chief's Message, received 20th February 1824, relating to the Expenditure of Public Monies made in different Departments beyond Appropriations.

List of eighteen various Accounts referred to the Legislature in consequence of the Expenditure under the same exceeding the amount appropriated therefor.

	Currency. £ s d	Deficiency of Appropriation. £ s d
P. E. Desbarats, For Printing the Laws, viz:—		
Per Abstract of Account of 31st December 1822,	210 17 6	
Per Account of 13th May 1823,	584 2 6	
Do. of 14th May "	116 5 0	
	911 5 0	
Paid on account thereof agreeable to appropriation,	500 0 0	
		411 5 0
Wm. S. Sewell, Sheriff of the District of Quebec. For the maintenance, Fuel and other Minor expenses attending the Confinement of Criminals, viz:—		
Per Account of 10th April 1823,	242 2 6	
Per Do. to 10th October,	399 6 3½	
Per Do. of 3d January 1824, for expenses incurred in the maintenance of a Jury impanelled for a Trial of Murder. For Idem for expenses of Conducting Prisoners from Montreal to Quebec and from Quebec to Montreal, and for summoning Jury men for the Criminal Term in September last,	44 3 0	
	685 11 9½	
Paid on account thereof agreeable to appropriation,	555 11 1⅓	
		130 0 8⅙
F. W. Ermatinger, Sheriff of the District of Montreal. For the maintenance, Fuel and other Minor expenses attending the Confinement of Criminals, viz:—		
Per Account to 10th April 1823,	424 16 1	
Deduct. Amount of payment for advertising the Session of Oyer and Terminer held in November last, charged in the permanent List as part of the expenses of the Administration of Justice by the Crown,	1 6 6	
	423 9 7	
Deduct. The Goalers charge for 182 days Wages of a Labouring Man at 3s4d, stated by the Sheriff to be an unavoidable expense incurred under the authority of Sir G. Prevost, but which not being allowed in the other Districts nor previously authorized by the present Governor, is suspended for want of sufficient authority, and the propriety of the allowance referred to the Legislature.	30 6 8	
	393 2 11	
F. W. Ermatinger, Sheriff of the District of Montreal. For the maintenance, Fuel, and other Minor expenses attending the Confinement of Criminals, viz:—		
Per Account to 10th October 1823, £405 14 7½		
Deduct. The first six charges for summoning the Courts, charged in the Permanent List as part of the expenses for the Administration of Justice by the Crown, £4 0 6		
The five charges from No. 7 to 11, both inclusive, being for the service of Bench Warrants and Conveying Prisoners from Montreal to Quebec already charged in the Public Accounts, 39 1 0		
	43 1 6	
	362 13 1½	
Deduct the Gaoler's charge for 183 days wages of a labouring Man under similar circumstances, as stated last half year,	30 10 0	
	332 3 1½	
Ditto per Account dated 6th November 1823, for Beds, Bedding & Blankets, for the Common Gaol at Montreal, £229 1 4½		
Add. Clerical error in calculating Voucher, No. 3. 0 9 2		
	229 10 6½	
	954 16 7	
Paid on Account thereof agreeable to Appropriation, £555 11 1⅓		
Do. do. without appropriation as per Statement £60 8 2 Stlg. 67 2 5		
	622 13 6⅓	
Balance due the Sheriff exclusive of the Sum suspended as above,	332 3 0⅔	
Suspended,	60 16 8	
		392 19 8⅓
Lewis Gugy, Sheriff of the District of Three Rivers. For the maintenance, Fuel and other minor Expenses attending the confinement of Prisoners, viz.		
Per Account to 10th April 1823, £123 8 8		
Deduct. For payment to needy Witnesses, which should have been stated in separate Account, £5 0 0		
And for Clerical Error in carrying out Voucher No. 11 for 22 Cords Firewood at 6s. 8d. per Cord, bought of Pierre Pourin, £7 7 8 in place of £7 6 8, the difference is 0 1 0		
5 1 0		
	118 7 8	
Ditto per Account to 10th October 1823, £99 5 1½		
Deduct. Suspended for want of the necessary Vouchers of the performance of the service charged for G. Carter's receipt, which is fyled in lieu of the usual		
Carried forward, £99 5 1½	£118 7 8	£934 5 4⅙
Brought forward,	£424 16 1	£541 5 8½

Appendix (X.) 20th Feby.

		Currency.	Deficiency of Appropriation.
Brought over,	£99 5 1½	£118 7 8	934 5 4⅚
Vouchers for his Six months medical attendance entered as paid in the public accounts, in expectation of the Vouchers being furnished,	41 13 4	57 11 9½	
		175 19 5½	
Paid on account thereof, agreeable to appropriation,		111 2 2½	64 17 3
Thomas Mann, Sheriff of Gaspé, for maintenance, Fuel and other minor Expenses, attending the confinement of Criminals, including Fuel for the Sheriff's Office, for the half year ending 10th April last,		£90 19 6	
Do. from 10th April to 10th October,		1 10 0	
		92 9 6	
The provision for these objects by the Provincial Statute of last Session Cap. 38, is £50 Sterlg. for the Gaol, and £25 Sterling for Fuel for the Court House, together £75 Stg. £83 6 8 and a Warrant has been issued to Mr. Mann, for £67 10 Sterlg. equal to £75 Currency, exclusive of former advances which he acknowledges to have in his hands, for £8 16 9½ Currency,		83 16 9½	8 12 8½
Perrault and Ross, Prothonotaries Court of King's Bench, Quebec, their Account for Fuel, Candles, &c. for the Court House at Quebec, from 11th October 1822 to 10th April 1823,		141 19 8	
Per do. from 11th April to 10th October 1823,		30 13 2½	
		172 12 10½	
Paid on Account thereof agreeable to appropriation £125 Sterlg.		138 17 9⅓	33 15 1⅔
Levesque and Monk, Prothonotaries, Montreal, their Account for Fuel, Candles, &c. for the Court House at Montreal, from 11th October 1822 to 10th April 1823,		218 19 6	
Deduct. Clerical Error in addition of Voucher No. 4 for Labourers paid by the Prothonotaries,		0 1 0	
		218 18 6	
Ditto from 11th April to 10th October 1823,		170 13 3	
		389 11 9	
Paid on Account thereof agreeable to appropriation £125 Sterlg.		138 17 9⅓	250 13 11⅔
Thomas and Fraser, Prothonotaries Three-Rivers, their Account for Fuel, Candles, &c. for the Court House,			
Carried forward,		£	1292 4 5⅔

		Currency.	Deficiency of Appropriation.
Brought forward,		£	1292 4 5⅔
at Three Rivers, to 10th October 1823,		£78 14 4	
Deduct. Suspended for want of any Voucher of the payment to Normand, of his Account for making a Window, furnishing the Glass, &c. in place of one blown away by a gale of wind,		3 0 0	
		75.14 4	
Paid on Account thereof agreeable to appropriation £50 Sterling,		55 11 1⅓	20 3 2⅔
		Currency, £	1312 7 8⅓

Appendix (X.)
20th Feby.

W. B. COLTMAN.
Chairman of the Committee of the Executive Council for the audit of Public accounts.

Quebec, 10th February 1824.

Extract,
Government of Lower-Canada,

To P. E. Desbarats,

1822.
Decr. 31st—To Printing 1500 copies of the Acts for incorporating the Banks of Quebec and Canada, each copy containing 8¼ Sheets Demy, Pica Type, a 86s. 8d. for the first 100 Sheets, and 21s. 8d. for each subsequent 100 do. £160 17 6
To Sewing, Folding & covering the same, at 8d. each, 50 0 0
£210 17 6

Government of Lower-Canada,

To P. E. Desbarats,

1823.
May 13.—To Printing 150 copies Acts of last Session of the Provincial Parliament (in English and French) Pica Type, each copy containing 26¼ Sheets Demy a 86s. 8d. for the first 100 Sheets, and 21s. 8d. for each subsequent 100 do. £521 12 6
To Folding, Sewing and Covering the same, a 10d. 62 10 0
Currency £584 2 6

Errors Excepted.

(Signed) P. E. DESBARATS.

Quebec, 14th May 1823.

Government of Lower-Canada,

To P. E. Desbarats,

To Printing 1500 copies Act passed in the Imperial Parliament to regulate the Trade of Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. (in English and French) Pica type, each copy containing 5 Sheets Demy, a 86s. 8d. for the first 100 Sheets, and 21s. 8d. for each subsequent 100 do. £97 10 0
For Folding, Sewing and Covering the same, a 3d 18 15 0
Currency £116 5 0

Errors Excepted.

(Signed) P. E. DESBARATS.

ACCOUNT A.

The Sheriff of Quebec in Account Current with His Majesty's Government.
(Expenses of the Gaol &c.)

Dr.		Cr.		
1823 April 10.—To balance due the Sheriff,	£250 2 6	1823 April 10.—By the following Vouchers:	Vouchers.	
		Robert Moorhead, Baker,	No. 1	£137 1 8
		Geo. Henderson, for Water and small disbursements	" 2	73 3 5
		James M'Gee, for Baskets,	" 3	5 7 6
		William Bradford, Painter,	" 4	8 0 0
		John Grout, Chimney Sweeping	" 5	1 16 0
		John C. Nixon, repairing Pump	" 6	17 2 8
		John Graves, Blacksmith,	" 7	5 4 0
		George Bailey, Carpenter,	" 8	2 7 1
		Add to this an error in my last account,		0 0 2
	£250 2 6			£250 2 6
		Deduct as unusual & unauthorised, the charge for Printing, - - -		8 0 0
				£242 2 6

Quebec, April 1823.

E. E.

(Signed) Wm. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.

Appendix (X.) 20th Feby.

ACCOUNT A.

The Government of Lower-Canada in Account Current with WM. SMITH SEWELL, Esqr. Sheriff of the District of Quebec.

Dr.	Vouchers				Cr.			
1823 Octr. 10.—Robert Moorhead, Baker,	No. 1	£132	12	1½	By Balance due the Sheriff of Quebec, - -	£399	8	3½
George Bailey, Carpenter,	" 2	2	1	6				
Do. for Fire Wood,	" 3	137	10	0				
John Grout, Sweeping Chimnies,	4	1	0	0				
George Henderson, Gaoler, for Water and small disbursements,	5	57	1	5				
John C. Nixon, Blacksmith,	6	4	1	10				
G. Petitclair, Carting Firewood,	7	55	0	0				
April 10.—Phillips and Whittington, Masons,	8	2	11	5				
May 29.—Thomas Cary, Jr. & Co. Register,	9	7	10	0				
		£399	8	3½		£399	8	3½
					Deduct—Clerical Error of over addition in Voucher No. 1, the Baker's Account for Bread,	0	2	0
						£399	6	3½

Quebec, 10th October, 1823.

E. E.

(Signed) WM. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.

The Government of the Province of Lower-Canada.

To W. S. Sewell, Sheriff, Dr.

To Cash paid William Heydon, the amount of his taxed account for Boarding, during four days, the Jurymen empanelled for the Trial of William Pounden for the Murder of Agnes Morrison,	Voucher No. 1	£22	10	0
Do. A. H. Ogilvie, the amount of his taxed account for conducting a Prisoner from Montreal to Quebec	No. 2	9	7	0
Do. G. Henderson, do. do. do.	No. 3	6	5	0
Do. Plamondon & Begin, the amount of their taxed Account for the Service of Subpœnas to Jurymen &c.	No. 4	6	1	0
		£44	3	0

Quebec, 3d January 1824.

E. E.

(Signed) WM. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.

The Government of Lower-Canada, Dr. To Frederick William Ermatinger, Sheriff of the District of Montreal, for Sundry disbursements between the 11th October 1822 and 10th April 1823.

No. 1 a 3 are charged in the List of Permanent expenses. Paid Nahum Mower, Printer, for advertising a Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery, holden in November 1822, in the Canadian Courant,	per Voucher No. 1	£ 0	9	0
Paid Thomas Andrew Turner, for advertising do. in Montreal Gazette,	per Voucher No. 2	0	8	6
Paid James Lane, Printer, for advertising do. in Spectateur Canadien	per Voucher No. 3	0	9	0
Paid Julien Perrault & Co. for Firewood for the Gaol,	per Voucher No. 4	65	0	0
Paid do. for do.	per Voucher No. 5	44	0	0
Paid do. for do.	per Voucher No. 6	51	0	0
Paid do. for do.	per Voucher No. 7	45	0	0
Paid the Water Works Company for Water supplied for the Gaol,	per Voucher No. 8	15	0	0
Paid John Robertson, Carpenter, for Sundry work done at the Gaol,	per Voucher No. 9	5	10	0
Paid Robert Drummond, Carpenter for do.	per Voucher No. 10	8	16	11½
Paid John Bland, Blacksmith, for do.	per Voucher No. 11	16	9	1½
Paid Matthew Gormley, for do.	per Voucher No. 12	8	14	10
Paid James Greenfield, for do.	per Voucher No. 13	7	18	6
Paid Patrick Phelan, for Sweeping the Chimnies of the Gaol,	per Voucher No. 14	1	4	0
Paid George Johnstone, for Bread supplied for the Prisoners in the Gaol,	per Voucher No. 15*	95	2	3
Paid Peter Holt, Gaoler, for sundry disbursements for the Gaol,	per Voucher No. 16	59	13	11
		£424	16	1

* Of these charges £30 6 8 is suspended, being for the hire of a labouring Man.

Frederick William Ermatinger, Esquire, Sheriff of the District of Montreal, came this day before me and made Oath that the above sum of Four hundred and twenty four pounds, sixteen shillings and one penny Current Money of Lower-Canada, was really Expended by him in the execution of his said Office, for the several charges stated in the foregoing Account.

(Signed) FRDK. W. ERMATINGER.

Sworn before me at Montreal, the 30th day of June 1823.

(Signed) THOS. McCORD, J. P.

The Government of Lower Canada, Dr. to Frederick William Ermatinger, Sheriff of the District of Montreal, for the following disbursements between 11th day of April and 10th day of October 1823.

No. 1 to 6 are charged in the Public List of Permanent expenses. Paid Thomas Andrew Turner, Printer, for advertising a Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery holden in May 1823, in the Montreal Gazette,	per Voucher, No. 1	£ 0	18	0
Paid Agnes Gray, Printer, for do. in the Montreal Herald,	per Voucher, No. 2	0	8	0
Paid Thomas Andrew Turner, Printer, for advertising a Session of the Court of King's Bench holden in August 1823, in the Montreal Gazette,	per Voucher, No. 3	0	9	0
Paid Agnes Gray, Printer, for do. do. in the Montreal Herald,	per Voucher, No. 4	0	9	0
Paid James Lane, for advertising a Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery holden in May 1823, and of King's Bench holden in August 1823, in the Spectateur Canadien,	per Voucher, No. 5	0	18	0
Paid Nahum Mower, Printer, for do. do. in the Canadian Courant,	per Voucher, No. 6	0	18	6
No. 7 to 11 already charged in the Public Accounts for the service of Bench Warrants, &c. Paid Archibald Henry Ogilvy, for apprehending James Costilo and others, under Bench Warrants,	per Voucher, No. 7	1	5	0
Paid John Wilson, for apprehending James Healy, under a Bench Warrant,	per Voucher, No. 8	4	16	0
Paid William Easton Ball, for apprehending Zera Thomas and others, under Bench Warrants,	per Voucher, No. 9	11	11	6
Paid ditto, for apprehending Horatio Rice and others, under do.	per Voucher, No. 10	2	19	6
Paid ditto, for conveying James Lang, and other Prisoners to Quebec, by Order of His Excellency the Governor in Chief,	per Voucher, No. 11	18	9	0
Paid Julien Perrault, & Co. for Fire Wood, for the Gaol,	per Voucher, No. 12	39	15	0
Paid do. for do.	per Voucher, No. 13	63	7	6
Paid Walter M. Peddie, for Padlocks, for the Gaol,	per Voucher, No. 14	1	4	0
Paid Patrick Phelan, for Sweeping the Chimnies of the Gaol,	per Voucher, No. 15	0	16	0
Paid James Greenfield, Plumber, for Sundry Work done at the Gaol,	per Voucher, No. 16	7	17	6
Paid Matthew Gormley, Tinsmith, for do.	per Voucher, No. 17	7	12	6
Paid John Bland, Blacksmith, for do.	per Voucher, No. 18	25	7	3
Carried over,		£189	1	3

Appendix (X.) 20th Feby.

Brought over,	£189	1	3	
Paid George Johnston, for Bread supplied for the Prisoners in the Gaol, per Voucher, No. 19	112	3	0½	
Paid Robert Dalrymple, for do. per Voucher, No. 20	29	14	9	
Paid the Water Works Company, for Water supplied for the Gaol, per Voucher, No. 21	15	0	0	
Paid Peter Holt, Gaoler, for sundry disbursements for the Gaol, per Voucher, No. 22*	59	15	7	
	£405	14	7½	

* Of these charges £30 10s has been suspended, being for the hire of a Labouring Man.

Frederick William Ermatinger, Esquire, Sheriff of the District of Montreal, came this day before me and made Oath that the above sum of Four hundred and five pounds fourteen shillings and seven pence half penny, was really expended by him in the execution of his said Office, for the several Charges stated in the foregoing Account.

(Signed) FREDK. W. ERMATINGER, Sheriff.

Sworn before me at Montreal, the 29th day of November 1823.

(Signed) J. M. MONDELET, J. P.

The Government of Lower-Canada Dr. To Frederick Wm. Ermatinger, Sheriff of the District of Montreal, for Sundry Bedsteads, Beds and Blankets, purchased and supplied for the Common Gaol of the District, under Estimate herewith bearing date the 11th day of December 1822, approved by His Excellency the Governor in Chief.

Paid Charles Brooke and Brothers, for Blankets for the Gaol	per Voucher No. 1	£ 119	4	0
Paid Kerr and Biggar, for Iron Bedsteads for do,	per Voucher No. 2	75	0	0
Paid Robert Drummond, Carpenter, for bottoms for Bedsteads for do.	per Voucher No. 3	12	10	10
Paid Peter Holt, for making Beds for do. &c.	per Voucher No. 4	9	0	0
Paid Toussaint Pothier, for Linen for do.	per Voucher No. 5	13	6	6½
		£229	1	4½
	Add clerical Error in voucher No. 3	0	9	2
		£229	10	6½

(Signed) FREDK. WM. ERMATINGER.
6th November 1823.

Frederick William Ermatinger. Esquire, Sheriff of the District of Montreal, came this day before me and made Oath that the above sum of Two hundred and twenty nine pounds one shilling and four pence current money of Lower Canada, was really expended by him for the several charges stated in the foregoing Account.

Montreal, 6th November 1823.

(Signed) THOMAS M'CORD, J. P.

The Government of the Province of Lower-Canada in account with Lewis Gugy for Sundry disbursments and expenditures in his capacity as Sheriff of the District of Three-Rivers, from the 11th October 1822 to the 10th April 1823 inclusive.

Dr.		No. of Voucher	£	s.	d.
1822					
Octr, 28th.	—To paid Joseph Richard for 6¾ Cords of Wood for the Gaol a 7s 8d.	1	2	11	9
Decr. 16th.	—To do. John McLaurin, for putting up Stocks, as ordered by the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions,	2	5	0	0
1823					
Janry. 17th.	—To do. Antoine Blay for 12 Cords Wood for Gaol a 6s.	3	3	12	0
31st.	—To do. Pierre André Pothier for 27 do. for do. a 6s 8d.	4	9	0	0
Feby. 13th.	—To do. H. F. Hughes for 61lbs. Candles for do. a 1s.	5	3	1	0
22nd.	—To do. Michel Clouet for 2 dozen Padlocks for do. Authority A.	6	15	0	0
March 4th.	—To do Charles Fortier for 11 Pairs Blankets for do. Authority A.	7	11	0	0
18th.	—To do. Joseph Foret for 10 Cords Wood for do.	8	3	6	8
19th.	—To do. Pierre Pourier 22 Cords do. for do.	11	7	7	8
20th.	—To do. Joseph Felix for 18 do. do. for do. a 6s 3d.	12	5	12	6
	To do. Mosette for 6 do. do. for do. a 5s 10d.	13	1	15	0
27th.	—To do. J. B. Martel for 14 do. do. for do. a 6s 3d.	14	4	7	6
April 8th	—To do. Ezekiel Hart for a new Rope for the Well at do.	15	0	11	7
	To do. Maurice Ryan for some urgent Repairs at the Gaol,	16	6	10	4
10th.	—To do. Mary Hopperman, washing Blankets for do.	17	1	12	6
	To do. Joseph Morris for 36 Brooms for do.	18	1	2	6
	To do. Michel Baudry for Sawing Wood at do.	19	10	2	0
	To do. Charles Duplessis, Mason, for Whitewashing ditto.	20	7	10	0
	To do. E. Bernard for Sweeping Chimnies at ditto.	21	1	1	0
	To do. Joseph Panneton for Straw for do.	22	0	16	8
	To do. François Fisette for Bread (552 Loaves of 6lbs a 8d.) for the Prisoners during the half year ending this day,	23	17	8	0
	To do. needy Witnesses as per account rendered this day with the Extract of Fines,	Voucher 9 & 10	5	0	0

Cr.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
By so much received in a Fine as per Extract returned this day,	5	0	0				
By balance due me this day,	118	8	8				
	£123	8	8		£123	8	8

Amounting to a balance of One hundred and eighteen pounds eight shillings and eight pence Currency, which I do hereby Certify to have been actually and *bona fide* paid to the different persons, and at the periods stated in the foregoing Account.

(Signed) L. GUGY, Sheriff.

Three-Rivers, 16th April 1823.

Amount of Account as above stated,					£123	8 8
Deduct. For payments to needy Witnesses which should have been stated in a separate Account,	£5	0	0			
And for Clerical error in carrying out Voucher No. 11, for 22 Cords Fire Wood a 6s. 8d. per Cord £7 7 8 in lieu of £7 6 8.	0	1	0		5	1 0
					£118	7 8

Appendix (X.)

20th Feby.

The Government of the Province of Lower-Canada in account with Louis Gugy, for Sundry disburfements and expenditures in his Capacity as Sheriff of the Diftrict of Three-Rivers from 11th April to 10th October 1823 inclusive.

Dr.		Letter & No. of Vouchers.	£	s	d	£	s	d
1823.	*Maintenance of Prisoners.*	A						
September 19	—To paid Joseph Panneton for Straw,	1.	1	0	10			
October 10	—To do. Marianne Hupperman, Washing Blankets,	2.	1	19	½			
	To do. François Fizette, Baker, for Bread for Prifoners,	3.	14	6	0			
						17	6	5½
	Medical Attendance and Medecines.							
	To Paid Geo. Carter, Surgeon, in lieu of all charges for the six months ending this day £37 10 0 Sterling,	B 1.				41	13	4
	Fuel and Candles for the Gaol.	C						
July 16	—To paid Modefte Dugré, for 14½ Cords of hard wood a 6s8d	1.	4	16	8			
	To do. Louis Biron, for 5 do. a 5s10d	2.	1	9	2			
October 3	—To do. Joseph Richard, for 30 do. do. a 6s8 and Cartage,	3.	11	17	6			
8	—To do. David Grant, 60lbs Candles a 1s	4.	3	0	0			
10	—To do. Michel Beaudry, fawing &c. 36 Cords wood	5.	3	12	0			
						24	15	4
	Urgent work done and sundry necessary Articles furnished for the Gaol.	D						
June 17	—To Paid John M'Laren, for two Window Sashes and Glass (broken by Prifoners,)	1.	0	13	0			
September 23	—To do. John Kennedy, Cooper, for Buckets and Tubs,	2.	4	13	6			
25	—To do. Danl. Eddlerton, for Window Glass replaced &c.	3.	0	18	0			
26	—To do. Charles Duplessis, Mason, for whitewashing Gaol,	4.	7	10	0			
October 10	—To do. Jofeph Morris, for Brooms,	5.	1	2	6			
	To do. Isaac Bernard, for Sweeping Chimnies,	6.	0	13	0			
						15	10	0
					£	99	5	1½

Amounting to Ninety nine pounds five shillings and one penny half penny Currency, which I do hereby Certify to have been actually and *bona fide* paid to the different perfons named, and at the periods stated in the foregoing account.

(Signed) L. GUGY, Sheriff.

Three Rivers, 24th October 1823.

Amount of Account as above stated, - - - - - - - - - - - - - £99 5 1½

Deduct—Suspended for want of the necessary Vouchers of the performance of the service charged for G. Carter's receipt which is fyled in lieu of the usual Vouchers for his six months Medical attendance, entered as paid in the Public Accounts, in expectation of the Vouchers being furnifhed, - - - - 41 13 4

£57 11 9½

Dr. His Majefty's Government in account with Thomas Man, Sheriff of Gafpé, Cr

		£	s	d
No. 1.	To Paid Jofeph Walker, Blackfmith	£0	7	6
2.	do. Sebaftien Landry, Freight of Provifions	2	5	0
	do. Cartage of ditto	0	6	0
	do. Hire of a Boat for landing ditto	0	5	0
3.	do. James Affels, for 5 Cords Wood	3	0	0
4.	do. Adm. Bebec, for 5 ditto	3	0	0
5.	do. Hugh Caldwell, for 5 ditto	3	0	0
6.	do. Adm. Caldwell, for 5 ditto	3	0	0
7.	do. Andrew Chroholm, for 5 ditto	3	0	0
8.	do. James Chroholm, for 5 ditto	3	0	0
9.	do. Daniel Hall, for 6 ditto	3	12	0
10.	do. William Caldwell, for 5 ditto	3	0	0
11.	do. Charles Morrifon, for 6 ditto	3	12	0
12.	do. William Gallan, for 5 ditto	3	0	0
13.	do. James Gilker, for 5 ditto	3	0	0
14.	do. Hector Morrifon, for 5 ditto	3	0	0
15.	do. Charles Morrifon, for 5 ditto	3	0	0
16.	do. Adm. Caldwell, for 5 ditto	3	0	0
17.	do. Lewis Amehoff, for 5 ditto	3	0	0
18.	do. Saml. Chatterton, for 12 ditto	7	4	0
19.	do. Lewis Amehoff, for 6 ditto	3	12	0
20.	do. Thomas Caldwell, for 6 ditto	3	12	0
21.	do. William Dobfon, for 6 ditto	3	12	0
22.	do. Philip Starnes, for 5 ditto	3	0	0
23.	do. Hector Morrifon, for 5 ditto	3	0	0
24.	do. Andrew Chisholm, for 5 ditto	3	0	0
25.	do. James Sherar, for 24 ditto	14	8	0
26.	do. Jofeph Walker, Blackfmith	0	4	0
		£90	19	6

Provifions on hand, and Candles :
27 Cwt. Bifcuit,
4 Barrels Flour,
2 Boxes and part of the third of Candles.

		£	s	d
1822. October 10.—By balance on hand at this date		£83	16	9½
1823. April 10.—By balance due T. Man, Sheriff, at this date		7	2	8½
		£90	19	6

Errors Excepted.

New-Carlifle, 10th April 1823.

(Signed). THOMAS MAN, Sheriff of Gafpé.

Appendix (X.)

20th Feby.

Dr. His Majesty's Government in account with Thomas Man, Sheriff of Gaspé, Cr.

1823.							
April 10.—To balance of account furnished this date -	£7	2	8½	By 8 Barrels Flour sold by me a 25s. - -	£10	0	0
To one double Stove - - -	8	0	0	October 10.—By balance due me -	8	12	8½
To Labourers, carrying and piling 80 Cords of Wood in Gaol Yard - - - -	3	10	0				
	£18	12	8½		£18	12	8½

Errors excepted.

Quebec, 10th October 1823.

(Signed) THOMAS MAN, Sheriff of Gaspé.

Dr. The Government of the Province of Lower-Canada, to the Prothonotaries of the Court of King's Bench, for the District of Quebec.
" Contingent Account between 10th October 1822 and 10th April 1823, both days inclusive."

1822					
Oct. 10.	To Cash paid Jean Belanger, for Tinsmith's Works, as	per Voucher,	1	£1 11	2
„	To do. paid Gabriel Petitclair, for 9 Cords of Fire Wood, as	per Voucher,	2	4 10	0
28.	To do. paid Jean Provincal, for Candles, as	per Voucher,	3	1 13	0
Nov. 2.	To do. paid Gabriel Petitclair, for 25 Cords of Fire Wood, as	per Voucher,	4	12 10	0
7.	To do. paid ditto for 6 Cords of Fire Wood, as	per Voucher,	5	2 11	0
9.	To do. paid Joseph Tardif, for cleaning the Court House and Stoves, and for Articles purchased for that purpose, as	per Voucher,	6	7 0	9
11.	To do. paid Louis Massue, & Co. for Hair Brooms, and a Bank Line, as	per Voucher,	7	1 7	0
„	To do. paid Gabriel Petitclair, for 18 Cords of Fire Wood, as	per Voucher,	8	9 0	0
13.	To do. paid ditto for 13¼ Cords of Fire Wood, as	per Voucher,	9	6 12	6
14.	To do. paid ditto for 6½ Cords of Fire Wood, as	per Voucher,	10	2 9	6
15.	To do. paid ditto for 11½ Cords of Fire Wood, as	per Voucher,	11	5 6	0
18.	To do. paid ditto for 23½ Cords of Fire Wood, as	per Voucher,	12	11 15	0
21.	To do. paid ditto for 16½ Cords of Fire Wood, as	per Voucher,	13	8 5	0
Dec. 3.	To do. paid P. Trudelle, for piling & sawing Wood & distributing the same in the several Rooms, as	per Voucher,	14	8 0	0
20.	To do. paid do. for sawing Wood &c. as	per Voucher,	15	3 13	4
24.	To do. paid Jean Belanger, for Tinsmith's Work, as	per Voucher,	16	0 10	6
„	To do. paid G. Peticlair, for carting Fire Wood, as	per Voucher,	17	19 7	9
1823—Jany. 10.	To do. paid Jean Provincal, for Candles, as	per Voucher,	18	4 3	4
25.	To do. paid Pierre Trudelle, for sawing Wood, &c. as	per Voucher,	19	3 13	4
March 1.	To do. paid P. Trudelle, for sawing Wood, &c. as	per Voucher,	20	3 13	4
20.	To do. paid Pierre Legaré, for 10 Cords Fire Wood, as	per Voucher,	21	6 0	0
30.	To do. paid P. Trudelle, for sawing Wood &c. as	per Voucher,	22	3 13	4
April 6.	To do. paid Joseph Tardif, for cleaning some of the Rooms in the Court House, as	per Voucher,	23	0 10	6
9.	To do. paid P. Trudel, for sawing Wood &c. as	per Voucher,	24	8 3	0
10.	To do. paid Pierre Boivert, for Glazing the Windows of the Court House, as	per Voucher,	25	4 6	4
„	To do. paid John Grout, for Sweeping the Chimnies of the Court House, as	per Voucher,	26	1 14	0
				£141 19	8

This is our Account,

(Signed) PERRAULT & ROSS, P. B. R.

Dr. The Government of the Province of Lower Canada.
To the Prothonotaries of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Quebec.

1823.					
May 17.	To Cash paid Gordian Horan, for Sweeping Brushes, as	per Voucher, No.	1	£ 0 12	0
Sept. 22.	To Cash paid Messrs. Dorion and Bouchard, for Wrapping Paper and Twine, to envelope Notarial Acts and other Documents deposited in the Archives, as	per Voucher, No.	2	4 5	0
Oct. 1.	To Cash paid Miss Napiers, for 8 lbs. of Candles, as	per Voucher, No.	3	0 8	0
„	To Cash paid Jean Belanger, for Blacksmith's Work in the Court House, as	per Voucher, No.	4	7 4	2
„	To Cash paid Joseph Tardif, for cleaning Rooms and Stoves, in the Court House, as	per Voucher, No.	5	2 15	0½
6.	To Cash paid Gabriel Petitclair, for 19½ Cords of Fire Wood, as	per Voucher, No.	6	8 19	3
10.	To Cash paid Pierre Boisverd, for Glaziers Work in the Court House, as	per Voucher, No.	7	6 9	9
				£30 13	2½

Quebec, 10th October 1823.

(Signed) PERRAULT & ROSS, P. B. R.

The Government of the Province of Lower Canada.
To the Prothonotaries of the Court of King's Bench, for the District of Montreal, Dr.
For the following disbursements and allowances :

1822.					
Nov. 5.	Paid Julien Perrault, for 133½ Cords Fire Wood, as	per Voucher, No.	1	£133 10	0
1823.					
Jany. 10.	Paid M. Bouchard, for Boxes, as	per Voucher, No.	2	2 8	0
„	Paid for two Extracts of the Registers of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials made in the District of Montreal, during the years 1820 & 1821, transmitted to the Office of the Civil Secretary in January, at £10 each,			20 0	0
March 23.	Paid Julien Perrault, for 15 Cords of Fire Wood, as	per Voucher, No.	3	15 0	0
April 10.	Paid J. Terroux, for divers works for the use of the Court House, as	per Voucher, No.	4	31 7	6
„	Paid Nickless & McDonell, for two Registers, as	per Voucher, No.	5	12 0	0
„	Paid for six months allowance of Stationery to be furnished to the Judges during Term time,			3 10	0
„	Paid P. Phelan, for Chimney Sweeping, as	per Voucher, No.	6	1 4	0
		Halifax Currency,		£218 19	6
Deduct.	Clerical Error in addition of Voucher No. 4, for Laborers paid by the Prothonotaries,			0 1	0
				£218 18	6

M. A. L. Levesque and S. W. Monk, Prothonotaries of the Court of King's Bench in and for the District of Montreal, being duly Sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, make Oath and say that the foregoing Accounts were *bona fide* paid by them to the several persons therein mentioned.

(Signed) L. LEVESQUE, P. K. B.
S. W. MONK, P. K. B.

Sworn before us this 29th day of April 1823.

(Signed) Js. Reid, J. K. B.
L. C. Foucher, J. K. B.

The Government of the Province of Lower Canada.
To the Prothonotaries of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Montreal. Dr.
For the following disbursements :

1823.					
June 30.	Paid J. Bte. Lefevre, for the occupation of his House at Vaudreuil, to hold the Circuit Courts as	per Voucher,	No. 1	£ 1 10	0
July 7.	Paid Joseph Drolet, for ditto at l'Assomption, as	per do.	No. 2	1 10	0
11.	Paid Edward Langevin, for ditto at Berthier, as	per do.	No. 3	1 10	0
14.	Paid Michel Martimbault, for ditto, at Verchères, as	per do.	No. 4	1 10	0
18.	Paid J. M. Cherrier, for ditto at St. Denis, as	per do.	No. 5	3 0	0
		Carried over,		£9 0	0

C

Appendix (X.)

20th Feby.

1823.				
		Brought over,		£9 0 0
July 24.	Paid Bartholemew Tierney, for ditto at St. Johns, as	per Voucher	No. 6	2 10 0
29.	Paid George Burrell, for ditto at Chateauguay, as	per do.	No. 7	1 10 0
Sept. 22.	Paid Joseph T. Barrett, as	per do.	No. 8	0 10 0
30.	Paid Wm. Ayers, for Panes of Glass, for the Court House, as	per do.	No. 9	2 2 0
,,	Paid J. Terroux, for sawing Wood, &c. as	per do.	No. 10	1 6 10½
Oct. 1.	Paid John Fellows, for Blacksmith and Locksmith's Work about the Court House, as	per do.	No. 11	14 12 5½
10.	Paid Louis Franchère, do. do. as	per do.	No. 12	10 8 11
,,	Paid P. Phelan, as	per do.	No. 13	0 13 0
,,	Paid J. Terroux, for sawing Wood, &c. as	per do.	No. 14	1 0 0
Oct. 10.	Paid Julien Perrault, for 127 Cords of Fire Wood, as	per do.	No. 15	127 0 0
				£170 13 3

M. A. L. Levesque and S. W. Monk, being duly Sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, say that the foregoing Accounts were *bona fide* paid by them in their capacity as Joint Prothonotaries of the Court of King's Bench in and for the District of Montreal, to the several persons therein mentioned.

Montreal, 8th November 1823.

(Signed) L. LEVESQUE, P. K. B.
S. W. MONK, P. K. B.

Sworn at Montreal, this 8th November 1823.

(Signed) J. REID, J. K. B.

The Government of the Province of Lower Canada.

To Thomas & Fraser, P. K. B. District of Three Rivers.

For local Expenses of the Court House.

Paid P. A. Pothier, for Wood,	per Voucher,	No. 1	£ 41 0 10
Paid Louis Bizon, do.	per do.	No. 2	9 6 8
Paid Jos. Richard, for do.	per do.	No. 3	7 10 0
Paid ditto Carting same	per do.	No. 4	1 5 0
Paid Pierre Portugais, his Account for Services done at the Court House, 14th March 1823 including disbursements,	per do.	No. 5	13 1 10
Paid same his Account from 11th April to the 10th October 1823,	per do.	No. 6	3 10 0
Paid Normand, his Account for making a Window, furnishing Glass, &c. at the Court House (this Window was blown in by a Gale of Wind, and completely broken)	per do.	No. 7	3 0 0
			£ 78 14 4

(Signed) THOMAS & FRASER, P. K. B.

Deduct. Suspended for want of any Voucher of the payment to Normand, of his Account for making a Window, furnishing the Glass, &c. in place of one blown away by a gale of Wind, 3 0 0

£ 75 14 4

PARTICULARS of the various deficiencies of Appropriation to meet the expenses under the following heads for the year 1823, and causes whence arising:

	Sterling.	Sterling.	
Of the Legislature.			
Salary of the second Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, -	100 0 0		From the omission of the Legislature specifically to point our their intention to abolish the allowance to this Officer.
Short voted in the Bill for Rent of the Bishop's Palace, -	4 10 0		
		104 10 0	From Clerical error.
Of Pensions.			
Mad. Rainville, short provided for in the Bill of Appropriation,		0 10 0	From Clerical error.
Rent and Repairs of Public Buildings, &c.			
Portugais Salary not provided for	36 0 0		This appointment had not taken place when the Act of Appropriation was passed.
Repairs to the Castle of St. Lewis,	560 9 10		This excess of Expenditure beyond the appropriation arose from the Erection of an additional Building not contemplated at the time when the Act of Appropriation was passed.
Do. to the Gaol at Montreal,	88 4 8		
Do. to ditto at Quebec,	139 10 6		
Do. to Court House at Quebec,	123 3 4		
Do. to ditto at Montreal,	19 16 0		
Do. to Bishop's Palace Quebec.	181 8 1		
		1139 12 5	
Expense of Collecting the Public Revenue.			
Incidents at Quebec, - -	168 4 10		
Do. at St. John's, -	68 1 5		
		236 6 3	The Incidents at Quebec and St. John's have amounted to more than estimated for last year, owing to the encrease of Revenue, the sum allowed was also omitted to be apportioned to each Custom House in last year's Act of Appropriation.
Expenses for Criminals, &c.			
To Sheriff of the District of Montreal, for maintenance of Criminals, and for Bedsteads, Beds and Blankets for the use of the Gaol, - - - -	60 8 2		
To do. for expenses by Magistrates for Commitments and for Bench Warrants, - - -	45 14 5		
To do. attendance of needy witnesses, - - - -	139 9 4½		
		245 11 11½	Excess of Expenditure beyond the Appropriation necessarily incurred for these various services.
Miscellaneous Services.			
The Salary of the Grand Voyer of Quebec, for half year ending 31st October 1823 is over the regular amount of £75, in calculating broken periods on the death of the late Grand Voyer,		0 12 3	Arising from Clerical error.
Expenses incurred by the Government in the expectation that the same will be provided for,		477 0 0	From various causes detailed in the Public Accounts.
	Sterling £	2204 2 10½	
	Currency £	2449 0 11½	

Quebec, 10th February 1824.

W. B. COLTMAN,
Chairman of the Committee of the Executive Council
for the Audit of Public Accounts.

Appendix (Y.)

25th Feby.

EDUCATION REPORT.

YOUR Committee, desirous of obtaining from the most authentic sources information upon the matter referred to them, caused questions relating thereto to be put to the Gentlemen composing the SEMINARY of Quebec, also to the Reverend Mr. MILLS, D. D. & Secretary to the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning in this Province and of the Diocesan Committee for Promoting Christian Knowledge, to J. F. PERRAULT, Esq. President of the Society of Education for the District of Quebec, and to the Reverend Mr. WILKIE, who has long presided over an Academy at Quebec, to the Reverend Mr. BURRAGE, who within these late years has been appointed and acted as Master of the Royal Grammar School at Quebec, and to Mr. J. B. CORBIN.

The questions put to these Gentlemen, severally, with their respective Answers, will be found in the Appendix to this Report under the Letter [A.]

In the extensive field of enquiry into which your Committee were called upon to enter, it seemed to them most conducive to the discovery of the truth, that some detached portion should be selected for examination in the first instance, and that availing themselves of the permission given to them by the House of reporting from time to time upon the matter referred, they should continue their enquiries into the causes which have retarded the progress of Education in this Province, and Report from time to time, under general heads, the results of those enquiries.

Your Committee could not fail to see, that one of the main causes which have retarded the progress of Education in this Province has been the withdrawing of the Rents, Issues and Profits, of the Estates heretofore belonging to the late Order of the Jesuits from the purposes of their original use and destination, and employing them for other purposes, not known to your Committee, nor to the Public.

Some important Documents relating to these Estates being in the hands of the Heirs of the late Honorable J. A. Panet, Esquire, in his life time Speaker of the Assembly, those Gentlemen were requested to lay them before the Committee, which was accordingly done, and they will be found in the Appendix to this Report under the Letter [B.]

Amongst these Papers will be found an opinion of His Majesty's Attorney General and Solicitor General for the Province upon the subject immediately under consideration, bearing date the 18th of May 1790: wherein amongst other things it is said; "as a derelict or vacant "Estate His Majesty became vested in it by the clearest of Titles, if "the right of Conquest alone was not sufficient, but even upon the "footing of the proceedings in France and the Judicial Acts of the "Sovereign Tribunals in that Country, the Estates in this Province "would naturally fall to His Majesty, and be subjected to his unlimi-"ted disposal, for by those decisions it was established upon good legal "and constitutional grounds, that from the nature of the first Establish-"ment or Admission of the Society into France, being conditional, "temporary, and probational, they were at all times liable to expul-"sion, and having never complied with, but rejected the terms of their "admission, they were not even entitled to the name of a Society; whe-"refore, and by reason of the abuses and destructive principles of their "Institution, they were stript of their property and possessions which "they were ordered to quit upon ten days notice, after having been "compelled to give in a full statement of all they had, with the several "Title Deeds, and Documents or Proofs in support of it. Seques-"trators or Guardians were appointed to the management of their Es-"tates, and in a course of time and with a regularity proportioned to "their importance, provision was made for the application of them in "the various ways that Law, Reason, Justice, and Policy dictated; "and all this was done at the suit of the Crown Officer by the Courts "of France, as we apprehend in a Judicial and not in a Legislative "Capacity."

Your Committee had reason to doubt the correctness of the above Statement, and instituted a long and patient enquiry into the proceedings had in France upon the occasion of the suppression of the late Order of the Jesuits, in relation to the Colleges and Seminaries belonging to the Order, and to the Lands wherewith they were endowed.

The inveteracy of the error to which the afore-mentioned Report of the Law Officers of the Crown within the Colony would appear to have first given birth, seemed to require on the part of your Committee more minute details, than, under different circumstances, and in a matter of less importance, they would have otherwise deemed necessary.

The commercial embarrassments of the Order, and the legal proceedings had in consequence in the Courts of France, on the part of their Creditors for the recovery of their debts, gave occasion to a judicial enquiry into the Constitution of the Order.

Father Lavallette, a Jesuit Priest, sent by his General in America, under the Title of Superintendant of the Missions to the Windward Islands, purchased upon the Conquest of several of those Islands by the British arms, large quantities of merchandize and considerable real estates from the French Inhabitants who were desirous to return to France, and who under the several Capitulations were permitted to do so, and to remove or dispose of their property within a certain assigned period.

He paid for these Goods in Bills of Exchange drawn upon his Correspondents in France, payable in two or three years, at such places in France as were most convenient to the respective venders of the goods or lands.

The Goods were shipped to these Correspondents by Father Lavalette under a Neutral Flag, and it was expected that they would furnish ample Funds for the payment of the Bills in question, as they became due. But in consequence of these Goods being captured by British Cruisers and condemned, the correspondents of Father Lavallette were unable to honor his Bills, and there were protested Bills of Exchange drawn upon Messrs. Gouffre & Lioncy, Merchants of Marseilles, to an amount of nearly Two Millions of Francs, when those Gentlemen failed:—other Bills of Exchange drawn by Father Lavallette upon Mr. Ray, who succeeded the beforementioned Gentlemen in this correspondence, were likewise protested.

The Father de Sacy, resident at the *Maison Professe* of the Order at Paris, in his quality of General Attorney to the Windward Island Missions, was the immediate Superior of the Father Lavallette; it was to him that the latter accounted, and in his turn he accounted to the *Provincial*, who accounted to the General of the Order.

Upon one of these Bills of Exchange for 30,000 Livres an Action was brought in the Consular Court at Paris, and Judgment given in favor of the Holder against the Order of Jesuits generally: The Court considering Father Lavallette as Agent or Factor for the Order in these transactions, and the whole Body liable for his Acts as his Principals.

This Judgment was of the 30th day of January 1760.

On the 8th May 1761, a Judgment was rendered in the Parliament of Paris:

Between Jean Lioncy, Trustee and Director of the Rights of the Creditors of the Brothers Lioncy and Gouffre, Merchants at Marseilles, and his partners, Plaintiffs, demanding Payment of Bills of Exchange drawn by Brother Lavallette, a Jesuit of the Mission of St. Pierre de la Martinique, Superior General of the Missions of the Windward Islands and Apostolic Prefect.

And the Body and Society of the Jesuits of France, Defendants:

And the Father General and in his Person the whole Society of the Jesuits, Defendants, and making default.

And between the Jesuits of the Province of France, and the Jesuits of the Provinces of Guyenne, Toulouse, Champagne, and Lyons, opposants to the Judgement of the Consulate of Marseilles of the 29th May 1760.

And the said Trustee of the Creditors of the Brothers Lioncy and Gouffre, Defendants, to the said opposition.

And moreover, between the said Brothers Lioncy and Gouffre, intervening, and Plaintiffs, in damages and Interests, and the said Father General, the said Society and the said Provinces of the Jesuits, Defendants, in the said Suit:

Whereby the Superior General, and in his Person the Body and association of Jesuits in France, were condemned to Pay One Million five hundred and two thousand and two hundred and Sixty-six Livres, two Sols, and two farthings, of Bills of Exchange drawn by the Brother Lavallette upon Lioncy, Brothers, and Gouffre, Merchants of Marseilles, and they were further condemned to pay fifty thousand Livres for damages and all costs and Expenses; and the Brother Lavallette and all other Jesuits were prohibited under the Penalties of the Law to intermeddle, directly or indirectly, with any Kind of Traffic which Ecclesiastical Persons were interdicted from using by the Canons of the Church admitted in the Kingdom of France, by the Ordinances of the King, or by the Decrees and Regulations of that Parliament.

This case was calculated to excite and did excite a high degree of interest, not only in France but in the whole of Europe. The Parliament was occupied nine days in hearing the Advocates of the Parties, of course the most eminent men of that day in their Profession. During the pendency of the Suit there was circulated in the Capital (as was usual in France in all causes of any importance whatever) Printed Mémoires Signed by the Advocates of the parties, in which the facts of the case and the Arguments in support of the pretentions of the Parties respectively, were fully stated.

On the 17th April 1761, whilst the Argument of this Cause was going on, one of the Gentlemen of the Chamber of *Enquêtes* of the Parliament, (all the Chambers being Assembled) addressed the Parliament, stating that two Printed Mémoires, one for the Jesuits, the other against them, on the occasion of a Cause the Argument whereon had commenced the previous Monday in the *Grande Chambre* of the Court, appeared to him to publish and discuss too openly the Constitutions of the Jesuits to admit of his not submitting to the Court some observations which those Mémoires rendered indispensable, and well worthy in every respect of the entire attention of the Court, observations, however, which in no wise touched the Cause nor the question before the *Grande Chambre*.

That on the one side the Mémoires for the Jesuits, whilst it seemed in a certain degree to confine the discussion upon the Constitutions of the Jesuits to what concerns the power of the General of this Order over the Property of the different Houses, nevertheless asserted that the Government, well known to the Parliament, of the other Religious Houses, differed in its form from the Government of the Jesuits which the Parliament had never been able to discover.

That on the other side the Printed Mémoire against the Jesuits contained assertions as to their Constitutions and Doctrines generally, which it was the duty of the Court to examine into.

After going through a long and minute examination of some of the Constitutions which he held to be most exceptionable, he concludes with submitting to the Parliament the following Motion.

"Would there not then be a necessity for examining the Institution "and Administration of the Jesuits according to their Constitutions, "of which I have merely given a slight notion? This, Gentlemen, is "what I request you to take into consideration."

Upon this prayer the following Decree was pronounced by the Parliment on the 17th April 1761.

"The matter having been taken into consideration, it is ordered that "the Jesuits do within three days deposit in the Civil Office of the "Court, a printed Copy of the Constitutions of the Society of Jesuits, "that is to say, of the Edition thereof made at Prague in 1757, and "cited in the printed paper, intituled, 'Memoir to be consulted, and "Consultation for the Jesuits of France, printed by L. Cellot, Dauphi-"né Street, 1761."

It was further ordered, "that on the Prayer of the King's Attorney "General, this Decree shall be this day served upon the Superiors of "the Three Houses of Jesuits in this City, in order that they may "be aware thereof and conform thereto, in order that the Law Officers "of the Crown may take communication of the said Constitutions, "deposited in the Civil Office of the Court, according to the Special "Decree entered in the Register of this date."

On the 21st of the same month of April, all the Chambers being assembled, the Chief President informed them that the Law Officers of the Crown were in attendance, to render to the Court an account of what had been done in fulfilment of the above Decree of the 17th of the same month.

Whereupon the Law Officers of the Crown being introduced, Mr. Omer Joly de Fleury, the King's Advocate General, informed the Court that the King's Attorney General had on the same 17th April in the

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afternoon, caused the said Decree of that date to be served upon Joseph Frerard, Superior of the Novitiate, Brother Henri René Frelant, Superior of the House of the College, and Brother Claude Frey, Superior of the House of the Professed.

And that in consequence of the Service of the said Decree the Edition of the Statutes printed at Prague, and required by the Decree, had been deposited in the Office of the Court, on the following day, that they were two large Volumes in Quarto, which the Law Officers of the Crown then had in their possession, to the end that they might labour to put themselves in a condition to render to the Court an Account of the said Constitutions on Tuesday the 2d. June following.

The Law Officers of the Crown, the Advocate General Mr. Omer Joly de Fleury, addressing the Court, made on the 3d. 4th 6th and 7th July 1761, their Report in Obedience to the before mentioned Decree of the 17th April 1761, and of an *Arrêté* of the Parliament of the 2d. June of the same year.

In this Report the subject is treated of under the following Heads.

1st.—A General and Summary Statement of the contents of the two Volumes of Constitutions.

2d.—A detail of the principal Articles of the Constitutions brought under the consideration of the Court in the proceedings had on the Seventeenth of April preceding, distributing them under their proper Titles.

3d.—Observations upon those Articles viewed with reference to the rights of the Crown and the interests of the People.

4th.—The previous Public Acts of the Parliament relating to the Jesuits, and their Institution.

5th.—The course which ought to be pursued by the Parliament in respect of those Constitutions of the Order.

Of the first of these Heads, nothing need here be said.

Of the second it is material here to refer to such part of these proceedings as relates to the Property held in France by the Jesuits.

The Advocate General gives the following " Extrait de l'Article *Examen Constitutionum.*"

Extract from the Article *Examen Constitutionum.*

" The end which the Society proposes to itself is its own & its neighbours' sanctification. To attain this end three vows are made, that of Obedience, that of Poverty, and that of Charity. The vow of Poverty consists in this, that the Society cannot have any income for its own support or for any other purpose, which is to be understood not only of every Jesuit individually, but also of the Churches and Houses of the Professed Society *Domibus Societatis Professæ.* It is not permitted to receive any Fee or Alms for the Celebration of Mass, for Preaching, for Administering the Sacrament or any other Office of Religion which the Society can exercise according to its Institution. Although they have Colleges and Houses of Probation, which have Revenues for the support of Students, *Scolasticorum*, before they are admitted into the professed Society, or into the Houses thereof, Revenues of that kind cannot nevertheless be applied to other uses. And it is not permitted to the Houses of the Professed or any of them or the Coadjutors, to Profit thereby, " *Exam. Gen. Constit. Cap.* 1. *Vol.* 1. *P.* 340."

The Advocate General treats at great length of the Powers vested in the General of the Order, and shews it to have been as to the Persons of the Members of the Order, and as to the Property belonging to the Order, of the most absolute kind.

Yet it was limited as to the Colleges and Seminaries of Education of the Order.

The words of the Advocate General upon this subject are as follows.

" To the General belongs the whole power of making every kind of Contract of Purchase or Sale of the temporal property and of personal property of whatsoever nature, as well of the Houses as of the Colleges of the Society, of imposing and redeeming every kind of Rent, *quos libet census*, on the property, *bonis stabilibus*, of the Colleges for their use with the faculty of being exonerated from the charges on restoring the money which shall have been given *cum facultate onere liberandi restitutâ pecuniâ que datâ fuerit.* With respect to the alienation or extinction of the Colleges or Houses of the Society which are already established, he cannot proceed thereto without a general Congregation of the Society. The declaration on this chapter states that the General is by himself to exercise that power of contracting respecting the matters just mentioned, that in the most urgent cases he may exercise it by others, when the delay might become prejudicial or when he has deputed it, especially with respect to remote, places, as India, to some one whom he trusts as he does himself, *cui tanquam sibi ipsi fideret.*"

And in another part of his Report speaking of the same subject he says:

" The Power of the General is indefinite, and no one has any authority but that which he imparts —He alone appoints to places, dismisses, continues, is sole, supreme administrator of all the property, they are administered, purchased, sold, contracts are enterred into respecting the personal property, rents on the real property of the Colleges are constituted or redeemed ; all that is done is in his name, and by virtue of his power alone ; he can sell, alienate, exchange the real property of the Houses or Colleges without any previous information, without giving thereto any judicial form.—His power indeed undergoes some restrictions respecting real property appropriated to certain Establishments, but with respect to personal and even real property given to the Society without appropriation ; he can dispose thereof fully as he pleases, " *idem generalis disponere poterit, aut vendendo, aut retinendo, aut huic vel illi loco id quod ei videbitur applicando prout ad majorem Dei Gloriam senserit expedire.*" Part IX. of the Constitutions Cap. 3, page 437, No. 6.—" Every Contract made without his express consent is null. His ratification of Acts is necessary, and he can annull those made by the Provincials. He can change the destination of the Legacies made to the Colleges or Houses, and apply them to other purposes without any restraint from the Will of the Testators. It is indeed said, by way of corrective, that he shall do so but seldom *nec nisi rarissime, et extra Europam in alienationibus permissis ;* but that, nevertheless, proves how far his will makes the Rule and the Law."

He concludes the second head of enquiry, by shewing that the Jesuits were by their own Constitutions prohibited from engaging in any trade or commerce whatsoever.

The number of their Colleges, at this period may be conjectured to have been very great, if we bear in mind what they were half a Century before the period in question.

In 1710, (says the Advocate General) according to Father Jouvenci, the Society had upon Earth Six Hundred and Twelve Colleges, Three Hundred and Forty Houses of Residence, Fifty-nine Noviciates, Two Hundred Missions, Eighty-four Houses of the Professed, in all thirty-seven Provinces, and Nineteen Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety eight Jesuits.

It would be going out of the subject under consideration, to refer to any part of the observations of the Advocate General upon the above mentioned third and fourth heads of Enquiry.

Under the fifth head, the Advocate General recommended that there should be had between the King of France and the Pope, " friendly Conferences as practised by our Ancestors" the term used in the 75th and 76th Articles of the *Libertés de l'Eglise Gallicane*, with a view of reforming the Constitutions of the Order, in the various particulars pointed out by the Advocate General.

On the 8th July 1761, the conclusions of the Law Officers, to the foregoing effect, were read in the Parliament, all the Chambers being present, and the following Judgment on the same day pronounced.

" The Court, all the Chambers being present, upon the Report of the Law Officers of the Crown, made yesterday and the preceding days, in obedience to the Decrees of the seventeenth of April and second of June last, and upon the conclusions in writing by them taken, hath in consequence decreed that Commissioners shall be appointed, in order to examine as well the Constitutions of the Society called of Jesus, deposited in the Office of the Court on the 18th of April last, as the matter of the said Report ; also the most important facts respecting the Society which have occurred since its establishment, in order that such Examination and the Report thereon be taken into due consideration by the Court."

On the 2nd of August 1761, by a Declaration of the King of France, bearing date at Versailles on that day, it was ordered, that within six months the Superior of each of the Houses of the Order of the Jesuits, should be bound to deposit in the Office of the King's Privy Council the Titles of their various Establishments, and it it was added :—

" Moreover, we ordain, that during one year from the date of the Enrollment hereof, nothing shall be ordered, either definitively or provisionally, upon what may relate to the said Institutes, Constitutions and Establishments of the Houses of the said Society, unless we shall otherwise so ordain."

This Declaration was enregistered in the Parliament on the 6th of the same month ; the Parliament amongst other exceptions in the act of Inrolment making Collation.

" The said Court not intending to restrain itself from adjudging upon the legal state of the said body corporate, when and as to right shall appertain, after seeing the Letters Patent already obtained by the said Society, and the Enregistration thereof, and, nevertheless, conformably with the said Declaration, the said Court shall Surcease for and during one year from adjudging upon the said Institution, Constitutions and Establishment of the Houses of the said Society, by any Decrees, either definitive or provisional, other, nevertheless, than those in respect of which the Oath of the Court, its fidelity, its love for the sacred person of the said Lord the King, and its attention to the public tranquility, will not permit the Court to delay, according to the exigence of the Case, subject to the bringing in of the Titles relating to the said Society or its particular Houses established within the Jurisdiction of the Court, ordered, by the said Declaration being made at the Public Office of the deposit of the Court within the delay contained in the said Declaration of the said Title Deeds, such account to be rendered by the Court to the said Lord the King, as to right shall appertain. Even the said Title Deeds to be put into his possession, certified Copies thereof being first made, together with the Collation and Deposit in the Public Office of the said Court of the said certified Copies."

And the conclusion of the Act of Enregistration is as follows :—

" It shall also be most humbly represented to the said Lord the King, that his Parliament cannot but see with grief that the said Lord the King seems to announce to his Parliament, by a Declaration addressed to it, the establishment of an illegal deposit other than that of the Court for the delivering in of the said Instruments in writing, whereof the said Lord the King deems it necessary to be informed for the general good of his realm. At Paris, in Parliament, all the Chambers assembled, the 6th August 1761."

On the same 6th August 1761 the Parliament, after reciting the before mentioned proceedings by its Decree of that day, the Attorney General ;

Appellant, *comme d'abus*, from all Bulls, Briefs, Apostolic Letters respecting the Priests and Pupils of the Society styling itself of Jesus, Constitutions thereof, forms of Vows, Decrees of the Generals or of the General Congregations of the said Society, and generally from all other similar Regulations or Acts.

And in its conclusion, it is said, " It is permitted to the King's Attorney General to cause to be summoned the General and the Society of Persons styling themselves Jesuits, on the said Appeal *comme d'abus* ; whereupon the said parties shall be heard at the earliest day ; when the said Appeal shall be adjudged upon, there shall be laid before the Court all Edicts, Declarations and Letters Patent, duly verified, concerning the said Society, such adjudication and order upon the whole jointly to be made as to right shall appertain."

On the same day, by another sentence bearing more immediately upon the subject in hand, the Parliament with reference to the Report to them made of the doctrines of the Jesuits, maketh certain provisions in respect to the Colleges and Seminaries of Education of the Order.

These are of sufficient importance to require their insertion at full length.

" In like manner it is provisionally inhibited and forbidden unto the said Priests and others of the said Society, to continue any lessons, either public or private, of Theology, Philosophy, or of the Humanities, in the Schools, Colleges and Seminaries within the Jurisdiction of the Court,

under penalty of seizure of their temporalities, and under such other penalty as to right and justice shall appertain; and this from and after the first day of October next, as well with respect to the Houses of the said Society, which are situated at Paris, as to those which are situated in the other Towns within the Jurisdiction of the Court, having within their limits Schools or Colleges other than those of the said Society; and from the first day of April next only, with respect to those which are situated in Towns within the Jurisdiction of the Court, where there are no other Schools or Colleges than those of the said Society, or in which those of the said Society shall be found to occupy any of the Faculties of the Arts or of Theology in the University there established, and nevertheless, in case the said Priests, Scholars, or others of the said Society, shall claim to have obtained any Letters Patent duly verified in the Court, to the effect of performing the said scholastic functions, the Court permits the said Priests, Scholars, and others of the said Society, to produce them before the Court, all the Chambers assembled, within the delays above prescribed, such order, upon view of the same, and upon the conclusions of the King's Attorney General, to be made by the Court as to right shall appertain."

"The Court most expressly inhibits and forbids all subjects of the King from frequenting, after the expiration of the said delays, the Schools, Boarding Schools, Seminaries, Noviciates and Missions of the said persons styling themselves Jesuits, and enjoins all Students, Boarders, Seminarists and Novices to quit the Colleges, Boarding Houses, Seminaries and Noviciates of the said Society within the delays above fixed; and all Fathers, Mothers, Tutors, Curators or others having charge of the Education of the said Scholars, to withdraw them or to cause them to be withdrawn therefrom, and to concur, each in respect to himself, in carrying into effect this present Decree, as good and faithful subjects of the King, zealous for his preservation. The Court in like manner prohibits them from sending the said Children to any Colleges or Schools of the said Society, held without the limits of the Jurisdiction of the Court, or out of the Kingdom. The whole under penalty of being taken and considered as favourers of the said impious, sacrilegious and homicidal doctrine, assailing the authority and safety of the person of the King, and as such prosecuted according to the rigour of the *Ordonnances*. And as for the said Scholars, the Court declares all those who shall continue after the expiration of the said delays to frequent the said Schools, Boarding Houses, Colleges, Seminaries, Noviciates and Instructions of the said persons styling themselves Jesuits, in whatever place they may be, incapable of taking or receiving any degrees in the Universities, or any Civil or Municipal Offices, or of discharging any such public functions. The said Court reserving to itself to deliberate on Friday, the 8th day of January next, upon the precautions which it shall judge necessary to take upon the subject of the offenders, if any there be."

"And the said Court being desirous to provide sufficiently for the Education of Youth, orders that within three months for all delay, to be accounted from the date of the present Decree, the Mayors and Aldermen of the Towns within the Jurisdiction of the Court where there are no other Schools or Colleges than those of the said Society, or in which those of the said Society fill the faculties of the Arts or of Theology in the Universities therein established, as also the Officers of the *Baillages* and *Sénéchaussées*, together with the said Universities, shall be bound to send to the Attorney General of the King, each, separately, Memoires of what they esteem fitting upon this subject, that this done or default made to do the same, such order may be made, all the Chambers assembled, upon the conclusions of the Attorney General of the King the said day Friday the Eighth of January next, as to right shall appertain."

"Decreed that the Law Officers of the Crown do render an account in the Court, all the Chambers assembled, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, of the publication, posting up, and printing of the two Decrees this day rendered by the Court, as well as of the service of them at the houses of the persons styling themselves Jesuits, which are at Paris, and on Friday the 8th of January, of the execution of the remainder of the said two Decrees."

"Ordered further, that the first President be charged with carrying to the King a Copy, as well of the Statement made to the Court on the 17th April last, by one of the Counsellors therein, as of the account rendered by the Officers of the Crown the 3rd of July last and the following days, and of the second Statement made to the Court on the 8th July last by one of the Counsellors therein; to the end that the said Lord the King may be enabled himself to know the Institutions, Constitutions, Doctrine and unvarying conduct of the said Priests, Scholars, and others of the said Society styling themselves of Jesus, and the indispensible necessity wherein his Parliament found itself to render the Decree of this day to preserve the subjects of the King, and above all the Students, who are the hope and the renewal of the State, from the teaching of a doctrine as pernicious as execrable."

On the 29th August 1761, the Jesuits obtained the King's Letters Patent referring to the above proceedings, and ordering all proceedings to be suspended under the aforesaid Decrees of the 6th of the said month for one year.

These Letters Patent were, at the prayer of the King's Attorney General, amongst other exceptions, enregistered.

"Subject nevertheless to this:—that the respite contained in the said Letters Patent shall take place only to the first of April next, upon which day the provisional Decree of the Court of the sixth August last shall be executed *ipso jure*; and also without that the necessary proceedings to enable the Court to render Judgment on the *Appel comme d'abus*, instituted by His Majesty's Attorney General from the Bulls, Briefs, Constitutions, forms of Vows, and other regulations relating to the said Society can be suspended, and in like manner without prejudice to the provisional execution of the said *Appel comme d'abus*."

"And also subject to this:—that the public or private Lectures on Theology, Philosophy, or the Humanities, held and given by the Priests or Scholars, in all the towns or places within the Jurisdiction of the Court without distinction, cannot be provisionally continued after the expiration of the said respite, the whole under the pains contained in the provisional Decree of the 6th August last." The Parliament added to these Resolutions the following Representations:—

"And nevertheless the said Court hath decreed, that the first President waiting upon the person of the King this day, in pursuance of the Order of the Court, shall represent to the said Lord the King, that his Parliament do conform itself to the intention, which the said Lord the King hath to obtain further information, has respectfully submitted to the express and reiterated Orders of His Majesty, by enregistering the said Letters Patent, it cannot dissemble from the said Lord the King how much it cost the sentiments of the heart of the Magistrates who compose his Parliament, to give to the said Lord the King this proof of its obedience; that it shall further be represented to the said Lord the King by the first President, that the Decrees which his Parliament rendered the sixth of August last, bear upon objects which interest essentially the security of the persons of Sovereigns, the tranquility of States, the principles of Morals, the Education so valuable to Youth, the good and honour of Religion; that the said Lord the King be therefore supplicated to be pleased to be assured how important it is for his Sacred person, for his Posterity, for the entire State, that the zeal of his Parliament do not in future encounter any obstacle upon matters of such great consequence."

"Ordered, that the said Letters be printed, published & posted up, and certified Copies thereof sent to the *Baillages*, *Senechaussées* and Universities of the Jurisdiction, to be there read, published and enregistered. The Court enjoins the Deputies of the King's Attorney General that they see to the execution hereof, and that they certify the Court thereof within one month."

The next proceedings of the Parliament were on the 16th day of February 1762, when after referring to the before mentioned declaration of the 2d August 1761, it orders as follows:

"The Court orders, that the persons styling themselves Jesuits shall be bound to conform to what is prescribed them by the King's declaration of the 2d August last, and the decree of enregistration thereof: and therefore that the Superiors of the Houses of the said persons styling themselves Jesuits, shall be bound before the 22d day of March next, to make oath in person or by their Attorney even to produce and give in the accounts of their Houses, which they have not hitherto produced and given in. The Court orders that within the same time the said persons styling themselves Jesuits, shall be bound to deposit at the Office of the Court the Title Deeds of their establishments, or certified copies thereof; and as to those of the said Title Deeds whereof the originals are not to be found in any places of public deposit, and are not in their possession:

"The Court orders, that the said persons styling themselves Jesuits, do produce statements containing the nature and quality of the said Title Deeds, to the truth of which statements the said Superiors shall make oath, to the end that the said papers so deposited, and affirmations on Oath, be communicated to the King's Attorney General, and returned into Court on the 23d day of the said month of March, that such order thereupon may be made by the Court as to right and Justice shall appertain.

"The Court orders further, that the present decree shall be without delay at the instance of the King's Attorney General served upon the Superiors of the houses of the said persons, so styling themselves Jesuits, being within the Jurisdiction of the Court."

On the 23d April 1762 the Parliament being in possession of the Titles of the Estates of the order under the before-mentioned declaration of the King of France of the 2d August 1761, decided difinitively amongst others matters, upon the application to be made of the Estates with which the Colleges of the order were endowed, and permitting the creditors.

"To take their recourse for the payment of the said condemnation monies upon the property appertaining to the Society of Jesuits within the Kingdom, with the exception of those whereof the destination could not be changed by the Society, and the Superior General thereof to the prejudice of the rights of founders and donors and of their representatives, or of the towns and countries for whose utility the said property had been irrevocably affected.

This document is of too much importance to be omitted and will be found in the Appendix to this Report under the letter [C.]

In the definitive judgement pronounced by the Parliament upon the herein-before-mentioned appeal *comme d'abus* of the Attorney General, it is ordered in respect of the Colleges of the Order, as follows:

"Ordered, That the ascertaining of the property which shall be liable to the Administration and the Maintenance of the Schools and Colleges, and of the Towns where there were no other Schools or Colleges than those of the persons styling themselves Jesuits shall be proceeded to, to the effect of which the Officers of the *Baillages*, *Senéchaussées* and the Municipal Officers of the said Towns, shall be bound to send to the Court before the first of December next, Statements containing, in

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" the first place; a correct detail of the property and benefices " of the Ancient Endowment of the said Schools and Colleges " previous to the introduction of the said persons styling themsel- " ves Jesuits, as well as of all those which at the time of or since " their introduction may have been given, united, granted as " eleemosynary gifts, or in any way bequeathed unto the said per- " sons styled Jesuits, for the keeping and maintaining of the said " Schools or Colleges, Ecclesiastical Foundations and other objects " of a like nature. In the second place; what they should esteem " expedient as to the manner to be adopted for the Government " and administration of the property which shall be appropriated " for the said Schols and Colleges. In the third place; the man- " ner in which the said Schools and Colleges were erected and " formed, before or since the introduction of the persons stying " themselves Jesuits. To which Statements shall be joined; the " Title Deeds in support thereof, to the end that the whole being " communicated to the King's Attorney General, and examined " by the said Commissioners, the Court may adjudge and deter- " mine what to right shall appertain, as well in case of sufficiency " as of insufficiency of the said property or otherwise.—And that " the Lord the King may be most humbly supplicated to cause to " be issued all Letters Patent thereunto necessary.

" And nevertheless the Court orders that the Municipal Offi- " cers of the said Towns shall take possession forthwith upon the " evacuation of the Houses and Establishments of the late Society, " of the Grounds and Buildings which served for the said Schools " and Colleges, as well as of the Furniture destined for the use " of the said Schools and Colleges, of which entry into posses- " sion there shall be drawn up a *Procès Verbal* by the Lieutenant " General of the Royal Court, or in case of absence or lawfull " impediment by one of the other Officers of the Court accor- " ding to Seniority in the presence of the Deputy of the King's " Attorney General, which *Procès Verbal* shall contain at the " same time a summary description of the said Furniture and of " the state of the said Grounds and Buildings."

" The whole nevertheless without prejudice to what relates to " the College Established in the Town of *Lafleche*, in respect " whereof the said Lord the King shall be most humbly supplica- " ted to make known to the Court his intentions in the accustomed " manner.

" Ordered, nevertheless, that possession shall be taken thereof by " the Officers of the *Sénéchaussée de Lafléche*, in the name of " the said Lord the King. As also shall the said Lord the King be " most humbly supplicated to be pleased to order that all the re- " venues generally heretofore granted by himself and his prede- " cessors Kings, for the direction and maintenance of any of the " said Schools and Colleges shall continue to be employed to an " use so advantageous for the good of the State.

" Ordered, That before determining upon the Grounds and " Buildings, of the Houses and Establishments of the said late So- " ciety, other than those of the Schools and Colleges of the " Towns within the Jurisdiction where there were no other " Schools and Colleges, but those kept by the late Class of per- " sons styling themselves Jesuits, the Royal Officers, the Muni- " cipal Officers and the Universities established in the places " where the said Buildings and Grounds are, and more particu- " larly the Officers of the *Chatelêt* of Paris, and those of the " *Sénéchaussées* of Lyons, and of the *Baillage* of Rheims, as well " as the Prevôt of the Merchants and Aldermen of the said " Towns of Paris, Lyons and the Municipal Officers of the Town " of Rheims and the Universities of Paris and Rheims, shall send " to the Court before the first of December next, at the latest, " the Statements which they shall think proper upon the employ- " ment which might be made of the said Buildings and Grounds " for some object of Public or Private utility, as well upon the " manner of paying the Cost thereof to be employed hereafter as " shall be ordered, which Statements being communicated to the " King's Attorney General, it shall be by him required and by " the Court ordered what to right shall appertain, and the said " Lord the King shall be supplicated to cause to issue all Letters " Patent to this end necessary.

" Ordered, that proceedings shall be had in the Court upon " the Titles which are deposited at the Public Offices, (Greffes) " and upon the Statements which shall be delivered over to the " Kings Attorney General by the parties interested for severing " the Property belonging to the said late Society, and forming the " subject of Private Foundations, other nevertheless than that of " the said Schools and Colleges to be afterwards deliberated upon " by the Court and provided for the acquittal of the said founda- " tions by whom and as to right shall appertain, and the said Lord " the King in consequence be most humbly supplicated to order " that all Titles and Papers relating to the said late Order of Je- " suits, which have been placed before the said Lord the King, " shall by his order be Addressed to the Attorney General of the " said Lord the King, to be deposited at the Office of the Court.

After directing the sale of the moveables belonging to the Order of the Jesuits, this Judgement proceeds to say:

" There shall not however be comprized in the said sale the " furniture of the Schools and Colleges of the Towns, in which " there was only that of the late Class of persons styling themsel- " ves Jesuits, in respect of which it has been above decreed and " adjudged by this present decree; nor any thing which is deemed " necessary by the Judges of the places to the use and maintenance " of the Property of the said late Class of Persons styling them- " selves Jesuits, whereof a Statement shall be drawn up by the " Bailiffs charged with making the said sales; as also the Court " stays the sale of the Plate and all books, linen, ornaments, sacred " vases, chandeliers and generally of all other Church Ornaments " Decorations, as well as of all Libraries, until it shall have been " otherwise ordered by the Court, all the chambers assembled, and " to provide therefore—Ordered that the Commissioners of the " said Court shall assemble on Thursday next.

It would be too long to refer to the various decrees of the Parliament founded upon a principle which pervades them all, and which decrees are thus characterized in a subsequent decree of the 28th August 1762.

" These decrees are founded upon a motive of equity which dic- " tates all the decrees of the Court; this motive is, that it is just " that the revenues of property destined for a College be employ- " ed for the benefit of that College, and that they be therefore ad- " ministered by sequestrators most at hand to the officers charged " with determining, as well upon the alimentary annual allowan- " ces to be made to the persons lately styling themselves Jesuits, " as upon the Fees of the professors who have filled the places of " the said persons lately styling themselves Jesuits."

It would be foreign from the matter referred to your Committee, to report the various measures taken by the French Government concerning the manner in which these Revenues were to be applied to the purposes of Education.

It is sufficient to have shown incontrovertibly, that the Colleges and Seminaries which belonged to the order of the Jesuits in France, continued after the suppression of that order to be used for the purposes of Education, and that the Lands and monies with which they had been endowed continued to serve for the maintenance of the said Colleges and Seminaries.

The next object of your Committee was, to ascertain what had been done in relation to the Jesuits' Estates in Canada by His Majesty's Government in England, or by the Provincial Authorities under orders from His Majesty's Government in England.

Upon this subject your Committee have in the first instance to refer to an abstract of Proceedings in Council, relative to the grant directed to be made of the Jesuits' Estates in Canada to the late Jeffery Lord Amherst, with the dates of the several orders made by His Majesty in Council in that behalf, and the Reports of the late Board of Trade and of His Majesty's Law Officers for the time being.

It appears from it that, " on the 24th May 1770, His Majesty " was pleased to refer to a Committee a Petition from Jeffery " Lord Amherst to His Majesty in Council, stating that His " Majesty having been graciously pleased to signify his intention " of bestowing a mark of His Royal favour in America on the " Petitioner, and praying a grant of the Estates belonging to " the Jesuits in Canada."

" This Petition was referred by the Committee to the Board " of Trade, who made their Report thereon, dated 7th June " following, but offered no decided opinion upon the Petition " of Lord Amherst."

" On the 2d November 1770, the Lords of the Committee " made their Report to His Majesty, and submitted that His " Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General should be directed to " prepare the draft of a proper Instrument to be passed under " the great seal, for granting to Lord Amherst the Estates be- " longing to the Jesuits in Canada, reserving to His Majesty " for public uses the Colleges and Chapels with their appurte- " nances, which belonged to the Society in Quebec, Montreal " and *Trois Rivierès*, the grantee engaging to make satisfaction " to such of the then possessors as were in possession at the time " of the Conquest."

" The Report was approved, and an order made containing " directions as above, to His Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor " General, who by a Report dated 14th December 1770 submit- " ted, that they could not proceed in preparing the Instrument " for want of an authentic account of the nature and description " of the Estates intended to be granted by His Majesty."

" On the 20th December 1770, another Petition was presen- " ted by Lord Amherst, praying that His Majesty would renew " his order to the Attorney and Solicitor General, for prepar- " ing the draft of the Grant, and containing a particular account " of the Estates &c. with an affidavit annexed of General Mur- " ray (the then Governor of Quebec) to the same effect, which " Petition was referred to the Law Officers by His Majesty's " order in Council, bearing date the 21st December 1770, and " in case the same contained an authentic account of the nature " and description of the said Estates, they were to prepare the " draft of the Grant &c. but it appears by the Report of His " Majesty's Law Officers in return to the said order, that the said " affidavit of General Murray, did not in their opinion set forth " an authentic account of the nature and description of the Es- " tates intended to be granted."

" On the 8th March 1771, a further Petition was presented " by Lord Amherst, stating, that he had lately received from " Canada a particular account and description of the Estates be- " longing to the Jesuits in that Province, certified by the Clerk " of Enrolments to be conformable to the Register of the In- " tendant's Office, and those of the Superior Council of Que- " bec &c. &c. which Petition and Papers annexed thereto, were

" referred to His Majesty's Law Officers, to consider the same " with such further accounts and proofs as should be laid before " them, and to prepare the draft of an Instrument for making a " Grant to the Petitioner agreeably to His Majesty's former " order."

The question of the application to be made of the Estates and property of the late Order of the Jesuits appears to have been referred as early as 1765 to the Law Officers of the Crown, and in a Plan of a Code of Laws for the Province of Quebec reported by the Advocate General, " bearing date College of Advocates, " Doctors' Commons 1773" it is said, " In regard to the Title " of the Estates of the Jesuits, there is annexed to this Report " a sketch of a former one in deliberation, drawn up in a very " full manner by particular direction in the time of Mr. Gren- " ville's Administration, May 12th 1765; but upon a change " of Administration soon after, and of the other Law Officers " of your Majesty to whom it was referred jointly with the Ad- " vocate General, no report was made in form."

The sketch referred to in this paragraph will be found in the Appendix to this Report under the Letter [D.]—It is material to observe that the above opinion appears to have been prepared without the Law Officers of the Crown having had the advantage of seeing the Title Deeds to the Estates in question.

A further Petition was presented by Lord Amherst, praying that His Majesty would renew his former order to the Attorney and Solicitor General, for preparing the draft of grant, and would empower them to receive and admit such further evidence as should be laid before them for ascertaining the description, boundaries, and tenure of the said lands, and was referred to the Law Officers accordingly.

On the 6th July 1786 His Majesty's then Attorney and Solicitor General made their Report to His Majesty in return to the preceding order, and to the former orders of the same tenor by which it appears that Lord Amherst had forborne to lay before them some documents in his possessions for the better ascertaining the nature &c. of the lands, by reason of the troubles which in 1779, and for some years afterwards, subsisted in North America, and submitting that the additional evidence produced was still insufficient to ascertain various particulars necessary to be known, viz:

" The present Titles by which the Lands were possessed."

" The persons by whom possessed."

" Their present value, and the nature of the tenures by which they were holden."

" The exact local situation, their extent and population, and " whether any and what claims are made by the heirs of the do- " nors of such part of the lands as were given to the religious or- " ders by private persons."

" And the Report concludes by submitting, that the said se- " veral particulars, and all other material circumstances attending " the lands in question, may be best ascertained by an enquiry " instituted in the Province by Commissioners to be appointed " by His Majesty's Governor, or by such proceedings in the " nature of an inquisition as he should find most consonant to the " Laws and Usages of the Province to institute for that purpose, " and that until these particulars should be fully ascertained they " were still unable to prepare such Grant to the Petitioner as would " be valid in Law."

" The Report from the Law Officers was referred by His " Majesty to the consideration of the Lords of the Committee " of Privy Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations, who by " their Report to His Majesty dated the 10th of the said month, " submitted their opinion, that in consideration of the difficulties " and delay that had hitherto attended the carrying into effect " His Majesty's gracious intention in favor of the petitioner, His " Majesty might authorize and direct the Governor of the Pro- " vince of Quebec, to cause the several particulars stated by the " Attorney and Solicitor General in their above Report, and all " other circumstances attending the lands in question, to be as- " certained by Commissioners to be appointed &c. &c. &c.; " And that upon return thereof, the Governor should pass a " Grant under the Seal of the Province, to the Petition- " er, his heirs and assigns, of so much of the Estates belonging " to the Jesuits in the said Province, as might be legally granted; " under such tenures, and subject to all such payments and other " rights of Seigniory as might by Law belong to His Majesty, " and under the reservations and conditions mentioned in His " Majesty's former order of the 9th November 1770, and except- " ing thereout such parts or parcels thereof, as His Majesty's " Governor should judge necessary to be reserved for public uses, " and such grant to be submitted to His Majesty's further consi- " deration."

" On the 18th August 1786 the foregoing Report of the " Lords of the Committee for Trade was approved by His Ma- " jesty, and an order issued accordingly to the Governor of the " Province of Quebec."

In execution of the foregoing order a Commission was issued by His Excellency Guy Lord Dorchester, bearing date the 7th day of January 1788, whereof a copy will be found in the Appendix to this Report under the Letter [E].

The proceedings had by the Commissioners named in the foregoing Commission will be found in the Appendix under the before mentioned Letter [A.].

The opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown within the Colony already referred to, and bearing date the 18th May 1790, was required and given under the before-mentioned order of His Majesty in his Privy Council, bearing date the 18th day of August 1786.

" In pursuance of this order a return was made by Lord Dor- " chester, the then Governor of Canada, of all the proceedings " which had taken place in that Province with respect to the " Survey of the Lands in question, and his Lordship in his Let- " ter accompanying the same, assigned his reasons why he had " not prepared a grant of the said Lands in conformity thereto."

" At a later period a return was made by Governor Milne of " the actual value and Revenue of those Estates, as made out by " the Commissioners for the management of the same. Gover- " nor Milne in his Letter transmitting the same, which bears " date 23d February 1801, observes, that the information most " to be depended on would certainly have been obtained by " means of a *Papier Terrier*, but his objections to that arose " from finding that it would not only have been attended with " considerable expense, but that it would have taken up much " more time."

" The Governor believes however that the valuation (as now " made) cannot be materially wrong, and states the annual Re- " venue in 1801 according to the first Report dated the 13th " January, as amounting to £1245 5 4 exclusive of the pro- " perty situated within the Cities of Quebec and Montreal."

" The Letter refers to a second Report, dated the 6th Febru- " ary 1801, and mentions that it is computed that the concessi- " ons made since that time, have increased the annual Revenue " to £1358 13 4."

" In the month of June 1791, the late Lord Amherst present- " ed another Petition renewing his prayer, that the Governor or " Lieutenant Governor for the time being might be ordered to " pass without further delay the grant in question of all the said " Estates, which should appear from the Reports of the Commis- " sioners appointed in pursuance of His Majesty's order of the " 18th August 1786, and by the Report of His Majesty's Law " Officers in the Province, his Majesty might legally give and " grant."

" This Petition was also referred to the Committee, but it does " not appear to have been taken up during the life of the said " Lord Amherst."

After the aforesaid Report orders were given to take possession of the Estates belonging to the late order of the Jesuits.

The proceedings had in consequence of these orders will be found in the Appendix to this Report under the Letter [F.]

Since that period the said Estates have been managed by Commissioners.—The Commission will be found in the Appendix to this Report under the Letter [G.]

It is necessray now to revert to the claims set up by the Family of Lord Amherst to these Estates.

" On the 9th May 1798 the present Lord Amherst presented " his Petition to his Majesty in Council, stating all the proceed- " ings which had taken place, and particularly the order of the " 18th August 1786, which directs the Governor to appoint Com- " missioners, and institute an enquiry in the Province for ascer- " taining the nature of the Lands, &c. and that the proceedings " under the said Commission had been returned, together with a " digest or analysis thereof, and the Report of the Law Officers " in Canada; and praying that the said Law Officers in Canada " might be directed to prepare a grant of all such parts or portions " of the Estates lately belonging to the Society of Jesuits, as are " particularly ascertained by the said Report, or that a grant " might be prepared of such parts of the said Estates and the " profits thereof, as his Majesty should think proper, and best cal- " culated to effectuate His Majesty's bounty to the late Jeffery " Lord Amherst."

" This Petition was referred to a Committee, who recom- " mended to His Majesty to make such grant accordingly, un- " der the special reservation, provision and declaration that " when the clear yearly profits of the said Estates shall exceed " £2400 Sterling, Lord Amherst should account to His Majes- " ty for the surplus profits, after being allowed such sums as he " should have expended in settling, cultivating and improving " the said Estates, and all other expenses which Lord Amherst " should in any manner have been put to, in and about the said " Estates, which had not hitherto appeared to have yielded any " Revenue or advantage to His Majesty, and also to be allowed " the charges attending the several orders and Commissions in " Canada, and other proceedings to ascertain the nature and " description of the said Estates, and also such further expenses " as might be incurred in passing and carrying the grant of the " said Lands into effect, and that His Majesty's Attorney and " Solicitor General, should prepare a draft of such grant, to be " passed under the great seal of the Province, under the before- " mentioned special reservation, provision and declaration, res- " pecting the surplus profits, and containing the reservations " specified in the former orders: and further reserving to His Ma- " jesty such other parts and parcels of the Lands as His Majesty's " Governors had actually applied to the erection of Hospitals, " Barracks and other public uses; and on the 23d January 1799, " this Report was approved, and an order issued to the Attorney " and Solicitor General accordingly."

Appendix (Y.)

25th Feby.

" In return to the above-mentioned order, His Majesty's Law " Officers made their report with the draft of a grant annexed, " but submitted that the Lands to be conveyed by the said grant, " lying within the Province of Lower-Canada, with the parti- " cular circumstances of which, and more especially with the te- " nures and proper description thereof, not being perfectly in- " formed, they could not consider themselves as being perfectly " competent to frame an Instrument which might not be liable " to objection, and therefore submitted that the same should be " fully considered by the Law Officers in Canada; and there- " upon the Lords of the Committee to whom the said report " and draft of Instrument had been referred, recommended " that His Majesty should approve of the draft, but that previ- " ous to the same passing the seal of the Province, the Gover- " nor should be directed to consult the Law Officers of the Pro- " vince with respect to such provisions and alterations, as, upon " due consideration of the nature of the Tenures and proper " description of the Lands, might appear to them adviseable to " be added to or inserted in the said grant."

" It is presumed that a return was made to this order by the " Governor in the spring of 1801, for it appears by the Council " Book, that, on the 14th of April 1801, a letter was written " to the Attorney General, stating that several proceedings had " taken place in the Province upon the reference made to His " Majesty's Law Officers there, of the draft of the grant prepar- " ed here and transmitted as above-mentioned, and that the " Law Officers in Canada had by their report to the Governor, " bearing date the 15th November 1799, stated certain objec- " tions to the validity of the said Instrument, as then construct- " ed according to the existing Laws of Canada, and the letter " went on to direct His Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor Gene- " ral here to take into consideration the draft of the original In- " strument, and also the said report of the Law Officers in Ca- " nada and report their opinion."

" First.—" Whether the said alterations and amendments were " proper to be adopted ?"

" Secondly.—" In case they should be of opinion that such " were proper, whether it would be necessary that a new draft of " an Instrument should be prepared and submitted to His Ma- " jesty for approbation, or whether it would be sufficient in case " His Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor concurred in opinion with " the Law Officers in Canada, to direct the Governor to cause " the said alterations and amendments to be inserted in the In- " strument already prepared ?"

" In answer to this Letter His Majesty's Law Officers made a " further Report to the Lords of the Committee, stating many " objections which occurred to them in respect to the provision " under which Lord Amherst was to hold the Lands, & be made " accountable for the surplus profits of the Estates beyond £2,400 " *per annum*."

" That it would render His Lordship a Public Accountant, " and expose him and his under-tenants to endless difficulties and " perplexities, and that it would operate as a bar to the full im- " provement of the Estates and consequently to the Revenue to " be derived from the same to His Majesty; inasmuch as the " Agents employed by Lord Amherst, could hardly be expected " to look further than the perception of the proportion of Rent " granted to Lord Amherst, for his own use."

On the 11th July 1803, His Majesty was graciously pleased to send the following Message to His Commons.

" His Majesty acquaints the House of Commons, that in consi- " deration of the Eminent Services of the late Jeffrey Lord Am- " herst, during his Command in America, and particularly in the " reduction of the Province of Canada, His Majesty was induced, " subsequently to the War during which these services were ren- " dered, to direct that a Grant should be made to His Lordship, his " heirs and successors, of a certain tract of Land in that Province, " but in consequence of difficulties arising from local circum- " stances, His Majesty's intentions have not been carried into ef- " fect.—His Majesty has ordered the proceedings relative to this " subject, to be laid before this House, and His Majesty re- " lies with confidence on the justice and liberality of his faithful " Commons to make such compensation to the representatives of " the late Lord Amherst, as under the circumstances of the case " shall appear to them to be adequate and proper."

There was passed in consequence in the Parliament of the United Kingdom the Statute 43 Geo. III, Cap. 159, " for settling " and securing a certain annuity on William Lord Amherst, and " the representatives of the late Jeffery Lord Amherst in consi- " deration of the eminent services performed by him during his " command in America."

And with it closes the second branch of the enquiry.

It is not possible to look at these Documents without feeling the utmost respect for the sense of right and justice which dictated the above proceedings, and which has so eminently distinguished at all times the Government of His Majesty.

Your Committee next directed their enquiries to the ascertaining, whether any, and what proceedings had been had within the Colony, for the obtaining of the Buildings and Revenues of the Estates to be applied to the purposes of Education.

They find that almost immediately after the Establishment of the present Constitution, to wit, in the year 1793, a Petition signed by a great number of the Citizens and Inhabitants of the Town and County of Quebec was presented to the Assembly, which will be found in the Journals Vol. 1, Page 352.

That after various proceedings had upon this Petition, an humble Address and Petition of the Assembly of Lower-Canada to His Majesty was reported, concurred in and voted by the Assembly, (Journals Vol. 1, Page 406) and it was resolved on the 11th April 1793, that a Message should be sent " to the Legislative Council " with a Copy of the Address and Petition to His Majesty, which " has passed this House relative to the property possessed by the " Jesuits and the Education of Youth in this Province, requesting " the Council to join in the same."

On the 17th April of the same year a Message was sent by the Legislative Council in answer to the above Resolve of the Assembly, informing them " that the Legislative Council have resolved " to express their desires on the subject of promoting the means " of Education in a separate Address."

In 1800, on the 12th March, a Motion was made in the House of Assembly, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee, to consider of the most proper means of obtaining information concerning the rights and pretensions which this Province may have upon the College of Quebec and the Estates thereunto annexed.

And on the 13th day of the same month, an Address was voted to His Excellency the Governor of the Province, praying he might order the proper Officers to transmit to the House, Copies of certain Titles and Documents and Official Reports relative to the Estates heretofore possessed and claimed by the Religious Order of the Jesuits in this Province.

This Address was presented to the Governor of the Province on the 15th day of the same month, and he was pleased to make the following answer :—

" I think it necessary to inform you on the subject matter of " the present Address, that the whole proceedings under the " Commission issued on the 29th December 1787, including every " claim and pretension respecting the Estates of the late Order " of Jesuits in this Province, together with the humble Address " of the House of Assembly voted on the 11th April 1793, had " been respectively submitted to the King,—That His Majesty " having been graciously pleased to refer the whole proceedings " to His Privy Council, the result of their Consultations, with " His Majesty's Order thereon, was transmitted to this Govern- " ment in the month of April last, and in consequence of such " Order, Commissions have issued to take the whole of the pro- " perty into the hands of the Crown."

" After reflecting on these circumstances, should the House of " Assembly continue to deem it adviseable to persist in their pro- " posed investigation, I shall comply with their request, to allow " them access to those papers which have already been made pub- " lic, and shall in that case give orders that all persons duly au- " thorised by the House of Assembly, be at liberty to take Copies " of all Titles, Documents, Reports, Papers and all Proceedings " under the Commission mentioned, which were returned into " the Council Office on or before the 25th August 1790."

" But after the information I have now given, the House of " Assembly will certainly deem it incumbent on them to consider, " whether it is consistent with that respect which they have hith- " erto uniformly manifested towards their Sovereign, to reiterate " any application on the subject."

This Answer from His Excellency the Governor in Chief was taken into consideration by the Assembly, and on the 21st April 1800, an Address to His Majesty, humbly supplicating His Majesty to take into His Royal and Paternal consideration the deplorable state of the Education of Youth in this Province, was proposed, but was not voted.—This Address is to be found in the Journals of this House, vol. 8, page 162.

No effectual proceedings on the subject took place from that period until the 13th May 1812, when a Message was sent by the Legislative Council informing the Assembly of their " desire of ha- " ving a conference with the House of Assembly upon a matter of " importance to the future interests of the Province." The conference took place, and an Address to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was reported to the Assembly by the Managers on their part at the said conference, " soliciting His Royal Highness' " attention to the state of Education in this Province, and to the " want of Public Institutions for the Instruction of our Youth, " and to offer to His Royal Highness our humble prayer that His " Royal Highness will be pleased to take our necessities into His " Gracious and favorable consideration, and to allow the already " accumulated and the future Rents and Revenues of the Estates " of the late Order of Jesuits, situate in Lower-Canada, to be " appropriated to the relief of those necessities."

This Address will be found in the Journals of the Assembly, vol. 20, page 594.

The next and last proceeding on the subject in the Assembly was a Resolve on the 15th March 1823, " That an humble Ad- " dress be presented to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, " praying he might be pleased to communicate to this House, such " Instructions or Despatches which may have been given or trans- " mitted from time to time by His Majesty's Government, rela- " ting to the Jesuits' Estates in this Province and to the applica- " tion of the Revenue of the said Estates in this Province."

His Excellency the Governor in Chief's Answer to this Address was, " that having referred to former proceedings on this

" subject which are to be found upon the Journals of the House " of Assembly in the year 1800, I do not think that I can com- " ply with the request of this Address without having obtained " special permission so to do."

Your Committee convinced that these Instructions would afford to the People of this Province some new proofs of the wisdom and beneficence of His Majesty's Government, are at a loss to comprehend upon what ground it has been deemed necessary by His Excellency the Governor in Chief to keep them secret.

Upon the whole matter your Committee is of opinion, that the proceedings heretofore had in this House upon this subject ought to be renewed, and in consequence an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, praying that he will be graciously pleased to cause to be applied to the Promotion of Education in this Province, the Buildings, Lands and Revenues, heretofore belonging to the late Order of the Jesuits.

All which is nevertheless humbly submitted.

L. LAGUEUX,
Chairman.

Quebec, 25th February 1824.

APPENDIX [A.]

ANSWERS of the SEMINARY of QUEBEC to the Questions of the Chairman of the Committee appointed to enquire into the present state of Education in this Province.

Q. What is the present state of Education in this Province?

A. If by Education is understood the knowledge, even elementary, of Letters, it must be admitted that it is reduced to but little, particularly in our country parts. There are unfortunately several Parishes where there would hardly be found five or six persons capable of expressing their thoughts tolerably in writing, and of performing the most common rules of arithmetic. From the knowledge we have, we should be inclined to think that in our country parts, upon an average, about one fourth of the Canadian population can read tolerably; that there may be one tenth who can write their names, poorly enough in truth. In this humiliating enumeration we comprise only the cultivators of the earth, and not persons of certain professions which require more extensive knowledge.

Although Education be but little advanced in this country, it would have been much less so, had it not been for the zeal of a good number of the gentlemen of the Clergy, who have made great exertions for the purpose of procuring Education for the children of their particular Parishes, by building School Houses and maintaining Masters. Their success would have fully corresponded with their generous exertions, if a law in force in this country had not prevented them from endowing those Schools, and thereby perpetuating the good which they commenced.

It will perhaps not be altogether foreign from the subject, to observe that the Law 41 Geo. III. has by no means contributed to improve the state of education in this Country: that Law in truth provides for the nomination and for the Salary of School Masters, but those who from their position would be in a condition to judge of the merit of the persons who solicit such places, having no part in the nomination, nor any right of superintendence, one may judge how these Schools are kept, particularly if the Masters who are put at the head of them are persons whom the bad state of their affairs has compelled to take that situation, and who consider it only as a last resource to procure a little food for their family.

Q. What are the causes which may have retarded its progress?

A. Amongst the different causes which may have retarded the progress of Education in this Province, one may consider the following as the principal:—

1st. The want of pecuniary means with a very large number of parents.

2nd. The difficulty of procuring School Masters of irreproachable morals.

3rd. Finally the want of good Elementary Schools in our country parts. The greater part of the Schoolmasters found there, particularly those established under the 41st Geo. III. are not of a kind to obtain the confidence of the country people, because, as we have already said, the Gentlemen of the Clergy have no right to superintend their conduct, and they are named without the participation of the principal Inhabitants of the place.

Q. What are the most proper means to diffuse it?

A. In our humble opinion the most effectual means would be, to establish in each Parish Elementary Schools, to be under the immediate direction and superintendence of the Curate, Church Wardens and principal Members of each Congregation. The Curates having it then in their power to superintend the Schools, and to know the morals, and religious and social principles of the Masters put in charge of them, would induce their parishioners to send their children to School, and we are intimately persuaded, that with time these Schools would end in being very well attended. To establish these Schools in a fixed and permanent manner, it would be necessary for the Legislature to authorize the *Fabrique* of each Communion to acquire sufficient funds for the maintainance of those Schools. If such a law were passed one would soon see rising in all the Parishes permanent Schools, which hereafter would be endowed by the different Curates and by rich Individuals, who now make daily complaints that the obstacles are not removed which prevent them from doing the good which they desire to do in respect to the elementary education of children. With Schools thus founded and endowed, a respectable Salary might be provided for the Masters, whereof the choice would be by so much the more easy as the means of subsistence to be offered them would be greater.

Q. What is the number of Scholars in that part of the Seminary of Quebec, which is called " *Le Petit Seminaire*"?

A. There are about one hundred and sixty.

Q. Could a greater number be received into the said Seminary?

A. When the repairs of the *Petit Seminaire* now commenced are completed, there could be received therein about one hundred and fifty Boarders, and as many day Scholars at the least.

Q. Why do not a larger number of Scholars request admission to study in the Seminary of Quebec?

A. That a larger number of Scholars do not request admission to our Seminary may be attributed:

1st. To the want of Elementary Schools, where young people prepare for a course of studies, and where they usually acquire a taste for them.

2nd. To the want of pecuniary means. Although the charge for boarding and lodging is small, and the Scholars pay nothing for tuition—the Seminary itself paying the Professors—nevertheless, the number of parents whose means permit them to place their children at the Seminary is small. The charge for the boarding and lodging of the Scholars is twenty pounds currency for twelve months. If they are sick, or the Seminary does not take them to where the Vacations are usually passed, a proportionate deduction is made to the parents.

The day Scholars pay one pound currency for fuel, sweeping the school rooms and bringing in the wood. With these two last articles they were charged previous to the beginning of the repairs of the *Petit Seminaire*.

3rd. To the indifference, unfortunately too general, of parents; who not having themselves any idea of education, are little inclined to confer it upon their children.

Q. Is it not essential that before being capable of admission to the Seminary, it is necessary for the Scholars to have gone through a course of elementary instruction elsewhere?

A. Before a boy be admitted to commence his course of study in our Seminary, we require that he should be able to read Latin and French, and know how to write.

Q. Would you be pleased to state to us, what is the course of studies through which scholars are put in your Seminary?

A. Our course of studies consists in teaching the French, Latin and English Tongues, Geography, Mythology and History; after these comes a course of Literature, Rhetoric and Philosophy; this last consists of Logic, Metaphysics, Morals, Natural Philosophy and Mathematics, in all their branches. Besides this our young scholars, of late years, begin, in the lower classes only, a systematic course of Arithmetic, which they continue during the following classes.

Q. What aptitude for the sciences have you observed in the youth in general, including that portion of them which studied with you?

A. We think that the Canadian Youth have as great an aptitude for the Sciences and the Fine Arts as is usually met with in the Youth of other Nations, and we believe also that we may assert without fear of violating the truth, that the greater number of the Young men who have studied in our Seminary have shewn sufficient talents to succeed, and we are proud to be able to count amongst those who exercise honorable Professions, as well in the City as in the other parts of the Province, and who distinguish themselves therein, no small number of Pupils of the House, who eminently succeeded in those courses of study.

Q. What was the Original destination of your House in respect of Education?

A. The Seminary of Quebec by its original destination, was bound only to prepare Young Ecclesiastics for Holy Orders by teaching them Theology. Besides this, it kept a small Boarding House for Scholars, who attended the Classes of the Revd. Fathers the Jesuits.

Q. What was the course of Studies followed at the College of the Revd. Fathers the Jesuits?

A. We think that it was that of the College of *Louis le Grand*.

Q. Since when, and upon what occasion, have young people been admitted to study in your Seminary?

A. It is since the Conquest, and upon the occasion of the suppression of the Revd. Fathers the Jesuits, which occurred in 1764, that the Seminary of Quebec has charged itself with the Education of the Youth, who in consequence of that suppression were deprived of every means of receiving any Education.

Q. Can you say what is the number of Scholars who have received their Education in your Seminary before and since that period, and be pleased, if it is possible, to give us a table year by year?

A. It would be altogether impossible to say what is the number of Pupils who have received their Education with us. Very long

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researches could at the utmost enable us to know the number of those who have studied with us as Boarders :—But we think that the result of those researches would not afford any thing satisfactory to the Committee which does us the honor of interrogating us.

For and in the name of the Gentlemen of the Seminary of Quebec.

(Signed) ANT. PARANT, Priest.

Sup. Sem. of Quebec

Seminary of Quebec, 22d. Jany. 1824.

The Reverend Dr. MILLS appeared before the Committee, and was examined as follows.

Q. When were the Rules and Regulations now produced first established ?

A. The Rules and Regulations (No. 1.) were established in the year 1820, shortly after the erection of the Corporation. Those (No. 2.) which are supplementary to the former, about a twelve-month ago.

Q. Can you furnish the Committee with a List of Visitors who have accepted in consequence of the Circular annexed to the said Rules and Regulations being Addressed to them.

A. The answer to this Question will be found under the next Query, as, with one or two exceptions which it cannot be necessary to notice, the Visitors who have accepted under the Circular addressed to them by the Royal Institution are in fact the Visitors now acting.

Q. Will you also furnish the Committee with a List of the Visitors who are now acting, and also a list of the Commissioners of the said Schools appointed since the Establishment of the Royal Institution, also of the School Houses actually conveyed to the Royal Institution and those not so conveyed ?

A. School Houses conveyed to the Royal Institution.

At Kamouraska, St. Armand, St. Anne la Pocatière, Stanbridge, Port Neuf, Cap Santé, St. Roch, Côteau-du-Lac, William Henry, Point Levy, Chatham, Seigniory of Argenteuil (four School Houses) Durham, Stukely (two School Houses) La Chine, Stanstead (three School Houses) St. Marie Nouvelle-Beauce. Eaton (three School Houses) Melbourne, Terrebonne (two School Houses) Dorchester, Hatley (two School Houses) St. Thomas and Maskinongé.

School Houses not yet conveyed.

Quebec and Montreal nearly completed, Drummondville, ready for conveyance some time ago. New-Carlisle (Gaspé) and Frampton, School Houses in progress. Three-Rivers, no School House yet erected. Berthier School discontinued from November last, till the School House be repaired and conveyed.

COMMISSIONERS Appointed since the Establishment of the Royal Institution.

Dorchester—Revd. W. D. Baldwin, W. Macrae, Esquire, H. Monsey, Esquire, and Mr. G. Esinhart.

Argenteuil—Revd. J. Abbott, H. Caldwell, Esquire, and J. Mure, Esquire.

New-Carlisle—(Gaspé) H. O'Hara, Esquire, Js. Sherar, Esquire, Amasa Bebee, Esquire, Robt. Sherar, Esquire, J. Caldwell, Senr. Esquire, and Revd. J. Suddard.

Lachine—Jno. Finlay, Esquire, Donald Duff, Esquire, Capt. Pierre Roy dit La Pensée, and James Somerville, Junr. Esquire.

Frampton—P. E. Desbarats, Js. Voyer and Edw. Pyke, Esqrs.

Côteau du Lac—J. Simpson, A. Grant and H. Evatt, Esquires.

Berthier, Revd. J. C. Driscoll, Js. Cuthbert, Junr. Esquire and Mr. Charles Morrison.

Terrebonne—J. Oldham, M. Turgeon and C. Roy, Esquires, and Messrs. A. Dumas and F. Coyteux.

Kamouraska—Chs. Taché, T. Cazault, and T. Horsman, Esqrs.

William Henry—Revd. J. Jackson, H. Brewster, Esquire, and Mr. A. Allen.

Melbourne—Messrs. B. Heath and Simpson,

Drummondville—Revd. S. S. Wood.

St. Hilaire—Lieutenant Colonel J. B. René Hertel de Rouville, P. Byrne, Esquire, and A. Dumont, Esquire.

St. Joseph—(District of Montreal) J. McNaughton, J. McDonald, J. McFarlane and A. McNaughton.

LIST OF VISITORS NOW ACTING.

Cap Santé—G. W. Allsopp, P. Morisett, Chs. Garnaud, Frs. Rinfret dit Malouin and Jacques Marcot.

Kamouraska—Pascal Taché, Chas. Taché, and Thos. Horsman.

St. Armand and Stanbridge—Rev d. J. Reid, Calvin May, and Geo. Mitchell.

Frampton—Edward Pyke, Esquire, Mr. W. Fitzgerald, and Mr. J. Ross.

St. Thomas—L. Boucher, Esquire,—Couillard, Esquire, and —Boisseau, Junr. Esquire.

St. Roch—L. Besse, and Edward Masse, Esquires.

Three-Rivers—Honble. T. Coffin, Honble. M. Bell, J. Badeaux, Esqr. and R. Kimbert, Esquire.

Point Levi—Revd. R. R. Burrage, Messire Masse, Captain Augtn. Labadie, J. Davidson, Esquire, and Mr. Richd. Lilliott,

Montreal—Honble. J. Richardson, Revd. J. Bethune, Revd. B. B. Stevens, S. Gerrard, Esquire, and F. W. Ermatinger, Esquire.

Argenteuil—Revd. J. Abott, C. Muir, J. Marshall Perkins, and J. S. Hutchins, Esquires.

St. Marie Nouvelle-Beauce—Honble. Col. Taschereau, C. Taschereau, Esquire, and Mr. Lehouillier.

Chatham—Revd. J. Abott.

Terrebonne—(English School) Honble. R. McKenzie, Revd. J. E. Burton, and J. Oldham, Esqr.

Do—(French School) Lieutenant Col. Michel Turgeon, Major Jos. Turgeon, J. O. Turgeon and François Coyteux.

New-Carlisle (Gaspé)—Revd. R. Knagg, R. Sherar, Esqr. Mr. W. Scott, and Mr. J. Caldwell, Senr.

Lachine—Revd. B. B. Stevens (Montreal) J. Finlay, Esquire, D. Duff, Esquire, J. Somerville, Esqr. and Captain Venant Roy dit La Pensée.

Coteau du Lac—Captain French, H. Evatt, Esquire, W. H. Cushing, Esquire, and A. Nicholl, Esquire.

Wm. Henry—Revd. J. Jackson, and Mr. A. Allen.

Stanstead—Revd. T. Johnson, (Hatley) C. Kilborn, P. Hubbard, M. Childs, J. Smith, and S. Pomeroy.

Drummondville—Lieutenant Colonel Heriot, and Revd S. S. Wood.

Melbourne—Revd. S. S. Wood, B. Heath, J. Stimson, J. B. Bromham, M. Perkins, and C. Clarke.

Dunham—Revd. C. C. Cotton, Jos. Baker, Esqr. A. Brown, J. Coatesworth, S. Cook, G. W. Stone, and J. Gilbert.

Q. Can you inform the Committee what number of Scholars have attended the Schools under the direction of the Royal Institution during the last year ; the number of those who are taught gratuitously in those Schools, distinguishing Catholics and Protestants, and stating the places where the Schools are situated, and the names of the Masters ?

Masters' Names.	Place.	No. of Scholars		Remarks.
		Gratis.	That pay.	
Thomas Ausbrow,	Kamouraska,	17	17	
Jos. H. Ayer,	St. Armand,		75	
Thomas Russell,	Stanbridge,		68	
J. A. Phillipon,	St. Marie N. Beauce	26		
Charles Desroches,	Cap Santé,	10	38	
A. Vervais,	Terrebonne,	37	1	
J. Walker,	Terrebonne,	8	17	
T. Marsden,	Quebec,	179	23	
James M'Nish,	New Carlisle (Gaspé)	Average	50	
J. A. L'Heroult,	Pointe Levi,		27	
Antoine Coté,	St. Thomas,	30	22	
John Childs,	Frampton,	47		
D. T. Jones,	La Chine,	5	33	
Selby Burns,	Three-Rivers,	15	24	
Clement Cazeau,	St. Roch,	13	10	
William Irvine,	Coteau du Lac,		38	
W. G. Holmes,	Montreal,		150	
W. Nelson,	William Henry,	—	—	No report, resigned previous to the Christmas vacation.
J. Whitcher,	Stanstead,	Average	30	
William Power,	Drummondville,		16	
A. Woods,	Argenteuil,		No report, since resigned.	
D. Thomas,	Melbourne,		40	
J. Dewar,	Chatham,			
W. Baker,	Dunham,			No report.
A. Wolff,	Berthier,	9	12	

The above is transcribed from the Schedule transmitted to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, founded on the Reports of the different visitors previous to the issue of the Schoolmaster's Warrants to the 1st. of November last—I have no means of distinguishing between the Protestants and Roman Catholics, but the Committee will probably be enabled to judge with sufficient accuracy from the places where the schools are situated.

Q. You will be able also to furnish the Committee with a list of the Members of the Royal Institution ?

TRUSTEES OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTION.

The Lieutenant Governor of Upper-Canada, for the time being.

The Honorable Sir F. N. Burton, Lieutenant Governor of Lower-Canada.

The Lord Bishop of Quebec (principal.)

The Chief Justice of Lower-Canada, for the time being.

The Chief Justice of Montreal, for the time being.

The Chief Justice of Upper-Canada, for the time being.

The Speaker of the Legislative Council of Lower-Canada.

The Speaker of the House of Assembly of Lower-Canada.

The Revd. G. J. Mountain, D. D. Archdeacon of Quebec.

The Honble. John Richardson.

The Honble. and Revd. J. Strachan, D. D.

The Honble. and Revd. Chs. Stuart, D. D.

The Honble. Chs. de St. Ours.

The Honble. John Caldwell.
The Honble. H. W. Ryland.
The Honble. L. de Salaberry.
The Honble. A. L. J. Duchesnay.
J. Stewart, Esquire.
J. T. Taschereau, Esquire, and
A. W. Cochran, Esquire.

Q. From your experience and knowledge of the Country, can you furnish the Committee with any information on the general state of Education in the Province, the causes of its retardment, and the means of promoting it?

A. This question divides itself into three heads—First, as to the general state of Education—secondly, as to the causes of its retardment—and thirdly, as to the means of promoting it.

1st With regard to the general state of Education in the Province, tho' no one, I imagine, will dispute that it is at a very low ebb, yet I am of opinion that it has made considerable progress within these few years, and that it is still in a regular course of advancement.—The Schools under the Royal Institution are rapidly increasing in the Townships, (fresh Deeds of conveyance from this quarter being weekly transmitted to the Board,) and, as far as this portion of the community are concerned, I certainly consider the Act 41st Geo. III. Chap. 17, as fully effectual to all the purposes for which it was intended; and notwithstanding the causes which have unfortunately operated to prevent its having its natural and proper effect in the Roman Catholic Parishes, yet applications are not wanting from these Parishes, under the highest and most respectable sanction, for the establishment of schools of Royal Foundation by virtue of the existing Law.

I have adverted to the causes which have impeded the operation of the Act 41st Geo. III. and this naturally leads:—

2ndly.—To the consideration of the circumstances which have retarded the general progress of Education in the Province. In stating my opinion upon this subject, I beg to assure the Committee, that I should never have obtruded it *unasked*, and I believe this question was not in the number of those proposed to me by the Committee when I appeared before them: As it is, I must express my clear and decided conviction (and I trust the conscientious avowal of this conviction will not give—as it is not *intended* to give, offence) that a principal bar to the diffusion of education, has been the opposition of the Roman Catholic Clergy to all the measures of the Royal Institution.—This *opposition*, or, if the term be preferred—this *non-co-operation* (for the effect is precisely the same) has been uniform and systematic, since the time that Monseigneur the Roman Catholic Bishop, declined becoming a Member of the Board. The name of one Solitary *curé* will be found on the list of visitors—one or two others, in the first instance, readily entered upon the task assigned them, but they were soon made sensible of their error, and had to retrace their steps in the best way they could—of the few who thought proper to notice the circular addressed to them by the Board, the answers, without stating any *specific* ground of objection or complaint, were couched in *general* terms, that, under present circumstances, they must decline taking any part in the superintendence of the schools in question—the observations, however, of one of the Roman Catholic Clergy—a gentleman of acknowledged talents, and I believe, a sincere friend to Education, are worthy of remark, and I shall give them in his own words—"*Je me ferai un plaisir, même un devoir d'agir en conformité au 2e. article des reglements, que vous avez eu la bonté de me transmettre à ce sujet, regrettant cordialement qu'il ne soit pas en mon pouvoir d'accepter la commission de visiteur avant que ces réglement soient fixés par une Loi, qui fait l'attente des ames sincerement libérales, et dont, j'en suis sur, le Bureau lui même sent toute la convenance*".

These observations lead to the consideration of the last branch of this question, as to the best means of promoting Education in the Province. Before touching upon this point, however, I beg to refer the Committee to Documents [A. & B.] herewith transmitted without a single comment, as they sufficiently speak for themselves.

3rdly. With regard to the most eligible mode of promoting Education in this Country, I am very much at a loss what to say, or even think. It is at all times far less difficult to point out an existing evil, than to devise an adequate remedy. That Protestants and Roman Catholics of all ranks—Clergy as well as Laity—should cordially unite their efforts and their talents towards the accomplishment of so desirable an object, is a "consummation devoutly to be wished," but I fear it will be agreed on all hands, that it is hardly to be expected. What then is to be done? under the influence of prejudices, and suspicions and jealousies too deeply rooted, alas! to be easily eradicated? What steps are to be taken? The question is difficult of solution, and it would require much time and serious reflection, and much greater experience and knowledge of the Country, than can possibly be possessed by a stranger, to give any thing like a satisfactory answer. The Establishment of another Royal Institution (composed altogether of Roman Catholics with Monseigneur at their head) was spoken of some time ago, as a measure in contemplation; such a a plan, I speak with all diffidence, might perhaps answer as well as any other, which could be devised. It would, at all events, leave the *general* control of Education where I conceive it always should be, in the hands of the Government, while the *immediate* superintendence would also be, where it ought to be, in the hands of the respective Clergy—a sentiment, in which, notwithstanding all the new-fangled theories which are growing fast into fashion amongst us, I feel assured that every conscientious *Churchman*, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, will most cordially concur.

It must be evident, however, at the first view, that even if this Plan were feasible, it is liable to many and serious objections, amongst the foremost of which, is its manifest tendency to separate more widely and more lastingly the Roman Catholic from the Protestant Members of the Community; a separation, which cannot be too much deprecated by all, who feel, as *those ought* to feel, who are Heirs of the same *Heavenly hope*, and subjects of the same *earthly Monarch!*

(Signed) JOSEPH LANGLY MILLS, D. D.
Secretary to the Royal Institution.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

For the SCHOOLS of ROYAL FOUNDATION in the Province of Lower-Canada, under the management of the Royal Institution.

First—An uniform system to be pursued in these Schools, prescribing, as far as possible, the Books to be used, according to a list to be made for the Schools belonging to each Church, by those Trustees of the Institution, respectively, who are Members of that Church.

Secondly—The School to be under the immediate inspection of the Clergy of that Religion, which is professed by the inhabitants of the spot—or, where the inhabitants are of a mixed description, the Clergy of each Church to have the superintendence over the Children of their respective Communions.

Third—A regular superintendence of the Schools, by persons to be nominated by the Corporation, (one of whom shall be the Clergyman of the Parish or Township, as described in the preceding Rule,) who, or the major part of them, shall constitute a Committee, whose duty it shall be to report to the Corporation every Six months—one month before the time of the School-Master's Salary becoming due—the number and progress of the Scholars, the conduct of the Master and his compliance or non-compliance with the directions of the Institution, together with any deficiency which may exist in the provisions made for education upon the spot, or any irregularity in the mode of making or applying them. These Visitors shall also hold a formal Annual Examination of the School, the result of which Examination shall form part of the report regularly made to the Institution; and they shall have authority to fix the hours of attendance—the number and duration of the Vacations, and the several Holidays, which it may be proper to allow—to regulate the rates of Tuition, and to name the children to be admitted *gratis*, and those whose parents are to pay: all this being subject to the approbation of the Board.

Fourth—The School-master to enforce a regular attendance on Public Worship, or where no Church is at hand, to read such portion of the Church Service to the Children of Protestants, on Sundays, as may be judged expedient by the Institution.

Books for the Protestant Schools.—Those adopted by the "National Society for educating the poor, &c."

Books for the Roman Catholic Schools.—Instruction de la Jeunesse, le Catéchisme, Nouvelle Méthode pour apprendre à bien lire et bien écrire, par J. Palairet.

SUPLEMENTARY REGULATIONS for the Government of Schools under the management of the Royal Institution.

PRICES.

No master conducting a School under the Royal Institution, shall be allowed to decline taking one third of the number of Pupils as free Scholars, who shall be instructed in Reading, Writing and the lower branches of Arithmetic, if it shall appear that there is that proportion of children whose parents are not able to pay.

N. B. This is not to be understood to authorise the dismissal of any actual Free Scholars from Schools established, although they may bear a larger proportion to the whole than that specified above.

No master shall in any case be allowed to charge at a higher rate than four livres (3s. 4d.) per month for education in the above mentioned branches; and it shall be within the discretion of the visitors to vary the rate in the same School, according to the number of children attending who belong to the same Family, or according to the circumstances of the Parents.—The visitors shall also have the power of naming Scholars, who shall contribute nothing except their proportion of Fuel, as well as those who shall contribute in no shape to the expenses of the School.

The master shall be at liberty to exact the monthly payments in advance.

The fuel consumed in the school-room itself shall be provided by the parents.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AND HOLIDAYS.

The hours of School attendance shall not be less than five hours in each day, and the interval between morning and afternoon school, shall not be less than one hour. The visitors shall

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have the discretion of extending the number of hours to fix in the summer months.

There shall not be more than one whole Holiday in each week; and if there is a whole Holiday, there shall then be no half holiday, (saving and excepting the observation of Religious Festivals by children belonging to a Communion in which such observance is received.)

The summer vacation shall not exceed one month, nor the Christmas vacation one fortnight, and the time of commencing and closing each shall be fixed by the visitors.

A task of writing, or an exercise of memory, shall be given to the children to be performed during the vacations.

LIST OR ROLL TO BE KEPT BY THE MASTER.

The master shall keep a regular Register of the Scholars, wherein shall appear in the columns of a Schedule, the date of their admission and discharge, the days of their attendance and of their absence, and the time of their successive continuance in each of the classes, into which the School may be formed.

[A]

MONSIEUR,

Vous pourrez faire savoir au Colonel Phillott, qu'il y a une place pour son fils : je vous prie de l'informer que son enfant sera tenu d'observer toutes les règles du Séminaire comme tous ceux qui y sont, excepter *qu'il ne sera nullement gêné pour sa croyance, dont il ne pourra pas cependant faire aucun acte public en se rendant aux Offices Divins que se font les quinze jours au manoir, par ce qu'alors cela généroit le règlement de la maison*, il est bon d'informer ce monsieur que la pension est de £18 15 0 par an, à payer chaque quartier d'avance, et dont les parents ont usage de passer une obligation selon les règlements de la Corporation du Séminaire. La place qui est offerte vient d'être vacante par la maladie incurable d'un des enfans, qui sont cette année a nombre juste de ce que l'on peut prendre au Séminaire. La nouriture de cette maison est commune, mais je crois suffisante pour les enfans qui en général ne s'en plaignent pas.

Je vous prie de me croire avec la plus haute

considération et estime,

Votre trés humble

et obeis. Serviteur.

(Signed) J. O. LEPROHON, Ptr.

Nicolet, 6 Novembre 1824.

QUEBEC, 8th November 1823.

DEAR SIR,

I received by this morning's Post your favour of the 6th instant, which I lost no time in conveying to Colonel Phillott. The prohibition, expressed in your letter, to his Son's being permited to attend the public exercise of his Religion on Sundays, is an objection insurmountable.—But it is the only objection which has prevented the young gentleman being placed at the Seminary of Nicolet.

Pray believe me to be, with respect,

Your sincere hble. Servt.

(Signed) T. TRIGGE.

Revd. Mr. LEPROHON, &c. &c.

[B]

ST. MARY'S, NEAR CHAMBLY, 17th October, 1823.

HONBLE. SIR,

Another great Bar has turned up to prevent schools being established in the Parish. In the month of June last, I was requested to commence an English and French School at the village of St. Mary's about nine miles from my own place. To this end Sir John Johnson subscribed and gave me a free House—This example was followed by Doctor Woods the Magistrate, Major Byrne, eight Captains of the Militia, and about sixty Canadians, who all subscribed to the amount of £35, to encourage the school. Although I had a Letter of recommendation from His Lordship the Bishop of Philadelphia to Mr. Lajuste the Parish Priest, he refused to subscribe, and when about thirty of the most respectable men in the Parish waited on him merely for his approbation, he told them in *wrath*, that he would have nothing to do with the school, by which means, and as these poor well-inclined but uneducated people attend to the example of their Parish Priest, rather than judge for themselves, they scattered as if by magic. Several of them told me that he heretofore refused administering sacrament to their children, and that he would do so, were they to send them to school.—Some of the people, who seemed very anxious for the school, now say, that they will not pay what they subscribed. The Priest has even gone so far as to make [gain] over one man, a subscriber of mine, who is going through the Parish, in order to prevent the people from sending their children to school. He also tells them if they learn English, they will afterwards go to the U. States. Is it not a heart-rending grievance to me, that, after losing nearly five months to accomplish my object here, my family may starve, owing to the prejudice of a Priest, whose desire it is to insist on the people remaining in absolute ignorance. Notwithstanding these unfavourable circumstances, I commenced three days ago and I have only *two* pupils. In hopes that the Almighty God will exite you, and some others in power, to endeavour to make some arrangement to render myself, and others situated as I am, in some measure independent of all these difficulties.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) H. HAGAN.

The Honble. Js. Cuthbert, Berthier.

We, the undernamed, certify that the facts stated in this letter are true, and that the Priest has done all he could to prevent the school from being established.

(Signed) WM. WOODS, J. P.
(Signed) THOS. LEMAY, N. P. Captn. Mil.

☞ Allowance must be made for Mr. Hagan's feelings if their be any expression in the above Letter calculated to give offence. The Committee will not fail to remark, that his statement is confirmed by two persons of undoubted respectability. Mr. Hagan himself is a Roman Catholic of highly respectable character, who is personally known to the Honble. J. Richardson, Lieut. Col. Evans, and other principal persons in Montreal, in whose families he has taught with entire satisfaction to his employers. J. L. MILLS.

Mr. J. F. PERRAULT, Prothonotary of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Quebec, appeared before your Committtee and was examined as follows:

Q. Can you inform the Committee what is the number of Schools established in this Province?

A. I have no Document upon which I can found an exact calculation of the number of Schools established either in the Towns or country parts of this Province. What I can state with certainty is, that in the country parts of the District of Quebec, a part of which I pass through attending the Circuit Courts as Prothonotary, the Schools are more rare than ever; the Royal Institution for Education having within the last year dismissed the greater part of the Masters therein who received Salaries from Government; moreover those Schools were badly provided with Masters, and little attended by the Children; the Masters being for the most part of doubtful character, and named by unknown persons, could not obtain the confidence of the inhabitants, and still less that of the Curates, who as the teachers of morals ought at the least to have the superintendence of establishments where moral and religious principles must be inculcated at the same time that children learn the first notions of an Elementary Education.

In truth, it is only in the Towns of the Province that a careful education can be had for children: thanks to the Seminaries of Quebec and Montreal, for males, and to the Religious Ladies of Quebec and Three-Rivers, and to the Sisters of the Congregation at Montreal, for girls. It is only lately that gratuitous Schools have been established at Quebec and Montreal, for the instruction of children whose parents are unable to pay for their instruction. Besides, those Schools cannot furnish to all the poor the instruction whereof they are in want, from the absence of pecuniary means to make the necessary buildings and pay the contingent expenses of the Schools.

One of the best means, in my opinion, to diffuse Education through the country, would be to establish central offices of Elementary Education for the present in the different Districts, who should be charged with the making establishments, as well in their respective country parts as in towns, with an injunction to give to the Catholics the Rules, Books and Method adopted by them at Quebec, in the gratuitous School under the direction of the Society of Education. To the Protestants belonging to the English Church, the Rules, Books and Method adopted by the English Church; to the Presbyterians, the Rules, Books and Method adopted by them at Quebec; and in fine, to the children of different religions, the Rules, Books and Method adopted at Quebec, in the British and Canadian School, so as it is provided in the *projet*, which I was latterly charged with presenting to the Legislature of the Province, and as all this could not be executed without money, it would be necessary that the Legislature should provide therefor, either by asking that the Revenues of the Estates of the Order of the late Jesuits, specially appropriated to this object, should be applied to the same, or in some other manner. I think that three thousand pounds a year for each District would be necessary to begin with.

Q. What was the kind of education afforded by the Establishment of the Jesuits in Canada before the Conquest?

A. There was then given in the Towns an Elementary Education, and complete courses of sciences, as well sacred as prophane, were gone through. After the Conquest, down to the suppression of that Institution, they satisfied themselves with giving a gratuitous Elementary Education. Since that suppression, I have known no other gratuitous establishment but the Seminary at Quebec and the College at Montreal. The Seminary of Quebec was destined by its Institution for the instruction of those who desired to enter into Holy Orders, and until the suppression of the Order of the Jesuits they were the only persons who studied there. It is only since that period that the youth in general are received.

The Revd. DANIEL WILKIE, Clergyman of the Church of Scotland and Teacher in this City, answered as follows:

Q. From your experience as a Teacher and knowledge of the country, can you furnish the Committee with any information on the general

tate of Education in the Country, the causes of its retardment and the means of promoting it?

A. I have been a Teacher in this City for about twenty years; from the experience and knowledge I have had, I consider that the state of Education in this Country is considerably lower than it might be. I can assign no other cause of this, than the want of Parish Schools in the Country parts, and that of a University in the Province. The number of Scholars now attending my School is thirty. To be admitted in my School they must be first able to read English. The Sciences taught are, the English Grammar, the French, Latin and Greek Languages, Arithmetic and Mathematics:—the rate of Tuition is £12 a year. About the fourth or fifth part of the Scholars are Canadian boys. As far as my experience goes, I have remarked the same aptitude in the youth of this country for learning as that of the youth in Europe, having been a Teacher during five years in Scotland.

Q. What would be the beneficial effects which you would anticipate from the establishment of a University in the Province?

A. It would take a long time to detail all the advantages which might be expected from the establishment of a University in the Province; but it may be said generally, that there would be a more general diffusion of knowledge, a much greater number of persons fit to instruct others, and a greater ambition to excel in learning. Such a University should necessarily be endowed with Public Funds, in order to support the Professors and Teachers in all the different Arts and Sciences, as also to procure Apparatus and Libraries, which could not be done by the efforts of Individuals.

Q. Had your School the advantage of any support from Government?

A. My School never enjoyed any advantage of this kind, beyond that protection in which all the subjects of Government equally share. On the death of the late Mr Tanswell, in 1819, who enjoyed a Salary for teaching classical learning, I applied to His Grace the Duke of Richmond, then Governor in Chief, to be allowed that Salary, but was answered that it was already disposed of.

Q. What is the number of young gentlemen who have been educated at your School, and what are the branches of science in which they have been taught?

A. To the first part of this question I answer, that since my establishment in Quebec, about a hundred or a hundred and twenty young gentlemen have left my School to enter upon their respective professions. This may therefore be considered as the number of young gentlemen educated in my School. There is a much greater number of pupils who from change of residence, change of opinion, and various other causes have discontinued their attendance, and left their education unfinished. The branches of learning taught at my School are, the Latin, Greek and French Languages, Arithmetic and Mathematics. I have been obliged to engage in this extraordinary multiplicity of business, on account of the want of separate Institutions and separate Professors, where and by whom these various departments of education might be individually conducted. For the same reason I have been obliged to devote part of my time to the instruction of my pupils in various minor branches, such as Geography, History, English Grammar, and several other subjects in which Instruction cannot be had separately in this Country. The want of separate Professors for the different branches of knowledge, is one of the chief causes, in my humble opinion, which contribute to retard the progress of education in this Province. The want of Classes and Institutions for conducting the subsidiary branches of Education is also severely felt. When a Teacher has his attention divided among such a multiplicity of objects, it is impossible for him to treat of them in that interesting and zealous manner, which is calculated to kindle and keep alive an ardent love of knowledge in the youthful breast. The present desultory mode of conducting education in this Country is extremely laborious to the Instructor, and far from being attended with proportionate advantages to the Learner. Another evil arising from the want of any publicly authorized course of education, is, that the degree of instruction deemed necessary for any of the liberal professions depends in every instance almost entirely on the ever varying foundation of private opinion. I say nothing here of the great disadvantages we suffer from the want of suitable apparatus for illustrating natural Philosophy, Chemistry and other Sciences depending upon experiment, and without which they cannot be understood.

Q. Was there any, and what number of Schools in Quebec at the time of your establishing yourself there, wherein Mathematics and the Classics were taught, and what Schools of the same description now exist in Quebec?

A. Besides the Seminary, which is a permanent establishment, the Rev. Mr. Jackson taught a School of this nature at the time of my commencement. Mr. Farnham and the Rev. Mr. Spratt subsequently opened Schools of this description. At present, the most frequented School of this kind, is conducted by the Revd. Mr. Burrage.

The Revd. Mr. Burrage, Master of the Royal Grammar School established in Quebec, at present under the direction of the Royal Institution, answered as follows:

Q. What is the number of Scholars in your School, as well Catholics as Protestants?

A. The number of Scholars on the foundation is limited to twenty. The number of actual Scholars is about fifty, of which about eighteen are on the foundation. There have been two or three Catholics on the foundation. Of those not on the foundation there have been a few.

Q. Who appoints the Scholars on the foundation?

A. They are recommended by the Royal Institution, and the Governor appoints them.

Q. What is the rate of Tuition in your School?

A. Twelve pounds a year for Classics and Mathematics, and two pounds for Writing and Arithmetic.

Q. Can you furnish the Committee with a List of your actual Scholars?

A. Yes, I can furnish the Committee with a List of the whole.

Q. Do the Regulations of the Royal Institution for the government of Schools in respect to religion, apply to your School?

A. I am a Clergyman of the Church of England, and teach in my School the Catechism of that Church to the Children who belong to the Church of England—with respect to the Catholic Children, they are left to attend the Catechism of their own Church.

Appendix (Y.) 25th Feby.

Quebec, 14th January 1824.

Sir,

In compliance with your request, I send you a List of the Scholars in the Royal Grammar School at Quebec, with a few observations that have occurred to me on the subject of Education in the Province.

Of the causes that have retarded Education in the Province, one of the principal I consider, to be either the inability or the unwillingness of parents in general, to bear the expenses necessarily connected with it. Trifling as they are in those Parishes, in which Free Schools are established, many find them too great for their very slender incomes, whilst others from their love of money and the little idea which they have of the value and importance of Education, do not choose to incur them. A poor man who resides at Pointe Levi called on me a few weeks ago, who told me he had received from the Parish School Master an account of 6s. 3d., for one month's Education of two Children. The Master had his complement of free Scholars. He said that he could not pay the money, and observed, that if his children could not be instructed *gratis*, they must go without instruction. This is the case with great numbers, I have no doubt, in the several Parishes, and how it is to be obviated it is perhaps difficult to tell. It cannot be expected that the Masters of the Schools, with the small Salaries which they receive, should educate gratuitously all that may be sent to them, yet it appears that if they do not educate a very considerable proportion in this way, many of the children must go without education. If the Government cannot afford to make the Masters' Salaries greater than they now are, the evil must continue until, from the gradual improvement and prosperity of th country, parents in general will be better able to do without such assistance.

Another cause of the slow progress of Education, is, that amongst those who are well able to bear the expenses of it, there exists not a proper idea of its value and importance. Hence they either do not send their children to School at all, or if they do, with little regard to regularity and punctuality in attendance. This I can speak from my own experience, is a matter of great moment, and seldom considered in its true light. The want of regular and punctual attendance must ever retard the progress of pupils in any School. The Master at Pointe Levi seldom has present more than half of his actual Scholars, nor is he able to enforce a more regular attendance. If the parents choose to be careless about the education of their children, who is to make them otherwise? Advice may be given, and no doubt has been given in numberless instances, but it must ever remain with them to follow or to neglect that advice—whilst on this head, I may observe, that if such be the indifference amongst parents about education, and their carelessness in sending children to School, it cannot be supposed that they have any very great idea of the necessity of private reading or study; but the latter is almost as necessary as attending School. If private application in some degree be not added to the public instructions of the Master, the progress of Pupils will in spite of all his efforts be very slow. In England the necessity of this is known by all and acted upon; but from the system of indulgence that pervades all classes of society in this Country, it too often happens that Education is made only a secondary consideration; amusements of any kind are allowed to occupy many of those hours that ought to be devoted to study, and thus the pupils are prevented from receiving the full benefit which their Schools are calculated to impart.

Schools in the country, I should think, have been all along very imperfectly supplied with Books, if so, this must have operated very materially in retarding education. Masters who have little else than a small salary to depend on are unwilling, and parents are either unwilling or unable, to purchase the books that are necessary for their childrens' progress; hence they depend upon any books which they may by chance have or be able at little or no expense to procure. But that Education may go on well, and that the Scholars may make the best use of their time, it is above all things necessary that the same books should be used throughout the School, and that each boy should have his own supply. From a want of proper attention to this important point, the Master's labour is very often unprofitably increased, and the pupils progress greatly retarded.

It cannot be denied that before the Royal Institution was established, many persons who held Schools were incompetent to the task of Instruction. That body is now very particular in enquiring into the qualifications of Applicants, and appoints none but such as bring satisfactory testimonials both as to character and competency. This mode of proceeding must be attended with the happiest results to the country, and if Education should not make a quicker progress under the more favorable circumstances that now exist, the fault will be entirely chargeable upon the people themselves. The Royal Institution is, I believe, disposed to afford every facility, and such regard have they to circumstances that invariably where the population is either altogether or principally French, a French Master is appointed to the School.

What I have observed, I have meant chiefly to apply to Catholic Parishes, but there is one thing as regards them not yet noticed, which perhaps will outweigh every other consideration, as a cause of the slow progress of education in those parts of the country. I am aware that I and your Committee shall essentially differ in opinion on this point, but as I consider you will be pleased only as I conscientiously deliver my sentiments on the subject submitted to my consideration, I cannot overlook what in my estimation has so material an effect in producing the thing complained of; I allude to the little encouragement that is given to existing Schools by the Romish Priests in their respective

Appendix (Y.)

25th Feby.

Parishes; from whatever motive it may proceed, I cannot help considering this circumstance as the main actual impediment to Education amongst the Catholic population, and whilst men who, from the influence which they possess over their respective flocks, have so much power to enforce the education of children, shall think proper to withold their countenance and support from the Schools that are established in their Parishes, the progress of education will unavoidably be slow, and the endeavors of the Royal Institution to promote it in those Parishes, at least will be comparatively ineffectual. Could the Catholic Clergy on the contrary, be prevailed upon to give their cordial encouragement and support to the Schools that exist among them, to take upon themselves the task of Visitors as requested by the Royal Institution, to enquire occasionally into the progress of the Scholars, and to excite those parents that are careless to a greater attention to the education of their children; I feel convinced that the face of things so far as regards Schools, would soon be changed, as force would then be given to the Resolutions of the Royal Institution, Education would necessarily advance, and the people become gradually more enlightened. I would observe further, as another very material cause in retarding education in Catholic Parishes, that the system hitherto pursued in their Schools is very defective. Something should be admitted besides learning the Catechism and singing a few Psalms. You will not, I trust, suppose that I wish to undervalue those exercises, but I wish to state that until a more liberal system shall be introduced, a system which by making the Scholars' reading more general, shall more fully expand the powers of the mind, the information acquired will be very limited, and the man's sphere of usefulness will be very much contracted. A system that would encourage the acquisition of general information, would serve the cause of education much more than the confined mode now in use in Catholic Schools, as it is only by free discussion on matters of general importance that the mind of man is materially enlightened and improved. On these two last heads, it is probable that you and I differ in opinion; I can only say that in what I have observed, I have given you my conscientious conviction and belief.

As regards Townships, I consider that education is going on in them as fast as the peculiar circumstances of the people will admit. In those places there are causes operating against it, which no legislative interference could wholly remove; it might help to obviate them a little, but in a great measure they must be left to remedy themselves. The poverty of the people, their distance from each other, the difficulty of communication from the bad state of the roads, must operate much against a regular attendance of their children at School. New Settlers are so very poor, that as soon as their children have any strength to be of service to them, they require their assistance towards their common support. In this situation of course they can spare but little for the education of their children, although the anxiety which the Eastern Township people express for education, and the sacrifices which they make to procure it for their children, are among the most marked characteristics of that population. Under these circumstances, the Legislature perhaps might extend them some relief, but of that it must be left to their wisdom alone to decide, whilst these causes continue, and continue I fear they must for a great number of years, the progress of education will necessarily be slow in the Townships; as the people shall arise into comparative wealth, and by their industry and perseverance shall have in part overcome those obstacles, that now in frightful array oppose themselves to new Settlers, education will receive more of their attention, and as is the custom in Country Parishes in England, they will willingly spare something from their own gains for the improvement of their children. Such are some of the causes that retard education in new Settlements, very different in most respects from those that retard it in Catholic Parishes that have been long established In those, the difficulties of first settlement have been long overcome; the parents for the most part are well able, if they were but willing to bear the trifling expenses connected with the education of their children; it must therefore be owing principally to the operation of other causes, to those which I have before mentioned, that amongst them education has progressed so slowly. As to the best means of promoting it, I know no better methods than those which have been adopted by the Royal Institution, if the Catholic Clergy could be prevailed upon cordially to co-operate with that Society. There is a general disinclination amongst those Gentlemen, to comply with the wishes of that Body. I have nothing to do with the motive from which it proceeds, but that it does exist is most certain, and so long as it shall, education will make little or no progress in their Parishes. This is the more to be lamented, because the Catholic Clergy living invariably on their Cures and possessing so much influence amongst their Congregations, have it so much in their power to enforce the Resolutions of the Royal Institution. In all concerns of any public moment much must be done by individual exertions, and if those individual exertions are withheld, the resolutions of any body of men must fall far short of their just and intended effect. If the Parishes were allowed to appoint their own Schoolmasters, it is more than probable that the Schools would not be so well supplied as they are at present. The mode of appointing Visitors in each Parish, to superintend the general concerns of the School, is a very excellent one, and if all the Gentlemen so appointed, could be prevailed upon to act as they are requested, complaints of the slow progress of education would gradually diminish, and the whole country, as well as the House of Assembly, would have reason to be satisfied with the exertions and proceedings of the Royal Institution. It has always appeared to me, that Schools are too thinly scattered; that they are not sufficiently numerous for the Country Parishes; allowing each Parish to be three leagues in length and several Concessions in depth, what is one School for such an extent of country? Did not the distance prevent many from attending Schools, the Master would be unable to do the duty required of him. It would therefore, I think, be an excellent mode of encouraging education, to establish at proper distances two Schools in a Parish, in which the population and the extent seem to demand them. It likewise appears to me that the Salaries which are allowed to Schoolmasters are too small to support them, particularly if they have families, with that decency and independence which ought always to belong to the situation. If people see Teachers in indigent circumstances, they are apt to undervalue education, seeing that it has not placed them in a situation better than their own; whereas to be so provided for as to be able to command respect from the Inhabitants, would be one great means of extending their utility.

School-houses ought to be provided by the Parishes or by Government in as central situations as possible.—The Masters with the small Salaries whith they receive cannot afford any very material deduction for House Rent.—It would I think be of great service to pay particular attention to this point.—As the want of proper and necessary Books has been found so material a cause in retarding Education, it would be well perhaps for the House of Assembly to consider whether they could not do something for the Country in this respect.—They might order the publication of several thousand Copies of Elementary Books which should be selected as proper for Country Schools, and the distribution of them where they are most wanted, would serve the cause of Education very much.—Directions could be given to the different Masters to distribute them very cautiously, to see that proper care is taken of them, to get, in what instances they can, the publication price of the book, and once a year to transmit the money to the Secretary of the Royal Institution. I am inclined to lay particular stress on this as a matter of great moment, because the last time I examined the Scholars of the Pointe Levi School, I saw only one book of Arithmetic and one for repetitions and lessons in reading. How ten twelve or more boys could advance in their Education with such a lamentable deficiency of School-books, I cannot conceive; and if this is the case so near Town, what must it be in distant Parishes? If Parents find so much difficulty in paying the money which the Master is allowed to exact, they would find still more difficulty in paying the Expenses of books. This they certainly do, and in this very important point, the Legislature, if it saw proper, could be of great service to the Country. I would advise that each Master, certainly for a Parish that is English or principally so, should be obliged before he goes to his destination to attend at the National School at Quebec so long as is necessary for him to gain a correct idea of the system of Education pursued there, and that he be directed to practise it so far as he is able in his own School. In all Charity Schools in England that system is used, and from its well known excellence it is not necessary here to say any thing in its praise. Sunday Schools are very excellent and useful and they might be established in all Parishes principally for the benefit and instruction of those children whose parents cannot spare them during the week. Masters of Schools in Parishes in which no Clergyman officiates, are directed by the Royal Institution to read every Sunday morning a prescribed portion of the Liturgy and a printed Sermon, a practice from which very considerable benefit may be expected to result. Many other Rules have been drawn up at different times, as may be seen by a reference to their printed papers, the observance of which cannot but be attended with the happiest effects, both as to the Education and the morals of the people—indeed I feel myself incapable of proposing any improvement upon the measures that have been pursued by the Royal Institution, and in what I have observed I must confess I see little that can come under the cognizance of the House of Assembly. I have to lament that my constant occupation in the duties of my profession, and the little knowledge which I thereby have of the Country and its Establishments, make me but ill qualified to solve the questions which you were pleased to propose to me, if however any light has been thrown upon the real causes that have retarded what is of such essential service to the happiness and prosperity of any Country, I shall feel most happy in the reflection that you condescended to apply to me for my opinion.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient and humble Servant,

(Signed) R. R. BURRAGE.

To

L. Lagueux, Esquire,
Chairman of the Committee for Education.

A List of Scholars in the Royal Grammar School at Quebec. January 1824.

Those who Pay.

Mast. Henry Sewell,	Antoine Vanfelson,
James Sewell,	Richd. East,
Montague Sewell,	Henry Symes,
George Durnford,	Wm. Darling,
John Durnford,	Richd. Reid,
Viney Durnford,	Chs. Smith,
Richard Hale,	Maurice Chaplin,
William Hale,	James Franklin,
George Hale,	John Satterthwaite,
John Atkins,	Fredk. Snelling,
George Harvey,	Winckworth Tremain,
John Harvey,	Stott Wilson,
Edwd. Montizambert,	Henry Blackstone,
Chs. Montizambert,	Henry Brehaut,
Geo. Montizambert,	Geo. M'Donald,
Geo. Vanfelson,	Geo. Grassett.

On the Foundation.

Wm. Marsden,	George Allsopp,
John Maxham,	Jams. M'Donald,
William Aylwin,	John Von Exter,
Chs. Aylwin,	John Birch,
Edwd. Poston,	George Coulson,
Richd. Henderson,	Alexander Finch,
Geo. Dickinson,	Munro Ross,
Michl. Pearson,	— M'Namara,
Joseph Brent,	— Grasett,
James Dick,	— Vanière.

Since the Establishment of the School in 1816, there have been 11 Catholics in it including four who are at present Pupils. The two Sons of Mr. Vanfelson, M'Namara and Vanière.

(Signed) R. R. BURRAGE.

19th January 1824.

Mr. Jean Baptiste Corbin, appeared before your Committee and gave the following information.

I have during eighteen years kept a Public School at Quebec—I had upon an average annually thirty-six Scholars of whom few were Protestants—I have ceased to keep School since 1816, perceiving that from want of means the Parents of the children who came to my School took them away generally after two years of tuition. I taught them to read and write and enough of arithmetic to enable them to transact their own business in life; a small number however learned the principles of English and French Grammar.—I have remarked that the youth of this Country have a great aptitude for the sciences generally, but want of means rendered these happy capacities of no avail. The present state of Education in this Country is very far from what it ought to be, and I attribute this defect to the want of public institutions for Education. The Act of the 41st Geo. III. for the establishment of Schools of Royal Foundation, owes the smallness of its success solely to the want of confidence on the part of the Inhabitants of the Country in the Schoolmasters who have been given them, as the Inhabitants have neither the nomination of those masters nor the superintendence over their conduct and modes of instruction.

I have always understood by tradition that before the conquest of this Country there was no other public Institution for the Education of youth but that of the Jesuits. In their College at Quebec an elementary Education was given to the youth, and the sciences in general were also taught there. This lasted until the suppression of the order. During its existence there was received at the Seminary of Quebec only that portion of the youth which was destined for the Ecclesiastical state and those even completed their course of studies at the Jesuits College; it is only since the suppression of the order that youth in general are admitted to the Seminary of Quebec, although the Seminary according to its institution was originally destined to teach Theology alone.

APPENDIX [B.]

Extract of the Book B. intituled, "Proceedings of the Commissioners on the Jesuits' Estates."

QUEBEC, 19th November 1787.

At a meeting of the following Persons nominated as Commissioners for investigating the value &c. of the Jesuits' Estates in the Province of Quebec, held in consequence of an Order of Minute of Council of 1st. November Instant directed to Mr. Chandler, to ascertain the charge and Expense that may attend the said Investigation.

Present.

Kenelm Chandler,
Thomas Scott,
John Coffin, Senr.
George Lawe.*

We the above mentioned Persons nominated Commissioners for the Jesuits' Estates in this Province, having taken into consideration the Minute of Council of 1st. November, requiring of Mr. Chandler an Estimate of the charge and Expense attending the said business. We desire to represent to Mr. Chandler for the information of His Excellency the Governor and Council. That so far as we can judge the Investigation of the said Estates of the Jesuits will be attended with very considerable Expense, the amount of which at present we are unable to ascertain and can only enumerate upon what heads it will arise.

viz:

Surveying the Lands &c.
A Clerk.
Travelling Expenses.
Expenses attending collecting Papers and examining Public Records.
Law opinions—Postage and Publications.
An Office for meeting to transact the Business, and its Contingencies.

And the said nominated Commissioners represented, that for themselves they expect to receive the same allowance as is usually made to Commissioners appointed for dividing Crown Lands in England.

(Signed) K. Chandler, Jno. Coffin,
Thos. Scott, Geo. Lawe.

MONTREAL, 26th November 1787.

At a meeting of the following Persons nominated as Commissioners for investigating the extent, value &c. of the Jesuits' Estates in the Province of Quebec, held in consequence of an Order of Council of the first of November Instant directed to Mr. Chandler, to ascertain the Charge and Expense that may attend the said Investigation.

Appendix (Y.) 25th Feby

Present.

James McGill,
J. B. M. H. de Rouville, Junr.
Quinson De St. Ours.

We the above mentioned Persons nominated Commissioners for the Jesuits' Estates in this Province having taken into consideration the Minute of Council of first of November, requiring of Mr. Chandler an Estimate of the Charge and Expense attending the said Business. We desire to represent to Mr. Chandler for the information of His Excellency the Governor and Council, that so far as we can judge the investigation of the said Estates of the Jesuits will be attended with very considerable Expense, the amount of which at present we are unable to ascertain, and can only enumerate upon what heads it will probably arise.—viz:

Surveying the Lands &c.
A Clerk.
Travelling Expenses.
Expenses attending collecting of Papers and examining Public Records.
Law Opinions.
Postage and Publications.
An Office for meeting and transacting the Business, and its Contingencies.

And the said nominated Commissioners represent that for themselves they expect to receive the same allowance as it usually made to Commissioners appointed for dividing Crown Lands in England.

(Signed) James McGill,
J. B. M. Hertel de Rouville,
Quinson de St. Ours,

True Copy.)

WEDNESDAY, Quebec 23d. Jany. 1788.

At a meeting of the Commissioners held at Mr. Chandler's for investigating the extent, value &c. of the Jesuits' Estates, Ordered and appointed by Commission from His Excellency Lord Dorchester, bearing date the 29th December 1787.

Present.

Kenelm Chandler—President.
Thomas Scott,
John Coffin,
Gabriel Elzeard Taschereau,
Jean Antoine Panet,
George Lawe, and
James McGill, Esquires.

The Commission being read and it being moved by Mr. Panet, that a Secretary be appointed: It is unanimously agreed that Henry Anthony Genet, be, and is hereby appointed, Secretary to the Commission with the allowance of five shillings sterling *per diem* commencing from this day.

Mr. Panet moved, that a separate Book be kept for entering the Proceedings of the Commissioners.

It is the opinion of the Majority of the Members, that the Book marked B. intituled, "Proceedings of the Commissioners on the Jesuits' Estates," already opened is sufficient for as much as they are considered making part of the whole.

Ordered, That the Commission be entered.

Copy of the said Commission.

George The Third &c.

Indorsement.

Patent or Commission of investigation respecting the Jesuits' Estates pursuant to the King's Order in Council of the eighteenth of August 1786 on Lord Amherst's Petition.

Fiat

Recorded in the Office of Enrollments at Quebec, the 7th day of January 1788, in the Third Register of Letters Patent and Commissions—Folio 186.

(Signed) GEO. POWNALL,
Secretary.

The Commissioners represented the necessity of being provided with an office, Mr. Chandler offered them a room in his house which was unanimously accepted.

Resolved, That a certified copy of the commission be sent to the Commissioners at Montreal, viz: Quinson de St. Ours, and Jean Hertel de Rouville, Esquires, desiring them to attend at the Commissioners' office at Quebec as soon as it may be convenient, a copy whereof was given to Mr. McGill to forward.

Messieurs Panet and Taschereau, moved to have certified copies of the Commission which was agreed to.

Resolved, That a letter be wrote to the superior of the Jesuits in the following tenor.

* Mr. Taschereau accepts, but is absent on his private affairs.
* Mr. Descheneaux has declined on account of his ill state of health.

Appendix (Y.)

25th Feby.

QUEBEC, 23d January 1788.

Reverend Fathers,

His Majesty having been pleased by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Province, bearing date the twenty ninth of December last, to appoint us Commissioners for the purpose of reporting upon the Lands and Estates, held, possessed and claimed by the order of Jesuits in this Province, conformable to the said Letters Patent, which Messrs. Scott, Taschereau, Panet and McGill will exhibit to you, we request you will be pleased to communicate to the Commissioners the Titles of the said Lands and Estates, to allow copies of them to be taken and give them any further information in your power, in order to our making a true and faithful report.

We are most respectfully
Reverend Fathers
Your most humble and most
Obedient Servants

(Signed,) K. Chandler,
T. Scott,
John Coffin,
G. Taschereau,
J. A. Panet,
George Lawe,
James McGill.

To the Reverend Fathers, De Glapion, Superior, and other Jesuits in the Province of Quebec.

Adjourned to Saturday the 26th January at 10 o'Clock A. M.

(Signed) K. Chandler, J. A. Panet,
Thos. Scott, Geo. Lawe,
John Coffin, James McGill,
G. Taschereau,

SATURDAY, Quebec 26th January 1788.

At a meeting of the Commissioners held at Mr. Chandler's agreeable to adjournment.

Present,

Kenelm Chandler, Esqr. President. Gabriel E. Taschereau,
Thomas Scott, Jean A. Panet, and
John Coffin, George Lawe, Esquires.

It being proposed by Mr. Taschereau, that the Secretary should be sworn to a faithful discharge of his duty—unanimously agreed—and was sworn in accordingly before Thomas Scott, John Coffin, Gabriel E. Taschereau and George Lawe, Esquires, Commissioners of the Peace, and took the following oath :—

I, Henry Anthony Genet do swear that I will faithfully discharge my duty as Secretary to the Commission for investigating the Lands and Estates held and possessed by the Jesuits in the Province of Quebec, and that I will not give or suffer to be taken by others any copy or copies of the proceedings of the said commissioners without consent of the Board.

(Signed) H. A. Genet, Secy.

Sworn before us this 26th day of January 1788.

Signed Thos. Scott, G. Taschereau,
Jno, Coffin, Geo. Lawe. C. P.

Messieurs Scott, Taschereau and Panet, reported to the Board of Commissioners, that on the 23rd Instant, they with Mr. M'Gill delivered the foregoing letter translated into French at the Jesuits' College, and that the said Commissioners on the 24th waited on the Reverend Fathers the Jesuits at their College, that having exhibited the Commission to father De Glapion Superior, and father Casot, Procureur, received for answer thereto, that they will give their plans and Titles upon receipt being given by a Notary Public, chosen by the Commissioners for the return thereof, and will furnish every other information in their power relative to the Commission.

Mr. Panet moved that a Notary and Surveyor be chosen and employed to receive from the Jesuits, on their receipts, the Titles and Plans which they have promised to Communicate and to take authentic Copies thereof, which Notary and Surveyor will be necessary for other operations relative to the Commission, and that agreement be made with them for their fees, previous to their being employed.

Unanimously agreed, and, that John Collins Esquire, Deputy Surveyor General and Charles Voyer Esquire, Notary, be sent for and consulted with, in order to carry the same into execution.

Mr. Collins attended the Board and represented that he could give no answer to what was proposed to him relative to surveying the Lands and Estates 'till he had spoken to His Excellency Lord Dorchester.

Adjourned to Wednesday 30th Jany. 1788—10 o'Clock, A. M.

(Signed) K. Chandler G. Taschereau,
Thos. Scott, J. A. Panet,
Jno. Coffin, Geo. Lawe,

WEDNESDAY, Quebec, 30th January 1788.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners held at Mr. Chandler's agreeable to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Kenelm Chandler, Esquire—President.
Thomas Scott,
John Coffin,
Gabriel E. Taschereau,
Jean Ant. Panet, and
George Lawe, Esquires.

Mr. Charles Voyer, Notary Public, attended the Board, it was proposed to employ him in his profession in the business of the Commission upon the following terms, he consenting thereto.

First.—To attend as often as shall be required on the Jesuits at their College, to ask and receive from them the original Titles, taking a list thereof, to give receipts obliging himself to return them at a fixed period therein prescribed, to make authentic copies of those Titles, certified in his Notarial capacity; to return them and receive others, and so on, till the whole shall be completed; to produce the originals with the copies to be verified by the Commissioners before they are returned to the Jesuits.

Question—At what rate shall the Notary be paid for those copies which are to be correct and wrote ?

Four-pence currency for every hundred words, without exacting any other Fee or payment for any attendance or trouble, resulting therefrom.

Second—To make a Rent Roll of the Estates of the said Jesuits, whether by Seigniory, Villeinage, Town or Country. The working hours during the winter shall commence from eight o'clock in the morning till five in the evening, allowing two hours for dinner; and during the Summer from seven in the morning till seven in the evening except two hours allowed for dinner.—The said Notary shall work under the direction of one or more of the Commissioners, exclusive of the hours prescribed when the nature of the case may require any extraordinary work or dispatch he shall be obliged to perform the same.

Question—At what rate shall the Notary be paid *per diem* without exacting any other pay except for his diet, lodging and calesh hire, the Books for the Rent Rolls to be found him ?

Ten shillings currency *per diem*.

(Signed) CHS. VOYER,
Nre. Public.

Resolved, That Mr. Taschereau attended by Mr. Voyer, do apply at the Jesuits College to-morrow morning to receive such Titles as may be obtained, in order to begin the prosecution of the investigation.

Adjourned to Saturday the 2d Feby 1788 at 10 o'clock, A. M.

(Signed) K. Chandler, G. Taschereau,
Thos. Scott, J. A. Panet,
Jno. Coffin, Geo. Lawe,

SATURDAY, Quebec, 2d Feby. 1788.

At a meeting of the Commissioners held at Mr. Chandler's agreeable to adjournment.

Present,

Kenelm Chandler, Esquire—President.
Thomas Scott,
John Coffin,
Gabriel E. Taschereau,
Jean A. Panet, and
George Lawe, Esquires.

Mr. Taschereau laid before the Board certain papers with a Book delivered to him by the Reverend Fathers the Jesuits containing originals and copies of part of their Titles.

Resolved, That the Notary be directed to take copies of the original papers, and that the applications be made by Mr. Taschereau to the public records, for all such original grants, deeds, and other papers relative to the estates held and claimed by the Jesuits in this Province.

Resolved, That a letter be wrote to Mr. McCarthy, Surveyor at St. Thomas, requesting him to attend the Board as soon as convenient.

Adjourned to Wednesday 6th Feby. 1788. A. M.

(Signed) K. Chandler, G. Taschereau,
Thos. Scott, J. A. Panet,
Jno. Coffin, Geo. Lawe,

SATURDAY, Quebec, 9th Feby. 1788.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners held at Mr. Chandler's.

PRESENT.

Kenelm Chandler, Esquire, President,
Thomas Scott, John Coffin,
Gabriel E. Taschereau, Jean A. Panet,
George Lawe, James McGill,
Quinson De St. Ours and Jean H. De Rouville, Esqrs.

The Board taking into consideration the necessity of one, two, or more Commissioners being constantly employed in examining the Titles which the Jesuits may think proper to communicate, and also to procure from the Public Records such Titles as they may not produce—And further to put those Titles in proper order, as also to prepare instructive reports from thence in order to be from time to time laid before this Board—upon motion;—

It is resolved that two Commissioners be named for the above purposes, and in consequence Gabriel Elzeard Taschereau and Thomas Scott, Esquires, are hereby nominated to carry the foregoing opinion into execution.

Resolved, also, that if the said Gabriel Elzeard Taschereau and Thomas Scott, Esquires, should meet with any obstacles or inordinary difficulties in the course of their examination, they report the same to the President, that he may in consequence call a full Board—and that a copy of this minute be given them accordingly. (Signed)

K. Chandler, Geo. Lawe,
Thos. Scott, James McGill,
Jno. Coffin, Quinson De St. Ours,
G. Taschereau, J. B. Hertel de Rouville,
J. A. Panet,

THURSDAY, Quebec, 14th Feby. 1788.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners held at Mr. Chandler's.

Present,

Kenelm Chandler, Esqr. President,
Thomas Scott, John Coffin,
Gabriel E. Taschereau, Jean A. Panet,
George Law, James McGill,
James McGill, Quinson de St. Ours and
Jean Hertel de Rouville, Esquires.

Mr. McCarthy attended the Board in conformity to the minute of the 2d instant, when it was proposed to him that so long as he shall be employed in copying Plans and surveying in Town he shall be paid at the rate of thirteen shillings currency *per diem* including his maintenance, and when employed on Seigniories in the Country to be paid at the rate of ten shillings *per diem* besides diet, lodging and Calesh hire. Stationary to be provided for him.

It is agreed that Mr. McCarthy's time shall commence from the 10th instant inclusive the day which he left his own house to attend this Board.

Agreed to the foregoing proposals,

(Signed) J. McCARTHY.

Captain de Rouville and Monsieur de St. Ours, two of the Commissioners from Montreal, being desirous of returning and seeing that the general arrangements for collecting and arranging titles and other papers, as also plans of the different possessions of the Jesuits within the District of Quebec being made—Mr. McGill moves that Messrs. De Rouville and De St. Ours be instructed and empowered in the same manner as Messieurs Scott and Taschereau by minute of the 9th instant to proceed in the the District of Montreal—for which purpose, that the Secretary be ordered to furnish them with a Copy of said minute, also of imnute of this day touching a Surveyor with copy of this motion and resolve that may be made thereon.

The above motion passed in the affirmative.

The Board taking into consideration that two of the Members are on the eve of their departure for Montreal; that it is proper whilst all the Members are present to consider of the best means of measuring, and making up a Rent Roll of, the Estates and possessions of the Jesuits, which business will probably commence early in the next month—It is the unanimous opinion of this Board that Messrs. Taschereau, Scott and Lawe will be the proper persons to carry on that operation in the District of Quebec, and Messrs. McGill, De Rouville and De St. Ours in the District of Montreal.

But as it may happen that one of the Members shall be absent at times; It is further agreed that any two of the then named for the separate Districts may proceed as if the three were present in their respective Districts.

Mr. De St. Ours moved that a letter similar to that sent to the Jesuits at Quebec on the 23d of January be wrote to Père Welle at Montreal, to furnish the Titles and Plans belonging to the Jesuit's Estates in that District, and that the Letter be signed by the *President and Members of the Board.*

Agreed, and the letter wrote accordingly.

(Signed) K. Chandler, Geo. Lawe,
Thos. Scott, Quinson De St. Ours,
Jno. Coffin, James McGill,
G. E. Taschereau, J. B. Hertel De Rouville,
J. A. Panet,

MONDAY, Quebec, 17th March 1788.

Appendix (Y.) 25th Feby.

At a meeting of the Commissioners held at Mr. Chandler's.

Present,

Kenelm Chandler, Esquire, President,
John Coffin, J. A. Panet,
George Lawe and G. E. Taschereau, Esquires.

Mr. Scott's indisposition preventing his attendance at the Board, Mr Taschereau laid before them, the report on the objects of enquiry committed to them, consisting of the several copies of the Plans, Titles, Deeds, &c. therein mentioned, in consequence of a Resolution bearing date the 9th February last.

The above report being delivered in French, ordered that the same be translated by a Sworn Interpreter to be employed by the President.

Motion by Mr. Taschereau,

As it is the duty of the Commission to ascertain the value of the Estates lately belonging to the Jesuits, and that the Commissioners should take every means according to Law for this purpose, it will be proper that application should be made to Lord Dorchester to issue a Proclamation enjoining the tenants and farmers of the Fiefs and Seigniories in the foregoing Report, to exhibit their Titles and Papers before a Notary in presence of two of the Commissioners who may require them. The obligation of their rights, duties, charges, Seigniorial rents, for which they are accountable by the Tenure of their Lands towards the Manor of each of the above Seigniories, and ordering further to all Proprietors of Lands and real Estates owing ground rents, or rents due by Mortgage, to declare the same to the above Commissioners when required.

Resolved, upon motion, that Messrs. Chandler, Coffin and Panet do wait on His Lordship with a letter from the Board, requesting he will be pleased to issue a Proclamation to the above effect.

Adjourned 'till to-morrow at 4 o'Clock, P. M. to sign the letter to Lord Dorchester.

(Signed) K. Chandler,
Jno. Coffin, Geo. Lawe,
J. A. Panet, G. Taschereau,

TUESDAY, Quebec, 18th March 1788.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners held at Mr. Chandler's agreeable to adjournment.

Present,

Kenelm Chandler, Esquire—President.
John Coffin,
J. A. Panet,
Gabriel E. Taschereau, and
George Lawe, Esquires,

Mr. Panet laid on the table the sketch of a Proclamation and proposed to write the before mentioned letter; which he conceives to be a Provisional Report to his Lordship.

Resolved, That the same be postponed on account of His Lordship's indisposition.

(Signed) K. Chandler, Geo. Lawe,
Jno. Coffin, G. Taschereau,
J. A. Panet,

MONDAY, Quebec, 31st March 1788.

At a meeting of the Commissioners held at Mr. Chandler's.

Present,

Kenelm Chandler, Esquire—President.
Thomas Scott,
John Coffin, and
George Lawe, Esquires,

Mr. Chandler laid before the Board the following letter from the Commissioners at Montreal for their consideration, and requested their opinion thereon.

Montreal, 26th March 1788.

Sir,—Finding the Reverend Father Welle, Jesuit, unwilling to give us the information which we consider requisite in order to the fulfilling the objects of the Commission, in which with you and others we are appointed to act, relative to the Property of the Jesuits in this District, in compliance with the resolution of the Commissioners of 9th February last: we conceive it proper to acquaint you thereof, and further to suggest to you the measures which to us appear necessary to be adopted. For this purpose it is proper we should mention that the Reverend Father has thought proper to refuse every paper relative to the Jesuits' Estates in this District, except an authenticated copy of the original grant of the Seigniory of La Prairie, and a certificate from Mr. Brassier—that the order appears by this to have purchased first two and a half arpents square within the town in 1692, and afterwards one arpent square, of the last of which they were put in possession in 1708—neither of these papers throwing a sufficient light on the subject intrusted to us, we conceive it might be proper to send a Notary to require of the Reverend Father communication of the Plan of the Seigniory as well as the Rent Roll, and also of the two contracts passed to them on acquiring the property within the Town before mentioned, and in default of com-

Appendix (Y.)

25th Feby.

pliance to proteſt—You will on this head be good enough to furniſh us with the opinion of the Board, and as we do not expect in any event that the father will comply, we muſt request that you procure and ſend us copy of the plan of the Seigniory of La Prairie, together with a liſt of the Inhabitants upon it, which the Father tells us was given to Government when fealty and Homage was rendered, by order of General Haldimand—When we ſhall be provided with theſe two papers it will then be in our power to proceed to the forming a Rent Roll of the Seigniory, nor can we previously proceed to that operation—With regard to the two purchaſes made in the Town, we expect to meet with the Original Deeds at the *Greffe* of the Diſtrict, amongſt the notarial papers, which from time to time have been depoſited there on the demiſe of Notaries, but ſhould we not be ſucceſſful in our reſearches, and that application muſt be made to holders of part of this Land as well as to the *Censitaries* of the Seigniory, on points which they may not think proper to anſwer, we ſubmit to you the propriety of adviſing with Counſel whether any ſteps can be adopted to enforce compliance.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your moſt obedient and humble ſervants,

JAMES M'GILL,
J. B. HERTEL DE ROUVILLE,
QUINSON DE ST. OURS.

Unanimously agreed, that Meſſrs. Chandler and Coffin do wait on the Chief Juſtice with the ſaid letter, requeſting his advice on the ſubject, and he having been pleaſed to comply therewith :—

Reſolved, That the following letter be wrote to the Commiſſioners at Montreal in anſwer to theirs of the 26th.

QUEBEC, 31st March 1788.

GENTLEMEN,

In consequence of your favor of the 26th addressed to Mr. Chandler, representing the obstructions you had met with in the prosecution of the Commission relative to the Jesuits' Estates in your District, we beg leave to acquaint you that Messrs. Chandler and Coffin waited on the Chief Justice, who has pleased to furnish them with his opinion, that a letter couched in the most polite terms, should be wrote by you to the Reverend Father Welle, expressing the communication you require, and sent by a Notary, allowing a proper time for his answer, which when obtained and forwarded to us, should any difficulty then appear, it will be represented to Lord Dorchester who will most probably take the necessary steps to remove it, or any other that may hereafter arise.

We have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and humbler Servants,

K. Chandler,
Thos. Scott,
John Coffin,
Geo. Lawe.

(Signed) K. Chandler,
Thos. Scott,
Jno. Coffin,
J. A. Panet,
Geo. Lawe.

WEDNESDAY, QUEBEC, 2nd April 1788.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners held at Mr. Chandler's.

PRESENT,

Kenelm Chandler, Esquire, President.
Thomas Scott,
John Coffin,
J. A. Panet, and
George Lawe, Esquires.

Mr. Chandler moved, that the objects of enquiry stated in the Commission be carried on without delay. The Board are of opinion that the business cannot be proceeded on any further till the Commissioners at Montreal have answered their Letter of the 31st March.

Mr. Panet moved that the provisional report proposed by him in the minute of the 18th ultimo be wrote to Lord Dorchester, it being necessary to proceed immediately to the Rent Rolls :—unanimously agreed to postpone the above till an answer is received from Montreal to the Board's letter of the 31st March.

(Signed) K. Chandler, J. A. Panet,
Thos. Scott, Geo. Lawe.
Jno Coffin,

WEDNESDAY, QUEBEC, 16th April, 1788.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners held at Mr. Chandler's.

PRESENT.

Kenelm Chandler, Esquire, President. G. E. Taschereau,
Thos. Scott, J. A. Panet,
John Coffin, Esquires. Geo. Lawe, Esqrs.

Mr. Chandler laid before the Board the English Translation of the Report given in by Messrs. Scott and Taschereau on the 17th ultimo. Read with some remarks thereon, for further explanation.

The Protest received from the Commissioners at Montreal ordered to lie on the Table for consideration.

Adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'Clock, A. M.

(Signed) K. Chandler, G. Taschereau,
Thos. Scott, J. A. Panet,
John Coffin, Geo. Lawe.

THURSDAY, QUEBEC, 17th April, 1788.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners held at Mr. Chandler's agreable to adjournment.

PRESENT.

Kenelm Chandler, Esquire, President. G. E. Taschereau,
Thomas Scott, Jean A. Panet and
John Coffin, Esqrs. George Lawe, Esqrs.

The Protest from the Commissioners at Montreal being read and ordered to be entered, and also the Chief Justice's note, Mr. Panet renewed his motion of the 2nd April and offered the following motives for requesting a Proclamation.

MOTIVES.

The Commissioners for investigating the Estates possessed by the Monks called Jesuits, ground the necessity of a Proclamation in the King's name to call the subjects to a Rent Roll.

1st. On their Commission which enjoins them to proceed without delay in due form of Law.

2nd. On the Laws and Customs of Fiefs and immoveable properties in the Province of Quebec, established and supported by the Statutes of 14th Geo. III, chapter 83d and 88th, which grant those fiefs and properties only according to those Laws as they were in use before the Conquest.

3rd. According to those Laws and Customs, the King only has right to cause Letters Patent for Rent Rolls to be issued and published, *Vide Ferriere's* Dictionary or Introduction—*Verbo Papier Terrier.*

4th. Without a Proclamation equivalent to these Letters Patent the tenants will neither be held prepared nor exact in coming to declare and exhibit all their Titles, the result of which will be a great number of refusals, difficulties and delays.

5th. Since the Conquest, particularly in 1777, 1778 and 1779, &c. the Governors of this Country have published several Proclamations relative to Domainial Rent Rolls.

Finally, the Commissioners can explain any doubts, if any there be, relating to the necessity and the model of the proposed Proclamation.

CERTAIN COPIES from the Book B. entitled "Proceedings of the Commissioners on the Jesuits Estates.

QUEBEC, 18th April 1789.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners held this day at Mr. Taschereau's request.

PRESENT :—Kenelm Chandler, Esquire, President,
Thomas Scott, John Coffin,
Gabriel E. Taschereau, Jean A. Panet,
George Lawe, Esquires.

Messrs. Taschereau and Scott report that they with Mr. De St. Ours, on mature consideration, delay the making up the Accounts as proposed at the Meeting of the Board on the 25th March, to a future period.

Mr. Taschereau desires to be informed by Mr. Chandler, whether there has been any Meeting of the Commissioners since the 25th March last? And if so, whether there were any resolutions passed authorizing the Commissioners to proceed in virtue of the Commission.

In answer to Mr. Taschereau's Motion, Mr. Chandler observes, that at the last Meeting of the Commissioners on the 25th March last, and also of several other Meetings he pressed much that some vigorous measures should be taken, to put the business of the Commission in motion, which had so long languished, by an idea, kept up by Mr. Taschereau and Panet only, that nothing could be done by the Commissioners without a Proclamation, which he denied, as the Commission gave full authority to fulfil every thing required to be done, to enable the Commissioners to make a report to my Lord Dorchester, which he had reason to expect would soon be called for. He then proposed, that as Père Cazot had refused to give the Land Book, as it was reported by Messrs. Taschereau and Scott, which was much wanting, that some of the Commissioners should be sent to Three-Rivers, &c. to do the business, which then retarded and stopped him from getting forward with the Report which he had begun to make out, as Messrs. Taschereau and Panet declared they would go no further into the business of the Commission without the Proclamation, but observed that he might endeavour to get what information he could, as he knew his duty as well as either of these Gentlemen, also that it was the duty of each Commissioner to gain every information in his power either separately or collectively. He then determined to try if any of the Commissioners would join him in his endeavours to gain the necessary information required. He therefore the next morning waited on Mr. Lawe, and then on Mr. Coffin, who cheerfully engaged to assist him in the plan he proposed, and offered to do all in their power to fulfil the intention of the Commission without any further delay. They therefore the next day joined by Mr. Scott proceeded on the business in town, then went to Sylleri, Belair, and Three-Rivers, where they gained the information requested without any difficulty and with the greatest cheerfulness from the people, and he has the pleasure to say, that he expects to lay his Report before the Commissioners in a short time.

Mr. Taschereau requests a translation of the above, and Mr. Panet to have Communication thereof, to give their answer in writing.

Mr. Panet desires to be informed, if the three Gentlemen went sepa.

rately or collectively in Town, to Sylleri, Belair and Three-Rivers, to gain the information obtained at each place.

To which Mr. Chandler answers, that four of them went in the Town, three to Sylleri and Belair, and one to Three-Rivers.

Adjourned.

QUEBEC, 23rd April 1789.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners held this day :—
Kenelm Chandler, Esquire, President,
Thomas Scott, John Coffin,
Gabriel E. Taschereau, Jean A. Panet, and
George Lawe, Esquires.

Messrs. Scott and Taschereau presented an addition to their Report, No. 3. Read and Ordered to be Translated into English.

Messrs. Taschereau and Panet's reply to Mr. Chandler's answer to Mr. Taschereau's Motion of the 18th April, read in the French language, and ordered to be translated.

Whereas by the Commission granted by His Excellency Lord Dorchester to us, dated the 29th December 1787, to enquire into the Estates heretofore held and claimed by a certain Religious Community, known by the name of the Order of Jesuits, it is amongst other things directed, that we do enquire whether any and what claims are made by the heirs of the Donors of such parts of the Lands, as were given to the said Religious Order by private persons. Mr. Chandler therefore moves, that the said Commission or such part thereof as shall be thought necessary, be immediately published, in compliance with the aforesaid direction, and that all persons having or pretending any claim, do within a reasonable limited time inform the Commissioners thereof, and give in to them the Titles on which they found such claim or pretension.

QUEBEC, 25th April 1789.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners held this day.

PRESENT,

Kenelm Chandler, Esquire, President,
Thomas Scott, John Coffin,
Gabriel E. Taschereau, Jean A. Panet,
George Lawe, Esquires.

The Translation ordered at the last Meeting being read, Mr. Chandler produced his observations to the replies of Messrs. Taschereau and Panet; Ordered to be translated.

Mr. Chandler laid before the Board a letter from Mr. Secretary Motz, of the 24th instant, communicating Lord Dorchester's Orders on the Report of the Committee of Council of the 22nd instant, that the Commissioners report to him thereon without delay.

The same letter and Report being read :—

Resolved, That a project of a General Report be drawn up by the Members in conformity to the Order above read, to be submitted to the whole Committee present, on Tuesday next at 5 o'clock P. M.

Agreed to.

QUEBEC, 2nd May 1789.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners held this day.

PRESENT,

Kenelm Chandler, Esquire, President,
Thomas Scott, John Coffin,
Gabriel E. Taschereau, Jean A. Panet, and
George Lawe, Esquires.

Mr. Panet produced to the Board a project of a second temporary Report and Advertisement in the French language, in conformity to the Resolution of the 25th ultimo.

Ordered, To be translated into English.

QUEBEC, 7th May 1789.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners held this day.

PRESENT,

Kenelm Chandler, Esquire, President,
Thomas Scott, John Coffin,
Gabriel E. Taschereau, Jean A. Panet, and
George Lawe, Esquires.

Mr. Chandler presented a project of a Report upon the enquiry of the Jesuits' Estates, in conformity to the Commission of the 29th December 1787. Read and ordered to be translated into the French language.

Read the Translation of Mr. Panet's second Temporary Report and Advertisement.

Adjourned till called upon by the President.

QUEBEC, 17th June 1789

At a Meeting of the Commissioners held this day.

PRESENT,

Kenelm Chandler, Esquire, President,
Thomas Scott, John Coffin,
Gabriel E. Taschereau, Jean A. Panet,
George Lawe, Esquires.

The President called a Meeting of the Commissioners at the request of Messrs. Taschereau and Panet, by letter of yesterday's date.

Mr. Panet begs the President will inform the Board, if he is ready to proceed to the Report to be given in to His Excellency.

To which the President answered in the affirmative, and produced the project of the Report with the Schedule of the Jesuits' Estates, Titles, and Plans thereunto belonging, for the consideration of the Board.

Appendix (Y.)

25th Feby.

Mr. Chandler requests to be informed by Mr. Panet if the above was the purport for which this Board was called? Mr. Panet answers, "That it is one of the reasons."

Mr. Taschereau moves that the Commissioners at Montreal be immediately invited to meet the Board at Quebec next week to examine the Report proposed by Mr. Chandler which appears to be general and contains opinions on the merits of the whole investigation.

Messrs. Chandler, Scott, Coffin and Lawe object to Mr. Taschereau's motion as it now stands and propose that the Report, Schedule, Books and Papers that may be thought necessary for the information of the Commissioners at Montreal, be sent up for their inspection by Mr. Lawe, in order that the Report and Schedule may be signed by them, if they should meet with their approbation, or otherwise to state their objections in writing or by personal appearance at Quebec without loss of time.

Mr. Taschereau objects to the above opinion as occasioning further delay and expense, but observes that all the papers concerning the investigation should be sent to Montreal, and a day fixed for a general Meeting of the Commissioners.

The President requests the opinion of the Board, whether the Schedule and Titles, and the Report in its present state, should be signed and given in to His Excellency immediately or not?

Messrs. Chandler, Scott, Coffin and Lawe are of opinion that previous to giving in the Report to His Excellency, the whole proceedings should be signed and sent to the Commissioners at Montreal for their consideration, and signed if approved by them.

Messrs. Taschereau and Panet observe, that the Report and Schedule proposed this day by Mr. Chandler ought not to be signed, till they have been translated, and debated by a General Assembly, and the objections of the Commissioners at Montreal are known if any there be.

Messrs. Taschereau and Panet request to be called with the other Members of the Commission, on the return of Mr. Lawe with the answer from the Commissioners at Montreal.

Agreed.

QUEBEC, 29th June 1789.

At a meeting of the Commiſſioners this day.

PRESENT,

K. Chandler,
T. Scott,
J. Coffin,
G. E. Taschereau,
J. A. Panet,
G. Lawe,

The Secretary requeſted a meeting of the Commiſſioners to determine whether he was juſtifiable from the nature and tenure of his Oath, in ſtopping Copies from being taken out of the Office of the Commiſſion made by Meſſrs. Taschereau and Panet, on Saturday afternoon, the 27th Inſtant, conſiſting of a Copy of the Report, dated the 17th June 1789, of the Board, Book B. from the 14th February 1788 to the 16th April 1788, and Notes from the Schedule of the Jeſuits' Eſtates. Mr. Chandler having ſent for him to enquire whether he could conſiſtently with his Oath ſuffer any Copies to be taken of the Papers belonging to the Commiſſion without the concurrence of the Board;

Mr. Panet, requeſts Mr. Genet to inform the Board if he conſidered the 27 Pages, intitled "General abſtract of the Titles of the Eſtates &c." which he copied, a full Copy of the Original, or Copy in part, and partly a Tranſlation.

Mr. Genet conſiders the above 27 Pages alluded to as Copy in part and partly a Tranſlation.

Meſſrs. Taschereau and Panet move, that all the above Papers referred to be returned to them.

Reſolved, That the Papers be returned to Meſſrs. Taschereau and Panet.

Mr. Taschereau moves, that Mr. Lawe report to this Board his proceedings at Montreal.

Mr. Lawe produced a Certified Copy of a Letter wrote by him to Meſſrs. McGill, De Rouville and De St Ours, on Saturday 20th June, together with a List of the Papers taken by him to Montreal, and Mr. Chandler gave in a letter, addressed to him, from the Commissioners at Montreal dated the 20th June 1789.

Mr. Taschereau requeſts the Secretary will inform the Board, whether he ſent a Copy of the Reſolution of the 17th June instant to the Commiſſioners at Montreal with the other Papers taken by Mr. Lawe.

To which the Secretary answered he did not—Mr. Lawe one of the Commiſſioners having been ſent by the Board with the Papers, it was deemed ſufficient, as he was empowered by them to give them every information they might require.

The four days being expired which Meſſrs. Taschereau and Panet required to give their answer, whether they would ſign the Schedule, Report and Books, to be given in to Lord Dorcheſter in their preſent state, ſigned by Meſſrs. Chandler, Scott, Coffin and Lawe, which were ſent to Montreal; the Board require to know if they will ſign the ſame.

Mr Taschereeu answers that he did not engage to answer in four days, whether he would or would not ſign the Report and Schedule in queſtion.

Mr. Panet answers, that he ſaid verbally, as far as he underſtands by reading Engliſh writing he would endeavour in four days to examine all the Books and Papers, Report, Schedule &c. of the Commiſſion, to answer whether he would ſign them or file his

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reasons to the contrary, but the major part of the said Papers having been detained during those four days by those who had signed the said Report, in the examination of them Messieurs Taschereau and Panet had not sufficient time to determine whether they would sign, or to furnish their observations to the contrary which they proposed to lay in a few days before the Board, and before the Report and Papers be given in to Lord Dorchester.

That Messrs. Taschereau and Panet cannot in so short time and for the above mentioned reasons, sign so many Papers of which, several, especially the Schedule, have not been translated. And as the Commissioners at Montreal have not been made acquainted with the proceedings and Resolutions of the 17th instant, (June) and as they might in a short time have come to Quebec, Messrs. Taschereau and Panet move, that the said Commissioners at Montreal be immediately and officially required to come to Quebec, to form a general meeting on Monday next, to determine upon the report to be given in to His Excellency without loss of time.

In consequence of Mr. Lawe having been sent to Montreal with the Papers to the Commissioners, it is not deemed necessary to send for those Gentlemen to attend the Commissioners at Quebec.

Resolved, That the Report be given in to Lord Dorchester, to-morrow morning at eleven o'Clock by Messieurs Chandler, Coffin and Lawe.

Messieurs Taschereau and Panet move, that they be allowed by a resolution of the Board, that a Petition which they propose to lay on the Table Tomorrow morning at nine o'Clock before the Board, addressed to Lord Dorchester, be annexed to the report to be given in to His Excellency, and that Messieurs Taschereau and Panet, be admitted to assist the Commissioners in giving in the Report and their Petition.

Rejected.

MONTREAL, 20th June 1789.

Sir,

Last night Captain Lawe arrived here with the report and other Papers relative to the Business of the Jesuits' Estates, and this afternoon we assembled for the purpose of taking them into consideration.—On looking into the Report and other documents which are to accompany, we find them of such extent as would require much longer time than is allowed us to consider of them maturely, for by a letter which Captain Lawe has addressed us, we observe that he cannot postpone his return later than Monday, & must carry all the Papers back with him. This being the case and notwithstanding we have confidence in those Commissioners who have signed the Report, we trust you will excuse us from giving our sanction to a business, of which from the small share we have had in compiling, and the impracticability of now perusing it, we cannot form a Judgment from any knowledge of our own. But although we do not concur in signing the Report, we esteem it proper whilst the Commission continues, to communicate to you an idea which arose from conversing with Captain Lawe—As the Commission directs enquiry to be made "whether any or what claims are "made by the Heirs of the Donors"—It seems to us that it would have been proper by an Advertisement to call upon the Public for any dormant claims there may be on the Jesuits' Estates; or since that has not been done, we submit to the consideration of the Commissioners, "whether it ought not to be respectfully suggested to His Excellency Lord Dorchester"?

We are sensible of the Politeness of your intention in sending us the Report by Captain Lawe, but as Messrs. De Rouville and De St. Ours, were prepared for the journey to Quebec, had they been called upon to attend when the Report was laid before the Board, we really regret that you did not adopt that measure.

We have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obdt. and most humble Servts.

(Signed) *James McGill,*
Quinson de St. Ours,
J. B. M. Hertel de Rouville,

Kenelm Chandler, Esqr.

MONTREAL Friday Evening.

Gentlemen,

From the reception I have met with, respecting the Papers intrusted to my care which have been submitted to your inspection, I apprehend you will not shortly come to a decision, I hope I shall meet with your approbation in explaining the injunctions delivered me by the Board of Commissioners at Quebec.—By them my stay in this place is limited, so that I cannot venture to prolong it beyond Monday next, at 12 o'Clock, hoping that no demur would have ensued on your part, I expected to begin my journey to-morrow morning.—I shall however postpone it till the time specified, before which, I hope you will be able finally to decide on the business.

(Signed) *G. Lawe.*

Messrs. De Rouville, McGill and St. Ours

WEDNESDAY Morning, 6 o'Clock.

Dear Sir,

I arrived in the night last night.—My Papers quite safe and me in good Condition—Myself Ducked, Baked, Broiled, boiled, Hawed and Roasted—But as hearty and careless as Tom the Devil, and ready when called on to give account of my Embassy—have the goodness to send for the Box of Jesuits, as I have no one to send it up by.

Yours Truly,

(Signed) *G. Lawe.*

To K. Chandler, Esquire.

1.—General Abstract of the Titles.
2.—General Statement of do.
3.—Title Deeds Vol. 1 2.
4.—Reports, No. 1 2, by Messrs. Taschereau & Scott.
5.—Recapitulation of the State of Population.
6.—Report.
7.—*Aveu et Dénombrement.*

I do hereby acknowledge to have received from Mr. Henry Anthony Genet, Secretary to the Commission the above Books and Papers, contained in the foregoing List, being Part of the Credentials of the said Commission to be taken by me to Montreal, to be approved and signed by the Commissioners there, as ordered by the Commissioners this day, and I do hereby bind myself to return the said Books and Papers to Genet on my return to Quebec.

(Signed) *G. Lawe.*

Quebec, 17th June 1789.

To His Excellency, The Right Honorable Guy, Lord Dorchester, Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Colonies of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, General and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces, &c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Lordship,

In obedience to your Lordship's commands signified to us by Mr. Secretary Motz's Letter of the 23d of October last, in which we are informed, "That a Committee of the whole Council appointed on the "8th then instant, to report the course remaining to be taken for fulfilling His Majesty's Order of the 18th of August 1786, relating to "the Estates of the Order of Jesuits in this Province, having in their "Report to your Lordship of the thirteenth then instant, suggested "the utility of a digest or analysis of the contents of the Papers enumerated in the aforementioned order of reference, to be framed by the "King's Law servants in this Province, allowing liberty to them to subjoin such remarks and observations thereon, respecting both Law and "Fact, as may be officially expected from them in a due attention to the "interests of the Crown, he had your Lordship's commands to signify "to us your desire to receive from us such a digest or analysis of the "contents of the said Papers as is recommended by the Council, with "such remarks and observations thereon as we may find it incumbent upon us to add, and further informing us, that the Clerk of the Council "was instructed to give us access to all the proceedings had under the "Royal order of the 18th of August 1786 entered in the Council "Books, as well as to all the Papers relating to this subject, which are "filed in the Council Office."—We have the honor of reporting to your Lordship as follows.

That in order to obtain a competent knowledge of the nature of this Business, with a view of fulfilling as far as possible the views of your Lordship and those of the Council, all centering we apprehend in the due execution of His Majesty's said order in Council of the 18th of August 1786—we have in the course of the winter employed as much of our time as could well be spared from our other necessary avocations and duties to government, in perusing and digesting the voluminous papers and proceedings which compose the objects of Analysation, as well as those remaining of Record in the Council office necessarily connected therewith, as well with the main object of the reference to the Committee of Council, and your Lordship's present requisition to us His Majesty's Law Servants.

From these researches we are enabled now to lay before your Lordship an Analysis or digest of the titles of the principal Estates of the late Order of Jesuits which were held as Fiefs and Seigniories, composing more than 17-18ths of their whole annual income or revenue and consequently forming the main object of inquiry.—The Lands held in Roture or in Soccage yielding a Revenue of seventy-four pounds, seventeen shillings and three pence Currency, out of twelve hundred and nine pounds eight shillings and three pence, the whole annual income of the Jesuits' Estates, we did not consider to be of sufficient importance to retard our reporting upon the Seigneuries, especially as the number of Titles to the Lands in Roture will necessarily take up a time in the examination greatly disproportioned to their value, and together with the Estates aliened retard our reporting upon the objects we have already discussed, in our observations upon which we are enabled to lay before your Lordship what principally occurs to us.

We observe that the object which His Majesty's order in Council has in view, is the granting legally to the Right Honorable Jeffery Lord Amherst such of the Estates of the late order of Jesuits as may be legally given and granted by His Majesty, subject to certain reservations and conditions therein particularly stated and others referred to your Lordship, to Report to His Majesty for His Royal consideration; and we are therefore the more solicitous in making our report, to give your

Lordship an early opportunity of forming a Judgment upon the Estates we have analysed, that the trust reposed in your Lordship may be the better answered, and the noble Lord in whose favour the Royal Bounty is intended may be brought nearer his object.

The Commission issued by your Lordship with the advice of the Council the 29th of December 1787, was calculated to attain the ends and information suggested as necessary by the Crown Law Officers in England, and required by His Majesty's said Order in Council previous to making the Grant.—And the first Question before us appears to be, how far the execution of that Commission has been such as to answer the ends proposed by it? The heads of inquiry will fall to be considered at the same time and to be compared with the execution of the Trust as reported by the Commissioners. These were to be ascertained in due form of Law.

1st. What Lands and Estates were held, possessed and claimed by the said order of Jesuits within the Province and the manner and ways by which they required the same.

2d.—What parts thereof have been by them aliened and exchanged, and

3d.—What parts and portions thereof are now vested in His Majesty, and may by His Majesty be legally given and granted.

4th.—The nature and quality of the said Lands and the present Titles by which they are possessed.

5th.—Their present value.

6th.—The nature and extent of the rights of Seigniory.

7th.—The nature of the Tenure by which they are holden.

8th.—Their exact local situation.

9th.—The state of their Culture and Population, and

10th.—Whether any and what claims are made by the Heirs of the Donors of such parts of the Lands as were given to the said Religious Order by private persons.

By the Commission nine gentlemen were appointed to make this investigation, or any three of them, with direction to make return thereto under their hands and Seals, and we find, that pursuant to your Lordship's order of the 24th of April last, in consequence of a Report of a Committee of the whole Council of the 22d of the same month requiring the Commissioners to Report to your Lordship:—

1st. How far the Commissioners have been able to execute the Trust committed to them.

2d. What remains to fulfil the same.

3d. What obstacles are in the way, and

4th. By what means they conceive the same may be removed and the intention of the Commission attained. Four of the nine Commissioners did upon the 17th of June following make Report under their hands and Seals, that the objects of the Commission were attained and stated and comprised in certain Schedules marked and numbered as therein mentioned and forming the six first articles in the order of reference of 8th of the October required to be analysed by us.

These we have carefully gone through particularly the two Volumes marked B. B. volumes first and second of the Title Deeds of the Jesuits' Estates, from which and the Volume C. containing the *Aveu et Denombrement* to the French Intendant in 1733, and another to Governor Haldimand in 1781, we have formed the Analysis of the Titles to the eleven Seigniories annexed to this Report, in the following manner, viz.

1st. We have taken for the Title of each separate Seigniory under articles 1st to 11th the best description to each estate, made up from the two *Aveus et Dénombremens* compared with the description in the Titles, and together forming such a description as we conceive may be sufficient to be inserted in a grant or conveyance.

2d. We have made a statement of the different Titles by which these Estates were acquired by the late order of Jesuits.

3d. And lastly we have extracted and set down the motives and considerations upon which these several acquisitions were attained and held.

And we have added our own particular observations upon each Seigniory analysed, so that your Lordship may see the Estates acquired, the Tenure by which they are held, the several rights, privileges and exemptions of each, the motives or causes of the respective grants, and the considerations, reservations, and conditions, for and upon which they are possessed.

This we have done in English under the best interpretation we can give of the Title Deeds or Grants, which are all in French, of the last Century, but in order to remove doubt, and save the tediousness of research we have added a complete abstract of the several Title Deeds in French containing all the necessary clauses, in general *verbatim* from the Deeds themselves. To these we have added a Recapitulation or general statement of the Revenue or Income of these several Estates in different articles of produce and money, reduced to the Currency of this Province, with a state of the Population, Culture and improvement under the several heads therein mentioned, and which we have taken from the general abstracts or statements reported by the Commissioners, being the only part of these other objects of analysation which we conceive it necessary to report, because they are chiefly made up from the Title Deeds to serve as abstracts, and from the Plans of the Estates certified by sworn Surveyors contained in Book No. 3, which also forms a part of the useful and instructive Titles of these Estates as well from the Land Rolls, *Aveus et Denombrements* as local researches and information of the Commissioners, and consequently do not require further Analysation.—We have also added a like Recapitulation formed by the Commissioners and found in these abstracts, shewing the annual income &c. as above, of the Lands held in *Roture*, by which your Lordship will see the particular objects remaining to be analysed and their value, exclusive of their alienations, which, together, will form our next report.

The Commissioners have indeed reported in what is termed.—"A General abstract of the Titles of the Estates that were of the late order of Jesuits"—marked No. 2 upon the List, that the whole of these Estates are vested in His Majesty, and may by His Majesty be legally given and granted, which it is material to attend to; and it is to be observed that in their Report of the 17th of June last, they state that no claims had been made to them by the heirs of any of the Donors to any part of the Lands that were given to the said Religious Order by private persons, they further state in their said Report their having ascertained the several objects therein mentioned by the means in part of documents furnished them by the Jesuits, and in further part by researches among the Records of the Province in the custody of the Clerk of Inrollments, and by other inquiries and information made and had by some of the Commissioners on the premises, all which appear to us as regular and proper as could well be expected, and holding as we do the Title Deeds reported to be authentic, we do not hesitate, so far as we have gone, in concurring with the Commissioners, that these Seigniories are vested in His Majesty, and may consequently upon the return of the Commission be legally given and granted to the Right Honorable Jeffery Lord Amherst, his Heirs and Assigns, subject to the conditions of His Majesty's said order in Council and with the exception, therein referred to, your Lordship's wisdom as the King's Governor.

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It now becomes necessary for us to observe upon the other papers mentioned in the order of reference of the 8th of October. The first is a letter of the 9th March 1789 from the three Montreal Commissioners to the President Mr. Chandler, reporting some objects of the enquiry in the upper Countries, &c. The second is a state of the Income, Population, &c. of the Jesuits' Lands in and near Three-Rivers, taken by a Notary on the spot in the presence of one of the Commissioners.—The third consists of three Reports by Messrs. Scott & Taschereau to the Commissioners; which appears to have method and arrangement in them, and must have been of very great utility.—The first containing extracts of all the Titles found by them in their researches up to the 17th March 1788, with observations upon them; the second containing extracts from the Titles, and a state of the Lands alienated or exchanged, with a recapitulation of the annual income of the whole taken from the last *Aveu et Denombrement*, and a list or state of all the Titles and Public Acts to be found in the ancient records of the Province, as well as in those since the conquest regarding the Jesuits' Estates with observations thereon; and a third containing a list of the Tenants or *Censitaires* holding of the Jesuits in the Town of Quebec, with the Rents they pay, as received from their *Procureur*, with a like list of Tenants, &c in the Parish of St. Nicholas.

We find at the end of the list a Memorial or Petition of two of the Commissioners, to wit, Messrs. Panet and Taschereau, accompanied with a paper of observations by them on the proceedings and Report of the four Commissioners in the nature of a representation or protest, complaining of irregularity and precipitation in the Business, and particularly that the Schedule, No. 2, A. and D. ought not to be considered as the Report of the majority of the nine Commissioners, as neither they nor the three Commissioners at Montreal could in honor approve or sign them, because, say they, they are supported upon irregular proceedings had contrary to several resolutions of the nine Commissioners, and because the said four Commissioners employed such precipitation as to deprive them of necessary papers, and render it impossible for them or the Montreal Commissioners to verify, examine and sign them—In proof of these advances they refer to a Book B, intitled, "Proceedings of the Commissioners respecting the Estates of the Jesuits," and cite several particulars of which we cannot form any judgment as the Book B. is not reported, but from the nature of their observations upon the Report, and Schedules submitted to your Lordship and contained in nine remarks thereon, we are enabled to form some judgment of the nature and validity of their objections—these are:—

1st. That the Report does not answer fully the four questions proposed in the Report of the Committee of the whole Council on the 22d of April.

2d. That they, the four Commissioners have not proceeded in due form of Law agreeable to the Commission.

3d. That by the Report referred to in Schedule No. 2, it is established, that all the Estates may be legally given and granted to the Right Honorable Jeffery Lord Amherst, but they humbly assure your Lordship that that point, extremely delicate and of great importance to His Majesty's Loyal Subjects in this Province, has never been yet proposed officially, nor debated at any meeting to which they and the Commissioners at Montreal have been called.

4th. That the said Report and Schedule undertakes to assure your Lordship that the nature and quality of the Lands is thereby ascertained, although the Commissioners have not inspected or visited them for that purpose, and although on failing to obtain a Proclamation proposed by a former official Report of the 19th April 1788, they had rejected a proposed advertisement mentioned in the Book B, so that they Messrs. Panet and Taschereau cannot comprehend how the said Schedule could ascertain the Tenure of the Lands of the Tenants without having made a Land Roll upon the spot, and by the Titles which the Tenants are by Law obliged to exhibit for that purpose when legally thereto required; and that the ancient Plans and Titles cannot ascertain the exact situations of the Lands as they are at present possessed, nor their present state of culture, nor their present value and population.

5th. That the said Schedule establishing that no claims had been made to the Commissioners by the Heirs of the Donors, had these words added only the day before: viz. "Because neither the Commission nor any Advertisement for that purpose had been published." They humbly inform Your Lordship, that the merits of that point had never been proposed at any Assembly where they or the Montreal Commissioners had been called. That only the

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day before there had been added to the Schedule No. 2, page 6th. the mention of a letter of the 17th of April then laſt, received by Mr. Chandler from Pierre Panet, Eſquire, giving notice of a claim, which letter they never ſaw amongſt the Papers of the Commiſſion, nor elſewhere; that the ſaid four Commiſſioners, however well apprized of the Petition and Memorial preſented to Your Lordſhip the 19th of November 1787, by the Citizens of Quebec, have paid no attention in their Report and Schedule to that claim, which the Inhabitants of this Colony propoſed to make and ſupport on the firſt official notice, for the execution of the foundation which they aſſert to have been made in their favor, as well for the free exerciſe of their Religion as for their Education and Inſtruction, agreeable to His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Diploma of the 12th of May 1678, on which Diploma the ſaid Inhabitants intend to eſtabliſh their rights, as well by the Titles and National Treaties cited in their Memorial, as by ſeveral other ways and means which they propoſe to bring forward.

6th. That the ſaid Report does not eſtabliſh or obſerve upon the third point propoſed by the Commiſſion; to wit: what parts and portions have been alienated or exchanged, although the Report of Meſsrs. Scott and Taschereau in the French language, under the No. 2, page firſt and following pages, eſtabliſhes the parts and portions of theſe Eſtates, formerly alienated and exchanged by the Jeſuits, and that in order to be aſcertained that the Jeſuits, particularly ſince the Conqueſt, have not in virtue of their particular Title to each Eſtate, and the laws, uſages and cuſtoms before the Conqueſt or ſince unto the preſent day, in conſequence of the Capitulation; alienated or exchanged the whole or parts of the Eſtates of which the Commiſſioners are only in poſſeſſion of Copies of the ancient Tiles, it would be neceſsary legally to command the ſubjects of His Majeſty to declare formally and in writing, within a fixed period, ſuch as may have acquired and now poſſeſs the whole or any parts of the ſaid Eſtates in this Province, and to produce the Titles and pretenſions which ſuch ſubjects and every of them pretend to have thereto, and which is one of the obſtacles which may be removed, by the means propoſed in the Draft of a Report laid before a Meeting of the Commiſſioners the 2nd of May laſt, which, with divers Minutes, has not been annexed to the Report, nor to the Schedule No. 2, delivered in to Your Lordſhip.

7th. That the ſaid Report omits to obſerve, that the Order of His Majeſty in Council of the 18th of Auguſt 1786, upon the Petition of the Right Honorable Jeffery Lord Amherſt, and of which mention is made in the Indorſement on the Back of the Commiſſion, has never come to the official knowledge of the Commiſſioners.

8th. They humbly obſerve that the ſaid Report and the Schedules No. 2, and others thereto annexed, undertake to eſtabliſh that all the Lands there deſignated, were theretofore held, poſſeſsed and claimed in this Province, by a certain Community known under the name of the Order of Jeſuits, without having officially ſhewn the proofs, nor discovered the nature of the claims known to have been heretofore made by the said Jeſuits, and without having eſtabliſhed the fact which is of public notoriety, to wit: that the Reverend Fathers Auguſtin Louis De Glapion, Superior General of the Jeſuits in Canada, Jean Joseph Cazot, *Procureur* to the College of Quebec and others of their Community poſſeſs at this day, as they have done before and ſince the Conqueſt, all the Lands of which the Schedule No. 2, makes mention, and of which they voluntarily exhibited to Meſsrs. Scott and Taſchereau the Titles mentioned in their Reports Nos. 1, 2, and 3, alledging ſimply and *viva voce* that theſe were the Titles of their Property, and that they were in peaceable, effective and actual poſſeſſion. They obſerve alſo, that it is of public notoriety, that by different Judgments of the Courts of Juſtice in this Province they have been maintained in their rights, and that to their knowledge they continue to poſſeſs all the ſaid Lands, except a part of the College of Quebec, now occupied for the King's Proviſion Store and Barracks for part of the Garriſon.

9th. They beg leave to inform Your Lordſhip that they had offered to give their obſervations in writing that morning, to be annexed to the Report and Schedules, requiring to be present with the Commiſſioners named for preſenting them to Your Lordſhip, but that thoſe propoſitions were rejected by the four Commiſſioners. They conclude by praying Your Lordſhip to order them an authentic Copy of the Book B. intituled, "Proceedings of the Commiſſioners relative to the Eſtates of the Jeſuits," in order to aſcertain the irregula ities of which they complain, the Reports Nos. 1, 2, and 3, of Meſsrs. Scott and Taſchereau, the Draft of a Report and Advertiſement proposed by Mr. Panet 2nd of May laſt, and all the Papers to which all the Reſolutions refer, also two Letters of Mr. George Lawe of the 20th of June then inſtant, to Meſsrs. De St. Ours and De Rouville, and finally they ſubmit to Your Lordſhip's wiſdom if it would not be neceſſary to order the Preſident to call a Meeting of the nine Commiſſioners, in order to form a true and juſt Report, whether proviſional or final, as the majority ſhall determine, to preſent officially to Your Lordſhip.

Theſe obſervations or objections neceſſarily lead us into ſome inquiry as to their tendeney as well as their validity, and we cannot help remarking, that though a great deal is ſaid reſpecting the Montreal Commiſſioners, there is no countenance given by them to the objections, nor does it appear from the Commiſſion that the whole nine Commiſſioners muſt neceſſarily be employed and meet together, and report upon the buſineſs of the Commiſſion, ſince any three are made competent to that purpoſe. The three Gentlemen of Montreal appear to have been employed in making enquiry and reſearches in that Diſtrict, and reporting ſuch information as they acquired from time to time to the Commiſſioners at Quebec, of theſe laſt, four out of ſix, including the President, after a very tedious and expenſive inveſtigation, agree to make a Report of the due execution of the Commiſſion, from the reſearches made by themſelves and others and the ſeveral Title Deeds and Documents by them referred to, the other two oppoſe or object, and differences thence arising, a Report by theſe four under their hands and ſeals is given in to Your Lordſhip.

Prima facie, the Report of so great a majority as four out of six, would appear reaſonably ſufficient and deciſive, especially in a caſe where information alone is wanted, ſeemingly unattended with thoſe ſerious doubts and difficulties ſuggeſted by the oppoſing Commiſſioners; but as it ſeems connected with the ſubject of His Majeſty's right to theſe Eſtates, and the objects of enquiry previous to the exerciſe of thoſe rights by the granting of them, we will examine the ſeveral grounds of objection formed by the oppoſing Commiſſioners, and thereby ſhew our ſenſe of them, as well as the grounds upon which we form our opinion of the propriety of the proceedings of the reporting Commiſſioners, and the right which we conceive His Majeſty now has and may legally exerciſe, in making a Grant of the whole or any particular part of the Eſtates, the Titles of which we have already analyzed, to whomsoever or to whatſoever uſes and purpoſes His Majeſty has already or may in future be pleaſed to appoint and direct.

And 1st. It occurs to us that the Commiſſioners' Report contains the beſt poſſible answer to the four points or queſtions propoſed in the Report of the whole Council of the 22nd of April, communicated by Your Lordſhip to the Commiſſioners, inasmuch as the ends of the Commiſſion being thereby reported to be answered by the full execution of the truſt committed to them, nothing remained to be fulfilled, and no obſtacles appearing in the way, no means were neceſsary to remove them, the whole ends of the Commiſſion were attained.

2nd. Nothing contrary to Law appears to us in the proceedings of the Commiſſioners.

3rd. We cannot see the great delicacy and the great importance to His Majeſty's Loyal Subjects of this Province, expreſsed by the oppoſing Commiſſioners, or where a doubt can ariſe to create a debate about the Lands in queſtion being veſted in his Majeſty, so as to be by His Majeſty legally given and granted, but we conceive that this delicacy and this importance ariſes from their ideas of the pretenſions of certain citizens of Quebec, ſubscribers to a Petition and Memorial delivered to your Lordſhip in November 1787, and particularly mentioned by the oppoſing Commiſſioners in the 5th Article of their objections, by which the Petitioners aſsert a right for themſelves, as Citizens, and the Inhabitants of the Province at large, to the whole Eſtates of the Jeſuits for the purpoſes of Public Education, under a ſuppoſed Foundation and ſubſequent Dotations for that express purpoſe, to maintain which they are ready upon the firſt official advertiſement; and it is ſtated as a ground of objection that no ſuch publication or advertiſement of the Commiſſion had been made.

On this we have to obſerve, that from an examination into the merits of the Citizens' Petition and Memorial in support of it, compared with the Titles of the ſeveral Eſtates we have hitherto analyzed, we do not find any juſt, legal or well founded ground to ſupport the allegations and pretenſions of the Petitioners, if they could be conſidered as entitled to make the claims they do, for it nowhere appears that theſe Eſtates were given to or accepted by the Jeſuits for uſes and upon truſts that can ſupport any claim whatever, either by the Heirs of the Donors or the Inhabitants of the Province. The great object in the ſeveral Grants to the Jeſuits in the laſt Century, ſeems to have been the conversion of the Savages to Chriſtianity; moſt of them are in conſideration of paſt ſervices in that way, and in the great uſe they had been of in eſtabliſhing the Colony. None of the grants impoſe any conditions that can give riſe to a claim from any quarter whatever at this day, on the contrary ſome of the Titles are anxiouſly explicit in freeing them from burdens that never exiſted, or were meant to be impoſed, and the general maxim of their inſtitution alluded to in one of the Title Deeds of the Eſtate and Seigniory of *Notre Dame des Anges*, ſhews how different were the ideas regarding them of theſe days and thoſe now maintained:—Poverty might be the vow of the Individual but this ſociety was rich and powerful—its riches and its ambition, ſupported by its vices as well as by its virtues, brought it to its end in France in 1762, and in Italy where it firſt originated and had its centre of Union, in 1773; and though it may ſeem that the Eſtabliſhment and diſſolution of the Society in thoſe Countries was unconnected with that branch of it which was eſtabliſhed in this Province, prior to the Conqueſt of it by the Britiſh Arms, yet it will appear that the proceedings now to be had, are, and ought to be, influenced by that of thoſe Countries from neceſſary connection.

From the earlieſt period of the Settlement of the Colony it appears that the Jeſuits poſſeſſed property, at firſt in the name of and as Adminiſtrators to the Native Savages of the Soil, and next, in their own name though without any legal footing or eſtabliſh-

ment till the year 1651 in the month of July, in which year they obtained from the French King Letters Patent for their Eſtabliſhment in North and South America, which are analyſed under the head of General Titles and annexed to this Report, from which it will appear that they were allowed to poſſeſs Lands and Houſes and other property for their ſubſiſtence upon the ſame footing as they did at that time in the Kingdom of France, the Lands they had acquired were thereby confirmed to them, and they obtained the ſingular privilege, rarely granted to Religious Communities, of acquiring without further permiſſion other Eſtates and property without limitation. Thus rendered capable of acquiring and holding Eſtates, their grants were variously conceded ſometimes to the Revd. Fathers of the Company of Jeſus generally, at others to thoſe of the Company eſtabliſhed in New France, but all evidently for the Society at large and ſubject to the Rules of their Inſtitution. Three of the moſt conſiderable Eſtates granted in this way prior to the Letters Patent of July 1651 were afterwards, to wit, in 1676 explained away, for what purpoſe or with what intent we cannot account, and regranted by the Intendant to the Jeſuits for the College at Quebec, but it does not appear to us that the Intendant had ſuch power of changing the destination of any Deed, eſpecially when not judicially brought before him, or of granting Lands under ſuch circumſtances; on the contrary, as we find contemporary Grants of Seigniories made by the Governor who was then upon the ſpot, and as we do not find any of the Deeds of Explanation and Grants alluded to were confirmed by the King, they being made ſubject to His Majeſty's pleaſure, we are inclined to think he had no ſuch authority, and we have accordingly ſtated in our particular obſervations upon theſe three Eſtates what occurs in objection to theſe particular Titles.

On theſe Deeds are founded in part the claims of the Petitioners who do not ſtop however there, but form equal pretenſions to every part of the Eſtates of the Jeſuits, upon this broad principle, that they were no more than ſucceſſive Adminiſtrators of the Eſtates ſuppoſed to be conveyed to them in truſt, in ſupport of which they cite two paſſages from Charlevoix's Hiſtory of Canada, ſtating a Donation by the relations of a private perſon in France on his becoming a Jeſuit, for the purpoſe of building a College at Quebec, and the Grant of a piece of Land by the New France Company to the Jeſuits for that purpoſe. They alſo cite the vows of poverty and chaſtity taken by the Members of the Order and an Edict or Law prohibiting Donations to the Individuals of the Society, all of which, however, falls greatly ſhort of the proofs requiſite to ſupport ſo formidable a claim as that ſet up by the Petitioners, nor do we think that ſuch a Petition or Claim, came at all within the ſphere of the inquiry inſtituted by the Commiſſion under the head of claims by the Heirs of the Donors of ſuch part of the Lands as were given to the Religious Order of Jeſuits by private perſons, or that the Commiſſioners did wrong in conſidering that nothing therein contained could legally prevent or hinder His Majeſty from giving and granting the Eſtates in queſtion. As matter of legal right it was their duty to conſider the Petitioners pretenſions as unfounded, if they had come before them, and as matter of grace, the Petition might be fitting for your Lordſhip's conſideration, but not for them; the plea of want of notice ſeems extraordinary after all that has paſſed in and out of Council upon this ſubject.

4th—The objection that the Report and Schedules do not eſtabliſh the nature and quality of the Lands, and that the Tenure, exact ſituation, ſtate of culture, value and population could not be aſcertained but by making a Land Roll upon the ſpot and from the Titles, may in ſome degree be founded, becauſe we do not find that the nature and quality of the ſoil has been particularly adverted to by the Commiſſioners, and we know not the courſe they may have taken to obtain information upon the other heads which are particularly reported upon.

5th—The objection to the Reports eſtabliſhing that no claims had been made by the Heirs of the Donors of the ſaid Lands, ariſing they ſay from want of Advertiſement, has been already noticed by us; and we have further to remark that nothing could be better known throughout the Province, than the proceedings respecting the Jeſuits' Eſtates, which is fully proved by the Petition of the Citizens of November 1787, and by the reſearches continually making by the Commiſſioners themſelves, by the proceedings had before the Council upon this buſineſs, and other circumſtances of public notoriety. We have alſo to obſerve that the claim of Peter Panet, Eſquire, alluded to in this objection, was ſuch as hardly came within the ſphere of inquiry, being a Mortgage on one of the Eſtates for money lent, and not a claim by the Heir of any Donor.

6th—There appears to us an omiſſion in the Report respecting the parts and portions of the Jeſuits' Eſtates which were aliened or exchanged, for in fact that part of the Commiſſion is equally fulfilled, and the objects alienated and exchanged with Titles respecting the ſame certified and ſtated in the Schedules annexed to the Report, we do not perceive the neceſſity of requiring all His Majeſty's ſubjects to declare whether any of them poſſeſs the whole or any part of the Eſtates of the Jeſuits, and to produce their Titles; we are well aſſured that ſince the Conqueſt the Jeſuits neither have alienated nor could they legally alienate any part of theſe Eſtates, and we are informed in the eighth objection, that it is of public notoriety that the Jeſuits themſelves are yet in poſſeſſion of the whole of their Eſtates, and have been maintained in their rights, except a part of the College, which is alſo ſtated by the oppoſing Commiſſioners to be conſiſtent with their own particular knowledge, a circumſtance which ſeems to involve inconſiſtency if not contradiction.

7th—We do not know whether the oppoſing Commiſſioners have had official knowledge of His Majeſty's Order in Council of the 18th of Auguſt 1786, nor what they mean to infer from ſuch want of official knowledge, the Commiſſion was their direction.

8th—We can as little conceive what is meant to be inferred from this objection, if it is not that theſe two Commiſſioners mean to find fault with the ſtile of the Commiſſion, and the idea therein held of the non-exiſtence of the Jeſuits as a Body, which the other Commiſſioners have very properly continued throughout their proceedings, and in their Report and Schedules therein referred to, they ſeem to conſider the poſſeſſion held by the Jeſuits of the Eſtates which belonged to the order, as evidence of their Civil and Political Exiſtence, but neither that nor any other circumſtance which has come to our knowledge will warrant ſuch a concluſion.

9th—And laſtly, the complaint of a refuſal to receive their written obſervations to be annexed to the Report, may perhaps be accounted for from a review of the nature and tendency of theſe now given, ſuppoſing thoſe offered to be similar, but on this ſubject we will be ſilent for want of Information from the Commiſſioners of their particular reaſons for ſuch their conduct.

Upon the whole, the various proceedings had under the Commiſſion, and the information attained by it and now before us, conſidered with a due regard to the intereſts of the Crown and the ſpirit of His Majeſty's Order in Council, we do not think it expedient that your Lordſhip ſhould give in to the ſuggeſtion of the oppoſing Commiſſioners, by ordering Copies of a variety of voluminous papers and proceedings for the purpoſe of ſupporting ſuch ſort of objections as theſe, and referring to a meeting of the nine Commiſſioners to make by a majority of the whole what they would conſider a true and juſt report. At the ſame time we ſubmit to your Lordſhip, how far it may not be neceſſary to cauſe to be aſcertained by the Commiſſioners the nature and quality of the Lands in queſtion, as one object of the Commiſſion particularly ſtated in His Majeſty's Order in Council, but not aſcertained by the Report and Schedules, though ſtated in the Report to be ſo, perhaps from the Commiſſioners conſidering the ſtate of Culture and Improvement under the heads of Arable, Meadow and Wood Land to have been ſufficient without attending to the nature and quality of the ſoil, or perhaps from inadvertency, as we conceive the omiſſion in the Report with regard to the Lands alienated or exchanged to have been, both of which, however, may be very easily and ſpeedily rectified and ſupplied.

We are led to this opinion by conſidering that neither from the ſpirit of His Majeſty's order in Council, nor by the Laws of the Province, that ſtrictneſs and adherence to form is required in order to attain the knowledge which was required previous to making a grant—the commiſſion is aſſimilated to ſuch as are made uſe of in England for the purpoſe of informing or inſtructing, but to no particular proceeding known to the Laws of the Province, though there are many inſtances in France of Commiſſions of Inveſtigation iſſued by the King *ad inquirandum*, when eſtates have fallen to the Crown and been uſurped by Individuals, the common courſe of the Law eſtabliſhed in the Province points out a mode of ſeizure or ſequeſtration at the ſuit of the Public Officer, the King's Attorney General, and leaves all claimants to make out their rights and pretenſions in a courſe of what is called oppoſition, which is a claim regularly heard and diſcuſſed before the Tribunals of Juſtice competent to ſuch queſtions; and although there can be no objection to the courſe adopted of inquiring by Commiſſion, yet nothing in the Law would preclude perſons having juſt claims upon the Eſtates in queſtion, from availing themſelves of their rights and pretenſions, notwithſtanding that His Majeſty ſhould grant away thoſe Lands upon the information obtained, ſuch grant being conſidered always to imply in the French as in the Engliſh Law the *Salvo jure cujuslibet*, but in fact there neither are nor can there be any individual claimants to the Lands and Eſtates which we have conſidered—and the claim of the petitioning Citizens of Quebec in the name of the Public, however proper, as we have already obſerved, for your Lordſhip's conſideration and the grace of the Crown, under the exception or reſervation referred to Your Lordſhip's wiſdom and to be ſubmitted to His Majeſty, cannot be conſidered in the light of a legal or regular claim to obſtruct the right, which is veſted in His Majeſty as the father of his people and only repreſentative of the Public in this Province, from diſpoſing of theſe Eſtates as to His Majeſty in His Royal wiſdom may ſeem fit.

We have already obſerved the footing upon which the order of Jeſuits held their Eſtates in the Province under the Letters Patent of July 1651, to be the ſame as that on which they held Eſtates in the Kingdom of France. It was not however until the year 1658 that theſe Letters Patent were enregiſtered in the Parliament of Paris, which, ever jealous of this Society and its influence with the Sovereign, was careful in the act of regiſtration to expreſs the condition of their Eſtabliſhment; hence may be ſeen

Appendix (Y.)

25th Feby.

the application which may be made of the proceedings in France in the years 1761 and 1762 to the Jesuits of this Province. The nature of their Institution prevented them individually from taking any thing under the Capitulation of all Canada, and to their Society, under one head and absolute Governor domiciled at Rome, nothing was granted or could be legally or reasonably supposed to be conveyed, but even that head, and with it, the whole Society, wheresoever dispersed, was finally dissolved and suppressed in the year 1773, so that the existence of the very few Members of the Order in this Province can in no shape be considered as forming a body politic or corporate, capable of any of the powers inherent in and enjoyed by Communities.

In this situation we do not even need to call in the aid of the proceedings in France, against the Jesuits there, to establish His Majesty's Rights—As a derelict or vacant Estate His Majesty became vested in it by the clearest of Titles, if the Right of Conquest alone was not sufficient, but even upon the footing of the proceedings in France and the Judicial Acts of the Sovereign Tribunals in that Country, the Estates in this Province would naturally fall to His Majesty and be subjected to his unlimited disposal; for by those decisions it was established upon good, legal and constitutional grounds, that from the nature of the first Establishment or admission of the Society into France being conditional, temporary and probational, they were at all times liable to expulsion, and having never complied with, but rejected the terms of their admission, they were not even entitled to the name of a Society; wherefore, and by reason of the abuses and destructive principles of their Institution, they were stript of their property and possessions, which they were ordered to quit upon ten days notice, after having been compelled to give in a full state of all they had, with the several Title Deeds and Documents or Proofs in support of it. Sequestrators or Guardians were appointed to the management of their Estates and in a course of time and with a regularity proportioned to their importance, provision was made for the application of them in the various ways that Law, Reason, Justice and Policy dictated, and all this was done at the suit of the Crown Officer by the Courts of France, as we apprehend in a a Judicial, and not in a Legislative Capacity.

It is therefore, as well for these as for other reasons peculiar to the situation of the Jesuits in this Province, that we are inclined to differ in opinion with the Honorable Members who composed the Committee of Council who reported to your Lordship on the 21st of October 1788, that a Law or Ordinance of the Provincial Legislature was necessary to effect His Majesty's Most Gracious intentions towards Lord Amherst and His Majesty's benevolent Bounty to the Public, by declaring His Royal Will and Pleasure as to the suppression and Dissolution of the Order of Jesuits and the annexation of their Rights, Properties, and Possessions to the Crown for such purposes as His Majesty may think proper to direct and appoint.

The Grounds upon which the Honorable Members of the Committee adopted these sentiments and opinions, to wit, the contemplating the possession retained by the Jesuits under the sanction and eye of the Government, and under the divers approbative, if not confirmative, Acts of its Ministers, do not weigh with us, because nothing, as far we know, has been done or countenanced by Government to alter or change the condition or footing upon which the Jesuits of Canada stood at the time of Conquest or since. It is true they have been suffered to remain in possession of these Estates, and Governor Haldimand, in 1781, received from them an *aveu et dénombrement*, or declaration of the Estates they possessed in the Province, but under an express guard that such reception should not injure the rights of the Crown, and without receiving them to Fealty and Homage, as we find from the Papers now before us, neither of which we conceive can be considered as approbative or confirmative Acts; nor can the Jesuits or any other persons derive title or advantage from such circumstances under the present inquiry; on the contrary the lenity and indulgence that has been shewn should operate the other way, and induce the Jesuits to look with gratitude to His Majesty for the protection they have received, and produce a ready compliance on their part with His Majesty's wishes, as well as the diligence of all persons concerned in bringing this business to a conclusion.

We conceive it does not need the aid of a Law to effect this purpose, nor much difficulty legally to obtain the possession of the Jesuits' Estates long fallen to and vested in His Majesty by every Rule of Public or Private, Civil or National, Law and Practice. If a grant is made to Lord Amherst and his Heirs, it will be his Lordship's business to make it effectual, or if a Possession as well as Title is thought necessary to be vested in the Crown, there is nothing to hinder its being effected—Whatever should be your Lordship's determinations respecting the Grant to be made or the Parts to be reserved of the Estates for Public uses, we can entertain no doubt about carrying the wishes of Government into legal execution under the present proceedings.

All which nevertheless is humbly submitted to your Lordship's consideration.

(Signed) ALEX. GRAY, Atty. Genl.
J. WILLIAMS, Solr. Genl.

Quebec, 18th May 1790.

[At the foot of the above Paper is the following Memorandum in the hand writing of the late Honorable J. A. Panet, Esquire.]

TRANSLATION.

Mr. Chandler, the twenty fifth June 1789 declared to Panet in presence of Messrs. Coffin, Scott and Taschereau, that he had only written a Private letter to Mr. McGill, and that he Mr. Chandler had not sent to the Commissioners by Mr. Lawe any Copy of the Motions or Resolutions of the 17th June 1789.—Mr. Lawe said to Panet, in presence of Mr. Taschereau before the Barracks the 25th June 1789, at one o'Clock, that he Mr. Lawe, had left Quebec Thursday the 18th of June 1789, at four o'clock in the morning, and arrived at Montreal on Friday the 19th ditto at five o'Clock in the Evening.—That he left Montreal on Saturday the 20th of June at
o'Clock and arrived at Quebec on Tuesday at two in the morning.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the titles of the Estates that were of the late Order of Jesuits in the Province of Quebec.

	Book & Page.	Parts vested in His Majesty.	Observations.
Seigniory of NOTRE DAME DES ANGES or CHARLESBOURG.			
Statement of the Titles	1626 March 10th 1637 January 15th 1652 January 17th 1646 July 24th		
Contents of the Seigniory.	This Seigniory was granted to the Fathers of the Company of Jesus and their successors, to be by them held and enjoyed for ever as their property in *franc alau*, with all Seigniorial and Feodal rights, on condition that appeals from the decision of the Judges whom they shall appoint over the said Seigniory, shall be to the High Steward of New France or his Lieutenant at Quebec, in consideration of the services which they have rendered as well to the French Inhabitants as to the Indians of the Country, which can never be sufficiently acknowledged.	The whole of the Seigniory as appears to us.	Confirmed by the French King to be held in Mortmain by General Diploma 12th May 1678 Article 1.
Motives & consideration.			

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Titles of the Estates that were of the late Order of Jesuits in the Province of Quebec.

Book & Page.				Parts vested in His Majesty.	Observations.
A — 152	Isle aux RUAUX.	Statement of the Title.	1638 March 20th	The whole of the Island as appears to us.	
		Contents of the Island.			
		Motives & considerations.	This Island was given to the Religious Order of the Jesuits and their successors for ever to feed the Cattle for their House, in consideration of their exposing their persons to the greatest possible dangers amongst the Savages in labouring to bring them to the knowledge of the true God and to a civilized life, upon the sole condition that the said Jesuits should give an *aveu et denombrement* to the Company of New France with a statement of the culture and amelioration of that Island every twenty years.		
A — 154	Fief PACHERIGNY in the Town of Three Rivers.	Statement of the Title.	1638 March 20th		
		Contents of the Fief.			
		Motives and considerations.	This Fief was granted to the Revd. Fathers Jesuits to be by them enjoyed for ever as their property according to the Custom of Paris.—It was given them in consideration of the spiritual and temporal aid which they daily gave to the Savages of this Country, and of the great care they took and the enormous expense they incurred in supporting the Missions to the said Savages.		

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Titles of the Estates that were of the late Order of Jesuits in the Province of Quebec.

Book & Page.				Parts vested in His Majesty.	Observations.
A — 82	Seigniory of BATISCAN.	Statement of the Title.	1639 March 13th	The whole of the Seigniory as appears to us.	Confirmed by the French King to be held in Mortmain by Diploma, 12th May 1678, Article 20th
		Contents of the Seigniory.	N. B. The depth of this Seigniory seems to have been erroneously stated in the original Title, but it was afterwards fixed at twenty leagues, by Title under the Letter E. No. 3, by Mr. Duchesneau, Intendant of New France, bearing date the 9th February 1676, and also signed some time after by Mr. Dupuy, Intendant.—See Book A. Page 82.		
		Motives and considerations.	This Seigniory was given to the Reverend Fathers of the Company of Jesus settled in New France for them and their successors to be held as an absolute Fief with right of Superior, Mêsne and Inferior Jurisdiction and subject to Fealty and Homage to the said Jacques Delaferté and his Heirs, according to the usages and customs of Fiefs in the Prevôté of Paris—subject also to the payment of a silver cross of the value of sixty sols at the end of every twenty years to the said Jacques Delaferté and his heirs from the time that the said Lands should be cultivated.—The said Lands to be possessed by the said Fathers Jesuits, applied or assigned to the Indians or others becoming Christians, and in such manner as the said Fathers shall judge fit, so that the said Lands shall not be taken out of their hands as long as they shall think proper to hold and possess them.—This Seigniory was given for the love of God.		

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Titles of the Estates that were of the late Order of Jesuits in the Province of Quebec.

Book & Page.				Parts vested in His Majesty.	Observations.
A — 158	FIEF near the Town of Three Rivers.	Statement of the Title.	1634 February 15th 1637 August 29th 475		
		Statement of transfers by the Jesuits to the Inhabitants for a Common.	1648 August 15th —		
		Statement of Grants to the Jesuits in lieu of the above transfers.	1650 June 9th 315 remained 160 350 510		
		Present contents of this Parcel.	1664 August 8th		
		Statement of the Title.	1637 August 26th		
		Motives and considerations.	These three lots of ground were given and granted to the Revd. Fathers of the Company of Jesus in commemoration of the assistance which they had given to the Company of New France in the settlement of the Country, and in consideration of their still continuing daily to expose their persons to all kinds of dangers to bring the people of New France to the knowledge of the true God and to civilize them to have and enjoy the said Land by the said Revd. Fathers of the Company of Jesus and their Society for ever as their property, under the Title of Seigniory in Mortmain, subject only to an acknowledgment to the Company of New France to be made once only, with exemption ever after from making it. The paris which they have had in Exchange from those which they have given for the Common have also been given unto them with the like Title of Seigniory.		

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Titles of the Estates that were of the late Order of Jesuits in the Province of Quebec.

Book & Page.				Parts vested in His Majesty.	Observations.
A — 100	Island of St. CHRISTOPHER.	Statement of the Title.	1654 October 20th	The whole of the Island as appears to us	Confirmed by the King, 12th May 1678 Article 25.
		Contents of the Island.			
		Motives and considerations.	This Island was given and granted unto the Reverend Fathers of the Company of Jesus in New France, to be held by them in *Franc Almoigne* for ever as a Fief, with power to grant the same or such parts of it as they shall think proper to Tenants, subject to *Cens et Rentes*, but without being themselves subject to any charge or condition whatsoever—In consideration of the zeal manifested, and the care taken, by the said Reverend Fathers, and the advantage which Religion had received from them by the conversion and instruction of the Indians, which could not be sufficiently acknowledged.		
A — 102	Seigniory of LAPRAIRIE DE LA MAGDELAINE.	Statement of the Title.	1647 April 1st	The whole of the Seigniory as appears to us.	The Honble. Peter Panet, Esquire, informed Mr. Chandler by Letter of 18th April 1789, that he was then holder of a *Constitut* on this Seigniory and the Jesuits House in Montreal, of 20,000 livres *tournois*, secured by mortgage thereon; granted by the late René Floquet Superior of the late Order of Jesuits at Montréal
		Contents of the Seigniory.			
		Motives and considerations.	This Seigniory was given and granted to the Religious Order of the Jesuits, on condition that they should send such persons as they should think proper to cultivate the Lands, and that the Donor should have a share in the advantages of their prayers and holy sacrifices.—And in consideration of the assistance given by the said Religious Order to the Inhabitants of New France, and of the dangers to which they daily exposed themselves in bringing the Savages of the Country to the knowledge of the true God.		

General Abstract of the Titles of the Estates that were of the late Order of Jesuits in the Province of Quebec.

Book & Page.				Parts vested in His Majesty.	Observations.
A — 66	Seigniory of Belair or Bonhomme Mountain	Statement of the Titles.	1682 November 24th 1684 April 15th 1710 August 28th 1732 May 2d 1732 May 24th 1733 January 22d 1738 May 31st 1733 February 16th 1740 January 29th 1740 May 7th 1743 February 1st	The whole of the Seigniory as appears to us.	
		Contents of the Seigniory.			
		Motives & considerations.	This Seigniory was bought by the Revd. Fathers of the Company of Jesus (with the right of superior mêsne and inferior Jurisdiction and that of hunting and fishing within the limits thereof, subject to fealty and homage) from some of the Descendants of Guillaume Bonhomme and other persons who had purchased some parts thereof from other of his Descendants.		

General Abstract of the Titles of the Estates that were of the late Order of Jesuits in the Province of Quebec..

Book & Page				Parts vested in His Majesty.	Observations.
A — 76	Seigniory of Cap de la Magdelaine.	Statement of the Title.	1651 March 20th	The whole of the Seigniory as appears to us.	
		Contents of the Seigniory.	N. B. By Diploma of 12th May 1678, Book A, Page 13, Article 21.—This Grant was confirmed by the King.		
		Motives and considerations.	This Seigniory was given to the Revd. Fathers of the Company of Jesus in Canada for their Colleges and Houses, to be by them held in the same manner as the said Lands were before that time possessed by the Donor, and to enjoy and dispose of the same by the said Fathers Jesuits and by their successors in New France as they shall think fitting for the advantage of the Indians converted to the Christian Faith, and to the end of contributing to the subsistence of the Jesuits in the said Country—the whole conformable with and according to the Customs and Constitutions of the said Company of Jesus without any Civil obligation.		

General Abstract of the Titles of the Estates that were of the late Order of Jesuits in the Province of Quebec

Book & Page.				Parts vested in His Majesty	Observations.
A —66	Seigniory of Sillery.	Statement of the Title.	1699 October 23rd	The whole of the Seigniory as appears to us.	The right of High Justice or *(Haute Justice)* was taken from this Seigniory by an Ordinance of Mr. Randot, Intendant, dated 22d Oct. 1707.
		Contents of the Seigniory.			
		Motives & consideration.	This Seigniory was granted to the Revd. Fathers Jesuits to hold and enjoy the same by them for ever as their property, with the same rights and privileges wherewith the said Lands had been given to the Savages by contract of the company of New France dated 13th March 1651, to wit, in *franc aleu* with all the seigniorial rights which the said Company of New France had or claimed to have therein, together with the right of fishing on the River Saint Lawrence along the front of the lands so given, to the total exclusion of every other person not having their permission, together with all the meadows, grass &c. along the said River some times covered with the Tide and at other times not so—and finally with all the rights and privileges which a Seignior can have, together with the right of superior mêsne and inferior jurisdiction.—In consideration of the great spiritual and temporal aid afforded by the said Revd. Fathers Jesuits to the Indians of that Country and of the enormous expense by them incurred in supporting the Missions of the said Savages for whom they had purchased Lands in different places at a great expense.		

General Abstract of the Titles of the Estates that were of the late Order of Jesuits in the Province of Quebec

Book & Page.				Parts vested His Majesty.	Observations.
A — 34	Seigniory of St. Gabriel or the Two Lorettes.	Statement of the Title.	1647, April 16th 1647, May 15th 1667, November 2d	The whole of the Seigniory as appears to us.	Confirmed by the French King to be held in Mortmain by General Diploma, 12th May 1678, Article 16.
		Contents of the Seigniory.			
		Motives & considerations.	This Seigniory was given to the Reverend Fathers of the Company of Jesus, to be held and enjoyed by them as their property and to have effect in the strongest terms, so that they should not be disturbed in any manner whatsoever or by any person whomsoever, with all advantages and prerogatives accruing therefrom, conformably with the grant thereof made by the Company of New France, to wit, as a Seigniory and with a right to hold Courts of Justice, subject to Fealty and Homage at each mutation of the possessor —It was given to the said Revd. Fathers in consideration of the great friendship which subsisted between them and the Sieur Robert Giffard and his wife, and to the end of recompensing the said Reverend Fathers for the acceptable divers acts of kindness and services by them rendered to the Donors.		

Appendix (Y.) 25th Feby.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Titles of the Estates that were of the late Order of Jesuits in the Province of Quebec.

Book & Page	Lands held *en franc aleu, en Roture et en arrière fief.*			Parts vested in His Majesty.	Observations.
174	Land *en roture*, at Point Levy, in the Seigniory of Lauzon on the south side of the River St. Lawrence, opposite Quebec.	Statement of Title.	1648, August 1.		
		Contents.			
		Motives and considerations.	It was given on condition that the said Fathers of the Company of Jesus would cause it to be cleared and cultivated, and that the Jesuits should hold it in simple Roture and subject to such other conditions as the Company of New France should think proper to impose.	The whole as appears to us.	
174	Land held in *Franc Almoigne* and pure *roture* joining the above.	Statement of Title.			
		Contents.			
		Motives and considerations.	This Lot of Land was given to the Reverend Fathers of the Company of Jesus, to be held in *Franc Almoigne* and simple Roture, without any other condition than that of clearing the Lands and furnishing the necessary Highways, in consideration that the said Reverend Fathers of the Company of Jesus have evinced their desire to make every effort for providing spiritual assistance to the Inhabitants of the said Seigniory.	The whole as appears to us.	Confirmed by the French King to be held in *Mortmain* by General Diploma 12th May 1678, Art. 13, 14, 15.
174	*Arrière Fief* at Pointe Levy joining the preceding.	Statement of Title.	1653, November 15.		
		Contents.			
		Motives and considerations.	This Land was conveyed to the Reverend Fathers, to be by them and their successors *held for ever in* Mortmain, with all the rights which the said Seignior had therein, except that of holding Courts of Justice, for and in consideration of the sum of One Thousand Livres then paid by the said Revd. Father François de Mercier to the said Mr. De Lauzon.	The whole as appears to us.	
174	Land *en Roture* joining the rear of the two preceding at Pointe Levy.	Statement of Title.	1676, January 20.		

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Titles of the Estates that were of the late Order of Jesuits in the Province of Quebec.

Book & Page	Lands held in *en franc aleu, en Roture et en arrière fief.*			Parts vested in His Majesty.	Observations.
A — 174	Land *en Roture* joining the rear of the two preceding at Point Levi.	Motives and considerations.	This Land was given to the Revd. Father Dablon, to be holden by him and his Successors and Assigns for ever, paying annually eleven sols as rent and eleven farthings as *cens* to the proprietor of the said Fief, and on condition of sending all the grain coming from the said Land, to be ground at the Banal Mill of the said Seigniory when there shall be one, and pay the toll thereof. At the foot of this Contract appears another Contract passed before the same Notary, dated 29th September 1676, between the said Mr. de la Martinière, as Tutor of the Minors Lauzon, on the one part, and the Revd. Father William Mathieu, Priest of the said Religious Order of the Jesuits, and Agent for the temporal affairs of the Missions of the Company of Jesus of the College of Quebec, importing that although it be stated in the preceding Contract that the said Fathers Jesuits were bound and obliged to send all the grain, which should be raised upon the Land then granted by Mr. de la Martinière, to the Banal Mill of the said Seigniory as above mentioned; the truth was that at that time it was understood, as it still is, that it was only in respect of such part as should be consumed upon the said Land, and that the said Fathers of the Company of Jesus, should be at liberty to dispose of the remainder of the said grain, in such manner as they should think proper, any other Contract notwithstanding.	The whole as appears to us.	Confirmed by the French King to be held in *Mortmain* by General Diploma 12th May 1678, Art. 27.

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GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Titles of the Estates that were of the late Order of Jesuits in the Province of Quebec.

Book & Page	Lands held *en franc aleu, en Roture* and *en arrière fief.*			Parts vested in His Majesty	Observations
A — 168	*Franc aleu*, called *La Vacherie*, near Quebec.	Statement of the Titles.	1626, March 10. 1646, July 24. 1652, January 17.	The whole of this Land or *franc aleu* as appears to us.	This Grant was confirmed by the New France Company the 15th January 1637. 10 arpents of Land now called La Vacherie confirmed by the French King to be held in Mortmain by General Diploma, 12th May 1678, Art. 2 & 4.
		Transfer from the Nuns.	1667, August 29.		
		Contents.	These three Lots of Land being now joined together, compose the Farm La Vacherie, occupied by Mr. Lynd, and the Lots whereupon buildings are erected on each side of the road leading from Quebec to the General Hospital, comprized within the boundaries of this piece of ground, which have been granted away to the holders thereof by the Order of the late Jesuits, containing 75 acres square, according to the last Survey which has been made thereof by William Vondenvelden.		
		Motives and Considerations.	The two first of these Lots were granted by the Reverend Fathers of the Company of Jesus, to be held and enjoyed for ever as their property, to enable them to cause to be embraced and cultivated the Catholic Religion by the Savages of New France, who until then had no knowledge of the true God, and to the end that the said Revd. Fathers of the Society and Company of Jesus might always be at hand, to make use of their accustomed piety, industry, knowledge and experience.		

GENERAL ABSTRACT Titles of the titles to the Estates that were of the late Order of Jesuits in the Province of Quebec.

Book & Page	Lands held on *franc aleu, en Roture et en arrière fief.*			Parts vested in His Majesty	Observations
A — 170	*Franc aleu roturier* in the Parish of St. Nicolas near Quebec on the south side of the River Saint Lawrence.	Statement of Titles.	1739, October 20.	The whole as appears to us.	
		Contents.			
		Motives and considerations.	This Lot of Land was conveyed to the said Reverend Fathers Jesuits to be by them enjoyed in full property, together with the *Cens et Rentes* which shall be due by the Tenants from the date of the conveyance, and all the rights which belong to the said Seminary without reserve, in consideration of the said Cession by the Jesuits made of all their rights and claims in the Island Jesus to the said Seminary.		

General Abstract of the Titles of the Estates that were of the late Order of Jesuits in the Province of Quebec.

Book & Page	Lands held *en Franc aleu, en Roture et en arrière fief.*			Parts vested in His Majesty.	Observations.
A — 182	Lands *en Roture* in the Upper Town of Quebec.	Statement of Title.	1663 February 19th.	The whole as appears to us.	Confirmed by the French King by General Diploma 12th May 1678, Art. 6, to be held in *Mortmain.*
		Contents.			
		Motives and considerations.	On condition that the said Jesuits should pay in future the *Cens* and *Rentes* to which the said lot was liable to the Company of New France, and also for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred Livres *Tournois,* which were then paid by the said Jesuits.		
		Statement of Title.	1664 Septr. 3d.	The whole as appears to us.	Confirmed by the French King to be held in *Mortmain* by General Diploma 12th May 1678, Art. 7.
		Contents.			
		Motives and considerations.	To be by the said Revd. Fathers Jesuits their Successors and Assigns, held and enjoyed subject to such Rents and *Cens,* as might thence-forward be due to the said Company of New-France, and on condition of the sum of two hundred Livres Tournois, which the said Widow Macart, had received from the Revd. Father Claude Dablon, in the presence of the said Notary.		
			N. B.—These four last Arpens were taken from the Jesuits in 1712, by Mr. De Beaucour, then Engineer in this Country, and the Royal Redoubt was built thereupon in that year and the remainder used as a Parade.		
		Transfer.	1771 May 1st.		Query. Had the late Order of Jesuits a right to make this Transfer.
			N. B.—There is a manifest contradiction in this Contract, to wit: in one part it fixes the boundary which was to separate the grounds of the parties for ever—beginning at the corner of St. Anne Street, and running in a parallel line (without saying to what Line) and terminating at the other end by a line which crosses it running in the same direction as the Dauphin Barracks (without expressing to which side or to what part, whether in the front or the depth) in another part it fixes the line of separation, to wit: that the Garden Wall of the Jesuits and the Street along it shall for the future be for ever considered as separating the ground of the parties.		
A — 182	Lands *en Roture* in the Upper Town of Quebec.	Transfer.	1788 April 24th.		Query: Had the late Order of Jesuits a right to make this Transfer?
			N. B.—The first of the Contracts fixes the line in front of the Ground assigned to the Nuns by the Jesuits, beginning at the corner of St. Anne Street, where the North Eastern Boundary Line of the Nuns' Ground intersects the said Street, and thence running in a line parallel to a line which runs in the same direction as the Dauphin Barracks: whilst the second contract fixes the Boundary line, beginning from the said Point in St. Anne Street, along the said Street, as it runs in the same direction with the Southern Gable end of the Dauphin Barracks, and thence to the Walls and fortifications of the City, and that the land situate on each side of that street, from the said first Point in St. Anne Street to the Walls of the fortifications, shall belong on the one side to the said Nuns and on the other side to the Jesuits for ever and in full property, mutually renouncing all claims to the Grants and sale which they might have made.—It is necessary here to observe that by the first Contract no changes were to be made, & the said first Contract terminated the line of separation by an intersection of the said line running to the Dauphin's Barracks, which would have been only a small space of		

General Abstract of the Titles of the Estates that were of the late Order of Jesuits in the Province of Quebec.

Book & Page	Lands held *en franc aleu, en Roture et en arrière fief.*			Lands vested in His Majesty.	Observations.
A — 178	*Franc aleu en Roture* at *Tadoussac.*	Statement of Title.	1656, July 1.	The whole as appears to us.	Confirmed by the French King to be held in *Mortmain* by General Diploma 12th May 1678, Art. 5.
		Contents.			
		Motives and considerations.	This Ground was given to the said Revd. Fathers, to be by them, their Successors and Assigns enjoyed for ever, without any incumbrance, in the intention of erecting a Chapel and such other buildings as they should think necessary.		

General Abstract of the Titles of the Estates that were of the late Order of Jesuits in the Province of Quebec.

Book & Page	Lands held *en Franc aleu, en Roture et en arrière fief.*			Lands vested in His Majesty.	Observations.
A — 180	*Franc aleu* in the Upper Town of Quebec.	Statement of Title.	1637, March 18. 1652, January 17.	The whole as appears to us—viz. 6 arpents 42 perches.	Six arpents only confirmed by the French King to be held in *Mortmain* by General Diploma, 12th May 1678, Art. 3.
		Contents.			
		Transfer.	1646, July 24.		
		Motives and considerations.	This is the Original Concession made to the Revd. Fathers of the Company of Jesus and their Successors for ever, to hold and enjoy the same in full property to build their College, Seminary, Church, and Lodgings and Appurtenances, without any other charge than that of holding the said Ground as well as their Successors from the Company of New France, & to comprize in the *aveu et dénombrement,* which they are bound to furnish to the said Company of New France for the other Lands which have been heretofore granted by the General Assembly of the said Company of New France the 15th January then next last past. But by the Grant to them made by Mr. De Lauzon, Governor of this Country, this Lot was given to the Revd. Fathers of the Company of Jesus, to be held in Mortmain without any other condition nor charge. The motives and considerations expressed in this Contract are in these terms: (after having mentioned two other objects, that is to say, Charlesbourg and La Vacherie, which had been granted by the Company of New France, and which are also confirmed and granted by this Contract) twelve arpents for the Lot of their College. We have seen the said Grants, &c. putting into possession, and fixing boundaries so far back as the 24th July 1646, and 16th July 1648, and having taken into consideration that the services which the said Revd. Fathers Jesuits render in the country, as well to the French Inhabitants as to the Savages, cannot be too highly acknowledged, having down to the present time employed themselves at the risk of their lives in the conversion of the Savages, even contributed powerfully to the settlement of the Colony, exercising daily charity, as well to the French Inhabitants as to the Savages, and moreover that by their Constitution they cannot accept any foundation which obliges them to any charges other than those, to which according to their Institution and their Vows they voluntarily bind themselves, and of which they acquit themselves so worthily, it is not just to compel them to it nor civil to stipulate it from them.		

General Abstract of the Titles of the Estates that were of the late Order of Jesuits in the Province of Quebec.

Book & Page	Lands held *en Franc aleu, en Roture et en arrière fief.*			Parts vested in His Majesty.	Observations.
A — 180	*Franc aleu* in the Upper Town of Quebec.	Motives and considerations.		The whole as appears to us—viz. 6 arpents 42 perches.	Six arpents only confirmed by the French King to be held in *Mortmain* by General Diploma, 12th May 1678, Art. 5.

Appendix (Y.) 25th Feby

Appendix (Y.) 25th Feby.

General Abstract of the Titles of the Estates that were of the late Order of Jesuits in the Province of Quebec.

Book & Page	Lands held *en Franc aleu, en Roture et en arrière fief.*			Parts vested in His Majesty.	Observations.
A — 182	Lands *en Roture* in the Upper Town of Quebec.	Contents.	This land was assigned by the said Widow of Guillaume Couillard, to the said Revd. Father Dablon, for the said Revd. Fathers Jesuits, to be by them their Successors and Assigns held and enjoyed, and to be by them disposed of as they should think proper, in Exchange for a farm of two Arpens in front by thirty Arpens in depth in the Seigniory of Notre Dame des Anges, having its front on the River St. Charles, which they this day bought from Pierre Pelletrin de St. Aimant and Louise Amoreau his wife, the two parties binding themselves respectively to pay from this day the *Cens* et *Rentes*, and Seignioral dues to which the exchanged Lots of Land are liable.	The whole as appears to us.	Confirmed by the French King to be held in *Mortmain* by General Diploma 12th May 1678, Art. 8.
		Motives and considerations.			
		Statement of Title.	1666 April 21st.		
A — 182	*Franc aleu* in the Upper Town of Quebec.	Contents.	This lot was granted to the Revd. Fathers and their Successors for ever as their entire Property, to enlarge their Church or build a new one, on condition however that if they should build a new Church they would leave a road of sixteen feet along such new Church.	The whole as appears to us.	Confirmed by the French King to be held in *Mortmain* by General Diploma 12th May 1678, Art. 11.
		Motives and considerations.			
		Statement of Title.	1666 May 8th.		
A — 182	*Franc aleu* in the Upper Town of Quebec.	Contents.	This lot was given to the Revd. Fathers Jesuits to be held and enjoyed by them and their Successors and Assigns for ever, to enlarge the public Highway along the Church, which it was their intention to build in that place.	The whole as appears to us.	Confirmed by the French King to be held in *Mortmain* by General Diploma 12th May 1678, Art. 9.
		Motives and considerations.			
	Lands *en Roture* in the Suburbs of Quebec, outside Palace Gate.	Statement of Title.	1668 May 14th.		
		Contents.			

General Abstract of the Titles of the Estates that were of the late Order of Jesuits in the Province of Quebec.

Book & Page				Parts vested in His Majesty.	Observations.
A — 182		Motives and considerations.	This ground was sold to the said Jesuits of the College of Quebec their successors and assigns, to be held, enjoyed and disposed of as they should think fit, on condition of paying from the day of the sale an annual rent of five livres four sols in money, two live Capons and sixteen farthings for *cens*, wherewith the said ground was charged in favour of the Widow Couillard, and for and in consideration of the sum of four hundred livres Tournois paid to the said Rajeot and his wife by the said Jesuits.	The whole as appears to us.	Confirmed by the French King to be held in *mortmain* by Diploma 12th. May 1678, art. 9.
	Lands in *Roture* in the Suburbs of Quebec, outside Palace Gate.		By a contract passed before the said Notary between the Jesuits and the Widow Couillard, she agreed to extinguish the said rent of five livres, four sols and two live Capons, which they were to pay her according to the said Contract, in consideration of a sum of two hundred livres Tournois which they paid her in presence of the said Notary.		
		Statement of Title.	1680 June 8th.		
A — 184		Contents.	This ground was sold to the Revd. Fathers of the Company of Jesuits of the College of Quebec, to be held and enjoyed by them their successors and assigns, and disposed of in such manner as they should please subject to such *cens* as it may be liable to, payable at the Domain of Quebec, for and in consideration of the sum of three hundred and ten livres which the vendor acknowledged to have received before the execution of the contract. N. B. By contract passed before the same Notary on the said 8th day of June 1680, Françoise Duquet Widow of the said Olivier Morel de la Durantaie, agreed to and ratified the sale made by her said husband.	The whole as appears to us.	
	Lands *en Roture* in the Upper Town of Quebec.	Motives and considerations.			
		Statement of Tittle.	1691 October 1st.		

General Abstract of the Titles of the Estates that were of the late Order of Jesuits in the Province of Quebec.

Book & Page	Lands held *en Franc aleu, en Roture et en arrière fief.*			Parts vested in His Majesty.	Observations.
A — 182	Lands *en Roture* in the Upper Town of Quebec.	Transfers.	Ground. whilst the last Deed comprises a much more considerable extent of Ground.—It is necessary also to remark that the two Arpens of Land bought by the Jesuits from Guillaume Couillard and his wife, and the two other arpens acquired by them from the Widow Macart, were adjoining on one side to the enclosure of the Jesuits, and on the *other* to that of the Ursulines, and that the said Jesuits having held and enjoyed the two first mentioned Arpens from 1667, and the two others from 1664, without any interruption or claim on the part of the Ursulines to the year 1712, when M. De Beaucour, Engineer, took the said four *Arpens*, with the intention of erecting thereupon the Royal Redoubt, which was there erected in the same year, and the remainder was left for a Parade in front of the said Redoubt—Father Glapion informed Mr. Chandler a few days ago that the four Arpens thus taken by the said Engineer in 1712, were the same which had been purchased by the Jesuits in different parcels in the years 1664 and 1667, from the said Couillard and his wife, and the said Widow Macart, and in truth they must be the same because the Jesuits have never possessed other lands in that neighbourhood joining in part their enclosure and in part that of the Ursulines.—Thus those lands by them sold did not belong unto them, and have not been in their possession since 1712, when they were as aforesaid taken for the use of the King, of whom they became the property and then fell to the King of Great Britain by the treaty of Peace of 1763, & there are the strongest reasons to doubt whether the Ground lying between the said Redoubt and the Wall of the Fortifications between St. John and St. Louis Streets, which was so given by the Jesuits to the Ursulines by the Deed of compromise of the 24th April 1788, ever belonged to the		Query: Had the late Order of Jesuits any right to make this Transfer?

General Abstract of the Titles of the Estates that were of the late Order of Jesuits in the Province of Quebec.

Book & Page	Lands held *en Franc aleu, en Roture et en arrière fief.*			Parts vested in His Majesty.	Observations.
A — 182	Land *en Roture* in the Upper Town of Quebec.	Transfer. 1667, May 9.	Jesuits.—That on the contrary there is every kind of reason to presume that the Ground comprised within the lines described in the said Deed of compromise, that is to say, the enclosure of the Ursulines on the one side, and a line running in the direction of the Southern Gable End of the Royal Redoubt, which was then used as a Prison, is now and always has been the Property and in the Possession of the Crown, that is to say, the part of the said Ground which extends from the said Royal Redoubt to the Walls of the Fortifications of the City, between St. Louis and St. John's Gates, became the only Ground in that neighbourhood which is found to have belonged to the Jesuits, by contracts either in the Archives or in the Registers of the Province, are the eight Arpens Square which they obtained by the Exchange of the 9th May 1667, from Marie Guillement Hebert, Widow of Guillaume Couillard, extending in front (according to the *aveu et dénombrement*, by them given in 1733) from the piece of Ground to them granted by the Company of New France, which is situated out of their enclosure, to wit, from St. Stanislaus Street, to the corner of the lot of Mr. Poncet, which is of considerable extent, it cannot therefore be extended far enough in the rear to form the said eight Arpens in superficies—It is besides to be observed, that the two Deeds of compromise are not only contrary the one to the other as to the limits, bounds, and quantity of land, but that each of these Deeds contradicts itself.	The whole as appears to us.	Had the late Order of Jesuits a right to make this Transfer? Confirmed by the French King by General Diploma, 12th May 1678, Art. 8.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Titles of the Estates that were of the late Order of Jesuits in the Province of Quebec.

Book & Page.				Arpents.	Perches.	Feet.	Parts vested in His Majesty.	Observations.
A — 196	Lands en *Roture* in and near the City of Montreal.	Statement of the Title.	No. 1.					
		Contents.		4	11	276	These 4 arpents 11 Perches 276 feet as appears to us.	
		Contents.	No. 2.	4	11	276	These arpents as far as they relate to the Little River as appears to us, the remainder having been transferred by the Jesuits in 1764.	
		Statement of transfer.	1764 May 5.	8	0	0		Query. Had the Jesuits a right to make this Transaction at the time it was made?
		Contents.		2	50	0	These 2 arpents, 50 perches as appears to us.	
		Statement of the Title.	No. 3.	1	0	0	This one arpent as appears to us.	
		Contents. Statement of the Tranfer. Statement of the Title.	No. 4.					Query. Had the Jesuits a right to make this Transport at the time it was made?
		Contents. Statement of the Title. Contents. Statement of the Title.	No. 5.					Query. Had the Jesuits a right to make this Transfer at the time it was made?

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Titles of the Estates that were of the late Order of Jesuits in the Province of Quebec.

Book & Page.			Arpents. Perches. Feet.	Parts vested in His Majesty.	Observations.
					Query continued.
A — 196	Lands in *Roture* in and near the City of Montreal.	Statement of the Title. Contents.	No. 6. 47, 272	These 47 Perches 272 feet as appears to us.	
		Motives and considerations.	These several pieces of ground No. 1 to 6. were sold to the said Revd. Father, Claude Dablon, Superior of the Revd. Fathers of the company of Jesus, settled at Quebec in his said quality of Superior, and his assigns, to be by them held and enjoyed in such manner as they should think proper, subject to fifty-eight sols annually, towards the Seigniors of the Island of Montreal, and other charges, for which the said lands are liable according to their respective Title Deeds, also to an annual rent of fifty livres nineteen coppers, to which the said lands, were subject in favour of the Fabrique of Montreal for the keeping up of a perpetual lamp; the vendors bound themselves to purchase that rent and furnish a discharge therefrom to the Rev. Father Dablon, at the period of the last payment to be made of the price of the said piece of ground,—These lands were sold for and in consideration of the sum of 8200 livres whereof 4200 were paid at the time of the passing of the contract and the other 4000 livres payable before the departure of the ships in the following year, acquittance for which sum was also given by the vendors the 20th September 1692 by a Deed passed before Baset, Notary, and the Rev. Father Vaillant by the said Instrument acknowledges to have received a contract passed		

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Titles of the Estates that were of the late Order of Jesuits in the Province of Quebec.

Book & Page				Parts vested in His Majesty.	Observations.
A — 184	Lands in *Roture* in the Upper Town of Quebec.	Motives and considerations.	This ground was sold to the Rev. Fathers of the Company of Jesus, to hold and enjoy, do with and dispose thereof in future as their property, for and in consideration of 330 livres and fifteen sols in coin by them then paid to the vendors as appears by this contract.	The whole as appears to us.	
A — 184	Lands in *Roture conceded by the Fabrique of the Parish of Quebec.*	Statement of Title. Contents.	1661 June 10.		
		Motives and considerations.	This ground was granted for & in consideration of an annual rent of two sols for every perch payable by the Rev. Fathers the Jesuits to the Fabrique of the Parish of Quebec, making the sum of seven livres of annual ground rent not redeemable, and one sol for every perch, because that ground falls into Mortmain so that it cannot produce mutation fines (*Lods et Ventes*) the whole making ten livres ten sols.		
A — 184		Statement of Title. Contents.	1663 Jany. 27.		
		Motives and considerations.	This ground was granted to the Rev. Fathers the Jesuits charged with two sols of ground rent not redeemable, for every perch. and one sol for every perch, in consideration of its falling into that Mortmain, and consequently not producing any mutation fines (*lods et ventes*) making in the whole four livres four coppers, payable annually by the said Revd. Fathers the Jesuits to the Fabrique of the Parish of Quebec.	The whole as appears to us.	
		Statement of Title.	1666 May 12.		

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Title of the Estates that were of the late Order of Jesuits in the Province of Quebec.

Book & Page				Parts vested in His Majesty.	Observations.
A — 184	Lands en Roture conceded by the Fabrique of the Parish of Quebec.	Contents.	To enjoy do with and dispose of by the said Revd. Fathers Jesuits in the manner they shall think most proper, subject to the payment of an annual ground rent not redeemable of two sols for every perch, and one sol for every perch in consideration that the said ground falls into Mortmain, and cannot produce any mutation fines, the whole making a rent of thirty-three sols and eleven farthings annually payable by the said Jesuits to the said Fabrique of the Parish of Quebec.	The whole as appears to us.	
		Motives and considerations.			
A — 178	Lands en *Roture* in the Town of Three Rivers.	Statement of the Title. Contents.	1651, June 5.		
		Motives and considerations.	To be enjoyed by the said Revd. Fathers Jesuits and their assigns for ever in pure Roture on condition that they will build thereupon, and enclose as well it as their Village with good pickets, in such manner as shall be ordered by the Governor of this Country within one year from the date of the grant, which in default thereof was to be null, and further that they would cause this grant to be confirmed by the Company. N. B. It does not appear by any paper that the conditions of this Contract were ever fulfilled, nor that it was ever confirmed, and Mr. Coffin, one of the Commissioners has never been able notwithstanding all his researches on the subject to obtain any light respecting this *arpent en Roture*, but he found in the place pointed out by the contract a space of vacant ground and a square opposite the Church *Notre Dame*, which he was told belonged to the King, and a piece of ground in the possession of John M'Pherson, containing 7070 feet held by the Jesuits, by several of his predecessors from time immemorial subject to one livre ten sols of *cens et rentes*.		

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GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Titles of the Estates that were of the late Order of Jesuits in the Province of Quebec.

Book & Page.	Lands granted to, possessed and aliened by the Jesuits.			Parts vested in His Majesty.	Observations.
A — 204	ISLAND OF JESUS.	Statement of the Title, Statement of Transfer, Motives and considerations,	1636 Jany. 15. 1672 November 7. In consideration that the said François Berthelot binds himself to cause to be discharged the Father Dablon from such sums as he might then owe by reason of the said, Island to the Royal Company of the Indies, then Seigniors of this Country.		
		Statement of the Title, Contents, Motives and considerations,	1674 March 20. To be held and enjoyed by them their successors and assigns in property, subject to pay a Gold Crown in acknowledgement at the end of every ten years to the said Berthelot and his successors.		This league of land on the Island of Jesus was confirmed by the French King to be held in Mortmain, 12th May 1679, Art. 28.
		Statement of Transfer, Statement of the Title, Contents.	1739 October 20. 1680 May 29.		
A — 207	SAULT SAINT LOUIS.		This lot of land was given to the Jesuits in consequence of the representation which they made to His Majesty, that the lands of La Prairie de la Magdelaine were too moist to raise grain for the subsistence of the Iroquois there settled, and that there was reason to fear that they would go away if His Majesty would not give them the lands called the *Sault*—This concession contains a clause or provision that if the Savages think it proper to leave these lands they shall revert to His Majesty with the clearings.		

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Titles of the Estates that were of the late Order of Jesuits in the Province of Quebec.

Book & Page				Parts vested in His Majesty.	Observations.
A — 207	SAULT ST. LOUIS.	Statement of the Title, Contents, Motives and considerations,	1680 October 31. To be held and enjoyed by the said Revd. Fathers of the Company of Jesus on the same conditions as are expressed in the grant of the Sault St. Louis by his Majesty, the better to enable the said Fathers to continue their efforts for the conversion of the Iroquois and other Savages.		
		Statement of Transfer, Statement of the Title,	1792 March 22. 1689 October 14.		
A — 210	Lands of the Coast of LAUZON S. W. of River St. Lawrence.	Contents & explanation. Statement of the Title,	1655 April 4.		
A — 211	Ground in the LOWER TOWN of Quebec.	Statement of Transfer, Statement of the Title, Contents, Motives and considerations.	1683 September 16. This ground was given to the Revd. Fathers of the Company of Jesus to be held and enjoyed by them their successors and assigns for ever in *Franc almoigne* and in Mortmain, and to do with and dispose of as they shall think proper, on condition that they should contribute to the expenses of the building of a wall of 72		

H

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Titles of the Estates that were of the late Order of Jesuits in the Province of Quebec.

Book & Page.				Parts vested in His Majesty.	Observations.
A — 196	Lands in *Roture* in and near the City of Montreal.	Motives and considerations.	before Adhemar, Notary, the 13th of the same month which discharges the said Lands for ever from the said rent of 50 livres 19 sols wherewith they were charged for the keeping up of a lamp. The three lots of ground above conveyed by the Revd. Father Floquet were sold subject to *cens & rentes* and other Seigniorial dues payable to the Seigniory of the Island of Montreal, and for and in consideration of the sum of 3000 livres which he acknowledges to have received from the said Chas. Plessis Belair, provided that he the said purchaser should pay an annual rent or annuity of five hundred livres to the Brother & Father Gournay, Jesuit, residing in the community of Jesuits in the Town of Montreal during the life of the said Father Gournay, the said annuity to cease and be extinguished from the moment of his death, which happened in December 1767. N. B. The grounds belonging to the Jesuits at Montreal consist in three arpents 68 perches and a third in superficies enclosed by a wall, and on which are erected their Church, Chapel, Houses and Offices, as they are designated upon the plan between the letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G—two house lots adjoining the western extremity of them enclosed, one ditto adjoining the north eastern angle (these three house lots are colored blue upon the Plan and one vacant lot adjoining the last.) The remainder consists in part of the ground occupied by the Walls and Fortifications, and the *Champ de Mars* or Parade situated between the said Walls and the enclosure of the Jesuits, and the remainder outside of the Walls and Fortifications of the Town, and thence running backwards in part to the line, H, L, two arpents, and in part to the line run-		

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Titles of the Estates that were of the late Order of Jesuits in the Province of Quebec.

Book & Page.				Parts vested in His Majesty.	Observations.
		Statement of the Title. Contents.	ning on the brink of the Little River *des fonds* one arpent. 1681 May 24. To be held and enjoyed by the said Pierre Dablon and others, Missionaries, and their successors and assigns for ever as their property, without paying any charge or indemnity to His Majesty or his successor, to build a Chapel House and to reap Wheat. N. B. Messrs. M'Gill, St. Ours, and Rouville, three of the Commissioners, resident at Montreal, having been required by a letter from Mr. Chandler to obtain information from the Fur Traders at Montreal upon the subject of this land, and other objects in the Upper Country, they answered by a letter of the 9th March 1789 in these words, "and first upon the subject of the grant of 24th May 1689 of a piece of ground on the River St. Joseph, we have learnt from a person here who has resided there several years, that the Jesuits had, in a stockaded Fort belonging to the King of France, a Church, House, and Garden which are now in ruin, probably occupied by Traders, but which are not leased by the Jesuits and which produce no income."		
A — 192	Lands in *franc aleu* at Miamis.	Motives and considerations.		The whole as appear hole as	

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GENERAL ABSTRACT of the titles of the Estates that were of the late Order of Jesuits in the Province of Quebec.

Book & Page.	Lands granted to the Jesuits which do not appear by this enquiry ever to have been possessed or aliened.			Parts vested in His Majesty.	Observations.
A — 210	Lands at the Coast of Lauzon S W of the River of the Falls of La Chaudière.	Contents. Motives and considerations.	This land was granted to the Revd. Fathers of the Company of Jesus to give to them the means of exercising their zeal in bringing the Savages to the Christian Faith, and in consideration of the advantages which may result to the Colony from the Settlement of the Abenaquis nation, as well from the Peltries which they brought to the French merchants, and of the services which were expected from them against the other savage nations then enemies of the French. N. B. This grant probably never took place, for the rear of the fifteen arpents do not lie S. W. of the River La Chaudière as it is said in the contract, but to the north east of the said River, since that River cuts the said fifteen arpents in front by forty in depth near the rear thereof, so that the Lands in the rear have the river to the S. W. See the fragment of the plan of a part of the Seigniory of Lauzon by Plamondon Surveyor, in 1749.		
A — 214	Lands on the River Akanga	Statement of the Title. Contents. Motives and considerations.	1689 November 26. To build a Chapel and other things mentioned in the contract of concession. N. B. The Commissioners of Montreal by their letter of the 9th March 1789 to Kenelm Chandler, Chairman, say that the concession on the River Akanga is altogether out of this Province, this River falls into the Mississippi on its western side in latitude 35°. north.		
A — 213	Lands at every place where there shall be a French Fort & Garrison.	Statement of the Title.	1651 July.		

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Titles of the Estates that were of the late Order of Jesuits in the Province of Quebec.

Book & Page.				Parts vested in His Majesty.	Observations.
			feet in length to support the terrace of the new battery whither the cannons have been removed.		
A — 211	Ground in the Lower Town of Quebec.	Statement of the Title. Contents. Motives and considerations.	1685 May 13. This lot was given to the Revd. Fathers of the company of Jesus, their successors and assigns to be held & enjoyed by them for ever in *Franc alloüage* and in Mortmain, to do with and dispose of as they shall think fit and as their property.		
		Statement of Transfer.	1715 April 24. N. B. It was a precaution which any prudent man purchasing lands in *Franc alloüe* and in Mortmain would not have omitted, because such a sale was null in Law, a circumstance against which provision could be made only by a counter security.		

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Titles of the Estates that were of the late Order of Jesuits in the Province of Quebec.

Book & Page.				Parts vested in His Majesty.	Observations.
A — 209	Lands on the River l'Assomption and adjacent.	Statement of the Title. Contents. Motives and considerations.	1652. To be held and enjoyed by the said Charles de Lauzon, his heirs and assigns as a *Fief and Seigniory* with right of Superior, Mesne and Inferior jurisdiction, and the same rights which belonged to the Company of New France, according to the donation to them made by the edict of their establishment—provided always that the said Chas. De Lauzon his heirs or assigns should perform fealty and homage once in the Court of the Steward at Quebec, and pay to be discharged thereof for ever after one year's revenue at each change of possession, according to the custom of *Terra le Franc* sors attached to that of Paris—provided also that there shall be an appeal from the decisions of the Judge who shall be therein established, to the High Steward of New France or his Deputy in the jurisdiction of Quebec—This contract contains a *mandamus* to the Steward of New France and his Deputies with an order to put the said Chas. De Lauzon into possession of the said Lands.		Suppose to be now the Seigniory of Repentigny.
A — 212	Lands on the River La Chaudiere.	Statement of Transfer. Statement of the Title. Contents.	1657 September 10. 1695 July 1.		
A — 210	Lands on the Coast of Lauzon S W of the River of the Falls of La Chaudiere.	Motives and considerations. Statement of the Title.	To be distributed among the Abenaquis Savages who should come to the Missions there to be established by the Jesuits in the intention of embracing the Christian Faith. 1689 October 14.		The present Father Jesuits informed us they were never in possession of this Seigniory & can give no information concerning it.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, &c.

PROVISIONAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS, &c.

We the majority of the Commissioners assembled at Quebec, unanimously Report to your Excellency, that we have found and caused to be issued the principal Titles of the Fiefs and other immoveables held by the Religious men, known by the name of the Order of Jesuits in this Province, and that we are ready to commence the *Papier Terrier* of the said Fiefs and immoveables, to arrive at a determination of the points contained in the said Commission, but that we cannot do this until previously a Proclamation equivalent to Letters of *Papier Terrier* shall have been issued, enjoining in the name of His Majesty all persons holding *fiefs, arriere fiefs*, all Tenants *en Roture*, and all other debtors of rents or by reason of immoveables to the said Religious order, to appear within a period to be therein fixed and declare Fealty and Homage, the *aveux, dénombrements* or the Seigniorial *Cens et rentes* or constituted Rents and other real incumbrances, wherewith they are charged according to their Titles which they shall exhibit according to the Laws and Customs of this Province and under the penalties therein contained.

We conceive that the Reasons which follow shew the necessity of the said Proclamation.

1st. The Commission addressed to us enjoins us to proceed without delay and in due form of Law.

2d. The Laws and Customs of Fiefs and immoveables in this Province, re-established or maintained by the Statutes 14 Geo III. cap. 83 and cap. 88, do not grant those fiefs and immoveables otherwise than according to the Laws such as they were in use before the conquest.

3d. According to those Laws and Customs, it is the King alone who has the right to issue and publish Letters of *Papier Terrier*, vide Ferriere Dict. *de droit*, or his introduction, *verbo Papier Terrier*.

4th Without a Proclamation equivalent to these Letters of *Papier Terrier* the Vassals and Tenants would not be legally bound nor notified, nor exact in coming to declare and exhibit all their Titles. A multitude of refusals, difficulties and delays would result therefrom.

5thly. and lastly—: Since the Conquest and more particularly in the year 1777 and following years, His Majesty's Governors in this Province have published several Proclamations for the *Papier Terrier* of the Domaine.

We conclude this provisional Report by humbly submitting to your Lordship the above reasons for the obtaining of the said Proclamation or such other means as Your Lordship will be pleased to grant.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Guy, Lord Dorchester, &c.

Second Provisional Report of the Commissioners named by Letters Patent of the 29th December 1789, to enquire into the immoveables heretofore held, possessed and claimed by a certain Community known by the name of the Order of the Jesuits in the Province of Quebec.

We the undersigned, Kenelm Chandler, Thomas Scott, John Coffin Senr., Gabriel Elzeard Taschereau, John Anthony Panet, George Lawe, James M'Gill, Quinson de St. Ours and Jean Hertel de Rouville, Esquires, Commissioners to make enquiry of the said immoveables in obedience to the Order of Your Excellency, of the 24th of the present month, which enjoins us to comply with the Report of the Committee of the whole Council of the 22d of the present month containing,—

"That it is expedient that we should be required to make as soon as "possible a Report to your Excellency."

1st.—To what extent we have up to the present time been able to execute the trust confided to us?

2d.—What remains to be done to fulfil it?

3d.—What obstacles are encountered?

4th.—And by what means we conceive these obstacles may be surmounted and the intention of the said Commission accomplished.

We humbly make to your Excellency the Second Report which we consider as the first provisional one, and submit most respectfully that we believe that we have proceeded in due form of Law, and without delay, as the said Commission expressly requires and as our deliberations and resolutions contained in the Book A, whereof a certified Copy is hereunto annexed, establish.

We ask the liberty of now establishing the material points contained in the present Report in following the order of the four questions stated by the said Report of the Council.

Upon the first question—To what extent we have up to the present time been able to execute the trust confided to us?

We have most attentively considered all the points which the said Commission requires us to ascertain in due form of Law, and as soon as possible; and we establish to what point we have been able up to the present moment to execute the trust confided to us by it, comparing in the margin each point proposed by the said Commission with the Report which we place along side it, as far as it is possible for us to do, at present reserving it to us to point out upon the fourth question the means of better fulfilling the intentions of the said Commission.

1st. Point of the Commission.—What were the lands and property held possessed and claimed by the said Order of Jesuits?

REPORT.

We have obtained from the most Revd Father Augustin Louis de Glapion, Superior of the Jesuits in this Province, and the Revd. Father Jean Joseph Casot, Agent for the College of Quebec, who voluntarily communicated to us all the Original Titles and others of the immoveables, in virtue whereof the said Community known by the name of the Order of the Jesuits in this Province held, possessed and claimed them, as the Reports Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, ascertain them, of which Titles an authentic Copy is contained in the Books Nos. 1 and 2, intituled, "*Title Deeds Jesuits' Estates.*"

And we observe that although down to the present time it would appear that we have a Copy of all the original Titles, yet probably some others would be found in proceeding to the *Papier Terrier*, whereupon we shall speak hereafter.

2d. Point—How and in what manner acquired?

REPORT.

We find that the said Community heretofore known by the name of the Order of the Jesuits in the Province of Quebec demanded and obtained by grant, acquisition, or exchange, for the motives and for the considerations contained in each Title, whereof the said Reports Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, are an analysis for each property, but that the grants acquisitions or exchanges, regularly not being valid in mortmain according to the Laws of the Country before the Conquest, without Letters of Amortization which are required to contain their considerations and conditions, they obtained from His Most Christian Majesty for the greater part of their Estates a Diploma in the form of Letters Patent of the 12th May 1678, duly enregistered in the Sovereign Council of Quebec, whereof an Authentic Copy is to be found in the Book, intituled, "*Title Deeds, Jesuits' Estates,*" Vol. 1, Page 1, which Diploma in referring to the Original Title of each amortized Estate provides in the following words—"For these causes, wishing to treat the Memorialists favourably, "to contribute as much as shall be possible to us to the greater Glory "of God and the Establishment of the Catholic Apostolic and Roman "Religion in the Country of Canada, and to oblige them to continue "their prayers for our prosperity and health, and the preservation of this "State. We, of our especial Grace, full Power and Royal Authority "have approved, confirmed and amortized, &c."

3d. Point.—What are the parts or portions thereof which have been by them alienated or exchanged?

REPORT.

We report, that the parts or portions of the Estates anciently belonging to the Jesuits alienated and exchanged are ascertained by the Report No. 2 p. 1 & *Seq.* And to be convinced that the Jesuits, more particularly since the Conquest, have not alienated or exchanged the whole or any parts of their Estates of which we have Copies of the ancient Titles, it would be necessary lawfully to command the subjects of His Majesty to declare formally in writing, within a sufficient and peremptory delay, those who had acquired the whole or a part of the Estates heretofore held, possessed or claimed by the said order of Jesuits in this Province, and to produce the titles or claims which those subjects or any of them pretend to have thereto, and we shall propose the means of doing this upon the fourth Query.

4th. What are the parts or portions thereof wherewith His Majesty is now vested, and which His Majesty may give and grant in the manner prayed for by the said Lord Amherst his heirs or assigns?

REPORT.

We find as to the effectual and actual possession, that immediately after the Conquest a part of the College of Quebec was occupied by the provisions of the King to 1776, and that down to the present time the troops of His Majesty in Garrison at Quebec, occupy as Barracks since 1776 the greater part of the said College built in the Upper Town, and that the said Revd. Fathers De Glapion and Casot occupy the remainder of the said College and the Church of their Order, and that it is a matter of public notoriety in this Province, that the Revd. Fathers De Glapion and Casot received the Revenues arising from mutation Fines, (*Cens et Rentes*) profits of the Mills and of the Ground Rents due in respect of Lands situate in the District of Quebec which they cause also to be received from a part of the Fief St. Gabriel and from the Mill of La Jeune Lorette by the Revd. Father Giroux, Jesuit, Missionary, for keeping up the College of Quebec, the Church and Mission of La Jeune Lorette for the Village of the Hurons. That the Revd. Father Welle occupies a part of the House built at Montreal for the Mission established at the said place, and the remainder is occupied by the Government as a Prison in civil matters, and that the said Revd. Father Welle collects the *Cens et rentes*, mutation fines, profits arising from Mills and from Ground rents, and other rents due from or in respect of Lands situate in the District of Montreal.

That with respect to the parts or portions of the said Estates wherewith His Majesty is now vested and which His Majesty can give and grant in the manner prayed for by Jeffery Lord Amherst his Heirs and Assigns, we do not think we shall be in a condition to report thereupon, until after the subjects of His Majesty who may have certain rights of enjoyment of property, incumbrances, servitudes or indemnities, either by reason of foundations of succession, of purchase or otherwise, have been commanded to make within a sufficient delay their formal declaration and to produce the titles and proofs which they may have to support them, and we will propose the means upon the fourth Query.

And that there is no doubt that His Majesty has his right of sovereignty by reason of the Conquest of this Country over all the said Estates of the Jesuits, as over those of His Majesty's Canadian Subjects; but that to report upon a point of so much importance as the determining what His Majesty can give and grant of the said Estates, in the manner demanded by Jeffery Lord Amherst, his heirs and assigns, it would be requisite in the first instance to ascertain all the points of the said Commission, to the end that the claims whereof we have just spoken be carefully examined and considered with or by the rights of His Majesty, to know the pure and simple property and possession. And we shall also propose the means thereof on the fourth Query.

5th. The nature and quality of the said Lands.

6th. The nature of the Titles in virtue whereof they are now held.

7th. The present value.

8th. The nature and extent of the Seignioral rights,

9th. The nature of the Grants in virtue whereof the possessors hold them.

10th. Their exact local situation.

11th. The state of Cultivation and their population.

We have taken into our serious consideration the manner of ascertaining all these points:—so far back as the 14th February 1788, as appears by our Resolve in the Book A. page 22, which nominates unanimously Messrs. Taschereau, Scott and Lawe, three of us, to go upon the lands with the Notary and Surveyor chosen by the previous Resolutions and to measure the Lands and proceed to the *Papier Terrier* in the District of Quebec, to Messrs. McGill, De Rouville and De St. Ours in the District of Montreal; but for the reasons contained in the Book A. of the proceedings from page 32 to page 34. we resolved on the 17th March 1788, to make, and we had the honor accordingly to make, to your Excellency our first provisional Report contained in the said Book A. page 11, whereby we prayed your Excellency to be pleased to issue a Proclamation for the purpose of proceeding regularly to the *Papier Terrier*, or to order one as to your Excellency in your wisdom should seem best. The 15th September 1788 we gave in writing to the Committee of the Council the reasons and law authorities contained in the said Book A. page ... which appeared to render the said Proclamation necessary or useful. Waiting the solution, we have made divers researches which have only produced the list and indices contained in the Book marked which are not supported by any Titles or legal evidence, and which are incapable of affording a foundation to our final Report, and considering now that we shall not obtain the said Proclamation we will pursue another course upon the fourth Query.

With respect to the tenth point, of the exact local situation of the Lands we have caused to be made Copies of some plans which we produce with this Report with a list marked but we cannot verify them nor ascertain with exactness the actual and certain situation, lines and Boundaries, but by proceeding with the *Papier Terrier* upon the spot, and causing to be made new plans as well for those parts of which there are ancient plans as of these whereof there are none.

12th If there are any parts which were given to the said Religious Order by individuals, and which are claimed by the Heirs of the Donors and what those parts are, and who are the parties claiming—

REPORT.

The first and second Reports which contain an Analysis of the original Titles to the said Order of the Jesuits of the Estates, ascertain to what degree we have been able to obtain a knowledge from the Titles themselves, the parts which have been given to them by individuals, but to know whether these or any other parts will be claimed by the heirs of the Donors, what those parts are and who will be the claiming parties, we thought that by legal authority the subjects of His Majesty ought to be commanded within a certain time, peremptorily to declare all their claims under the penalty of losing them. And seeing that we have not obtained the Proclamation which we asked for the *Papier Terrier* we have settled another course upon the fourth Query.

Upon the second question, what remains to be done to fulfil the Commission?

We find two proceedings very essential for the purpose of fulfilling the said Commission.

The first to command in due form of Law or simply to require all those who pretend any right of enjoyment, of property, of charges, servitudes or indemnities whether by foundation, succession, purchase

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or otherwise to make thereof, whether the delay be peremptorily or simplyr fixed, their declaration in writing and to produce the Titles and proof which they may have to offer in support thereof.

The second to command in like manner in due form of Law or simply to require all the Tenants &c. to declare within the delay which shall be also either peremptorily or simply fixed, all the dues, *Cens et rentes*, charges and incumbrances whatsoever, to exhibit their Titles and to pass a new one in the form required to proceed to the *Papier Terrier*.

Upon the the third Point. What are the obstacles encountered? We have not met with any obstacle in fact except those which according to our proceedings Book A. do not appear to be of any consequence, but having met with an obstacle in Law, to wit, our inability lawfully to command those who set up any claim to or in respect of the said Estates to make declaration of their claim within a time to be fixed peremptorily, and in like manner the subjects of His Majesty who are now tenants in the Seigniories or debtors of Ground Rents or other dues, to declare them, exhibit their Titles and to pass a new Title to the *Papier Terrier* authorised by the Laws and forms of this Country, we submitted that obstacle in Law by our first provisional Report made to Your Excellency, and no longer expecting the Proclamation which we had demanded in that respect we proceed by another measure which we are going to explain.

Upon the fourth and last question, by what means we conceive that these obstacles could be surmounted and the intention of the said commission fulfilled.

As we no longer expect the Proclamation which might lawfully command all those who may claim any rights to declare them within a peremptory delay, and the Tenants and Debtors to declare the dues, exhibit their own Titles and pass the *Acte* in the *Papier Terrier*, we have resolved to cause to be inserted in the Quebec Gazette and posted up at the principal door of the Parish Churches where the said Estates are situated, an advertisement informing the Public that we are authorized under the said Commission, and that we require all those who claim any rights upon the said Estates to declare them to us in writing, and to produce their Titles and Evidence in the offices of the said Commission, held, to wit, at Quebec——————at Montreal at——————the first Tuesday of each month up to the first Tuesday of October next inclusive, at Ten of the Clock in the morning—and the Tenants or the Debtors of Dues to come and declare them, exhibit their Titles and pass an *acte* of declaration thereof, to wit, for the lands situate in the City and District of Quebec and Montreal at each of the said offices respectively, the first Tuesday of each month up to the first Tuesday of the month of October next inclusive, at Eleven of the Clock in the forenoon, and upon the Lands or Estates charged with such dues, to wit, for those situate in the City or *Banlieu* of Quebec and of Montreal respectively upon each lot, when the Commissioner shall present himself there, between the first of June and the first of July next, and in each Seigniory after the first of July next at the places and times which shall be by an advertisement which shall be posted up at the Parish Church of each place, until the *Papier Terrier* is completed, which resolve and which advertisement are contained in the Book A. of our proceedings.

[The two first pages of the Original of this paper laid before the Committee have been torn off and are wanting.]

That for the purpose of building that Church, that College and those buildings to instruct therein the Children of the French Inhabitants and of the Savages of Canada; by reason of their vows of evangelical and personal poverty, they could not hold any estates except such as were held for and by the title of a College (l) founded in favor of the Children of the Country *ad studendum & orandum*. And it was only as appertaining to a College that the King after the Cession to him made of this Country, confirmed and amortized all their Estates which he freed from his *Dominium utile*, by a solemn and express Diploma for the propagation of the Catholic Apostolic Roman Religion in Canada, and for the instruction of the Youth of this Colony. (m.)

The Seigniories were given by the same Citizens particularly to Catechise, instruct and teach, (n) and even for the assistance which the Inhabitants of the Country were to receive; (o) this Seigniory and those which are about to be mentioned, were in like manner amortized for ever for the same considerations and for the establishment of this College of its Church and of the same Religion (p.)

The Peninsula upon the River St. Charles called *Lavacherie* near Quebec, leased to David Lynd, Esquire, was granted to supply the place of six arpens taken from the 12 arpens for the College, and for the same reason and ends as contained in the Titles to *Charlesbourg*. (q) It was in like manner amortized and annexed to the College. (r)

The two Lorettes or Seigniory of St. Gabriel (s) were given solely from friendship to the Jesuits, by Mr. Robert Giffard, then Seignior of that place and of Beauport, Ancestor of Messrs. Duchesnay and De Salaberry. This Donation was prohibited and null by their vows (t) and by the Laws of this Country (v) as made personally to Pedagogues. (x) The Donor and his Descendants or Assigns have suspended their claim to a restitution of this property, thus given only in consideration that, at their instance and in favor of their posterity the King then consecrated and amortized for ever this property, by explaining the gift to be for a College of Study and for the establishment of their Religion. (y) If there are no Jesuits there are no Donees—what is given for a false consideration is liable to be claimed back *qui dans opinione falsa fuit deceptus*, (z) as what has been given or left *ob rem* may be recovered back on default of doing the thing. And the Law provides that in the case of the dissolution of a Community or Society each person is entitled to his own, and resume it. (a)

Sillery near *Cap Rouge* was granted for the spiritual and temporal aids of this Country and to support the Missions. Thus the King ratified the Title. (b)

Belair or the *Montagne à Bonhomme*. This tract of little value was acquired (c) only with the small Savings out of the Revenues of the College. The same doubts and explanations which were made in respect of *Cap de la Magdelaine* of which we are about now to speak are applicable in favor of the College.

The *Cap de la Magdelaine* near Three-Rivers was given by M. Delaferté, one of the hundred partners, only for the establishment of the Christian Faith and to give to the Jesuits means for their own subsistence. But the Jesuits having expended upon that Estate the Savings of the College of Quebec, upon their apprehension of being disturbed from the want of a better explanation, Mr. Duchesnau, then Intendant for the King confirmed this Estate to them only in favor of and for the College of Quebec. (d) Finally amortized or put this Estate out of his hands only for the College of Study and for the Establishment of the Religion of the Canadians. (f)

Batiscan given by the same Mr. Delaferté for the love of God (g) was explained only by the same Intendant and upon the just apprehensions of the Jesuits, by reason of the Expenses incurred out of the Savings of the College of Quebec (h) to which it also was annexed by the King according to the amortization. (i)

The Island St. Christopher at Three-Rivers, which yields no Revenue, was granted in consideration of the advantage derived to Religion by the instruction and Conversion of the Savages. (k) The King grants the amortization thereof. (l)

Laprairie de la Magdelaine in the District of Montreal, was also granted by reason of the assistance which the Inhabitants of Canada (m) received by the Jesuits; But also by reason of the Expenses incurred out of the Savings of the College of Quebec. Upon some complaints of the Inhabitants, and upon the apprehension of the Jesuits of being disturbed for want of explanation Mr. Duchesnau, Intendant for the King, upon their prayer confirmed this Seigniory only in favor of the College of Quebec. (n) Finally the general and final explanation by the the King amortized this Estate, and the other Estates described in the Letters Patent only in consideration of the College of Quebec, and for the Establishment of the Religion, which is therein expressly mentioned. (o) There is due upon this Seigniory to the Assigns of M. Michel Martilane, the Capital Sum of 20,000 Livres Tournois, bearing an annual Constituted Rent, by Contract passed before the Conquest and Enregistered. (p)

A piece of Ground in *franc aleu Roturier*, at Saint Nicholas was first (q) granted and amortized by the Seignior De Lauzon in favor of the Bishop of *Pétrée* who was the first Bishop of Quebec. He made a Donation of this piece of Ground to the Seminary of this City, who afterwards alligned it to the Jesuits by a Deed of compromise and Exchange (r) for a Part of the Isle Jesus given (s) by a Citizen, and which the King had amortized in favor of Religion and of the College of Studies then conducted by the Jesuits. (t)

A Lot of Eleven Acres in Roture at Pointe Lévi, was also confirmed and amortized by the King for the College. (u)

The Isle *Aux Ruaux*, below the Island of Orleans was granted by the hundred Partners, it would appear to supply the House of the Jesuits (x) with fuel.—This Island was amortized by the King according to the Diploma in favor of the College. (y)

Six Arpens of land in superficies at Tadoussac for a Chapel, (z) Presbytery and burying Ground, which were then amortized by the King: (u) and a lot of Ground under the name of Fief Pachérigny at Three Rivers, granted for the same purposes as those under the title of Sillery (i) confirmed and amortized by the King. (ii) another lot at the said place by exchange (iii) with the inhabitants (iiii)

(l) Bull ditto.—Constit. part 6, Cap. 2 v. 3.—Causes Célèbres, Vol. XIII, page 88,—Ordonnance de 1539, Art. 151.—Cout. de Par. Art. 227 & Grand Comm. de Ferrière.

(m) Letters Patent of Louis XIV of the 12th May 1678 duly enregistered in the Sovereign Council of Quebec the 31st October of the same year, and after the Conquest the 20th December 1765, Book A. page 657. See the description of the Estates in those Patents, Art. 3.

(n) Titles of Notre Dame des Anges or Charlesbourg, of the 10th March 1626.

(o) Titles for ditto, 15th January 1657 and 17th January 1652.

(p) Letters Patent 12th May 1678, Art. 1.

(q) Title of taking of Possession of the 24th July 1646, and concession of 17th January 1652.

(r) Letters Patent of 12th May 1678 art. 2 & 4.

(s) Donation before Mtr. Paul Vachon, No. 17, of the 22d Nov. 1667.

(t) Const. part 6. Cap. 2, v. 3. Bull of Paul 3, 25th Sept. 1540.

(v) Ordinance of 1539 Article 131.

(x) Custom of Paris, article 227 and Grand Commentaire of Ferrière.

(y) Letters Patent of 12th May 1678, article 16.

(z) Dig. 1. § 25 de condict. indeb. l. § 397 D. causa data causa non secuta and dict. l. 65 § 4.

(a) Loix Civiles Donat. vol. 2, p. 104, tit. 15, Sect. 2, Tom. 8.

(b) Grant of 23d Oct. 1669 ratified by the King the 6th May 1702.

(c) Grant by the Governor and Intendant for the King on the 24th Novr. 1682 confirmed by decree of the King's Council of State of 16th April 1684, registered in the Council at Quebec. Sale before Mr. Dubreuil, Notary, the 28th August 1710 and other titles which dates are given in reports of title, No. letter E.

(d) Donation before Messrs. Duchesne and Trellé, Notaries, at Paris of the 20th March 1651.

(f) Letters Patent of the 12th May 1678, Act 21.

(g) Donation before Mtrs. Hervé, Bergeron, and Cousenet, Notaries, at Paris the 13th March 1659.

(h) Ordinance of the 9th February 1676.

(i) Letters Patent, 12th May 1678, art. 20.

(k) Title of the 20th Octr. 1654.

(l) Letters, 12th May 1678, art. 25.

(m) Grant of 1st. April 1647.

(n) Petition of the Revd. Father Dablon, principal of the College of Quebec: and ordonnance Signed Duchesnau, Intendt. of the 4th Feb. 1676, then Signed Duquis and Begon, by Successors as Intendants.

(o) Letters Patent of 12th May 1678, art. 26.

(p) Contract passed before M. Danzy de Blanzy and Bouron, Notaries at Montreal, of the 7th December 1678, enregistered at the Provincial Secretary's Office at Quebec, Book B. page 650.

(q) Grant of 3rd January 1665.

(r) Deed of Compromise of 20th October 1739.

(s) Donation of 20th March 1674.

(t) Letters Patent of 12th May 1678, Article 28.

(u) Letters Patent Articles 14, 15, & 29, and titles there cited.

(x) Grant by the Company of Canada, 20th March 1638.

(y) Letters Patent of the 12th May 1678, Article 27.

(z) Grant by the Company of the 1st July 1656.

(u) Letters Patent of 1678, Art. 5

(i) Grant of the Governor on the 5th June 1651, explained by the Title of Sillery, of 23rd October 1699. letter D, No. 1. & 6, the report of the Titles, No. letter P. other Grant by the Company of the 13th February 1634.

(ii) Letters Patent of 12th May 1678, Article 22.

(iii) Title of the 9th June 1650.

(iiii) Letters Patent ditto, Article 23.

amortized by the King. Moreover a remnant of ground contiguous and extending to a small river ascending towards Lake St. Peter (v) in like manner amortized by the King for Religion and that College. (vi)

Several small portions of Ground contiguous to each other in *Roture*, situate in the Upper Town of Quebec, around the Garden of the College, between the Southern side of a part of Saint John's Street, and the Northern side of a prolongation of St. Anne Street, the whole appearing to have been acquired of old by the Jesuits out of the savings of the College, and to be composed of two Arpens in superficies, for the price of £4 3 4 Sterling, (vii) amortized by the Company (viii) and the King for Religion and the College. (ix) Two other Arpens in superficies, for the price of £8 6 8 Sterling, (x) amortized by the Company, (xi) and again by the King (xii) A lot of forty feet granted to place their Church, and provide for Public Devotion (xiii) amortized by the King (xiv) Another Lot of eleven feet granted by the Bishop of *Pétrée*, who was the first Bishop of Quebec, to enlarge the place for the said Church, and render it more conducive to public convenience. (xv) The title was duly enregistered at the Sovereign Council of Quebec—Another lot of 8 *Arpens*, acquired by Exchange for a lot of land belonging to the College situated at Notre Dame des Anges, (xvi) approved and amortized by the Company (xvii) and afterwards by the King. (xviii) A lot of 58 Perches in Area outside the walls of the town, *Quartier du Palais*, acquired out of the savings of the College (xix) was amortized by the King in consideration of Religion and of the College.—A lot of 104½ Toises in superficies (xx) on the South West side of the *Rue des Jardins*, was also acquired out of the savings of the College at the price of £12 18 4 (xxi) Sterling.—Another Lot, *Rue des Jardins*, was in like manner acquired with the savings of the College for the price of £14 11 8 Sterling. (xxii) And a small Triangular piece of Ground, where now are the houses of the *Sieur Lievre*, at the corner of the *Rue des Jardins* and *Ste. Anne*, purchased from the Widow *Seguin* and the *Sieur Bezeau*, for the price of £6 5 0 Sterling paid out of the savings of the College. (xxiii) These small portions of uncultivated Ground then covered with Wood or Quarries and Cavities served to supply Stone, and by degrees the Administrators of the College distributed them, in consideration of very moderate Ground Rents payable to the College, to Citizens who built houses there and made Gardens belonging to them, preserving the line of the Streets, according to the Plans of the Engineers and Architects of the City, whereof those Citizens can make Proof, as well as of the *Cens et Rentes* and mutation fines, which they duly paid to the Domain of the King, who is the direct Seignior in that part.

The Parish Church of Quebec duly amortized granted in *Roture* to the Jesuits, who could hold no property but by the Title of a College, in three lots, which now make part of the *Rue de la Fabrique*, the square & South Part of the Street St. John, to wit, seventy Perches in superficies charged with 8s. 4d. (xxiv) Sterling of *Cens et Rentes*, 28 Perches in superficies charged with 3s. 6d. Sterling of *Cens et Rentes*, (xxv) and Eleven Perches 96 superficial feet, charged in the same manner with £1 7 6½ Sterling of *Cens et Rentes*. (xxvi) These lots then uncultivated and used as Quarries, have been used for Public Streets, and were distributed in small portions to Citizens in consideration of very small Ground Rents, payable to the College.—And the Parish Church having the *Dominium utile*, in this part, has for its maintenance the mutation fines as casual profits, by mutations according to the titles and the Laws of of Property of this Province.—The King's Domain, the fiefs of the Parish Church, of the Seminary and of the Ursulines in this Town, were separated by the Ancient Plans of this Town, and finally by that which was made by Mr. De la Morille, Sworn Surveyor, in 1758, & confirmed by the Intendant for the King. (xxvii)

The Ground upon which are erected the Church and Mission House at Montreal was acquired *en roture* by the same Revd. Father Dablon, then Superior (xxviii) of the Jesuits and principal of the College of Quebec, and approved by the Seminary lawfully established on the Island of Montreal, as sole Seignior of the said Island, was amortized by the King, dedicated and consecrated to the religious worship of the Canadians and to their instruction. (xxix)

The whole of the Ground remaining for that Mission consists of three *Arpens*, sixty eight Perches and a third in superficies, enclosed according to the Plan, and the remainder is outside of the Town —This Mission was established in the year 1692, solely out of the savings of the College of Quebec, who alone could hold this Property as a College establishing there a Mission; for the Jesuit Missionaries could not according to their Institution (xxx) and Laws (xxxi) hold any Property.

A piece of Ground at the Miamis upon the River St Joseph, which yields no Revenue, was granted excepted from charges and indemnities to the King, to build a Chapel and Mission House in favor of the natives and inhabitants of the Place (xxxii) This Chapel has fallen into ruin by reason of the troubles of the war, and there being no Missionary.—This small beginning of an Establishment was held as a Mission like that of Montreal dependant upon the College of Quebec.

Some other lands which the common people thought without examination belonged to the Jesuit Missionaries, neither belonged to them nor to the College; for example, a portion in the Isle Jesus, which was exchanged for the lands at St. Nicholas already mentioned.

The Sault St. Louis, near Montreal, was granted to the Jesuits for the *Iroquois* Indians, (xxxiii) acknowledged to be the proprietors of it, under the express condition, that it should revert to the King when those Indians should think proper to withdraw therefrom: and it was with a good foundation and with justice that the *Iroquois* obtained against a Missionary the equitable judgment of his Excellency Thomas Gage, Governor of Montreal, and of his Council, composed of Col. Frederick Haldimand, Major Gabriel Christie (xxxiv) and others administering justice after the Conquest, who considering the Institution of the Jesuits, the Titles, and that the said Grants had been made only with a view of thereon settling the Indians, ordered that the said *Iroquois* should be immediately put into possession and peaceable enjoyment for themselves and their heirs, of all the Lands of the Sault St. Louis in question, with the buildings there, obliging the said *Iroquois* to keep up the Church and the House used by the Missionaries: and for that purpose, that the rents due by the Inhabitants anciently settled at the said place, and the other Revenues of the Sault St. Louis, should be annually recovered and employed in maintaining the Church, and the remainder to the *Iroquois*, who should dispose of it in such way as they should think proper.

The Wharf or Beach Lot in the Lower Town of Quebec with the House thereon erected, in St. Peter Street, known by the name of the *Quai Guillemin*, now belonging to the Honorable William Grant, Esq. (xxxv) was granted and afterwards sold by the Jesuits to Mr. Charles Guillemin, for the price of £33 6 8 Sterling, under the express condition and obligation on the part of the Jesuits, to employ that sum in the purchase of other property more advantageous, or on the repairs of the College of Quebec. (xxxvi)

The rich and beautiful Seigniory of L'Assomption, mentioned in the Report of the 17th June 1789, and the Schedule No. 2, thereunto annexed, drawn by the Agent of Lord Amherst as Chairman, and three other Commissioners, belongs neither to the Jesuits nor to the College.

It was granted to Charles de Lauzon, Chevalier de Charny, (xxxvii) who assigned it to the Jesuits. (xxxviii)

But that entire Seigniory having been previously granted to Mr. Le Gardeur de Repentigny, (xxxix) the posterior Titles remained ever after useless.

The Lot of Ground on the south-west of the Falls of the Chaudière Côte de Lauzon, whereof the same Schedule makes mention, (xl) granted in the intention of establishing there a Mission for the *Abenaquis* Savages, was a project only, and the *Abenaquis* refused to co-operate.

Finally the same Schedule speaks of the two *arpens* by eighty upon the River *Akanca*, granted in Louisiana, (xli) for the purpose of building there a Chapel and House, but those grounds were and now are without the limits of the Colony of Quebec.

Now may it please Your Excellency to consider what must result.

1st. From the proceedings of the Nine Commissioners.

On the 23rd January 1788, the Commission was opened, (xlii) amongst the points which the Commission requires to be ascertained, is mentioned that of the claims which the heirs of the

(v) Grant of 8th August 1664.
(vi) Letters Patent 1678 Art. 24.
(vii) Sale by Guillaume Couillard before Mtre. Audouent, No. 19th Feby. 1663
(viii) Letters of Amortization by the Company of the 14th April 1668.
(ix) Letters Patent 12th May 1676 act 6.
(x) Sale by the Widow Macart, before Mtr. Dugait Notary, 3d Septr. 1664.
(xi) Letters of Amortization of the Company and of the 14th April 1668.
(xii) Letters Patent 1678. art. 7.
(xiii) Grant of 21st. April 1666.
(xiv) Letters Patent 1678, art. 1.
(xv) Grant of the 8th May 1666, duly enregistered in the Council.
(xvi) Exchange with the Widow Couillard, before Mtr. Dugait Notary, the 9th May 1667.
(xvii) Letters of the Company of the 14th April 1668.
(xviii) Letters Patent, 1679 art. 8.
(xix) Sale by Etienne Rageot, &c. on avis before Mtr. Becquet, Notary, the 14th May 1668.
(xx) Letters Patent 1678, art. 9.
(xxi) Sale by Mr. De la Durantaye before Mtr. Giles Rageot Notary, the 8th June 1680.
(xxii) Sale by René Reaume before Mtr. Genaple, Notary, the 10th Octr. 1691
(xxiii) Contract of the Ursuline Nuns, before Mtr. Genaple, Notary, of the 10th June 1691.
(xxiv) Grant by the Fabrique of the Parish before Mtre. Audouent, 10th June 1661.
(xxv) Grant by the said Fabrique before the same Notary the 27th January 1663.
(xxvi) Grant by ditto before Mr. Romain Becquet, Notary, the 12th May 1666.
(xxvii) Judgment of homologation by the Intendant of the 23d. Jany. 1759. enregistered No. 41 folio 50, and the authentic Plan in the Archives of the Seminary.
(xxviii) Titles of the Mission to Montreal No. 1 to 6 and thereunto annexed.

(xxix) Letters Patent of the Month of May 1677 enregistered in the Sovereign Council of Quebec, the 20th Sept following.
(xxx) Bull of Paul III, of the 25th Sept. 1540 approbative of the Institution, Const. Part 6 Cap. 2 No. 3. Ordinance of 1559 Act 131 Cout. Par. Act 227.
(xxxi) Petition of principal of the College of Quebec and Ordinance of the 4th Feby. 1676.
(xxxii) Title of Grant of the 24th July 1689.
(xxxiii) Conditional Grant by the King of the 29th May 1681.
Ditto 31 Octr. 1680.
Brevet of Conditional ratification of 15th June 1717.
(xxxiv) Judgment of Genl. Gage and Council at Montreal of the 22d March 1762.
(xxxv) Grants of 16 Sept. 1683 and 15 May 1685.
(xxxvi) Contract passed before Mr. Barbar, Notary at Quebec, the 24th April 1712, enregistered Book A, p. 176.
(xxxvii) Grant of the 15th April 1682.
(xxxviii) Assignment of the 10th Sept. 1687.
(xxxix) Grant by Company of Canada, of the 16th April 1647, enregistered in Cahier 10 of the Intendance, page 414.
(xl) Title prescribed of the 9th June 1686 and 14th Octr. 1689.
(xli) Title given in Louisiana of the 28th Nov. 1689.
(xlii) Book B, entituled Proceedings of the Commissioners &c Signed by them which Mr. Chandler referred to, as annexed to Report drawn by him and delivered in to His Excellency.

Appendix (Y.)

25th Feby.

particular donors might make, but it omits the question and the manner of ascertaining the claims of the Canadians intimately interested in the foundation for their religious instruction, and of 120,000 souls and upwards in this country, without distinction of birth or religion, so far as civil Education is concerned, although some of them had previously presented to Your Excellency a Petition and Memoire annexed to it. (xliii) The 9th of February following the nine Commissioners at a Meeting (xliv) nominated Messrs. Taschereau and Scott, to make researches in all the Public Offices, to cause to be made authentic Copies of the Titles and Plans which the Jesuits voluntarily lent, (xlv) upon the condition that the Originals should be returned them, and it was resolved that from these they should draw up instructive Reports, as well as of all obstacles and difficulties that might occur, and that upon the whole Mr. Chandler, the Chairman, might assemble all the Commissioners. (xlvi)

As early as the 17th of March of the same year, (xlvii) and notwithstanding the indisposition of Mr. Scott, Mr. Taschereau laid before the Assembly a volume of Copies, (xlviii) and of Title Deeds and Plans in very good order, with an ample instructive Report.

As it was impossible to ascertain in due form of law all the points proposed by the Commission, without in the first instance proceeding lawfully in the making of a *Papier Terrier* in Town and upon the Seignories, and that it was necessary to oblige in due form of law all the subjects of His Majesty, who possess and who have therein the property of the lands liable to *homage*, to *cens* and divers rents, or who have claims upon the foundation, to declare and settle by Titles and evidence, in a reasonable but certain time, what each one owes and what is due to him, it was resolved on the same day, that a provisional Report, in this respect, should be made, and it was afterwards laid before His Excellency, that a Proclamation might issue or such other lawful measure for executing a Commission of this nature.

Notwithstanding the continual application and the activity of the Commissioners, they had only Copies of the Titles and Plans; the execution of the remaining objects of the Commission was retarded, while awaiting the necessary measures at law. (xlix)

On the 26th of August, the Commissioners and some Jesuits being required to go on the 15th September to a Committee of the Council at the Bishop's Palace, the Commissioners went there, and delivered in writing the causes which retarded the accomplishment of the Commission. The Committee caused to be read the Letter of the Reverend Father De Glapion, Superior of the Jesuits of Canada, addressed to it, praying to be excused if he could not attend in person, and to consider that these Estates were given to them for the subsistence of the Missionaries and the instruction of the Canadians; finally that their property was fully acknowledged in the Capitulation. (l) The Attorney General and Solicitor General had found a Proclamation expedient. (li) Afterwards they moved that His Majesty should be immediately put into effectual and actual possession of all their Estates, but the Commissioners said that that point was not within their competence.

The Committee of the Council held afterwards its Debates and Resolutions with closed doors.

Mr. Chandler, Chairman, and two other Commissioners having afterwards met often upon the inquest, without having notified the other Commissioners, acknowledged the fact, stating that his reason for so doing was, that the whole should be submitted to all the Commissioners for their information and Resolutions. (lii)

The 25th of the same month of April, one year after the provisional Report, the Commissioners were required to report to Your Excellency.

It was immediately (liii) resolved that the Commissioners should lay each his draft of a Report before the Assembly to be held on the 28th April. Accordingly Mr. Panet submitted to them his draft of a such Report and of an Advertisement (liv) notifying the public, in default of a Proclamation, for each one to state within a certain fixed period what he owes and is due to him, by reason of the Estates of the Jesuits or of the College.

As Messrs. Chandler *Chairman*, Scott, Coffin and Lawe, often met without calling the other Commissioners, and as the report required to be sent in without delay, made no progress.—Messrs. Taschereau and Panet demanded in writing from the Chairman a Meeting of the Commissioners (lv) which he fixed for the 17th June. Mr. Chandler then produced his draft of a report of that date and of the Schedule No. 2 thereto annexed, which instead of answering the four questions proposed on the 25th April, advances without explanation and without citing any Law, that His Majesty is vested with all the Estates in question, and may lawfully give and grant them to Lord Amherst, and finally that no claims have been made. (lvi)

We immediately moved (lvii) that three of the Commissioners of Montreal should be immediately summoned to a General Meeting of the Commission, to be held at Quebec in the following week, to examine the different drafts of Reports and to settle one according to the majority of Votes.

Messrs. Chandler, Scott, Coffin and Lawe, objected and resolved amongst them, four only, that all the proceedings should be instantly signed and sent to the three Commissioners at Montreal for their Consideration, and for them to sign them if they approved them. We did not sign this Report nor the Schedule, reserving to ourselves the right of examining them. Mr Chandler said that he was going instantly to send Mr. Lawe with all the proceedings to Montreal, and upon our Motion it was resolved to give us notice to attend as soon as the answer from Montreal should be received. (lviii)

Whilst Mr. Lawe was travelling with only a part, though a considerable one, of the Papers, we were engaged in making at the office of the Commission, Extracts, Notes and Translations of the Papers which had remained there although the proceedings of the 17th June, required that all the proceedings should be immediately sent to Montreal, and the Commissioners summoned to come to Quebec to the Assembly.—But upon the 27th June, Mr. Chandler, confounding his qualities of Chairman and Agent, (lix) more zealous and less liberal than his principal, took unauthorized possession of our Extracts and the Notes for our own use, by seizing them with the aid of his Interpreter, reproaching Mr. Genet, the Secretary of the Commission, with having contrary to his Oath allowed us to make Notes. Mr. Genet behaved very well in respect of us.

On the 29th June the Secretary demanded in the Assembly which he had obtained at our instance, a resolve whether, according to the tenor of his Oath taken the 26th January 1788, (lx) not to give nor to allow to be taken by others than the Commissioners any Copy of the proceedings, he was justifiable in having at the request of Mr. Chandler, (lxi) kept down to that time our extracts and Notes.

Could Mr. Chandler deny having made and sent to Europe a multitude of Copies and of Notes of what had taken place at the Inquest since its opening? Nevertheless, our Extracts and Notes wherewith he had satisfied himself at his leisure, were restored us.

Having seen Mr. Lawe for the first time after his return at this meeting, Mr. Taschereau moved that he should make a report of his proceedings at Montreal—He said that the Three Commissioners who were there would not sign the Report of the 17th June nor the Schedule, No. 2.—This was not matter of astonishment to us, but seeking the reason why they had not immediately come down to Quebec, according to the Motions, Debates, writings and Resolutions of the 17th June, whereof we thought that at least a Copy had been sent with the papers, it was ascertained: (lxii)

1st.—That Mr. Chandler had sent off Mr. Lawe precipitately from Quebec, on Thursday the 18th of June, at four o'Clock in the morning, before the regular Post which leaves Town on the same day at four in the Afternoon.

2d.—That he carried with him a Box full of Books, Titles &c. (lxiii) with the Report drawn up by Mr. Chandler, dated the day before, and the Schedule, No. 2 annexed thereto, but not the Book (B) of the proceedings nor a Copy of the Motions, debates and resolutions, and particularly those of the 17th June, (lxiv) which required the prompt arrival of the three Commissioners to meet a General Assembly.

3d. That as early as Friday the 19th June, Mr. Lawe having arrived at Montreal, wrote his letter to the three Commissioners, in which he hurries them to sign immediately all the Papers, Reports, &c. confided to his care, telling them that his stay at Montreal is so limited by the Commissioners at Quebec, that he cannot risk prolonging it farther than Monday then next, or the 22d. June at Noon, and he hopes to be able to leave Montreal on Saturday the 20th June. (lxv) He must have had it in view to get before the regular Post with the three Commissioners at Montreal, & the return of the Post which would have facilitated our Correspondence with the three Commissioners at Montreal.

4th—deprived of the Book (B), Copy of the proceedings of the 17th June, and of our Correspondence and hurried in this manner, the three Commissioners of Montreal wrote as early as Saturday the 20th, their complaints of this precipitation, maintaining that it reduced them to an impossibility of examining so many Papers in so

(xliii) Petition and Memoire thereunto annexed of the 19th November 1787, mentioning those previously made since the Conquest.
(xliv) Book B of the proceedings, page 18.
(xlv) Report No. 1 of the Titles, Pages 2. & 3.
(xlvi) Book B of the proceedings, page 18, signed by the nine Commissioners.
(xlvii) Book B ditto, page 22.
(xlviii) Book B of the proceedings of the 17th March 1788, page 23.
(xlix) Book B of the proceedings from page 23 to 34, where there is a Protest by a Notary at Montreal with a Note, writing, or opinion of the Honble. William Smith, Chief Justice, and a motion of Mr. Panet.
(l) Letter signed by the Reverend Father De Glapion of the 10th September 1788.
(li) Report of the Attorney General and of the King's Solicitor to the Committee of the Council of the 4th May 1788, and their draught of a Proclamation.
(lii) Book B. sitting of 18th April 1789, discourse of Mr. Chandler and answer in the sitting of the 23rd of the same month.
(liii.) Book B. sitting of 25th April 1789. Letter of H. T. Motz, Secretary, of the 24th April including part of a report of a Committee of the Council.
(liv.) Book B. of the proceedings of the 25th April 1789.
(lv.) Book B. ditto.

(lvi.) Report of 17th June 1789 and Schedule No. 2, annexed thereto, signed only K. Chandler, T. Scott, J. Coffin and Geo. Lawe.
(lvii.) Book B. ditto same day, motion by G. E. Taschereau seconded by Mr. Panet, Commissioners. Remark.—These three Commissioners at Montreal were James McGill, Quinson De St. Ours and J. M. Hertel De Rouville, Esquires. authorized to enquire, by resolution of the nine Commissioners of the 14th Feb. 1788, Book B. p. 20.
(lviii) Book B. ditto same day.
(lix) Letter of 5th January 1788, to George Pownall, Esquire, signed K. Chandler, who becomes surety or binds himself to pay for my Lord Amherst all the fees of the issuing and execution of the Commission.
(lx) Book B. p. 11.
(lxi) Book B. of the proceedings of the 29th June 1789.
(lxii) Book B. of the proceedings of the 29th June 1789.
(lxiii) List of the Books, Papers, &c. dated and received the 17th June 1789, signed Geo. Lawe.
(lxiv) Book B. of the proceeding of the 29th June 1789, Declaration of Mr. A. H. Genet, Secretary.
(lxv) Letter dated at Montreal on Friday evening, signed Geo. Lawe, addressed to Messrs. McGill, Rouville and St. Ours.

ſhort a time and to give their ſanction to ſuch a buſiness, & ſtating as their opinion that in the very firſt inſtance a Public Advertiſement ſhould require the declaration of the claims that there may be upon the Lands in queſtion —Finally that they truly regretted that the meaſure of ſummoning them to Quebec to make their Report had not been adopted (lxvi)

That finally Mr. Lawe had returned to Quebec, as early as Tuesday the 23d. June at two o'Clock in the morning, and we only ſaw him at the Aſſembly of the 29th.

Under theſe circumſtances we made another motion (lxvii.) inſtantly, that the three Commiſſioners who, with us, made five of the ſame opinion, according to their letter in favor of an advertiſement to the public, as well as for an examination and Report by the majority of Votes, ſhould immediately be required to be preſent at an Aſsembly at Quebec on Monday then next or 6th of July, but the four Commiſſioners abſolutely refuſed this and reſolved amongſt themſelves only, to deliver in, and they did deliver in, to Your Excellency, as early as the 30th of June 1789 their report, dated the 17th, with the Schedule No. 2, annexed thereto and a part of the papers, omitting amongst them the Book B. (lxviii.) of the proceedings, the original Reports of the Titles Nos. 1, 2 and 3, the draft of a Report and of an advertiſement laid before the Aſsembly the 2d May preceding, as well as all the Papers to which the Book B. of the proceedings refers.

We did not fail to lay before Your Excellency on the ſame day, the 30th of June, our most humble obſervations upon theſe facts (lxix.) and upon ſuch a report with its Schedule No. 2, signed only by four, submitting that they could not be considered as the majority of nine, nor ought they to be maintained in the infractions by them committed of the previous reſolutions of all the Commiſſioners, and concluding forthwith that the Book B. and the papers omitted ſhould be delivered in, and that the Chairman ſhould be held to convoke promptly an Aſſembly of the nine Commiſſioners, for the purpoſe of making according to the majority of Votes a true and just report, either provisional or final, upon the subject matter of the Commiſſion.

Since that we have received in communication only what is mentioned in the Letter of Jenkin Williams, Esquire, Clerk, of the 27th August last, and have not down to this time ſeen any denial on the part of Mr. Chandler of the facts advanced in our observations and ſusceptible of proof. The love of truth and of Justice had dictated them to us only in the hope that of necessity his Majeſty would be made acquainted with them.

2dly. Of the Report of James Gray, Eſquire, Attorney General and Jenkin Williams, Eſquire, Solicitor General of His Majeſty, dated the 18th May 1790.

Their functions regulated by the Laws of Canada in reſpect of Civil matters are those of Advocates or Attornies General in a Parliament. They are stiled Attornies of the King or their delegates, and in the Inferior Tribunals are inſtituted, "For the purpoſe of maintaining the interests of the King or of the Public, of the Church and of minors. It is for this reaſon that all cauſes wherein theſe are concerned are communicated to them, and after the Advocates of the parties have been heard, they give their conclusions." (lxx) The Court is not obliged to follow their opinion becauſe they are not Judges. (lxxi)

They say they have studied much.

1. To what extent they had been able to execute the Commiſſion.
2. What remained to be done to fulfil it.
3. What obſtacles were encountered.
4. By what means theſe obſtacles might be removed and the Commiſſion fulfilled.

1st. The proceedings of a Committee of Council of this Province under the Royal Order bearing date at St. James the 18th August 1786.

2d. That they have considered that the object in view by His Majesty in Council is to grant in due form of Law to my Lord Amherst, ſuch of the Eſtates belonging to the Jeſuits as can lawfully be given.

3d. That the Commiſſion of 29th September 1787 was calculated to attain the ends and information ſuggeſted as neceſsary by the Law Officers of the Crown in England, and required by the Royal Order before making the Gift.

4th. That the Report of the four Commiſſioners of the 17th June 1789, the Schedule No. 2, and the papers thereto annexed, even all their operations, appeared to them as regular and proper as could be expected.

Finally—That they do not hesitate to concur with theſe four Commiſſioners, that His Majeſty is veſted with the Seigniories deſcribed in the ſaid Schedule No. 2, and that they may conſequently be lawfully given to My Lord Amherst, his heirs and aſsigns, ſubject to the conditions of the Royal Order, and with the exceptions which are therein referred to the wisdom of your Excellency as Governor for the King.

Before giving their opinion they ſhould have ſought and clearly ſtated the true queſtion propoſed by the Royal Order of the 18th May 1786. The ſtatement upon which it was given may be reduced to what follows.

The King had the goodneſs to liſten to the demand of Lord Amherſt for a gift of the Eſtates belonging to the Jeſuits in Canada.

On the 9th November 1770, His Majeſty approved a Report of a Committee of His Privy Council, declaring their opinion that His Majeſty might come to the determination of granting by a lawful Deed to my Lord Amherſt, the Eſtates belonging to the Jeſuits in Canada, and, moreover, to order that the Attorney and Solicitor General ſhould prepare a draft of ſuch lawful Deed in Conformity with what was propoſed in the ſaid Report, and to lay it before His Majeſty in Council.

The then Attorney General and Solicitor General of His Majeſty, after taking the matter into conſideration thought it their duty to inform His Majeſty, that not having any authentic ſtatement of the nature and deſcription of the Eſtates which it was intended to grant, it was not in their power to prepare ſuch a grant to be valid in Law.

Upon the production of an Affidavit of Major General James Murray, containing a ſtatement of the nature and deſcription of the Eſtates in queſtion, His Majeſty was pleaſed on the 21st December 1770 to renew the order of the 9th November preceding, referring the ſaid Affidavit to the conſideration of the Attorney and Solicitor General.

Again upon the production of a ſtatement of the ſaid Eſtates ſigned by Mr. George Allſopp, His Majeſty was pleaſed to order on the 8th March 1771 to refer it to the conſideration of the Attorney and Solicitor General, and that a Grant ſhould be executed in conformity to the proviſions of the order of 9th November 1770.

Finally upon the order of reference of the 9th March 1779, the Solicitor and Attorney General in England humbly report to His Majeſty, that they had taken into conſideration the above mentioned ſtatements, and as additional evidence the copy of a Title dated 12th May 1678, of confirmation of the Grants made by the Governors and by a Commercial Company, which gives the extent of Land therein mentioned, and their local ſituation, but not with ſufficient preciſion and without ſpecifying any circumſtances concerning the ſaid Lands—alſo a copy of ſhort extracts of certain other Grants, as well from the Crown of France as of private donors, which do not appear as ſatisfactory as the confirmation above mentioned, and they moreover aſſure His Majeſty, that theſe Documents which form the additional proof, being Copies or Extracts of Grants or confirmations in the laſt century, they cannot aſcertain whether the Lands therein mentioned, have ever ſince been poſſeſſed by the order of the Jeſuits, or if they have been at any time alienated or exchanged by them.

Alſo that they are not informed with ſufficient certainty of different particulars, which they humbly think His Majeſty ought neceſſarily to be acquainted with, as,

1. The nature and quality of the ſaid Lands.
2. The preſent Titles by which they are poſſeſſed.
3. Their preſent value.
4. The nature and extent of the rights of Seigniory.
5. The nature of the Tenure by which they are holden.
6. Their exact local ſituation.
7. The ſtate of their culture and population—and
8. Whether any and what claims are made by the Heirs of the Donors of ſuch parts of the Lands as were given to the ſaid Religious order by private perſons.

As Attorney and Solicitor General of His Majeſty they ought eaſily to have perceived by the Royal order, that before making the Donation, His Majeſty wills that there be made a lawful enquiry into all, and not into a part only, of the different particulars mentioned by the Attorney and Solicitor General of England, for it is ordered to make a legal inquiry into the nature of the Lands, of the rights of the Grants &c. adding in these words "of all the other important circumſtances having relation to the Lands in queſtion" His Majeſty does not by this order declare that he hath ſuppreſſed or doth ſuppreſs the order of Jeſuits in Canada, ſtill leſs that their eſtates belong to him, and that at all events he gives them in the whole or in part to my Lord Amherſt, on the contrary, His Majeſty approves the Report of his Privy Council, which goes to the deciſive point that, after the faithful Report of ſuch an Inqueſt, there ſhall be paſſed a Grant according to Law under the ſeal of this Province, in favor of my Lord Amherſt, his heirs and aſſigns, of ſuch parts, & not of the whole, of the Eſtates belonging to the Jeſuits, as can be lawfully granted. It is not then ſufficient that it be found that parts be aſcertained to be of the Eſtates belonging to the Jeſuits in Canada, it is neceſſary further to aſcertain by a lawful inqueſt, that their Eſtates can, or could not, be lawfully granted by His Majeſty to my Lord Amherſt.

The ſpirit of the Royal order, by all the propoſitions and conditions which it wiſely contains, ſhews clearly the true and eſſential queſtion which His Majeſty was pleaſed to permit to be treated fully and with freedom as well as with reſpect :—

What portions of the Eſtates belonging to the Jeſuits in Canada, could His Majeſty on the 18th of Auguſt 1786 lawfully give or grant to my Lord Amherſt ?

(lxvi) Letter dated from Montreal, Saturday the 20th June 1789, signed James McGill, Quinson de St. Ours and J. B. Hertel de Rouville.
(lxvii.) Book B. of the proceedings of the 29th June 1789.
(lxviii.) List of Books and papers at the foot of their report dated 17th June 1789.
(lxix.) Written observations of the 30th June 1789, signed G. E. Taschereau and J. A. Panet, Commissioners, which they instantly delivered in themselves to my Lord Dorchester.
lxx) Introduction à la pratique par Ferrière *verbo*, avocats généreaux.
lxxi) Ibidem, *verbo* procureur général.

Appendix (Y.)

25th Feby.

It is ſimply to order that you ſhall aſcertain in due form of Law, whether in fact and in Law, and in what manner, the King had, on the 18th of Auguſt 1786, a right to give to my Lord Amherſt certain portions of the Eſtates belonging to the Jeſuits in Canada, and, if ſuch be the caſe, a lawful grant ſhall be executed upon the conditions contained in the order.

It cannot be denied that this was the queſtion for the Royal Commiſſion of the 29th December 1787, although it conſiders what is not in the order of the 18th Auguſt, to wit: that His Majeſty was moved concerning the Eſtates and Lands to His Majeſty belonging, adding, and heretofore held and claimed in this Province of Quebec by a certain religious community known by the name of the order of the Jeſuits, nevertheleſs the ſame queſtion is there propoſed, which is the fourth, with what portions of the ſaid Lands His Majeſty is now veſted, and he can lawfully give, in the above mentioned manner.

The orders of the Commiſſion do not then abſolutely determine that the King is vested with the Eſtates belonging to the Jeſuits, nor that His Majesty purpoſes to give them in any other manner that the Law appoints, but in both these documents the queſtion only is ſtated, a queſtion which certainly comprehends a conſiderable number of others, and which requires the conſideration and the faithful Report of all the particulars of fact and of Law, foreſeen and unforeſeen, by the Attornies and Solicitor General of England, and to convince oneſelf of this truth it is ſufficient to obſerve that the four Commiſſioners, the King's Attorney and Solicitor General at Quebec, by their Report have undertaken to treat, although very ſuperficially, and even to decide this great queſtion.

That they ſubmit to His Majeſty that the ſaid ſeveral particulars, and all other material circumſtances attending the Lands in queſtion, may be beſt aſcertained by an enquiry inſtituted in the Province by Commiſſioners to be appointed by His Majeſty's Government, or by ſuch proceedings in the nature of an inquiſition, as he ſhould find moſt convenient to the Laws and uſages of the Province, to inſtitute for that purpoſe, and that until theſe particulars ſhould be fully aſcertained, they were ſtill unable to prepare ſuch grant to the Petitioner as would be valid in Law.

The Lords of the Committee of Council on the 11th Auguſt 1788, took into conſideration the Report and the Petition therein mentioned, and find that His Majeſty was pleaſed by His Order in Council, dated the 9th November 1770, to liſten to the prayer of the Petitioners and to Order that there ſhould be prepared the draft of a proper Inſtrument, to be paſſed under the Great Seal of Great Britain, for granting to Lord Amherſt the Eſtates belonging to the Jeſuits in Canada, reſerving to His Majeſty for Public uſes the Colleges and Chapels, with their appurtenances, which belonged to the Society in Quebec, Montreal and Trois-Rivières, the Grantee engaging to make ſatisfaction to ſuch of the then poſſeſſors as were in poſſeſſion at the time of the Conquest.

The Lords of the Committee are in conſequence of opinion, that in conſideration of the difficulties and delay that had hitherto attended the carrying into effect His Majeſty's Gracious intention in favor of the Petitioner, His Majeſty might authorize and direct the Governor of the Province of Quebec, to cauſe the ſeveral particulars ſtated by the Attorney and Solicitor General in their above Report and all other circumſtances attending the Lands in queſtion, to be ascertained by Commiſſioners to be appointed by His Majeſty for that purpoſe, and that upon return thereof, the Governor ſhould pass a Grant under the Seal of the Province, to the Petitioner, his Heirs and Aſſigns, of ſo much of the Eſtates belonging to the Jeſuits in the ſaid Province, as might be legally granted, under ſuch tenures and ſubject to all ſuch payments and other rights of Seigniory, as might by Law belong to His Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, and under the reſervations and conditions mentioned in His Majeſty's prior order of the 9th November 1770, and excepting thereout ſuch parts or parcels thereof as His Majeſty's Governor ſhould judge neceſſary to be reſerved for Public uſes, and ſuch Grant to be ſubmitted to His Majeſty's further conſideration.

The 18th of Auguſt 1786, His Majeſty after having taken the ſaid Report into conſideration, by the advice of His Privy Council was pleaſed to approve the recommendation therein contained, and to direct as by the ſaid Order it is directed, that the ſaid Report ſhould be exactly followed and put into execution whereof the Governor or Commander in Chief of the Province of Quebec, for His Majeſty and all others concerned therein, ſhould take notice, and conform themſeves thereto.

LETTER, without date, from the before named Revd. Father De Glapion directed to "Monſieur Louis Germain, fils, Negociant Quebec."

The greater part of the Eſtates, Lands, and Poſſeſſions which the Jeſuits, now in Canada, have enjoyed and ſtill enjoy as well in Fief and Seigniory as in *Roture*, were given to them in full property by the Kings of France, the Duke of Ventadour, the Commercial Company of Canada, and by generous individuals for the ſubſiſtence of the ſaid Jeſuits, on condition that they would employ themſelves in inſtructing the Indians and the Young French Canadians—The Jeſuits acquitted themſelves ſo well of thoſe two obligations that they merited, that Louis the Fourteenth of Glorious Memory, ſhould by His magnificent Diploma of renew and ratify in their favor all their Eſtates and all thoſe gifts to them made . . . Some other portions of property were purchaſed by the old Jeſuits with their own monies, and thoſe purchaſes were approved by the above mentioned Diploma.

But in October. 1789 the Jeſuits then being in Canada were reduced to the number of four and all of an advanced age—conſequently they were no longer in condition to acquit, by themſelves, the ſtipulated obligations to inſtruct the Savages and young Canadians.

Therefore they renounced purely, ſimply, voluntarily & *bona fide* all property and poſſeſſion thereof to the Canadian citizens, in favor of whom they were made, to the end that under the direction and authority, and with the approbation of Monſeigneur Jean François Xavier Hébert, moſt illuſtrious and Revd. Biſhop of Quebec, and of his ſucceſſors Biſhops, proviſion may be made for the inſtruction of the Savages of Canada and of the young Canadians.

This ſurrender, renunciation and aſſignment of property made for the benefit of the Canadian citizens and of the Province of Canada upon the clauses and conditions following:

1. That the Jeſuits reſident at Quebec, ſhall enjoy until the death of the laſt of them, the building which they occupy that has a view upon their Upper Garden, and whoſe front is to the South, that they ſhall enjoy the ſaid Upper Garden, and the tuft of wood or the *boccage* which is at the end of the ſaid Garden towards the north-weſt—That they ſhall enjoy their Stables, Ice Houſe, Yard, Waſhhouſe, Well and Woodhouſe—That they ſhall enjoy their Library and moveables, in their chambers, and in the whole building which they reſerve to themſelves—That they ſhall enjoy their Church, their Veſtry, and all the moveables and ornaments which are in the ſaid Church and Vestry—Their Veſtibule . . . and the building *(congregation)* where the citizens *congreganistes* meet at leaſt once a week to the edification of the Public, that the ſaid Jeſuiſts reſident at Quebec ſhall continue to receive each year a certain quantity of Hay, which is due to them in virtue of a contract paſſed between them and the Sieur Jean Baptiſte Normand, living near the paſſage of the River St. Charles.

Second condition—That Father Etienne Thomas de Villeneuve Girault, Miſſionary of the Hurons of the Nouvelle Lorette, ſhall enjoy during the whole of his life the Church and Veſtry, and all the moveables and Ornaments therein—That he ſhall enjoy all the Buildings and all the moveables with the Utenſils of the Garden, the Yard and all the Meadows which he hath enjoyed down to this day, that the ſaid Father Girault ſhall have the righ: during his whole life and without paying therefor—to have ground at the Mill of New Lorette, all the grain whereof he ſhall have occaſion for his ſubsistence and that of his ſervants.

Third condition—That Father Bernard Well, ſhall continue during his whole life to enjoy the Chapel and Veſtry . . . and the Ornaments and moveables therein, and the Buildings, Gardens and Yards which he hath enjoyed down to this day in the Town of Montreal.

Fourth condition—That the Canadian citizens ſhall pay every year to each of the four Jeſuits who are ſtill living, an annuity of 3000 livres at the rate of the Province—which annuity ſhall be paid at two terms, that is to ſay, that they ſhall pay to each of the four Jeſuits 1500 livres every ſix months, and the ſaid annuity ſhall ceaſe to be paid to each of them as each departs this life.

Quebec, 31st October, 1789.

Sir,

I forgot to apprize the Canadian Citizens that our residence of Montreal is charged with a rent of 20,000 livres Capital, in consequence of which the Reverend Fathers Floquet and Welle have for many years paid to Mr. Panet, Judge at Quebec, an annual rent of one thousand livres. I beg that you will mention this to them and you will oblige

Your Servant,

(Signed) GLAPION, Jes.

To Mr. Louis Germain, Junr.
Merchant in the Upper Town of Quebec.

7th December 1758.—Conſtitution of 1000 livres annual rent granted by the Revd. Fathers Floquet (Pierre Edouard) Superior of the Reſidence of the Jeſuits at Montreal, according to the advice and with the approbation of the Revd. Father Jean Saint Pe, Principal of the College and Superior General of the Miſſions of the Company of Jeſus in New-France, to Mr. Michel Martel, Principal Clerk of the Marine, doing the duty of Commiſſary General *(Commissaire Ordonnateur)* at Montreal, payable annually on the 28th of Auguſt, for ſecuring which rent and the principal thereof, there is a Special *hypothèque*, upon the Seigniory of Laprairie de la Magdelaine, and generally upon all the Property, moveable, immoveable, preſent and to come, of the reſidence of Montreal, without that one Obligation derogate from the other.

The ſaid Conſtitution made in conſideration of 20,000 livres and to ſettle that of a like ſum being the amount of the Note of hand of the ſaid Father Floquet, in favor of the ſaid Martel of the 18th Auguſt last, delivered up to the ſaid Floquet, the ſaid 1000 livres redeemable in one or more payments, whereof the leaſt ſhall be

of 4000, giving previous Notice in all the month of October. The said Contract is Signed upon the exemplification thereof, Bouron and Douire De Bleury, Notaries, and Sealed with the Seal of the Royal Jurisdiction of Montreal, the 9th December of the year 1758.

The said Contract of Constitution was enregistered at the office of the Provincial Secretary the 21st. February 1770, in the French Register Letter (D) Page 650.

Assignment of this Contract of Constitution by Jean Dumas, Esqr. Justice of the Peace at Montreal, Attorney by substitution of Christopher Pelissier, who held a general power of Attorney of Jean Michel Martel, and Dame Agathe Beaudoin, his wife, to Pierre Panet, Notary and Advocate at Montreal, in consideration of the Sum paid to the satisfaction of the Assignor, passed before Maitre Mezières and his Colleague, Notaries, at Montreal, the 13th January, 1771.

Acceptation of the said Assignment by the Revd. Father Floquet, Superior, who acknowledges the same to have been duly intimated to him, by *Acte* passed before the same Notary the Eleventh of February of the same year.

The rents thereof have been paid up to the 8th March last.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Guy Lord Dorchester, Governor General of the Province of Quebec, &c. &c.

May it please Your Lordship,

The Committee being this day assembled, in obedience to Your Lordship's Order, came to sundry Resolves thereon, as expressive of their *unanimous opinion*; which, with the cause of the delay of their deliberations and Report, are contained in the Copy of their Journal hereunto annexed.

All which is nevertheless submitted to Your Lordship's great wisdom

By Order of the Committee, Quebec Council Chamber, at the Bishop's Palace,—Thursday 26th November 1789.

(Signed) WILLIAM SMITH, Chairman.

Journal of a Committee of the Council charged to report on the subject of the Education of Youth in this Province.

At a Meeting, Thursday 26th November 1789.

Present,

The Chief Justice,	Mr. Grant,
Mr. Dunn,	Mr. Baby,
Mr. Delery,	Mr. Dupré.

Read the Order of Reference, dated 31st May 1787.

Thursday 31st May 1787.

His Lordship called the attention of the Council to the great object of the Education of Youth through all the extent of the Province, and it is committed to the Chief Justice, Mr. Dunn, Mr. Mabane, Mr. Delery, Colonel Caldwell, Mr. Grant, Mr. De St. Ours, Mr. Baby and Mr. Dupré to report with all convenient speed, the best mode of remedying the defects, an Estimate of the Expence, and by what means it may be defrayed,—Any other Member assisting the Committee, to have a voice.

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS.

Observed by the Chairman, that His Lordship's Order supposing defects in the means of Education, the duty of the Committee seemed to be to explore the causes and point to the remedy.

That as the subject was not capable of the discussion the reference required without some local information, he had since put a series of questions into the hands of Mr. Panet, one of the Canadian Lawyers, in the hope of being able to have spread before the Committee pertinent communications from every Parish of the Ancient Settlements in the two Districts of Quebec and Montreal.

The Questions were these—" Enquiry to extend to :—

" (1) The condition or present state of Education. A list of the " Parishes and incumbents, and of the number of the Parishoners " in each, and the amount of their respective Church Revenues.

" The number of their Schools, and the kind of instruction. " What their support? Can it be true, that there are not more " than half a dozen in a Parish that are able to write or read?

(2) "The cause of the imperfect state of instruction. What " kinds of public and general tuition are established? What the " Funds? What the Income? To what the uses and ends? " What the impediments?

" A Minute detail desired, that the remedy may be the better " adapted to the evil, and the necessity there is for proper insti- " tutions.

(3) " The remedy or means of instruction. The main object " is the cultivation of knowledge.

" Suppose a Union for this purpose safe to the Catholic as well " as Protestant persuasions, and encouraged by all enlightened " and patriotic characters, whatever the diversity of their reli- " gious tenets, is it possible to hope to take a step towards esta- " blishing a University in the Province, or to find Schools intro- " ductive of a University? How may instructors be acquired? " By what means can a taste or desire of instruction be excited " in the Parishes?

" The means must be adapted to the condition of the Colony.

1.—" To the strength and ability of the Inhabitants.

2.—" To the aid to be expected from the Provincial Legislature.

3.—" To the contributions probable from abroad, in money " and books, and towards an apparatus for experiments in Na- " tural Philosophy.

Upon the first point,

" Will the Chief Inhabitants concur in asking for an incor- " poration? Will the Subscribers for the Library place it in the " hands of a Corporation for a College?

" May any thing be hoped for, in the way of private contri- " bution, for an erection of the establishment, in any particular " place or part of the Province?

Upon the second point.

" What Lands of the Crown are there proper to be settled " for the use of such a Society?

Upon the third point.

" Without an establishment by Charter, every gift will be de- " pendant upon private confidence, and then nothing is to be ex- " pected from abroad This will not be so, if the Stock and " Revenue are in hands having the confidence of the Govern- " ment, and may it not be expected to find men of learning for " the professors' chairs free from narrow prejudices?

" May we not flatter ourselves, that a Circular Letter to the " Pastors of each Parish, will bring us an exact account of the " Parishes, and awaken a spirit of enquiry, and afford useful in- " formation of the peculiar advantages of the Parishes for the " special improvements of which they are capable?

The Chairman added.

That as yet Mr. Panet had not (possibly from the interruptions of his practice at the Bar) sent in any answers to these questions.

That this delay having been suggested to His Lordship in Council, upon his usual call for quickening the unreported references, the Chairman then looked for the information from the good offices of Mr. Baby, one of the Members of this Committee, who undertook to speak to Mr. Panet and forward the work.

That the Chairman proceeded next, to bring the heads of the Clergy of the Catholic Communion acquainted with the benevolent intention of the Reference, and for that purpose the following Letters were written last August.

" Quebec, 13th August 1789.

" Right Reverend Sir,

" A Committee of the Council, of which I am Chairman, " have had it in charge ever since the 31st May 1787, to re- " port to the Noble Lord at the head of the Government, upon " the interesting subject of giving a spring to science upon a " great scale, by an University in this Province.

" The questions inclosed, are stated for acquiring some infor- " mation, preparatory to a Meeting of the Committee and were " put for that purpose into private hands, who have not suc- " ceeded, and are now submitted to your inspection, in the per- " suasion that your power and inclination, will be equal to a de- " sign, which, independent of the benefits of promoting the " Children of this Country by qualifying them for public " honors and Service, is conducive to the prosperity of the Pro- " vince, and the interest of humanity at large.

" I have transmitted another Copy to your venerable Coadjutor, " and I am persuaded that our Committee will accept your's and " his aids, and those of all the Clergy under your care, with great " gratitude, and be very ready to Co-operate with you in this " honorable and great work.

" I have the honor to be,

" Right Revd. Sir,

" Your most obedient and humble Servant,

" (Signed) W. SMITH."

Monseigneur l'Evêque de Québec.

" Quebec, 13th August, 1789.

" Right Revd. Sir,

" The enclosed queries were designed to procure information for a " report to the Governor General from a Committee of the Council, " with a view to the erection of a University in this Province.

" Having written this day to Monseigneur l'Eveque upon this subject, " I send you a Copy of the queries, in the persuasion that your good " offices cannot be wanting in a concern of such interesting utility.

" I have the honor to be, Right Revd. Sir,

" Your most obedient and most humble Servt.

" (Signed) Wm. SMITH.

" Right Revd. Mr. Bailly, Co-adjutor &c. &c."

[*Answers*].

" Quebec, 13th August, 1789.

" Sir,

" I have the honor of your letter of this day, I shall have that of re-

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" turning you an answer, when I shall have maturely considered the im-
" portant object to which it relates.

" I have the honor to be, Sir,

" Your most humble and most obdt. Servt.

" JEAN FRANCOIS HUBERT,
Bishop of Quebec."

" The Honble. Wm. Smith.

" Sir,

" It was this morning when I received the Honor of your letter, I
" shall consider it a duty to return an answer to your demand as soon
" as it wi l be in my power to do so, persuaded that you will assist in
" accomplishing a work so useful to the Province.

" I have the honor to be, Sir,

" Your most humble and most obdt. Servant,

" (Signed) CHARLES FRANCOIS DE GASPE'.
Co-adjutor at Quebec.

The Chairman then added, that he was lately honored with the following communicative letter on the subject, from the Right Reverend Bishop of Quebec.

Quebec, 18th November, 1789.

" The Honble. William Smith, Chief Justice.

" Sir,

" The following is the result of my reflections upon the scheme
" which you did me the honor of communicating by your Letter of the
" 13th of August.

" Nothing is more worthy of the wisdom of the Government under which we live, than the encouragement of science by every possible means, and with respect to myself, let me assure you, nothing can be more agreeable to my views and wishes. At the name of an University in the Province of Quebec, my *native* Country, I bless the Almighty for having inspired the design, and my prayers are offered for the execution of it. However, as you give me to understand, that my opinion will be received with pleasure, I ought to suggest to the Honorable Council and to the Committee, in whose name, I conceive, you have written to me, the following observations.

" 1st. It is very doubtful whether the Provinne can, at present, fur-
" nish a sufficient number of students to occupy the masters and pro-
" fessors that would necessarily be required to form an university. While
" there remains in Canada so much land to clear, it is not to be expect-
" ed that the Country inhabitants will concern themselves about the lib-
" eral arts. A farmer in easy circumstances, who wishes to leave his
" children a comfortable inheritance, will rather bring them up to
" Agriculture, and employ his money in the purchase of lands, than
" procure them learning of which he knows nothing himself, and of
" the value of which it is scarcely possible he should have an idea.
" Every nation upon the Globe has successively given proof of my asser-
" tion, the sciences having flourished only when there have been more
" inhabitants than necessary for the cultivation of the land.—This is
" not yet the case in Canada, an immense space of Country, where the
" lands, little improved, offer on all hands wherewithal to exercise the
" industry and stimulate the interest of the settlers. The Towns
" therefore stand alone for furnishing Students to the University.

" There are but four Towns in the Province: William Henry, still
" uninhabited: Three Rivers, scarcely meriting the name of a Town:
" The inhabitants of Quebec and Montreal, it is known, are not very
" numerous: Besides, it is probable, considering the present scarcity
" of money and the poverty of the Citizens, that Montreal cannot send
" many youths to the University? In the course of every two years,
" ten or twelve Scholars are sent from thence to Quebec to study Philo-
" sophy; if more should come from thence, the whole town would mur-
" mur:—Many for want of Funds, are compelled to finish their stu-
" dies when only in the class of Rhetoric—yet the Seminary of Que-
" bec teaches Philosophy *gratis*, as well as the other branches of sci-
" ence, and the greatest sum required from a Student, never exceeds
" twelve pounds sterling per annum:...Hence I conclude that the peri-
" od is not arrived for founding an University at Quebec.

" 2d.—I understand by *University*, a Company, Community or
" Corporation composed of several Colleges, in which Professors are
" placed to teach several sciences. The foundation then of an Univer-
" sity pre-supposes an establishment of Colleges dependant thereon,
" and furnishing Students for it; according to the most esteemed Chro-
" nologists, the University of Paris, the most ancient in the world,
" was only founded in the twelfth Century, though the kingdom of
" France had subsisted from the fifth.—Nothing therefore seems to
" urge such an establishment in a Province newly risen into existence
" where there are but two small Colleges, and which might, perhaps, be
" obliged to apply to foreign Countries for professors to sit in the
" chairs, and for Scholars to receive their Lectures.

" It will be objected that the Anglo-Americans, our neighbours,
" though the settlement of their Country is not of long date, have ne-
" vertheless furnished themselves with one or more Universities:—But
" it must be observed, that their proximity to the sea, which is not the
" case with us, having rapidly extended their commerce, multiplied
" their Towns and encreased their population, it is not to be wondered
" that they should be more advanced than we are, and that the progress
" of two Countries, so differently situated, should not be exactly alike.

" 3d.—Supposing the two foregoing reflections refuted by others
" more judicious and wise, I wish to know by what plan it is proposed
" to govern the administration of this Community, before I take any
" step respecting the Clergy of my Diocese or the Canadians collective-
" ly. The project of an University in general does not meet my senti-
" ments. I should like a more minute detail. How many different
" sciences are intended to be taught there? This question is import-
" ant; a greater number requiring, of necessity, a greater number of
" professors, and consequently, greater Revenues.—Is it intended that
" it should be governed by one Rector, or by a Society of Directors?
" If by a Rector, is the appointment to be for life, or is he to be re-
" moveable at the end of a given number of years? Who are to be the
" persons to nominate either him or the Directors, if that mode of Ad-
" ministration were to take place? Would it be the King, the Go-
" vernor, the Citizens of Quebec, or the Province at large? What
" rank or character would be given to the Bishop, and what to his coad-
" jutor in the Establishment? Would it not be proper that both, or
" one at least of them should hold a distinguished station?

" This is not all, an Union protecting the Catholic & Protes-
" tant Subject had been previously announced. These terms are
" very vague. What are the measures to be taken to procure so
" necessary a junction? will it be answered by proposing for the
" university, persons unprejudiced in their opinions? this, far
" from resolving the difficulty, seems only to encrease it. For
" what is meant by persons unprejudiced? the true sense of the
" expression relates to persons who are neither unwisely prepos-
" sessed in their notions in favor of their own nation, nor unad-
" visedly zealous to inspire into youth, not instructed therein,
" the principles of their Communion; further, they ought to be
" virtuous and moral persons, who govern themselves by Gospel
" principles and Christianity: whereas in the stile of modern
" writers, a person unprejudiced in his opinions, is one who
" opposes every principle of Religion, who, pretending to con-
" duct himself by the law of nature alone, soon becomes immo-
" ral and not subordinate to the Laws, so necessary to be in-
" culcated upon youth; if it be intended that they should con-
" duct themselves uprightly; men of this character (and this
" age abounds with them, to the misfortune and revolution of
" nations) would by no means suit the establishment proposed.

" After these preliminary observations, which seemed to me
" essential, I shall endeavor, sir, to answer your different ques-
" tions.

" *Question* 1—The condition or present state of Education:—
" List of the parishes and incumbents, and of the number of the
" Parishioners in each, and the amount of their respective church
" revenues"

" *Answer*—Nothing so easy as to give a list of the parishes
" and incumbents, but it will be shewn by and by that such list
" is unnecessary, in the business in question. It is not so easy to
" shew the amount of the Church Revenue.

" 1—What is termed ecclesiastical contributions or oblations,
" is merely a casualty.

" 2.—Tithes are not so rigorously exacted, nor in the same
" proportion as in Europe. Here they are only the 26th part
" of wheat, oats and peas; 'tis true, they must be brought to
" the parsonage house. To this are reduced in Canada what
" are called in England predial Tithes. Respecting the mixed
" Tithes, collected upon hogs, milk, wool &c. and the personal
" Tithe collected upon manual labour or works proceeding from
" industry, such as the mechanic arts, fisheries &c. they are al-
" together unknown and disused in this country. Our Tithes
" therefore proceeding but from grain, are liable to great chan-
" ges of augmentation or diminution from one year to the other,
" depending upon a favourable or unfavourable season. There-
" fore it would be difficult to ascertain with precision the amount
" of the revenues belonging to the incumbents.

" *Question*.—What schools are there, and what is the kind
" of instruction? what is their support?

" *Answer*.—The Reverend Fathers the Jesuits of Quebec,
" before the year 1776, always kept or caused to be kept a well
" regulated school, where young persons were taught reading,
" writing and arithmetic—this school was free to every one.
" But Government having thought fit to lodge the records of
" the Province in the only apartment of the house where scho-
" lars could be admitted, the Reverend Fathers could not con-
" tinue the good work.

" There are some Canadian Masters in Town who for pay-
" ment teach reading and writing—their schools are regular and
" daily, and pretty well frequented—the parents of the children
" sent there are tolerably well satisfied with the progress they
" make.

" At Montreal, the Seminary, ever since the time of its in-
" stitution has supported a free school, where children of all
" ranks are taught reading and writing. Books are given them
" *gratis*. This school remarkable for its extreme regularity, has
" had three hundred children at a time.

" The Nuns or congregated sisters at Montreal have a nume-
" rous boarding school for the instruction of young gentlewo-
" men. The Ursuline Nuns at Quebec and Three-Rivers, have
" each another boarding school; also the Nuns of the General
" Hospital of Quebec. The young ladies in these schools are
" taught reading, writing, needle and other work, suitable to the
" sex, such as embroidery &c.; but above all things, they are
" taught virtue—public schools are also kept for young women
" in the three Towns of the Province, one at Montreal by the
" congregated Sisters, one at Three-Rivers by the Ursulines,
" one at Quebec by the Ursulines, and one by the Sisters in the
" Lower-Town, the Schools kept in the Country Parishes by

" Missions from the congregated sisters must not be forgotten. " They spread a great deal of instruction. These communities " at their own charge support their respective schools, and they " are also supported and encouraged by the attention and vigi- " lance of the superiors of the Church, who are careful to see " that the intent of the establishments be fulfilled. Above all " things, the minds of the children in those schools are inspired " with morality, and a love and veneration for religion, the prin- " ciples of which they are taught to understand.

" There are some English Masters who teach Schools at Que- " bec, Montreal and Three-Rivers, but I do not know their " different branches of Instruction, nor their support.

" *Question.*—Can it be true that there are not more than half " a dozen in a Parish that are able to write or read?

" *Answer.*—Such a report; it is true, is publicly spoken of, " and if I mistake not, maliciously spread abroad, to disgrace the " Canadians. The imposition hath even reached His Royal " Highness Prince William Henry. It would be difficult to prac- " tise such deception upon persons well acquainted with the Pro- " vince. For my part, I am convinced that upon an average, " from twenty-four to thirty persons may easily be found in every " Parish who can read and write. 'Tis true the number of wo- " men so instructed, exceeds that of the men.

" *Question.*—The cause of the imperfect state of instruction. " What kinds of public and general tuition are established? what " the Funds? what the Income? to what the uses and the " ends?

" *Answer.*—Classical learning and Rhetoric are publicly taught " in the College of Montreal since the year 1773, and Geogra- " phy and Arithmetic are beginning to be taught—I have reason " to expect this Establishment will in time produce a good effect. " —The Proprietors of the College solicited me in September " last, to let them have a Professor of Philosophy and Mathematics, " and I shall do all in my power to procure them one.—The " College belongs to the Administrators of the Parish Church " Revenues of Montreal, it has no other fund than the board " paid by the Students, and the liberality of the Ecclesiastics of " the Seminary—The Church-Wardens seem to have its support " much at heart, it is already of great Public use. Boys who " cannot afford to live in the College as boarders, are received " as day Scholars, for the moderate Sum of one Gninea per an- " num.

" The Seminary at Quebec was founded and endowed by Mr. " Francis De Laval de Montmorenci, first Bishop of Canada. " Its own Revenues support it. The Administration of those re- " venues is submitted to the inspection of the Bishop, who an- " nually examines the accounts of the income and Expenditure, " as well as those of acquisitions made under the Foundation. " This Seminary, by its Constitution, is only held to instruct " young Clergymen for the Service of the Diocese, but since the " conquest of the Province by His Britannic Majesty's Arms, " Public instruction has been voluntarily and gratuitously given— " Theology, the Classics, Rhetoric, Moral and Natural Philoso- " phy, Geography, Arithmetic and all the different branches of " the Mathematics are taught. It has produced and produces " daily learned men in all the sciences they have studied, capable " of doing honor to their Education and Country, Witness Mr. " Deléry, Mr. De Salaberry, Mr. Cugnet the younger, Mr. " Descheneaux, &c. without naming a great number of Eccle- " siastics who distinguish themselves among our Clergy.

" When English young Gentlemen have desired to come into " the Seminary they have been admitted there upon the same " footing with Canadians, without any distinction or partiality. " They were exempted, however, from attending Religions du- " ties, differing from the principles of their belief.

" I should not omit mentioning, that, since the Conquest, the " Bishops of Quebec have always resided at the Seminary, where it " is made a point of duty to furnish appartments and a Table for " them gratuitously and honorably.—Moreover, this Seminary has " always been remarkable for the Charities daily bestowed there, " as for zeal in cases of Public contribution.

" *Question*—Whence proceed the discouragements and faults?

" *Answer*—It may be answered, that of all the Young Gen- " tlemen, naturally studious and virtuous, who have begun their " studies at a fit age, not one has been discouraged at the Semi- " nary; they left it with thanks and acknowledgements for the " principles they learned. Indeed, there has been found among " the number some of stubborn dispositions, little adapted for the " sciences, or incapable of that restraint which is necessary to the " acquisition of good morals. These have gone away ignorant, " and unfortunately, judging by their incapacity, an unfavorable " opinion is entertained of the learning to be acquired in the Se- " minary. Hence, proceeds the idea, pretty generally propagated, " that none are admitted into the Classes there but such as are " disposed to take up an Ecclesiastical life—that their instruction " is directed only to that study, and otherwise very contracted; " an idea that could not be repressed even by the Publication in " the Quebec Gazette of the 4th of October 1787, No. 1155, " which announced to the English and French Youth the open- " ing of the ordinary Mathematical Class at the Seminary, where- " in would be taught, according to usage for twenty years back, " Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, together with " Conic Sections and Tactics, in both languages, and without ex- " pence to the Scholars.

" The preference given to old subjects and even to strangers, " over the Canadians in Appointments to Public Offices and " places of Trust, may, perhaps, be an additional cause of dis- " couragement. But this is not within my sphere, nor is it with " me to enquire whether such complaints are well or ill founded; " besides, it is my duty and the duty of all my Countrymen to " render endless thanks to The Right Honorable Lord Dorchester, " for the favours he has been pleased to heap upon our Nation " whenever opportunities have offered.

" *Question*—The remedy or means of Instruction.—What " steps can be taken towards establishing a University in this " Province? or Schools introductive of a University?

" *Answer*—To this I answer:—

1.—That according to my first observation at the beginning of " this letter, it appears we are not yet arrived at the period for " establishing an University at Quebec.

2.—That in order to put the Province in a state of enjoying, in " the process of time, so precious an advantage as that of an Uni- " versity, it is necessary to use all possible means of supporting and " encouraging the Education already taught in the College of Mon- " treal, and Seminary of Quebec.—This I watch over with great " attention. Generally speaking, the Scholars are capable, at the " time of quitting their studies, of embracing with success any " kind of science taught at an University, whether Jurisprudence, " Physic, Surgery, Navigation, Fortification &c.

3.—Another object not less essential, for the present, would " be to procure a third place of Public instruction for Youth. It " will be asked, no doubt, by what means? I shall mention one " that is not, perhaps, impracticable.—There is in the centre of " Quebec, a handsome and spacious College, the greatest part of " which is occupied by the troops in the Garrison—May not that " College be drawn nearer to its primitive institution by substitut- " ing instead of those Troops, if it should be His Excellency's pleas- " ure, some useful Classes, such as the Civil Law, and Naviga- " tion, to which may be added, if approved of, the Mathematical " Class now taught at the Seminary? Might not that College it- " self, in the course of time, be constituted an University and sup- " port itself in part, with Revenues of the Estates now belonging " to the Jesuits? This mode of proceeding gradually to the esta- " blishment of an University, appears to me much more prudent " and sure. I acknowledge the meritorious services of the " Reverend Fathers the Jesuits and the zeal with which they have " laboured in this Colony for the instruction & salvation of Souls— " Nevertheless, I should not be backward in taking immediate " measures for securing their College as well as their other Estates " to the Canadian people, under the authority of the Bishop of " Quebec. But to whom ought the Government of the Jesuits' " College belong if it were again set on foot? First, to the " Father Glapion for his life, and afterwards to those who should " be appointed by the Bishop.—Does any one wonder at such a " Plan? I will state the principles upon which I ground it.

" 1°. The Funds of the College will only consist of the " Estates of the Jesuits.

" 2°. The Province has no right to appropriate them to itself " but for their original destination.

" 3°. The propagation of the Catholic Faith, is the principal " motive assigned in all the Title Deeds.

" 4°. The circumstances of the Donations and the quality of " Donors, would alone prove that to be their intention. The " Canadians, considered as Catholics, have therefore a right to " those Estates, which appears incontestible.

" 5°. The instruction of the Savages, and the subsistence of " their Missionaries, appearing to have greatly actuated the Donors " of those Estates, is it not fit that the Bishop of Quebec, who " names those Missionaries, should have it in his power to decide " in their favor, respecting the application of that part of the said " Estates which shall have been found to have been given with " that intent, rather than see them burthensome to Government as " many of them have been for some years? Therefore, in pre- " serving the Estates of the Jesuits to the Canadians under the au- " thority of the Bishop, he would have a right to cause this essential " part of the intention of the Donors to be executed, and it is " besides very probable that the College and the Public would be- " come gainers by it.

" *Question*—By what means can a taste or desire for instruc- " tion be excited in the Parishes?

" *Answer*—This, in my opinion, should be committed to the " zeal and vigilance of the Curates, supported by the Country " Magistrates.

" A Calumnious writer hath maliciously reported to the Public, " that the Clergy of this Province, do all in their power to keep " the people in ignorance, in order to domineer over them. I " do not know upon what ground he has been able to found so " rash a proposition, contradicted by the care always taken by the " Clergy to procure to the people such instruction as they are sus- " ceptible of. The severity of the Climate of this Country; the dis- " tances between the houses of its Country inhabitants, the diffi- " culty of assembling the Children of a Parish into one place, especi- " ally in the winter, as often as it would be necessary for their Edu- " cation, the inconvenience to a teacher of going daily to a great " number of private houses:—Such are the obstacles that have ren- " dered useless the desires of many of the Curates, whose efforts to " instruct the Children of their Parishes are within my knowledge: " But in Towns or Villages, such as L'Assomption, Boucherville,

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"La Prairie de la Magdeleine, Terrebonne, La Rivière du "Chesne &c. we have the pleasure of finding the people, in general pretty well informed, most of these Villages are supplied "with Schoolmasters.

"*Question*—Will the principal Citizens concur in asking a Charter "of Incorporation?

"*Answer.*—I understand a Charter to be Letters Patent fixing and "consolidating the establishment of any Society or Body whatsoever—"to which I answer, that such a Charter as should be immediately procured in favor of this renovated Jesuits' College, might hereafter be "renewed in favor of an University; which would afford a great support to those establishments, and much encouragement to the people.

"*Question.*—Are there not Lands of the Crown which might be "proper to request the Grant of, for the benefit of the University?

"*Answer.*—Time will bring all things about. On the supposition "that the Estates of the Jesuits were to be left to the public for the "education of youth, a part of those Estates would in time be improved, and produce sufficient funds to be able to spare a part for the necessary support of an University. Independently thereof, may we "not hope that His Majesty, full of benevolence towards the prosperity "of his subjects, would grant them, for a work of this nature, some "new Grants *en roture*, or *en fief*, out of the Waste Lands of the "Crown.

"*Question*—The funds and design being committed to such trusts "as the Governor General may think proper, may not much be expected, when men of learning, free from illiberal prejudices, are in the Professors' chairs for the Liberal Arts and Sciences?

"*Answer.*—It seems to me I have sufficiently answered this question in my third preliminary observation; I shall only add, that Theology will always be taught at the Seminary, and consequently this object will never be burdensome to the public.

"You have now, Sir, my reflections and answers respecting the plan of "an University, proposed by the Honorable the Legislative Council. I "have informed you with freedom and sincerity, that so early an establishment of an University at Quebec, does not appear to me suitable "to the present circumstances of the Province. Upon this occasion I "have laid open my views and way of thinking, relative to the Education of our Youth. It remains, that I request you to refer this letter to the Committee upon the establishment in question, assuring "them that nothing is nearer to my wishes than to conciliate in all things "my respect for the Government and the Honourable Council with "what I owe to my Nation, to my Clergy, and to that Religion which "I have sworn at the foot of the Altar to maintain to the end of my life.

"I have the honour to be,

"Sir,

"Your most humble and most obedient servant,

(Signed) "JEAN FRANCs. HUBERT,
"Bishop of Quebec."

The causes of the non-convention of the Committee before this day being thus explained, the Chairman, as leading to the discussion of the very important subject of the reference, begged leave to observe to the Committee;

That the main enquiry, (the result of which was to be reported to His Lordship,) appeared to be:—

To what extent or degree it was expedient to introduce the means of education in this Province?

That certainly there could be no division of sentiment, respecting that elementary instruction necessary to the lower classes in all countries; the want of which left a people in a state of *base barbarism*.

By these he meant,

1—*Parish* Free Schools, or a School in every Village, for reading, writing, and the four common Rules of Arithmetic.

2.—A *County* Free School, one at least for further progress in Arithmetic, the Languages, Grammar, Book-keeping, Guaging, Navigation, Surveying and the practical branches of the Mathematics.

The next step in civilized countries was an University or a Collegiate Society for instruction in the Liberal Arts and Sciences, and how far the Province was prepared for such an Institution, was the point which the Right Revd Bishop, had with much reason, made the subject of his deliberation.

The Chairman concurred with the venerable Bishop, that the erection of an University, measuring it by the European scale, would be extravagant, as neither adapted to the abilities nor the wants of a country, not yet consisting of one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, who had a wilderness before them, to be brought into cultivation for obtaining the necessaries of life.

It was nevertheless to be wished that the youth of the Province might not be estranged from it, by an education in foreign parts, but find *at home* sufficient means to qualify them for the trusts, offices and honors of their native *community*.

Though the idea therefore of establishing such a fountain of light *here*, as is found in the Universities of the old Continent, for the diffusion of knowledge among the nations, and through the immense regions of His Majesty's Inland Dominions, was only to be indulged as an object of distant prospect, the great & important questions still remained:—

How far the necessities of the Colony demand, and its abilities will permit, of a College or Academy for that improvement of the mind pre-supposed in every advancement to real usefulness in any of the learned professions, and indispensibly necessary to every great social collection; and without which, it must be indebted to Emigrants from other Countries?

A College under one Rector and four Tutors, dividing the labour between them, would, in his opinion, be sufficient for instructing the students to be expected from all the Provinces on this Continent now remaining to Great Britain, in Grammar, Logic, Rhetoric, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Metaphysics and Ethics; and these sciences made the path which all were obliged to walk in to obtain any degree of eminence in the learned professions, to give a man distinction among his fellow citizens, and to enable him to come forward to the Magistracy and other important services of his country.

The Chairman added, that though an institution of this extent could not be very expensive, it would nevertheless require an union of hearts and hands, to give it the desired prosperity; and this it certainly could not want by due guards against the illiberality of a contracted and sectarian spirit. To which end, it was his idea, the state of the Province considered:—

That Christian Theology be no branch of instruction in this College, but left to be provided for by the two Communions that divide the Province, in such way as they select, and by such means as they respectively possess or may acquire.

That a Corporation be created by Letters Patent, capable of Donations and perpetual succession, and with authority to make Bye Laws.

That the visitation be vested in the Crown.

That the King's Judges and the Bishops of the Province for the time being, both Catholic and Protestant, be Members of the Corporation; and the rest to sixteen or twenty of the principal gentlemen of the country, an equal number of both Communions; and that vacancies be filled by the majority of the voices of the whole body.

That proper Clauses be inserted in the Charter to repel every appropriation and bye law, touching the Funds or government of the College, to any other than the promotion of science *at large*, as aforementioned; in exclusion of all biasses, ceremonies, creeds and discriminations, either of the Protestant or Catholic Communion.

Upon the remedy of the defects by the order supposed to exist, the Chairman remarked, that the erection of the Village and County Schools, would require an Act of the Legislature, rating each Parish in Assessments, for the Free Schools of its own District.

That the objections of the indigent to their contributions for either, were answered by giving their children the benefit, with an exemption of themselves from the general charge; and those which may arise in the old Districts of Quebec and Montreal, from their having Funds and Schools already of their own, by making all such persons also exempt, whose children *really were* in such a course of education.

If the burden was to be felt any where as heavy, it could be only in the new Counties, where the Colonists were occupied in the cultivation of lands still in a wilderness state.

But even those parts of the Province, young as they are, would probably find no cause to complain. The noble Lord at the head of the Government had already set apart portions of land, to encourage the instruction of the children of their Villages, and they had ample ground to look for other appointments for the County Schools of their Districts, not to mention, that the applauded merit of their fidelity to the Crown in the late troubles, may expect aid, as soon as their wants are properly revealed, from the numerous charitable Foundations and Societies of the Mother Country, for which it is so greatly renowned.

Least of all, as the Chairman conceived, was it to be apprehended that a Colony College would fail, unless there was in its own bowels something repugnant to the energy essential to its success.

It may most assuredly expect the powerful patronage of the Crown, and of all that wish well to science, so friendly to the interests of our common humanity; perhaps it may be thought worthy of the national attention.

The Right Reverend Bishop of Quebec, was not singular in suggesting that a portion of the Estates of the dissolved Order of Jesuits, lays open to such a purpose.

It is not *wholly* asked for by the Right Honourable Lord Amherst. There is a part to be *reserved* for public uses, and the extent of that *reservation*, is a part of that confidence which His Majesty in his great grace to His people, has committed to that Noble Personage, under whose care the Province is, at a moment so auspicious to the laudable design, he himself recommends to the attention of this Committee.

There is nothing to discourage the hope of additional benefactions out of His Majesty's *other Estates* in the Province.

There are Waste Lands in various places, and of such proximity to the old settlements, as might be soon tenanted to furnish a revenue to grow with the country, and be sufficient for the instruction, in its progress to that desireable perfection prayed for by the good Bishop, and in which he must be joined by every friend of mankind.

It happens to trusts to individuals, that the dread of a perversion of the funds, gives discouragement to gifts. The contrary is the natural consequence of pouring the donations into bodies of *perpetual* existence, with a *just* frame, for a *noble* end, and under the *eye of the Government*.

The Corporation once instituted, may boldly come to the foot of the Throne, and ask a brief for a *National Collection*. Abstract from the encouragement of public bodies, there are instances of private opulence in many places, with a generosity equal to that opulence, and on the watch for opportunities to devote it to enterprises for advancing the honor of the nation, the interest of learning, and the welfare of the human race.

The Jesuits spacious buildings, as the Bishop has observed, afford ample apartments for a Collegiate life.

The private subscribers of Quebec, who have already at a great expense made an ample collection of well chosen books, will doubtless see it consists with their original design, to lodge them in the College Library for general use.

The Board for Commons and the Tuition money, will go to the support of the College; Students, if it has fame, may be expected from all the Provinces under the Governor General residing in this; and the advantage of acquiring one of the most universal languages of Europe, may be a motive even in remote countries, for taking the whole circle of the sciences in a College projected for the commencement of an University in Canada, for His Majesty's American Dominions.

No greater Revenue can be at first wanted than will render the stations of one Rector and four Tutors worthy the choice of men qualified by morals and talents, for a work and sphere which the necessities of

many among the learned in Europe would lead them to wish for. And there are some whom the hope of being so honourably and usefully employed, would excite to forego even the present comforts of local attachments to embrace it.

Advanced to the institution of a College, the Committee must perceive that like a reservoir for watering the surrounding fields, this, as a fountain, would find Candidates *in the Province*, for the care of all the inferior Schools, in our expanded population, to the extremity of the British Dominions in the west; and that therefore, though t! is was mentioned last in the chain of deliberation, it ought to have the chief influence, even with those who might before have been only advocates for those lower exertions, immediately necessary to the Village and County Schools.

For a full discussion, however, of the subject (on which any gentleman had a right to move what he thought proper, and try the sense of the Committee upon it,) the Chairman proposed, that the question be put singly, upon the following resolves.

First.—That it is expedient without delay, to erect Parish or Village Free Schools, in every District of the Province, at the determination of the Magistrates of the District, in their Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

Second.—That it is also expedient, that each District have a Free School, in the Central or County Town of the District.

Third.—That the Tuition of the Village Schools be limited to reading, writing and cyphering.

Fourth.—That the instruction in the District or County Schools, extend to all the rules of Arithmetic, the Languages, Grammar, Book-keeping, Guaging, Navigation, Surveying, and the practical branches of the Mathematics.

Fifth.—That is is expedient to erect a Collegiate Institution, for cultivating the Liberal Arts and Sciences usually taught in the European Universities, the Theology of Christians excepted, on account of the mixture of two Communions whose joint aid is desireable, as far as they agree, and who ought to be left to find a separate provision for the Candidates in the Ministry of their respective Churches.

Sixth.—That it is essential to the *Origin* and *Success* of such an institution, that a Society be incorporated for the purpose; and that the charter wisely provide against the perversion of the institution, to any Sectarian peculiarities, leaving free scope for cultivating the *general circle* of the Sciences.

After deliberating upon the subject at large.

Agreed, that the general question of concurrence be put upon all the Resolves; and it being put accordingly, the Committee concurred in them, and ordered that it be reported to his Lordship, as their *unanimous opinion*.

By order of the Committee, 26th November 1789.

(Signed) Wm. SMITH, Chairman.

PETITION of the inhabitants of the City and County of Quebec to the House of Assembly on the state of Education, &c.

To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses in general Assembly convened:

We, the Subscribers, heads of Families, and Inhabitants of the City and County of Quebec, congratulating ourselves on the first and happy Assembly of the Representatives of this Province of Lower Canada, do not entertain the least doubt, but that this honourable House is acquainted with the present, and will sufficiently provide for the future state of this Country and especially for the deplorable state of the Education of Youth for upwards of thirty years past, though a College has been erected in the middle of this City, a House in the City of Montreal, with Lands and Revenues thereto annexed, for the Education of every individual born in or inhabiting this Country. Whilst we entertain the flattering hope of seeing in a short time through the enlightened and watchful attention of this honourable House, the happy effects of our new Constitution, & of the well regulated liberty which forms its basis, nothing at this moment can afford a more solid ground to your Petitioners' expectation, than the friendly communication given many years ago by the Jesuits of Quebec to the Citizens of all the Titles of their College,

By those Titles it evidently appears that they hold and enjoy their Estates only in trust from the first Ancestors of the Canadians (a) called the *hundred Associates*, who were thereof, and gave them over to the Jesuits upon certain conditions.

That the tract or lot of six superficial arpents reduced from the twelve arpents first conceded in the Upper Town of Quebec, where the Church and College are erected, was given but on condition of maintaining the institution & perpetual vow of the Jesuits—the Education of Youth. (b) In order to build a College where the Youth of Canada should be educated, (c) as they could not by reason of their Vow of Evangelical and personal Poverty, hold any Estate unless with the title of College (d) established in behalf of the Youth of the Country *ad studendum et orandum*; and the King after the cession of Canada made to him by the Company of New France, confirmed and amortized all those Estates on which he relinquished all his rights by a Diploma, only for the purpose of affording the means of Education to the Youth of this Country (e)

That the Seigniories were given by the same Citizens, namely Charlesbourg, to educate and teach; (f) as well as for the assistance of the people of this Country; (g) that Seigniory and many others were likewise for ever amortized for the same purpose, and for the establishment of a College.

That the Peninsula on the River St. Charles called *La Vacherie*, near Quebec, now let to David Lynd, Esquire, was granted to replace the six Arpens taken off the twelve appropriated for the College, and by the same motives and views mentioned in the Titles of Charlesbourg. (h) It was likewise passed in to Mortmain or Amortized and annexed to the College. (i)

That the two *Lorettes* or Seigniory of *St. Gabriel* were given (k) by Mr. Robert Giffard then Seignior of *Beauport* only out of Friendship, but when amortized they were explained to be a gift in favor of that College. (l)

That Sillery towards *Cap Rouge* was granted for the spiritual and temporal assistance of the people of this Country. (m)

That the *Cap la Magdelaine* near Three-Rivers, was given by Mr. Delaferté, one of the Hundred Associates only to procure the Establishment of the College, and afford the Jesuits means of subsistence; (n) but the Jesuits having laid out upon that Estate the savings of the Quebec College, in consequence of their apprehensions of being disturbed for want of a better explication, Mr. Duchesnaux, then Intendant of the Colony confirmed that Gift, only in favor and behalf of the College of Quebec. (o)

That in fine the King did amortize and relinquish the possession of the said Estates for the College only.

That Batiscan given by the same for the love of God (p), was explained by the same Intendant, in consequence of the just apprehensions of the Jesuits, on account of the disbursements made with the savings of the College, but in favor of the College of Quebec, (q) to which it was also annexed by the King. (r)

That Laprairie de la Magdelaine in the District of Montreal, also granted on account of the assistance, which the inhabitants of Canada receive from the Jesuits, (s) and also by reason of the disbursements made out of the economy of the College of Quebec: in consequence of some murmurs of the inhabitants and the apprehension of the Jesuits of being troubled for want of an explication, Mr. Duchesnaux, Intendant for the King of France, at their request, confirmed that Seigniory solely in favor of the College of Quebec. (t)

In short the general and final explication by the King amortized that Seigniory and other Estates described in the Letters Patent, only in consideration of the College of Quebec. (v)

That the Ground on which are built the Church and House of Mission at Montreal, was purchased in *Roture* by the Reverend Father Dablon, then Superior of the Jesuits (x) & Rector of the College of Quebec, and approved by the Seminary legally established in the Island of Montreal, & sole Seignior of the said Island, which Estate was amortized by the King and appropriated to the Education of Youth.

That this Mission was established in the year 1692, solely by the economy of the College of Quebec, which alone could hold this Estate under the Title of a College sending into Mission according to their institution, the Bull, Petition of Father Dablon, and the Ordinance heretofore mentioned.

Many Lots in the Cities of Quebec and Three-Rivers, and some other Lots of Ground were purchased only by the economy of this College.

That the Sault St. Louis, near Montreal, was granted to the Jesuits for the Iroquois, (z) and it was with Justice that the Iroquois obtained after the conquest, the restitution of that Estate.

The Petitioners conclude by exposing that since the abolition of the Jesuits, those of Canada have generously offered and still persist in offering to this Province the remitment and possession of all the Property and Funds of this College, for the use of the Public, to which they belong, and only desire a subsistence; but such restitution has been retarded and impeded by many difficulties.

That the nature of those Titles and the foundation of the College, have certainly been misrepresented in Europe, and by those means this Province has been deprived of Public Education since the conquest, although it be encouraged in every part of the British Empire.

That this misfortune is to be attributed only to the endeavours of a few individuals, who have strongly solicited of His Majesty, the gift or Concession of those Estates under various pretexts (but happily without Effect) before the sanction of the New Constitution.

That the Petitioners are convinced that His Most Gracious

(a) Edict of May 1672, and Hist. de la Nouv. France par Charlevoix, vol. 1st p. 164-5.
(b) Bull of Paul III, of the 25th Sept. 1560, in approbation of their institution.
(c) Titles to the College to the 18th March 1637.
(d) Bull of Paul III, Constit. part 6, Cap. 2 and 3—Causes Celebres, Tom. 15 p. 88, Ord. 1539 Art. 131. Cout. de Paris, Art. 227 and grand Comm. de Ferrierè.
(e) Letters Patent of Louis XIV, of the 12th May 1678, Registered in the Sov. Council of Quebec the 31st Oct. same year, and after the conquest on 20th Decr. 1765, Book A. p. 657.
(f) Title of Notre Dame des Anges or Charlesbourg, 10th March 1626.
(g) Title for ditto, 15th Jany. 1637 and 17th Jany. 1652.
(h) Title of taking of possession of the 24th July 1646 and grant of 17th Jany. 1652.
(i) Letters Patent of the 12th May 1678.
(k) Donation before Paul Vachon, Notary, 22d Nov. 1667.
(l) Letters Patent 12th May 1678.
(m) Grant 23d Oct. 1669 ratified by the King the 6th May 1702.
(n) Donation before Messrs. Duchesne and Treffé, Notaries, at Paris of the 20th March 1651.
(o) Petition of Father Dablon, principle of the College and Institution of the Jesuits.
(p) Donation before Messrs. Kerué, Bergeron, and Cousinit, Notary, at Paris the 15th March 1639.
(q) Ordonnance of the 9th October 1678.
(r) Letters Patent of the 12th May 1678.
(s) grant of the 1st April 1647.
(t) Petition of the Revd. Father Deblon, principal of the College of Quebec and ordonnance signed Duchesnau, Intendant, 4th February 1647, then signed Dupuis and Begon his successors as Intendants.
(v) Letters Patent of the 12th May 1678.
(x) Titles of the Mission of Montreal.
(y) Letters Patent, 12th May 1678, Enregistered in the Sovereign Council of Quebec, 20th September following.
(z) Grant of 29th May 1680—from 30th October 1680—Brevet of Ratification of 15th June 1717 and Judgment of Genl. Gage and Council at Montreal of the 22d March 1762.

Appendix (Y).

25th Feby.

Majesty by His Royal Instructions was ever desirous of being well informed of those Titles, and to reserve of all those funds whatever might be requisite for the Public Education, without prejudice either to the Causes or Effects that such an the Establishment had in view.

Wherefore the Petitioners hope that this Honorable House will consider that the Estates of the Jesuits have been improved only by the labour, courage and industry of the Inhabitants of this Country, in hopes of Educating their posterity, and that these Estates tho' sufficient, do not exceed the necessary Expences to afford a Public Education properly organized and on a liberal Plan, for which purposes they were granted; and therefore justly claim the same with the respect due to this Honorable House.

Quebec, 4th February 1793.

Extract from the Registers of the Parliament of Paris.—Of the 23d April 1762.

The Court, all the Chambers being assembled, having seen the Declaration of the King of the 2d August 1761 and the Decree of Enregistration thereof of the sixth of the said month and year, by which amongst other things it was enjoined upon the Superiors of the Houses of the Society stiling themselves of Jesus, to deliver in at the *Greffe* of the Court, the Titles and Documents of their Houses as well as statements signed by them, and sworn to be true before one of the Counsellors in the said Court, of all the Members of the said Society being in the said Houses or affiliated to them, and of all the property belonging by any Title whatsoever to the said Society in each of the said Houses of the Foundations acquitted in them and of the Benefices united to them. Having also seen the *Procès Verbal* made before Mr. Joseph Marie Terray, Counsellor, the 13th of February now last past, of the delivery by the Brother De Montigny, Priest of the Society of persons stiling themselves Jesuits, General Attorney of the Province of France, of some statements of property belonging to different Houses, and of the Vows made by different Members of the said Society: also the Decree rendered by the Court, all the Chambers assembled, the 16th of the said Month of February now last past, whereby it was ordained amongst other things that the Superiors of the Houses of the said Persons stiling themselves Jesuits should be held on the 22d day of March then next, to swear to the said statements in person or by their lawful Attorney, and to produce the statements which they had not yet produced, as also that they should be held within the same delay to depose at the *Greffe* of the Court, the Titles of their establishments or authentic Copies of the said Titles in due form, and in respect of those of their said Titles whereof the original is not in the Public Deposits and which are not in their possession, the said persons stiling themselves Jesuits should produce statements containing the nature and quality of the said Titles, which statements should be sworn to be true by the said Superiors, and the affidavit made and communicated to the King's Attorney General, and returned into the Court the 23d March then next, to be thereupon by the Court ordered as to right should appertain.—Also statements deposited at the Civil *Greffe* of the Court—the account rendered by the Law Servants of the Crown the 23d of the said month of March, of the Execution of the said Declaration of the 2d August 1761, and Decree of Enregistration of the 6th of the said month and year, and of the said Decree of the 16th day of February now last past.—Also the rule of the said day, whereby the deliberation upon the said account was continued to the earliest day. There having been in like manner seen by the Court the Decrees by the Court rendered, all the Chambers being assembled, of the 17, 19, 20, 26 and 27th February, 2, 6, 9, 13 and 20th March last, concerning the Keeping of the Colleges in the Towns of Laon, Mauriac, Aurillac, Châlon-sur-Marne, Bourges, Nevers, Angoulême, Chaumont-en-Bassigny, Auxerre, Langres, Fontenay-le-Comte, Amiens, Blois, Orléans, Tours, Saint-Flour, Sens, Clermont-Ferrand, Billon, La Flèche, Lyon, Bar-le-Duc, Mâcon, La Rochelle, Charleville, Poitiers, Compiegne, Roanne, Moulins, Eu, Arras, Hesdin, Saint-Omer, Bethune and Aire, by others than the said persons stiling themselves Jesuits to account from the first day of April then next, by which amongst other things, it was ordered that proceedings should be had for the nomination of new Masters whose Salaries should be taken from the Revenues of the said Colleges; and for the making of the bargains and agreements to this end necessary, and that by the Officers of the Royal Jurisdictions *(Bailliages et Sénéchaussées,)* the said new Masters should be put into possession of all the necessary places.—As also that the said Agreements should within two Months be sent to the *Greffe* of the Court and nevertheless executed provisionally on the first of April then next.—Also the Petition of Jean Liançy, Merchant at Marseilles, in the name and as Trustee of the Body of Creditors of the Commercial House Established in the said Town of Marseilles, under the name of the Sieurs Liançy Frères and Gouffre, assisted by the Sieurs Noel Justinien Remuzat, Hyacinthe Agnet, his Counsel and adjuncts, according to the *Concordat* homologated by the Parliament of Aix, on the 3d February 1759, and said Noel Justinien Remuzat, Hyacinthe Agnet, on the behalf aforesaid wherein it is said that by the Decree of the 8th May 1761, the Court had condemned the Superior General, and in his person the Society of Jesuits to pay and satisfy as well in principal as in interest and costs, within one year to be accounted from the date of the intimation of the Decree, the amount of the Bills of Exchange drawn by the Father Lavalette, or for his account, upon the Sieurs Liançy Frères and Gouffre, and accepted by the latter which had not yet been paid, and to return them after their acquittance to the Petitioners and to the said Sieurs Liançy Frères and Gouffre, for the purpose of cancelling the acceptances of the said Liançy Frères and Gouffre, and in default of their so doing in virtue of the Decree and without any other being required, it was permitted to the Petitioners and to the said Sieurs Liançy Frères and Gouffre, to take their recourse for the recovery of the said Condemnation monies upon the Estates belonging to the Society of Jesuits in France, with the exception of those whereof the destination could not be changed by the Society, and the Superior General thereof, to the prejudice of the rights of Founders and Donors and of their Representatives or of the Towns or Countries for whose utility the said Estates had been irrevocably bound. The same Decree orders the parties within two months to account before two Merchants of the Town of Marseilles to proceed to the account of the Bills of Exchange which remain unpaid: the parties had not occasion to have recourse to the Ministry of two Merchants to make up the said Account, nor to cancel the acceptances of the Sieurs Liançy Frères and Gouffre, upon the Bills which were paid at the time of the Decree and upon those which have been so since; by the Deed first executed between the parties on the 11th August 1761, it is ascertained that of them there have been cancelled upon fifty-two Bills, amounting to 707,096 Livres 17 Sols. And there is a second Deed ready to be signed by the parties whereby there is to be cancelled of them upon thirty-four Bills of Exchange, a sum of 304,351 Livres 3 Sols and 2 Farthings. The Petitioners had reason to hope that these payments would be continued, and that thereby the cancelling which is to produce their discharge from the Engagements contracted by the Society of the Jesuits, would be effected if not within the time prescribed by the Decree at least within a time which might satisfy the interest and the desires of the Petitioners. The Jesuits seemed even to lend themselves for that purpose to arrangements which might have produced this effect so necessary for the tranquillity of the Petitioners: but they have themselves caused it to be declared to the Attorney of the Petitioners and to their Counsel by the brother Gatin substituted by the Brother Griffet, under the Procuration given to the latter by the Superior General of the Society, as to every thing which relates to the engagements contracted by the Brother De Lavalette, that the general events which had occurred to the Society had rendered them unable to execute the arrangements which they had purposed, and to acquit the Bills of Exchange still outstanding within the time which they had hoped. Besides, these general events diminishing in reality the security of the Creditors, in that they attack the state and condition of the Society, one of the Classes of the Parliament having already declared null the vows of the Members of the said Society, and thereby in some sort rendered vacant a part of the Estates liable to the *hypothèque* acquired to the Petitioners by the Decree of the Court of the 8th May 1761; the delay of one year granted by the said Decree to be accounted from the day of the service thereof, necessarily determined by the change which had intervened in the state and condition and in the property of the said Society; moreover the Petitioners learn and the fact is one of public notoriety, that the Priests and Scholars stiling themselves of the Company of Jesus dispose of their moveable effects and thereby diminish the pledge bound for the Credit of your Petitioners; a pledge the more incontestible and the less subject to discussion for your Petitioners since the moveable property is that which is least susceptible of falling within the exception contained in the Decree of property, whereof the destination could not be changed by the Society nor by the Superior General. Wherefore the Petitioners will demand of the Court that it be pleased to authorize them to put into safety all the Goods and Effects of the said Society by *Saisie Arret*, *Saisie Exécution*, and even *Saisie Revendication*, of the moveables which shall have been made away with and finally by Seizure of the Immoveables. At the same time the Petitioners considering that the said Priests and Scholars stiling themselves of the Society of Jesus, are no longer able to comply with the arrangements which they had proposed to themselves, all the Creditors will be in the way to institute proceedings at Law against them, and that these suits if multiplied will cause immense costs, and what is more important under present circumstances will produce embarrassments without end, as well in the distribution of the monies as in the general operations which the Court shall think proper to order in relation to the property of the said Society, whilst all those inconveniencies would be removed if one can succeed to reunite all the Creditors in one body, which representing all the individuals and bringing together all the interests will be in a state to receive and to execute promptly and with ease the orders which it shall receive from the Court, and to stipulate what will be fitting for the common good and advantage. Wherefore the Petitioners will demand that it may please the Court to order that all the Creditors shall be bound to unite together and to name Trustees, and that the Court may be pleased further to order that this measure be carried into effect under the Eye of the Court, and in the presence of one of the Gentlemen to be named by the Court. It remains only to your Petitioners to submit to the Court an ambarrassment to which they are now liable and which can only be removed by the Court, it is, that they are ignorant whether they ought to present their Petition in the *Grande Chambre* which rendered the Decree of the 8th May 1761, which Constitutes the Title of your Petitioners or to the assembled Chambers, which being seized of the cognizance of all that relates to the Establishment or Institution of the Jesuits and the destination of the property belonging to the said Society, may desire to take cognizance of the application which the Jesuits desire to make of a part of that property to their payments. This is a question upon which the Petitioners cannot do otherwise than preserve a respectful silence and wait the orders of the Court. It is also for this reason that they have intituled the present Petition "to our Lords of Parliament," without any denomination either of the *Grande Chambre* or of the assembled Chambers; in consequence that the Court might be pleased to order that the Creditors of the Priests and Scholars stiling themselves of the Society of Jesus, shall be bound to unite together and nominate Trustees to form one body of United Creditors, to which end all the Creditors shall be summoned at the instance, prayer and diligence of the Petitioners, to be and appear by themselves or their lawful Attorney before such of the Gentlemen as it shall please the Court to appoint and authorize, on the day and hour which the said Commissioner shall have thought proper to direct by his order in that behalf, who will draw up his *Procès-Verbal* of the allegations and declarations of the parties appearing and this for the purpose of swearing to the truth of their Credits, of consenting to the said Union, of naming such Trustees, Directors, Counsel, Attornies, Notaries, Sequestrators, Agents and other Officers of the Union, as the said Creditors shall think proper, to which Trustees and Directors shall be given power to act in the name of all the Creditors by one and the same Attorney, by and with

the advice of the Counsel of the said Union to make and institute all such prosecutions and proceedings, Seizures, Attachments, Sales and Adjudications of the Estates, and generally every thing which may concern the common good and advantage of all the Creditors.

And forthwith, until the said Union shall be formed, considering the circumstances set forth in the said Petition, and that the said Petitioners hold a Title carrying Execution to permit the Petitioners to put into safety all the Goods and Effects belonging to the said Priests and Scholars stiling themselves of the Company of Jesus, for which purpose, to authorize the Petitioners to cause to be seized and attached in the hands of all farmers, tenants, and debtors, payers of rents upon Government securities, upon the Clergy, the Provinces, and others generally whomsoever, all the sums of Money which shall be found to be due to the said Priests and Scholars stiling themselves of the Company of Jesus, to seize and take in execution the Moveables and Moveable Effects to them belonging, also to seize and revendicate them in the hands of whomsoever the same shall be found; to proceed to the seizure of the Immoveables, without however being authorized to proceed to the sale either of the said Immoveables or of the said Moveables and Moveable Effects, until it shall be so ordered by the Court; to order a Commission to be delivered to the Petitioners to cause to be summoned in the Court all the farmers, tenants, debtors, payers and others generally whomsoever, to declare upon oath what they may owe, as also the Superior General of the Society of Jesuits, and in his person all the said Society, at the domicile of the Attorney General, to be present at the order to be made for the delivering over of the monies seized, which monies shall be deposited in the hands of such Notary or other Depositary that it shall please the Court to name; notwithstanding all other seizures, oppositions, and hindrances made or to be made, which shall hold in the hands of the said Notary and Sequestrator, the said monies, there to remain for the security of the rights of all the parties interested, and to be by the Court adjudged upon, and ordered in respect of the distribution thereof as to right & justice shall appertain; and the recovery of the said monies shall be made at the instance prosecution and diligence of the Petitioners, the whole up to and until the said Union should be formed, after which time the prosecutions commenced by the Petitioners shall be continued by the Trustees and Directors whom the Creditors shall have chosen, and this in virtue of the Decree to be made upon the present Petition, and without that any other shall be required. To order, that of the Decree to be made upon the present Petition, there shall be granted to the Petitioners as many exemplifications under the Seal of the Court as they shall require, all which as of equal authority and validity. And the present Decree shall be executed provisionally, notwithstanding all opposition made or to be made, without prejudice to the Petitioners in their other rights and actions, which Petition is

(Signed) LAMBERT, Attorney.

CONCLUSIONS of the Attorney General, having heard the Report of Mr. Joseph Marie Terray, Counsellor, all considered.

THE COURT, all the Chambers assembled, considering that when it was employed in providing for the food and subsistence of the said persons styling themselves Jesuits, as well as for the payment of the salaries of the new Masters appointed in virtue of the Decrees by the Court, previously rendered, in the Schools and Colleges which were heretofore held by the late persons styling themselves Jesuits, a third object presented itself, that of preserving the pledge of the Creditors of the said Society, by reason of the Petition presented by the said Jean Liongy Noel Justinien Remuzat and Hyacinthe Agnet, Agents, all in the names and qualities wherein they proceed, and deliberating upon the whole, has ordered and orders that the Creditors of the Priests and Scholars styling themselves of the Company of Jesus, shall be bound to unite together and name Trustees to form one single body of United Creditors, for which purpose all the said Creditors shall be summoned at the instance, prosecution and diligence of the said Liongy, Remuzat and Agnet, all in the names and qualities wherein they proceed, to be and appear by themselves or by their lawful Attorney, before Mtre. Joseph Marie Terray, Counsellor, whom the Court appoints, on the days and hours to be fixed by the said Counsellor, who will draw up his *Procès Verbal* of the allegations and declarations of the parties appearing, and this to the end of attesting their credits, to agree to the said Union, and to name such Trustees and Directors, Counsel, Attornies, Notaries, Agents and other Officers of the said Union, as the said Creditors shall think proper, to which Trustees and Directors shall be given power to act in the name of all the Creditors by one and the same Attorney, under the advice of the Counsel of the said Union, to make all prosecutions, and adopt all proceedings, and generally to do all which may concern the good and common advantage of all the Creditors.

As also, the COURT orders, that the said Declaration of the 2nd August 1761, together with the Decree of Enregistration thereof of the 6th of the same month and year, and the Decree of the Court of the 16th February 1762, shall be executed according to their form and tenor, and to carry the same into effect in respect of those of the Houses of the said Society, whose Members have not deposited the Statements ordered by the said Declaration and Decrees, as well as to verify the truth and exactness of those of the said Statements deposited at the *Greffe* of the Court, and not yet attested according to the terms of the said Decrees concerning the other Houses of the Society, has ordered and orders that there shall be without delay drawn up *Procès Verbaux* containing an exact Statement of all the Priests, Scholars and others who are in each of the Houses of the said Society, situated within the Jurisdiction of the Court, under the denomination of Colleges, Seminaries, Noviciates, Houses professed, Residences, Missions or others, as well as of all those who are affiliated to the said Society, in which *Procès Verbaux* shall be inserted their names, surnames, age, place of birth, time of their entrance into the said Society, nature of the vows by them made, functions and offices which they fill in the said Society or in its particular Houses, distinction of the professed, of the three or the four vows and of spiritual or temporal Coadjutors.

As also, the Court orders that the said *Procès Verbaux* shall contain the detailed Statement of all the Estates, moveable and immoveable, other than the moveables serving as furniture, belonging in any way whatsoever to the said Society in each of the said Houses, of the Foundations established therein, and of the Benefices thereunto united, as well as of the Revenue of the said Estates, and of the Debts and Credits now recoverable or constituted, for which purpose all the Titles, Memoirs, Papers, Vouchers, Books, Journals, Registers of Receipts and Payments and others, shall be and remain, after that the *scellé* shall have been thereupon apposed, deposited in the Civil *Greffe* of the Court, or in the Civil *Greffe* of the *Bailliages et Sénéchaussées* of the Jurisdiction, to be thereupon proceeded to the continuation of the said *Procès Verbaux*, the Superior or the Attorney of the said Houses present, or duly sommoned.

The said *Procès Verbaux*, shall be drawn up without delay at the instance of the King's Attorney General, as to the Houses situated in this Town of Paris and its neighbourhood, by two Counsellors in the Court, in presence of a delegate of the King's Attorney Genl.,—to wit: in the House professed by Mtr. Jacques De Britignières and Mtr. Anne Jean Baptiste Goisland, in the College of Clermont, *Rue St. Jacques*; by Mtr. Denis Louis Pasquier and Mtr. Louis Henri Chazlet, in the House of the Noviciate *Rue du Pot-de-fer*; by Mtr. Leonard De Sahugueft and Mtr. Etienne Moron, in the House situated at *Mont-rouge*; by Mtr. Jean Jacques Fargonel, and Mtr. Simon Berthelot de Versigny, in the House situatedat *Mont-Louis*; by Mtr. Claude—Pelot and Mtr. Jacques Claude de Beze de Lys; and in that situated at *Petit Gentilly* or other Houses of the said Society by Mtr. Antoine Louis Chalmette, and Mtr. Arnaud Guillaume François De Gourgue,—of which commenced *Procès Verbaux* there shall be rendered Account to the Court, all the Chambers assembled, Tuesday next, the 27th of the present month, at ten in the morning; and as to the other Houses and Establishments of the said Society situated within the Jurisdiction of the Court the said *Procès Verbaux*, shall be drawn up without delay at the instance of the King's Attorney General, at the prosecution and diligence of his delegates, at the several places by the Lieutenant General of each of the *Bailliages* and *Sénéchaussées* of the Towns of the Jurisdiction of the Court where the said Houses are situated, accompanied by an Officer of the Court of the District, or in case of Malady, absence or other lawful hindrance, by other Officers of the said Courts according to their precedence, and in default of them, by the oldest Graduates of the said Courts, the whole in the presence of the delegate of the King's Attorney General, all the said Officers or Graduates Commissioners being by the Court nominated, who for this purpose shall go personally whithersoever necessary, and also to the Towns and Places of their Jurisdiction where there are no Judges than those of the particular Seigniors:—of which *Procès Verbaux*, certified Copies shall be sent within one month at the latest, to the Civil *Greffe* of the Court to be there deposited and communication thereof to be taken by the King's Attorney General, and by him, an account rendered to the Court, all the Chambers assembled, as the said *Procès Verbaux* shall come in.

The Court Orders that the Superiors of each of the said Houses and Establishments of the said Society, Rectors, Provincials, Procurators, and others shall be bound to produce to the said Commissioners of the Court, all Registers, Titles, Papers, Memoirs and Vouchers for this purpose necessary, and particularly the Acts of Professions, Emissions of Vows, Aggregations or affiliations, together with all Titles of Property, of the Estates belonging to the said Society in each of the said Houses, whether as Dotations, Foundations Acquisitions, Donations, Legacies, Unions of Benefices or by any other Title whatsoever, as well as all Leases, Notes, Obligations, Contracts and other Titles whether of Property or of use, either due to others by them or by others to themselves and to declare upon Oath that they do not conceal or *secrete* any of them directly or indirectly, and that they have no knowledge that any of them have been concealed, secreted, lost, or made away with; and also to declare what is the nature of those of the said Titles which they have it not in their power to produce.

And all Ordinances rendered during the progress of the said *Procès Verbaux*, shall be executed provisionally notwithstanding all oppositions or Appeals whatsoever and without prejudice thereto.

The Court also orders that in the Towns where there are no other Schools or Colleges than those heretofore kept by the said persons styling themselves Jesuits, in which the Municipal Officers shall demand to be informed wherein consist the Goods, Revenues Debts and Credits of the said Colleges, the Officers of the said *Bailliages* and *Sénéchaussées* shall give them such knowledge as to right and Justice shall appertain of the said *Procès Verbaux*, and of the Titles deposited in the *Greffe* of the said distant Courts, all which Titles, Papers, Memoirs and Vouchers, shall remain deposited in the said Civil *Greffe*, until it shall be otherwise ordered by the Court without prejudice nevertheless to the Officers of the said *Bailliages* and *Sénéchaussées*, giving such Communication thereof as they shall think necessary for the Government and Administration of the Estates and Revenues of the said Houses.

And the said *Procès Verbaux*, shall be drawn up in the Towns of Arras, Hesden, Saint Omer, Bethune, Aire, or other Towns of Artois, wherein the said Houses or Establishments shall lie, by the Municipal Officers of the said Towns, whom the Court have appointed for that purpose, without prejudice to such rights as might belong to other Courts of the said Province of Artois.

Appendix (Y.)

25th Feby.

The Court in like manner orders that the Decrees of the 17th 19th, 20th, 26th, 27th February, 2d, 6th, 9th, 18th and 20th March last, concerning the keeping of the Schools, in the Towns within the Jurisdiction of the Court therein named, shall be executed according to their form and tenor—and to this end that all the property generally, moveable or immoveable, without any exception, situated within the Jurisdiction of the Court belonging to the said Society, in each of the Houses and Establishments thereof, shall without delay, at the instance of the King's Attorney General, as to the property situate in this Town of Paris and its neighbourhood, and at the instance of the said King's Attorney General upon the prosecution and at the diligence of his delegates as to the other property of the said Society, be seized, attached and put under the hand of the King and of his Courts, and Guardians thereto established and in case of refusal of opening the Doors, Trunks, Closets, and other things under Key, permission is given to the Bailiff, Bearer of this Decree, to cause the same to be opened by the first locksmith or farrier thereto required—And there shall be nominated by the local Judges, at the instance of the King's Attorney General, upon the prosecution and at the diligence of his delegates within the said local Jurisdiction, sufficient sequestrators and managers for the Government and Administration of the said property, which sequestrators and managers, shall make all necessary recoveries and prosecutions, against all Debtors, Farmers, Tenants, Overseers, and others, and shall alone have power to give valid acquittances, to all the said Farmers, Tenants, Overseers, Debtors, Paymasters and Treasurers, also of the Paymasters of the Rents payable by the *Hôtel de Ville* of Paris, and shall render an account of the whole, to wit, as to the property and revenues of the Houses, situated in this Town of Paris, and its neighbourhood, to the King's Attorney General; and as to the others to the delegates of the King's Attorney General in the several places—It is permitted to the said Lioncy, Remuzat and Agnet in the said names and qualities, and the Trustees to be named by the Creditors of the said Society of persons styling themselves Jesuits, to make to the seizures ordered by the present Decree, such oppositions as they shall be advised for the securing of their rights.

And to provide for the payment of the Salaries of the New Masters established in the Colleges heretofore held by the said Society, and for the subsistence of the said persons styling themselves Jesuits; the COURT authorizes the Officers of the said *Bailliages* and *Senéchaussées*, within the Jurisdiction whereof the said Houses and Establishments of the said Estates are situated, or where the said Colleges, and the Municipal Officers of the Towns of Arras, Bethune, St. Omer, Hesdin, Aire and other Towns of Artois, to provide for the payment of the Salaries fixed for the New Masters by the said deliberations and *concordats*, whereof the provisional execution was ordered to commence in the present month of April—As also to adjudge upon what shall be proper to put into the hands of the superiors of the said Houses for the maintenance and food of the said persons styling themselves Jesuits—And all Ordinances by them rendered in this behalf, shall be sent without delay to the King's Attorney General, to the end that an account may be thereof by him to the Court rendered, all the Chambers Assembled, and nevertheless executed provisionally, notwithstanding all oppositions or executions whatsoever and without prejudice thereto; for which purpose the sequestrators shall be bound to pay the said Monies conformably to the said Ordinances, which doing they shall be discharged—And the remainder of the Monies if any there be shall be paid over as in due course of Law shall be ordered.

The COURT Orders that the Lieutenant General of this Town of Paris, shall be charged with taking care that nothing be concealed or secreted or carried away from the Houses and Establishments of the said Society, as well at Paris, as in the neighbourhood thereof, and to inform the Court of the same, that it may provide in the premises what to right shall appertain—It is enjoined upon the Officers of Police in the several places in like manner to take care of the same, and to inform the District Courts thereof, to the end that they may provide for the same without delay.—The Court authorizes in consequence the said Officers to go whithersoever it shall be necessary, to make all necessary researches of and concerning the effects made away with, if any have been so, and all the actual depositaries (if any there be) of Goods and Effects, which may have heretofore been in the Houses of the said Society, or of the value thereof, shall be bound to declare to the King's Attorney General, or to his delegates in the several places, within ten days for those residing at Paris, and within a month for those residing elsewhere, to be accounted from the day of the Publication of the present Decree, under pain of being prosecuted Criminally, to the end that upon the said declarations the King's Attorney General may require and that there may be by the Court, all the Chambers assembled, adjudged what to right and Justice shall appertain.

It is enjoined upon all Debtors, Farmers, Tenants, Paymasters Treasurers, also to the Paymasters of rents upon the *Hotel de Ville* of Paris and others, in future not to pay to the said persons stiling themselves French Jesuits or even Foreigners, or to their use, or to other parties for them and generally to any others than the said Managers and Sequestrators, whereof the establishment was above ordered, the Revenues and monies belonging to the said Houses and Establishments of the said Persons stiling themselves Jesuits on pain of nullity of the payment and acquittances, and of being condemned to pay a second time.

It is ORDERED that all those who may lend their names directly or indirectly to the Society or to any of the Houses thereof, wheresoever they may be situated, even without the Kingdom, for the property, possession or enjoyment of any property or effects generally whatsoever, moveables or immoveables, shall be bound to declare it to the King's Attorney General or to his Delegates at the several places within ten days at the latest from the publication of the present Decree for those who reside at Paris, and within one month for those who reside elsewhere, under pain of a fine equal to one third of the value of the thing, whereof one moiety payable to the Informer and the other moiety to the General Hospital of this Town of Paris, or to those of the other Towns or Places where such persons so lending their names shall reside, also if the case should require it on pain of being prosecuted criminally. In consequence it is ordered that at the time of making the *Procès Verbaux* above ordered, the said Priests, Scholars and others of the said Society shall be bound to declare the names of those who shall hold these goods and effects belonging to the said Society, and to swear that they do not conceal any directly or indirectly on pain, in case of false declarations, to be prosecuted criminally, according to the exigence of the case. And all Receivers, Treasurers, Cashiers, Farmers Tenants, Debtors and Paymasters, also those of the Rents payable out of the funds of the *Hotel de Ville* of Paris, shall be bound to send within one month to the King's Attorney General a statement of all that they pay to the said persons stiling themselves Jesuits whether Frenchmen or Foreigners.

AND examined Copies of the present Decree shall be sent to all the *Bailliages* and *Senéchaussées* of the Jurisdiction and to the office of the City of Paris, as well as to the municipal officers of the Towns of Arras, Hesdin, St. Omer, Bethune, Aire and other Towns of Artois, where the Property and Houses of the said Society are situated, to be there read, published and enregistered, printed and posted up, notified to the municipal officers of the Towns where there were not heretofore other Schools and Colleges than those which were then kept by the said persons stiling themselves Jesuits, and served upon all the Houses and Establishments of the said persons stiling themselves Jesuits. It is enjoined upon the Delegates of the King's Attorney General to carry this decree into effect, and to report to the Court thereupon within one month. It is enjoined upon the Officers of the said Courts to attend each for himself to the full & entire execution of the present Decree which shall be printed, published and posted up in this City of Paris and wherever else it shall be necessary.

DONE in Parliament all the Chambers assembled the 23d April 1762.

Examined, REGNAULT.
(Signed) DUFRANC.

LETTER TO THE ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR GENERAL
(Mr. Norton and Mr. De Grey)

Upon a second reference, by the Right Honorable the EARL of HALIFAX, His Majesty's principal Secretary of State, a Copy of an *Arrêt* of the Parliament of Paris having been obtained, of the case of the Jesuits in Canada.

TO THE ATTORNEY and SOLICITOR GENERAL.

Doctors' Commons—May 12th 1765.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to transmit to you two references made to us by His Majesty's command, and in order to save time, engaged as you are in so great a variety of business, I take the Liberty of sending you some few obervations on the second reference, it being expected that our Report should be very full on this subject, and which Report will be circulated wherever the Society exists. I will make any day or place agreeable to me, to settle our Report, which will best suit yourselves, if you will fix it together and favour me with notice a few days before.

In order to answer fully the purpose of the reference, I apprehend it is necessary to enter into a detail, and to keep the institute of the Society constantly in view.

In answer to the Questions:—

What Estate is vested in the Communities or Societies of Jesuits, which they occupy in Houses or Lands in Canada?

Whether they could without powers from the Father General or Superior, before the expiration of the eighteen months allowed for the sale of Estates under the Treaty of Paris, and now can, make a good Title thereto?

And whether the General or Superior, residing at Rome, and never having been in Canada, could have given, and now can give, powers to make a legal Title for the sale of such possessions?

I beg leave to observe, that, besides the Jesuits of the less observance, who are to be found in every part of the world, concealed Agents of the Society, Laymen as well as Priests, persons who have been married as well as those who have never married, and of all conditions and employments of life, (the whole Order amounting to twenty thousand men in the year 1710, and since increased in proportion to the enterprising genius of that Society in the course of half a Century,) the known Communities of the Jesuits in Canada are the *Missions*.

The Missions are, properly speaking, draughts from the Houses of the Professed, (agreeably to the plan of this Order founded by a Military man on military principles;) they are engaged by their fourth vow to go to any part of the world, where the Pope, or their General shall

send them *non petito viatico*. The Missions are so called in their Institute, in distinction to the Houses of the Professed, and from the Houses of the Noviciates and Colleges. The Missions, like the professed, are all under a vow of poverty, and mendicants by Institution; and as the Professed hold Estates in trust for the Noviciates and Colleges, and the rest of the Society, having nothing for themselves, otherwise than indirectly (for they never beg notwithstanding their Institution;) so the Missions who are detachments from the Professed, hold Estates in the same manner. If the Estates are Donations, then they are held for such uses as the founders by Grant, Gift, or Devise shall have directed, and for such further uses as the Father General shall direct; inasmuch as all Donations are constantly accepted by the Order, and ratified by the General, with this special salvo, commonly known and supposed to be acquiesced in by the donors or their representatives, *ita tamen ut in omnibus instituti ratio servetur*. And if the Estates are acquired by purchase out of the surplus of the Funds destined *ad libitum* by the General for the support of the Colleges, or out of profits arising from Commerce or personal industry, then the Missions hold these Estates for the benefit of the whole Society, wheresoever dispersed over the world, but united under one Sovereign head domiciliated at Rome, whose power over his whole Order being unlimited, he is the sole proprietor, and as it were, the heart of the whole body, into which, and from which, all property has a constant flux and reflux by a circulation of the system in all its parts. So that the Estates of the Society must be considered in the possession of one man, the General of the Order; who is always by birth an Italian, an actual subject ecclesiastical and civil of the Roman Pontiff; upon whom he acknowledges a kind of feudal dependence, rather than an implicit obedience; (the Father General having sometimes resisted, and being in some respects independent even of Papal authority) being in all other relations an absolute Sovereign over his own Vassals, who are independent of every Civil Government under which they reside; to which they cannot be united in a civil essence by the nature of their Institute, without ceasing to be what their Institute makes them, a distinct Nation in the midst of Nations, and an Empire in the midst of Empires. As all other regulars, according to the Canon Law, are servants of their Monastery, so the individuals of the Society of Jesuits, according to their Institute, are the servants, or rather slaves of their Order; and according to the rule of Law, by which *quid quid acquiritur servo acquiritur domino*; they have no property of their own.

It is remarkable, that the Order (of which the Province of France makes but a very small part) has been only tolerated provisionally in that Kingdom, and upon probation of good behaviour, without ever having had any legal establishment as a part of the Ecclesiastical and Civil Constitution of the Realm. The General of the Order has constantly refused the conditions of the original admission made by the Acts of the Assembly at Poissy of the Gallican Church, and has also refused the conditions of the re-admission of the Society on the same terms after their expulsion, (which re-admission was granted by the Royal Edict, in virtue of a Treaty between the Crown of France and the Papal See,) because the terms of re-admission were radically subversive of the whole Order.

To the original Acts of Admission all subsequent Edicts in their favour have had a retrospect. So that the *Arrêt* of expulsion remained always liable to execution; and the Members of the Order were merely as inmates, occupants of Houses and Lands in France, and in the extent of the Dominions of that Crown, subject to resumption.

From all these premises, it seems conclusive that the Titles of the Society passed, together with the Dominions ceded to Great Britain, (in which Dominions those possessions were situated) attended with no better qualifications than those Titles had by the Laws and Constitution of the Realm of France, previous to the Conquest and Cession of those Countries. But it seems further to be clear, that those Titles are now in a worse condition since the Conquest and Cession; for till that period they were only in abeyance, and suspended upon a principle of probationary toleration; but by virtue of the natural Law of Arms and Conquest of Countries, confirmed by Acts of the Law of Nations, by solemn Cession and Guarantee, the possessions of the Society lost of course all civil protection by the fate of war, but much more so by the only power, whose authority and intervention could have preserved the property of these possessions to their supposed owners, having withdrawn its tolerance and protection and deserted them as a derelict at the mercy and entirely free disposition of the Crown of Great Britain, by making no provision in the Articles of Cession to serve the pretended rights of the Community of Jesuits, nor indeed of any other Ecclesiastical Community, which latter might have been under a more favorable view, having a civil being, and each House possessing a seperate property, distinct from others of the same Order; whereas the Order of Jesuits, contrary to all other Regulars, is one indivisible Order, aggregate indeed by its own Institute, but not incorporated by the Laws of France; and the Father General, never having been an Inhabitant of Canada, nor a subject to the King of France, he could not retire and avail himself of the fourth Article of the definitive Treaty, nor sell his Estates, nor withdraw his effects within the time limited. In a few words, the Society of Jesuits had not and cannot have any Estates in Canada, legally and completely vested in them at any time, and therefore could not, and cannot transfer the same before nor after the term of eighteen months, so as to make a good Title to the purchasers, either with or without the powers or ratification of the Father General, who as he could not retire, so he cannot retain any possessions in Canada, since the time limited for the sales of Estates there, agreeably to the Terms of the Treaty; because he is as incapable of becoming a British subject, as he was of being a French subject; nor can the Individuals of the Communities of the Jesuits in Canada, take or transfer what the Father General cannot take or transfer, nor can they, having but one common stock with all other Communities of their Order in every part of the Globe, hold immoveable possessions, to be applied for the joint benefit of those Communities which are resident in Foreign States; and which may become the enemies of His Majesty and His Government.

In answer to the question—Whether the persons in possession hold the same as Trustees for the General, or for the whole Society of Jesuits, and in that case, whether such trust is not void in Law? what forfeitures are incurred thereby? and to whom?

I beg leave to observe, that whoever the persons are who occupy the possessions in question, they must be understood to hold the same as Trustees for the Head and Members of the one indivisible Society, and political body of Jesuits, of ecclesiastical and temporal Union, forming, according to their Institute, one Church and Monarchical Government, with territorial jurisdiction independent of all civil authorities under which the Members of the Society are occasionally dispersed, and without stability of domicile; that such trusts, are therefore, from the very nature of this Institution, inadmissible by the Law of Nations and of all Civil Governments; they are void both in law and in fact, because there is no legal corporate body civilly established to take their use but an alien Sovereign, and aliens his subjects, who were and are utterly incapable, by the very nature of their Institution, of any civil existence. The possessions therefore, of the Society of Jesuits in Canada, in every view of the case, are lapsed to His Majesty by right of Conquest and acquired Sovereignty; by dereliction of the supreme power itself of whose good pleasure these possessions were lately held, no provision having been made for them by it in the Act of Cession; by the want of an original complete Title in a body incapable of legal taking, holding, and transferring; by the nature of defective trusts founded upon such defective Titles; and by the non-compliance of the Order with the provisional terms of re-admission, as probationary occupants & only *pro tempore*, into the Dominions of France, domiciled in the person of their Father General at Rome, subject to the execution and effect of the *Arrêt* which was passed by the original Tribunals for their expulsion in 1594, to which they are still liable, for never having observed, but openly rejected, the conditions of their first admission, which are the conditions of the second, and farther, are liable, *ipso facto*, whenever they should be hurtful and dangerous to the Realm.

In answer to the last question—What will be the proper methods to be pursued to discover such trusts?

I conceive, with submission, that it would be an effectual method to discover such trusts, as well as a great benefit for the civil and ecclesiastical establishment of the ceded Colonies, if His Majesty should be pleased to order a general Survey of all Estates in them to be made, and to establish an Office of Register and Record, and for the authentic copying and enrollment of all Title Deeds, Grants, and Assignments of Lands and Houses held in the Provinces of Canada and Louisiana; and to appoint Commissioners to make such a Survey, to call for, and to examine persons and writings, and to transmit the Records from year to year into the Registry of the High Court of Chancery of Great Britain, and to make a particular Report to His Majesty of the same, so far as relates to Lands or Houses, possessed, now or late, by any religious Communities or persons, or applied by any persons for their benefit, and to discover all concealed trusts for any purposes prejudicial to His Majesty's rights, and the interests of His Realm.

All which considerations, Gentlemen, I have the honour to submit to your reflections before we draw up our Report, as the Institute of the Society is so very extraordinary, and our decision upon these important points depends entirely on its nature, I have annexed extracts which are taken from indubitable authorities. You must be very sensible, that an air of answering upon so complicated a business in three lines, will not serve the purpose of the King's Ministers, who desire to be perfectly informed; and I shall not regret my particular trouble on this, or on any other occasion, if I have the satisfaction of your approbation, in diminishing, in any degree, your share of our joint labours, which are of much consequence, in this case particularly, for His Majesty's service.

I am, Gentlemen,

With great respect, Your most obedient and humble servant,

(Signed) JAMES MARRIOTT.

PROOFS and EXTRACTS relating to the Constitution of the Society of Jesuits, annexed to the Letter to the Attorney and Solicitor General.

Concerning the Jesuits of the less observance, see the account taken by Etienne Pasquier from a Jesuit; *Recherches de Pasquier*; The Bull of Sixtus V. 29th September 1587, gave the Society a power of setting up congregations in all their Houses, and in all Places, *locis sub gubernis societatis existentibus*, and to connect and unite these Congregations with the Congregation at Rome, *et primaria Romanæ aggregandi*. So that these immense Congregations of lay brothers form in every Kingdom but one body, having the same spirit, interests, views and Government with the Congregation at Rome. Vide *Institutum Societatis Jesu, auctoritate Congregationis Generalis XVIII. Meliorem in ordinem digestum, auctum et recusum pragæ. Tipis Universitatis Caroli-Ferdinandæ, in Collegio Societatis Jesu ad. S. Clementium* 1757.

Father Jouvency says that in 1710 the Society had six hundred and twelve Colleges, three hundred and forty houses of residence, fifty-nine Noviciates, two hundred Missions, twenty-four houses of the professed: the whole divided into thirty-seven Provinces. The extent of these thirty-seven Provinces or Territoires of the Society, may be judged of from the consideration that all France forms but five; which are called the Provinces of France, Champagne, Guienne, Toulouse and Lyons. The Missions are attached to some one of these Provinces, or make themselves separate Missions. According to Father Jouvency the number of the Jesuits of the four classes was in the year 1710, on their own list, nineteen thousand, nine hundred and ninety eight. It is easy to judge from the enterprising spirit of the Society, how much that number must have increased in fifty-five years since. The four Classes are as follow: first, The professed, called by their Constitution *Societas Professa*. Second, the Coadjutors.

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Third, the Scholars Students, and approved Scholastics. Fourth, all those who, without being of the three former Classes have taken a Resolution to live and die in the Society, and are in *probation*, till it shall be decided into which of the three other Classes they shall be admitted.

The Houses of residence, which are three hundred and forty, are the houses of the Missions out of Europe.

The Missions are under a vow of poverty: it is the general rule of the institute of the whole Society, *haec minima Congregatio, sic paupertatem accipiendo, ut nec velit, nec possit reditus ullos, ad suam sustentationem, nec ad quidvis aliud habere.*

In the first Bull obtained by them from Pius V. 1571, the terms are *declaratur Societas ex instituti ratione mendicans, aliusque mendicantium ordinibus commemoratur et privilegiis æquatur;* and in the disposing and granting part, the Pope says, *quia ipsa Societas mendicans existit, quippe quæ ex ejus instituto et constitutionibus apostolica autoritate confirmatis bona stabilia possidere nequit, sed in certis elemosynis fidelium que largitatibus et subventionibus vivit.*

That the Houses of residence of the Missions are not independent of the general body appears by the very form of the letters of authorization, which the provincial gives for the place of Superior General of the Missions of any particular Province; and these powers are extended by special powers, or narrowed at the pleasure of the Father General. The powers given are in *personas et loca quæ in illis partibus ad societatem pertinent*, therefore those persons and places form no establishments separate and independent from the common mass of the Society; but the Authority is reserved as to all Contracts; *non tamen alienationum, obligationum, seu gravaminum quæ collegium vel Societas subire debeat;* in which case a special authority is made requisite; so that the whole property of the Houses of the Missions is clearly in the Father General. *Vide Mémoire à Consulter*, published on the part of the Father Jesuits in the case of Father De la Valette p. 23.

The Bulls of Gregory XIII. 1576, 1582, vest all property in the Father General. It recites, *bona stabilia et immobilia seu quasi stabilia* (in the language of our Law, Chattels real) *nec non et pretiosa mobilia cujuscunque qualitatis et facultatis, domorum tum professorum, tum probationis collegiorum et aliorum locorum ubilibet consistentium, informatione extra judicialiter ac summariè et simpliciter acceptâ vel etiam eâ omnino omissâ,* (reserving to himself to judge of the utility of the alienations or assignments,) *simpliciter absque figura judicii; nec ad venditionum communicationem, et aliarum hujusmodi alienationum, utilitatis seu necessitatis, aut in equivalentia vel meliora boni pretii conversionis vel alium demonstrationem teneri.*

The unlimited extent of the General's power further appears; *generalis, cum primum electus est, potest plenam exercere Jurisdictionem in omnes sub ejus obedentiâ degentes ubicunque commorantur, etiam exemptos, etiam quascunque facultates habentes.*

The general has granted to him by it, *in universos ejusdem societatis socios et personas sub ejus obedientia degentes ubilibet commorantes.* The Provincials are as Lieutenant Generals of the father generalissimo. *A Generale præposito, ut à capite, universa facultas provincialium egreditur, ac per eos ad locales, per hos autem ad singulares personas descendat.* The Missions are subject as well as the rest of the Communities. *Ab eodem capite, vel saltem eo suam facultatem communicante et rem approbante, missiones procedunt. Vide Insti. Soc. Jesu. pa. 424; Constit. part. 8, Cap. 1. § 6. Idem generalis in Missionibus omnem habet potestatem, par. 9.* Bull of Gregory XIV. 1591, Ibid § 2. It appears that the Members of the Society are merely Agents of the General, and though furnished ostensibly with his power, *quamvis aliis inferioribus præpositis, vel vititatoribus, vel Commissariis suam facultatem communicet generalis poterit approbare vel rescindere quod illi fecerint:* how unlimited is the submission, in a system subversive of all good faith! *Semper ei obedientiam et reverentiam ut qui vices Christi gerit, prestare oportebit:* how shocking the impiety of an order thus constituted!

Gregory XIV. confirmed in his Bull the present Sovereignty of the Father General; the terms are *universam gubernandi rationem Ignatius fundator monarchicum et in definitionibus uniius superioris arbitrio contentam esse decrevit. Præter cætera quam plurima, illud sequitur commodi ut universus ordo ad monarchicam gubernationem compositus maxime servetur unitus ipsiusque membra per universum orbem dispersa, per omnimodam hanc subordinationem suo capiti colligata promptius ac facilius ad varias functiones juxta eorum peculiarem vocationem et speciale votum dirigi ac moveri possint.* And the Bull anathematises all who shall oppose their privileges, whether Kings, states, or prelates, upon any account or pretence whatsoever, and that the order shall be immutable even by the Holy See itself and independent; and what is more extraordinary, that if any pope shall decree hereafter to the contrary, the general shall annul the decrees, and reinstate the Society of his own sole authority. *Toties in pristinum et cum in quo antea quomodo libet erant statum restituta, reposita, et plenarè re-integrata, per præpositum generalem fore et esse, suosque effectus sortiri et obtinere.*

The Jesuits of Spain and Portugal, desirous of a reform from this unlimited slavery, to which they were subjected in 1593, petitioned Pope Clement in these words:—

Licet generalis habeat suos consiliarios tamen non tenetur stare ipsorum consilio sed est dominus dominantium et facit quod vult nullis legibus adstrictus: unde mortificat et vivificat: deprimit et exultat quem vult, ac si esset Deus qui liber est ab omni perturbatione et non posset errare.

The subordination and constant correspondence of all the Members of the Society with the Father General, appears to be such that the whole Society are as it were always before him.

The Members of the Society devolve, themselves & the movements of their minds and bodies, to the disposition of the Father General, to be as dead carcasses without volition or life of their own, and as a staff in a Man's hand, to be directed at his will. They are to discover every thing they know or think to the Father General, relating to the Society, and to themselves. The Revenues are to be laid before him.

Whatever is accepted by the Provincial and Sub-Governors of the Order, is always accepted under a reservation for the ratification of the Father General; *vide* decree of the Congregation 1558, Bull of Pius V. 1568. Bull of Gregory XIII. 1576. Decree of 1581, in the formulary of the act annexed to it—*vide* acceptation of P. Viole, of the College of Tournon and procurator of the General, October 28th 1560; *vide* act of acceptation of the *Hôtel d'Auville* by Claude Matthieu, 12th January 1580, *Provincial of the Society of France* (which runs,) *tant en son nom que de tout le dit ordre, et qui a promis de faire ratifier ladite acceptation au R. P. Général de la Société dans six mois prochain venant.*

Vide Contract in 1602, between the Mayor and Echevins of the City of Angoulême, for the College of that City, and father Cotton, provincial of Guienne, who passed it, *sous l'aveu et autorité du très révérendissime P. Mestio Viteleschi General de leur Congregation resident à Rome, duquel il se fait fort, et a promis de fournir Lettres d'acceptation et ratification—Vide Recueil des pieces imprimées par le mandement du recteur en 1626 p. 7.*

Vide the same reservation to the father General, in the contract of P. Boette, made in 1623 for the College of Seu, with the Mayor and Echevins of that City, ibid. p. 75. The powers of the superiors to P. Boette, are *sub bene placito patris generalis, cujus sit rem totam confirmare potestatem facientis obligandi societatem.*

Vide ibid. page 184, *arret* of the Parliament of Aix in Provence. *Vide* in the same terms, *sub bene placito*, &c. the acceptation of the Seminary of Strasbourg in 1683.

In 1591, the donation made by De la Grange, who turned Jesuit, was made to the Company in the hands of the father Claude Acquaviva, General. This donation was disputed by the donor's family.

In 1730, the Society accepted of the foundation of a College, made by a Canon of Autun, *provisionally*. On their supplication to the General, his rescript authorised them to accept it, but with a salvo respecting the disposal of the Revenues of the foundation; *tamen ut in omnibus instituti nostri ratio servetur.*

In the deed of the 1st February 1745, by which father Diousidon, rector of the College of Bourdeaux, accepted the donation of ten thousand livres made to the professed House in that City, and approved by the General, it ends thus, *le tout sous le bon plaisir de notre R. P. Général, et selon l'esprit de nos Constitutions.*

In the article 1609, proposed by the father Nevelet, Rector of the College of Rheims, for uniting that College with the University, and in the decree of the 18th October, the very first clause is, *salvis instituti sui legibus et privilegiis quibus a sede apostolica donati sunt.*

In the case of De la Malte, before the grand Council, 1750, the ratification of the Father General was produced.

In the case of a Contract made by two Jesuits with the University of Caen, in 1609, the society insisting that the Father General had not given his consent, they obtained the contract to be declared null; and they produced the Letters Patent, whereby the contract was so declared in a cause they had with the University of Caen in 1720.

The University of Paris made good use of this very same precedent against the society, by showing in a suit with the University of Rheims in 1724, that the decree of 1609, and the transaction of 1617, which they pretended had united the society with the University of Rheims, were not ratified by the Father General, and therefore were null.

The Union of all the Houses of the Missions in general, and of the Missions and houses of New-France or Canada in particular, with the body of the society, appears from the contract of Father Biart, Superior of New-France or Canada and Father Emmemond Massie, in 1611, in which they stipulated on one part, *tant pour eux que pour la Province de France et la dite Compagnie de Jesus* (the contract related to the Cargo of a ship bound to Canada) and on the other part, viz: of the Merchants Contractors, the terms were, *les associés consentent que les dits Jésuites, tant en leur nom qu'en leur qualité susdite, jouissent et ayent à leur profit la totale moitié de toutes et chacunes des marchandises, profits et autres choses, circonstances et dépendances*; so that the Province of Canada, and the whole company are indivisible in their interests and property. The University of Paris produced an authenticated copy of this contract in a Law-Suit with the Jesuits in 1664. It shows that the House of the Missions depends upon the Province; the Province upon the Society; and that

all the Missionaries its Members are but Agents of the Company, which is united, as we have already shown, under one principal director of unlimited authority.

These ideas of the Society and of the Titles to its possessions, are confirmed by the pieces written by Jesuits, and Published by the authority of their Order in their famous dispute, with all the rest of the regulars on the occasion of the Edict of the Emperor Ferdinand, II. in 1629, for restoring the Estates of the Empire, which the Protestants had taken away. The Champions of the Jesuits insisted, that no other orders could take but themselves, because the fraternity were *distinct* which once held those endowments, and were now extinguished: that they, the Jesuits were on the contrary, one indivisible Order: that the Generals and Visitors of those fraternities which were local, had only a power as to the regular discipline of each separate Monastery; but that these Visitors were not (as in the Order of them the Jesuits) like their General, able to change persons and properties, *ad libitum*, *Vide*, the work of Father Layman, printed at *Delingin in Suabiâ, cum facultate Superiorum*, intitled, *Justa defensio Sanctissimi Pontificis, Augustissimi Cæsaris, S. C. R. Cardinalium, Episcoporum, Principium, et aliorum Minimæ societatis Jesu, in causâ Monasteriorum extinctorum et bonorum Ecclesiasticorum vacantium.* Father Jean Crusius, who wrote at the same time, a book entitled, *Astri inextincti Eclipsis seu deliquium*, uses these words which deserve attention, and affect the case of a Conquered Country, *Generalis ipse tanquam caput unius veri Corporis politici jurisdictionem habet quasi territorialem; nam ipsius jurisdictio non personis solum, sed etiam terris rebus, bonis Collegiorum ab hoste occupatorum, vel etiam personalis Collegiorum illorum tempore invasionis repetitio; quæ in hujusmodi casus negatur aliis aliorum ordinum præsidibus; cum nec verum illorum Religiosi Corpus Constituunt politicum, sed tantum familiæ aliquod plane διεφωτον.* And farther he says, *Societas, late accepta, est domina bonorum et rerum suorum Collegiorum, atque possidet cum illis bona corporata: quia Scholares indifferenter et indiscriminatim se habent ad omnia Collegia Societatis; nec enim vovent hujus vel illius loci stabilitatem, ideoque ad nutum admodum R. P. Generalis ex uno in aliud transferuntur Collegium. Secus res habet in ordine sancti Benedicti, quia professi illius voto se obligant ad stabilitatem claustri.*

Father Layman in his book, called *censura Astrologiæ Ecclesiasticæ, et astri, in extincti*, makes his own order to constitute of itself, a Church *cum manifestum sit in Societate nostra membra ejus omnia, sub uno generali capite constituta et gubernata, unius Ecclesiæ Corpus Constituere.*

From this view of the nature of the *institute of the Society*, it clearly appears *a priori*, that it was *impossible*, that the Society could gain a Civil existence as a corporate body of Ecclesiastics, in France; and it was far from the inclinations of the Society to be considered as subjects of any Jurisdiction but their own.—For this reason in the famous attempt which they made to be incorporated with the University of Paris in 1564, and an interrogatory being put to them, *what they were in France? Seculars, regulars* or *Monks?* their answer was, repeatedly to the question, *nos sumus in Gallia tales quales denominabit nos curia.*

It was to preserve this independency of the Order from all Civil States whatsoever under which its Members reside, that the Generals have frequently opposed, and effectually resisted the Popes themselves, by having made themselves necessary to the Papal See.

Thus all the attempts to lessen the power of the Father General, and to change the constitution of the Order have never succeeded; Paul IV. Pius V. Sixtus V. Clement VIII. attempted it in vain. And when the Parliament of Paris consented to re-establish the Jesuits under certain reservations, as they before had been admitted provisionally in the Assembly at Poissy, the re-admission was in consequence of his Treaty with the Pope; the Pope acquainted the King, and the King the Parliament in respect to the articles, *que le général des Jésuites ne s'en contentoit pas &c. ne les vouloit approuver, disant, qu'ils étoient contre leurs Statuts, dont le dit général écrivit au roi lettres qui ne pouvoient être présentées, et sont encore les articles approuvés par lui.* The King added, that it was a great point gained of the Pope, to admit the order in no other way. The Parliament entered it upon their Registers, that the Pope had desired the King to establish the Jesuits, *comme ils étoient auparavant l'arrêt de la Cour de* 1594, and re-established them accordingly.

It may not be improper to insert the special clauses of the Act of Poissy; which if acquiesced in, the Jesuits must have quitted France. The first consideration was, that they should not be received as a Religious Society. Second, that they should take another name. Third, that they should submit to the Jurisdiction, superintendance and correction of the Episcopal diocesan. Fourth, that the Company should not attempt any thing to the prejudice of the Bishops, Chapters, Rectors, Universities, nor of the other Orders. Fifth, that they should conform themselves to the ancient Laws, renouncing expressedly and *previously* all the privileges contained in their Bulls inconsistent with the foregoing articles. *Autrement, à faute, de faire ou qu'à l'avenir ils en obtiennent d'autres, les présentes demeureront nulles et de nul effet et vertu.* And the Act concludes, with a salvo, *sauf le droit de la dite assemblée et d'autrui en toutes choses*: and when the Act came to be registered by the Parliament, the conditions expressed were confirmed, and the conclusions upon the articles were, that the Jesuits were received *quant à présent &c. à la charge des les rejetter si, et quand ci-après ils seroient decouverts, être nuisibles ou faire préjudice au bien et état du Royaume.*

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The Jesuits allowed all these conditions and provisions of their original admission to exist, according to the Act of the Assembly of Poissy (none of which the Society either have fulfilled, or could possibly fulfill from the nature of their institution) among the pieces which they produced before the French King in 1715, in order to obtain the declaration of the 16th of July, the word are, *Qu'ils conviennent de bonne foi, que par l'acte de Poissy, et par l'acte de la Cour qui en ordonne l'enregistrement, ils ne furent reçus comme religieux. Vide Inventaire imprimé, Signé, de Sacy, Avocat, P. Hazon, Jesuite, Procureur Général de la Province de France, page* 6.

The distinction they have endeavored to set up, between the Colleges and the Order is neither supported by fact, nor by the institute of the society. For it appears from all the foregoing proofs of their institute, that there is one chain of dependence; that the colleges are not distinct as communities from the Body; that the professed Religious hold in trust for the Colleges; and, therefore, the conclusion is, that if, according to their own confession, the Religious of the Order of Jesuits are not received as persons capable of a civil existence, they are incapable of the trusts, and the colleges are incapable of the uses. Thus every thing, built upon the foundation of this anomalous society, falls to the ground together. And it is no wonder that an institution, which seems contrived, with a subtlety more than human, to subvert the Laws of every Country Ecclesiastical and Civil, should find in the Laws of every Conntry, an obstacle to its establishment.

1788. GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To our Loving Subjects Kenelm Chandler, Thomas Scott, John Coffin, Gabriel Elzeard Taschereau, Jean Antoine Panet, George Lawe, James McGill, Quinson de St. Ours and ——— Rouville, Esquires. Greeting.

Fiat.

Recorded in the Office of Enrollments at Quebec the 2d day of January 1788, in the third Regr. Letters Patent & Coms. folio 186. (Signed) G. Pownall.

We being moved concerning the Lands and Estates now belonging to us, and heretofore held and claimed in our Province of Quebec, by a certain Religious Community known by the name of the Order of Jesuits, and for our giving and granting parcels of the said Lands and Estates, to Our Trusty and well beloved Subject Jeffery Lord Amherst, his Heirs and Assigns, and being desirous before the gift and grant thereof be made in manner aforesaid to be ascertained in due form of Law, what Lands and Estates, were held possessed and claimed by the said Order of Jesuits within the said Province, and the manner and ways by which they acquired, and what portions and parts thereof, have been by them aliened and exchanged, and what parts or portions thereof are now vested in us, and may by us be legally given and granted in the manner above mentioned, and we being also desirous to be fully apprized of the nature and quality of the said Lands, and the present Titles by which they are possessed, their present value, the nature and extent of the Right of Seignory, the nature of the tenures by which they are holden their exact local situation, the state of their culture and population, and whether any and what claims are made by the Heirs of the Donors of such parts of the Lands, as were given to the said Religious Order by private persons: We have therefore Appointed and given Commission to, and by these presents, Do appoint and grant Commission to you the said Kenelm Chandler, Thomas Scott, John Coffin, Gabriel Elzeard Taschereau, Jean Antoine Panet, George Lawe, James McGill, Quinson de St. Ours, and ——— Rouville, Esquires, or any three of you, without delay to make investigation on all and every the particulars before mentioned, by all Lawful ways and means in your Power, and We command that you Certify what you shall cause to be done respecting the same by virtue hereof, under your hands and seals, to the Governor and Commander in Chief of our said Province, or the Governor and Commander in Chief thereof for the time being.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be thereunto affixed.

Witness our Trusty and Well beloved Guy Lord Dorchester, our Governor and Commander in Chief of our said Province, at our Castle of Saint Lewis at Quebec, the seventh day of Jany. in the twenty-eighth year of our Reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

(Signed) DORCHESTER.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) Geo. Pownall, Sec.

I do hereby Certify the foregoing to be a true Copy of an Entry,

Appendix (Y.)

25th Feby.

on Record in the Registrar's Office at Quebec, in Register of Letters Patent and Commissions No. 3, folio 186.

Ls. MONTIZAMBERT,
Actg. Prov. Secy. and Reg.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 25th February 1824.

(Signed) ROBT. S. MILNES,
Lieutenant Governor.

PROVINCE OF LOWER-CANADA, to wit :—

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD of GREAT-BRITAIN, FRANCE & IRELAND King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth :

Fiat
Recorded in the Office of Enrollments at Quebec the 8th day of March 1800, in the first Register of Letters Patent and Commissions, folio 446.
(Signed) G. POWNALL,
Secy. and Regr. of Records.
L. S.

To the Sheriff of the District of Quebec, in our Province of Lower-Canada, Greeting: Whereas all and every the Estates and Property moveable and immoveable, situate in Canada, which did heretofore belong to the late Order of Jesuits, have since the year of our Lord Christ one thousand seven hundred and sixty, been and now are by Law vested in us, under and by virtue of the Conquest of Canada in the said year of our Lord Christ one thousand seven hundred and sixty, and under and by virtue of the Cession thereof made by His Most Christian Majesty, in the definitive Treaty of Peace concluded between us, His Most Christian Majesty and His Most Catholic Majesty at Paris, on the tenth day of February which was in the year of our Lord Christ, one thousand seven hundred and sixty three. And whereas of our especial favor, we have been graciously pleased to suffer the late surviving Members of the said late Order of Jesuits who were living and resident in Canada, at the period of the aforesaid Conquest and Cession thereof, to occupy certain parts of the said Estates and Property Moveable and immoveable, and to receive and enjoy the rents, issues and profits of such parts thereof to and for their respective use, benefit and behoof, during the terms of their natural lives. And whereas all and every the said late surviving Members of the said late Order of Jesuits are now deceased—And whereas since the decease of the said late surviving Members of the said late Order of Jesuits; WE, certain especial considerations us thereunto moving, have been graciously pleased, of our further favor to permit the Reverend Jean Joseph Cazot, Priest, to occupy divers parts of the said Estates and property, which were so as aforesaid occupied by the said late surviving Members of the said late Order of Jesuits, and to receive and enjoy the rents, issues and profits thereof, to and for his use, benefit and behoof, during our Royal pleasure, which for divers good causes and considerations, we have thought fit to and hereby do determine; and whereas in consideration of the premises we have resolved to take into our real and actual possession, the parts of the said Estates and property of the said late Order of Jesuits, which under and by virtue of our said Royal permission, have been lately occupied by the said late surviving Members of the said late order of Jesuits, and by the said Jean Joseph Cazot. Now therefore know ye—that we have authorized and empowered, and by these presents do authorize and empower and command you the said Sheriff of our said District of Quebec, in our said Province of Lower-Canada, for us and in our name, and to and for the use, benefit and advantage and behoof of us, our Heirs and Successors, to enter upon and take into our real and actual possession all and every the Lands, Estates and property moveable and immoveable, of every description and nature whatsoever, and every part and parcel thereof, situate, lying and being in our District of Quebec, in our said Province of Lower-Canada, which heretofore did belong to the said late Order of Jesuits, or whereof or wherein the said late Order of Jesuits was seized or possessed or had, or claimed any manner of Estate, right, title, interest or demand, and which have been so as aforesaid occupied by the said late surviving Members of the said late Order of Jesuits or any or either of them, and by the said Jean Joseph Cazot; AND more particularly to enter upon and take into our real and actual possession the Fief and Seigneurie of *Notre Dame des Anges* commonly called Charlesbourg, containing one league of Land or thereabouts in front by four in depth, situate near the Town of Quebec, partly on the River St. Charles, where it empties itself into the River St. Lawrence, and partly by the said River St. Lawrence, running back into the Country towards the Western Mountains, bounded on the North-East side by the Fief & Seigniory of Beauport, the property of Antoine Juchereau Duchesnay, Esq. and on the South-West side by the Fief and Seigniory of Dorsainville, now possessed by the Nuns of the General Hospital, near Quebec, in front partly by the said River St. Charles, and in the rear by Lands yet unconceded. Also the Fief and Seigniory of Saint Gabriel, commonly called the Old and New Lorette; consisting of a league and a half in front by ten in depth, situated inland at the distance of a league and a half from the River Saint Lawrence, and adjoining the rear of the Seigniory of Sillery, formerly belonging to the Reverend Fathers of the Company of Jesus, bounded on the North-East side by the Fief St Ignatius, possessed by the Nuns of the Hôtel Dieu of Quebec, on the South-West by the Fief and Seigniory of Champigny or Godarville, belonging to the Heirs Peuvret, represented by Antoine Juchereau Duchesnay, Esquire, in front by the rear of the said Seigniory of Sillery, and in depth by Lands unconceded; also the Fief and Seigniory of Sillery, situated on the River Saint Lawrence, consisting of one league of Land in front by a league and a half or thereabout in depth, running back to the Seigniory of St. Gabriel which terminates it in the rear, bounded on the North-East side by the Point called *Pointe de Puisseau*, and the line which separates the said Fief and Seigniory from the Fief and Seigniory of St. Michel, possessed by the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Quebec, and on the South-West side to the Fief and Seigniory of Godarville, the property of Antoine Juchereau Duchesnay, Esquire. Also the Fief and Seigniory of Belair, commonly called Bonhomme Mountain, consisting of one league and a half in front by two leagues or thereabout in depth, situated in the rear of the Fief and Seigniory of Demaure or St. Augustin, and running back towards the River Jacques Cartier, bounded on the South-West side by the Fief and Seigniory of Neuville or Pointe aux Trembles, and on the North-East side by the Fief and Seigniory of Godarville, in front by the said Seigniory of Demaure or St. Augustin, and behind by the said River Jacques Cartier: also of the Fief and Seigniory of the *Isle des Ruaux*, situated in the River St. Lawrence a little below the Island of Orleans, consisting of about half a league in length by eight arpents or thereabout in breadth. Also a Tract of Land or Farm, commonly called *La Vacherie*, situated on and partly surrounded by the River St. Charles, and thence running up towards the Hill called *La Cote St. Genevieve*, bounded on one side partly by the High Road leading from the Passage across the said River St. Charles, and on the other, partly by the Lands of ————, in front by the said River St. Charles, and behind by the said Hill called *La Cote St. Genevieve*, consisting in the whole of seventy three square Acres or thereabout, as at present occupied and possessed by David Lynd, Esquire, and his under-tenants, and as more particularly bounded and described in the ancient Grants, Title Deeds and conveyances thereof.

Also a tract of Land situated in the Seigniory Lauzon, and Parish of Saint Nicholas on the South side of the River Saint Lawrence, consisting of twenty-nine arpens or thereabout in front, running from a point opposite the River Cap Rouge along the River Saint Lawrence to a place five arpents distant above the Great Rivulet which falls into the said River Saint Lawrence, at a Farm called the Great Cove, by f—ty arpents in depth bounded on the north east side by the lands of the Representatives of Réné Leduc, and on the other or south west side by those of Abraham Milot, in front by the said River Saint Lawrence, and behind by Land unconceded. Also the following tracts, pieces, or parcels of Lands situated in the Seigniory of Lauzon, on the north side of the River St. Lawrence opposite to the Town of Quebec, to wit :—four arpents in front along the River St. Lawrence, two arpents on each side of a House formerly belonging to the Reverend Fathers of the Company of Jesus, by twenty arpents in depth, now in the occupation of Joseph Samson, Coston and Fortier. Another tract of Land in the same Seigniory and adjoining thereto, consisting of two hundred square arpents, viz :—five arpents in front along the said River Saint Lawrence at the distance of twenty toises from the water at the highest Tides, running towards Saint Croix by forty arpens in depth : also another tract of Land in the same Seigniory adjoining that above described, consisting of six arpents in front along the River St. Lawrence, by forty in depth; and lastly a tract of eleven arpents of Land in front, adjoining the rear of the two preceding tracts, and bounded by the prolongation of the line thereof on each side, by forty in depth, all as more particularly stated, specified, bounded and described in the ancient titles thereof: also a piece of Land consisting of six arpents square, situated at a place called Tadousac on the north side of the River Saint Lawrence, whereon is built a Church and Presbytère or Priest's House. Twelve arpents of ground or thereabouts situated in the Upper Town of the City of Quebec, bounded in front to the northward by Saint John's Street, behind partly by the inclosure wall of the Ursuline Garden, and partly by the ground of the Ursuline Nuns without their inclosure, on the one side by the Road leading from Saint John's Gate along the Ramparts or Fortification and by the Parade, and on the other partly by Stanislaus Street, & the Houses & Walls of the Jesuits' Garden opposite the vacant ground in front of Dauphin Barracks to the corner of the inclosure of the Ursulines Convent aforesaid, excepting therefrom the ground whereon is erected the Dauphin Barracks and the unoccupied space in front thereof.—Also a piece or parcel of ground situated in the Upper Town of Quebec, consisting of seventy-three square perches or thereabout; bounded in front by the Street called Garden Street, in rear by the Wall of the inclosure of the Ursulines Nun's Convent, on one side by the square in front by the Ursulines Church on a line running seventeen feet, and on the other side partly by Saint Anne Street on a line running thirty-seven feet, and partly by the rear of Lots belonging to the Widow Seguin, Pierre Vincent and Charles Pinguet.—Also a lot or piece of Land situate in the suburbs of Quebec, outside Palace Gate, consisting of fifty-eight square perches or thereabouts bounded in front by Saint Nicho-

las Street, as far as the House of Delignets at one side of the said Street, running in another direction as far as the House of Madame Larche, in the rear by the Street running along the front of the Storekeeper General's Stores, and at the other side by the square in the middle of which the Batteau Guard House stands. Also three concessions or lots of ground in the Upper Town of Quebec, by the Church Wardens of the Parish of Quebec to the Reverend Fathers of the Company of Jesus, consisting of the lots of M'Nider, Widow Valain, Turgeon, Berthelot D'Artigny, and Widow Renvozé. AND WE do hereby enjoin and command You, that all and whatsoever You shall do by virtue of this commission, You do certify under your Hand and Seal, into our Court of King's Bench, of and for our District of Quebec, in our said Province of Lower Canada on the sixteenth day of April now next ensuing, together with this Writ, there to remain of Record for ever.

In FAITH and TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of Lower-Canda, to be hereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved Robert Shore Milnes, Esquire, our Lieutenant-Governor of and for our said Province of Lower-Canada, at Our Castle of Saint Lewis, in Our City of Quebec, in Our said Province, the eighth day of March in the year of Our Lord Christ, one thousand eight hundred, and in the fortieth year of our Reign.

(Signed) R. S. M.

(Signed) GEORGE POWNALL, Secy.

An INVENTORY of Effects seized by the Sheriff of the District of Quebec, to and for the use of His Majesty, belonging to the deceased Reverend Pierre Cazot, as representing the late Order of Jesuits in the Province of Lower-Canada, in virtue of the King's Writ to him directed bearing date the eighth day of March 1800.

The following delivered by Messire Joseph Octave Plessis, Coadjutor of Quebec, vizt.

1 Ostensoir ou Soleil,
3 Calices,
2 Ciboires,
3 Paires de Burettes,
2 Plats pour ditto,
6 Chandeliers et Croix,
2 Chandeliers portatifs,
1 Benitier,
1 Croix processionnale,
2 Bras ou Girandoles,
2 ditto,
4 Pots à fleurs avec les Fleurs,
1 Encensoir et Navette,
1 Lampe,
1 Piscine,
1 Statue de la Sainte Vierge,
1 Ditto Saint Ignace,
1 Ditto Saint François Xavier,
14 Cuillières pottagères,
24 Ditto de Table,
4 Grandes Fourchettes,
24 Fourchettes de Table,
2 Cuillieres à Caffé,
2 Ecuelles avec leurs Couvertes
2 Goblets,
} d'Argent.

8 Chandeliers et Croix,
6 Ditto petits,
6 Pots à fleur,
4 Statues,
2 Reliquaires d'Argent,
} argentés.

6 Chandeliers,
8 Ditto, dont un cassé,
2 Christs,
4 Petits Chandeliers portatifs,
} de Cuivre.

Ornements.

26 Devant-d'Autel,
16 Chasubles garnies,
8 Chapes,
2 Dalmatiques,
1 Etole et vieilles do.

Linges.

1 Drap mortuaire,
24 Aubes,
29 Surplis,
15 Nappes d'Autel,
14 Ditto de Communion,
9 Douzaines Ditto de Purificatoires,
17 Corporaux,
12 Palles,
128 Amiots,
40 Linges à Lavabo,
15 Cordons,
8 Essuiemains,
1 Paquet de Linge sale,
1 Ditto ditto,
1 Ditto ditto,
1 Caneau rouge,
5 Vieux Tapis,
6 Petits Tableaux,
1 Statue de Cire,
12 Bouquets,
4 Missels,
2 Pupitres,
1 Livre de Chant,
1 Table de Marbre,
1 Lustre de Cuivre,
Quelques vieux Fauteuilles, Chaises, &c.
1 Pendule,
1 Christ d'Ivoire,
8 Couronnes de Fleurs,
8 Reliquaires de bois doré,
4 Garnitures de Canon d'Autel.

The two following Trunks of Books and Papers are deposited in the Office of the Secretary of the Province, together with a Box containing the *Aveu et Dénombrement* of the Estates heretofore belonging to the late Order of the Jesuits in Lower-Canada, vizt.

A TRUNK MARK'D "No. 1."

"Jesuits' Papers" containing as follows:

1 Parchment Folio Book of Accounts endorsed "Des Anges."
1 Parchment cover Folio Book, endorsed "Montagne à Bonhomme ou Belair."
1 Ditto 4to. containing Contracts, &c.
1 Ditto folio ditto,
1 Green Vellum ditto, endorsed on the first leaf J. M. J. Ce Livre a été commencé le *treize* Juin 1753.—Fief de St. Gabriel.
1 Ditto in Sheep, first leaf headed "Fiefs de Notre Dame des Anges."
1 Ditto rough Calf, the first leaf beginning "Si varat annales &c."
1 Ditto Parchment, the first leaf beginning "Missio &c. Anno 1642 et 1643.
1 Ditto Green Vellum, on the first leaf "J. M. J." Ce Livre a été commencé le huit Mars 1754, "Fief de Notre Dame des Anges."
A paper endorsed "1773 Repertoire de la Jeune Lorette pour le "Revd Père Giroult."
A Paper Book, endorsed "Repertoire du Fief de St. Gabriel &c."
A Paper Book, intituled "Aveu et Dénombrement du Fief et Seigneurie du Cap de la Magdeleine."
A Ditto, entituled "Extraits des Régistres des insinuations du Conseil Supérieur de la Nouvelle France," endorsed with a Pencil "Déclaration de 1743."
A Book, without cover, marked on the first leaf "A," the first line "L'Article premier de quatre lieues d'étendue."
A Ditto with Parchment cover, endorsed "Gabriel."
A Ditto ditto, "Sillery 1719."

A ROUGH CALF PAPER CASE CONTAINING, vizt.

Paper Book, endorsed "No. 1, Notre Dame des Anges, 1 Eglise, 1 Presbytère et un terrein d'environ 4 arpens en superficie."
A Ditto, headed No. 2, Ancienne et Jeune Lorette, "deux Eglises "et deux Presbytères, 3 arpens en superficie."
A Ditto, endorsed "1733. 385 C. S. Notre Dame des Anges."
A Ditto, beginning "l'an mil sept cent quatre-vingt-un, le vingt "Juillet &c."
A Ditto, headed "Narration du Voyage fait &c."
A Ditto, ditto "l'an mil sept cent quatre-vingt-un, le 12 Juillet &c."
And other Papers.
Carte réduite des Mers du Nord.
A Parchment Folio Book, the first leaf beginning "Continuation "des Régistres précédens, dans lesquels tous les Recteurs de ce "Collége ont écrit ce qui s'est passé de considérable dans ce "Pays &c."
A yellow rough Calf quarto ditto, intituled "Comptes des Mis-"sions depuis 1758."

COMPTES DE LA RESIDENCE.

A Parchment folio ditto, marked on the Cover, "Repertoire des "Fiefs Saint Gabriel et Sillery."
A green Vellum ditto, headed "Repertoire pour servir à recevoir les "Cens et Rentes pour le Fief de Notre Dame des Anges," avec un Plan détaché du Trait-quarré de Charlesbourg.
A green rough Calf ditto containing Accounts.
A Parchment ditto, headed "J. M. J. "Ce Livre a été commencé "le——Xbre. 1758, Fief de Sillery."
A Paper Book, headed "Table des Habitans nommés dans le Papier Terrier."
A Parchment ditto, headed "Fief de Belair."
A mark cover ditto, headed, "Domestiques de Notre Dame des Anges, en Février 1757."
A Parchment folio ditto, marked,
"Terrier du Fief de Belair."
A Quarto ditto, containing des Donations, Concessions, Contracts &c. beginning by a Certificate of the Intendant Bouterone, 3 Bundles Titres, Concessions, Donations, Actes &c. marked A. B. C.
1—ditto, Titres de N. D. des Anges,
1—ditto, Contracts de Concessions a Batiscan, 1798 & 1799.
1—ditto, Concessions par Monsr. Desjardins, dans la Seigneurie de St. Gabriel,
1—ditto, Actes &c. &c. &c. marked D.
1—ditto, Extrait des Registres du Conseil Superieur, &c. &c. &c. E.
1.—ditto, Actes, &c. &c. F.
1—ditto, Concessions dans la Seigneurie de St. Gabriel, G. & H.

Appendix (Y).

25th Feby.

—ditto, divers Papiers, I.
—ditto, Contrats de Concession K.
—ditto, Procès Verbaux, et Obligations, et Baux, L.

TRUNK No 2.

Jesuits' Papers, vizt:

1—Bundle of Comptes et Quittances, M. & N.
1—ditto, Papers relating to St. Gabriel O.
1—ditto, ditto, to Sillery, P.
1—ditto, Procès Verbaux, &c. &c. Q.
1—Bundle of Papers, relating to Three-Rivers, R.
1—ditto, to Batiscan, S.
1—ditto, to Batiscan, S.
1—ditto, Cap de la Magdeleine, T.
P—ditto, Belair, V.
1—ditto, N. D. des Anges, U.
1—ditto, ditto, W.
1—ditto, to the City of Quebec, X.
A Box marked, "Aveux et Dénombremens des biens autrefois aux Jésuites, contenant les dits Aveux et Dénombremens," comprised in 49 Sheets. ——
All the following Articles were left at the Jesuits', College.

BOOKS, viz:

Dictionnaire de Trevaux, folio,	7 Vols.
Ditto, de Pontas,	3 do.
Dito, Economique,	2 do.
Pontifical Romain,	1 do.
Entretien du P. Novel, 4to.	1 do.
Meditations du P. Dupont,	1 do.
Martyrologes Romain,	1 do.
Abregé de Geographie, 8vo.	1 do.
Sermons sur les Mystères,	1 do.
Confessions de St. Augustin,	1 do.
Pratiques de Piété,	
Retraite de St. Ignace,	
Année de Chrétien,	13 do.
Mystères du Père à deux Etoiles,	
Sermons du Père Cheminées,	3me. Vol.
Ditto, sur divers sujets Morales,	
Le Maître Italien,	
Le Caractère de la Veritable et de la fausse piété,	
Les Œuvres de St. François de Salle, Offices à l'usage de la Société de Jésus,	
Théologie Françoise,	
Dictionnaire Geographique,	
Sermons de Mr. Mavoles,	2 Vols.
Conferences sur l'usure et sur la Restitution,	1er. do.
Sermon de Père Trey de Neuville,	6 do.
Leçons de la Sagesse,	
La Veritable manière de Prêcher,	
Sermons du Père Bretonneau,	3 Vols.
Institutions au Droit François,	2me. do.
Panégyrique des Saints,	1er. do.
Pensées du Père Bourdaloue,	
La Sainte Bible,	2 Vol.
Le Chrétien en Solitude,	
Les progrès de la Vie Spirituelle,	
Vie de Père Regis,	
Traité de la Mort de Dieu,	
Entretiens de Monsieur le Commandeur xxx.	
Lettres Edifiantes,	2 Vols.
Memoires du Levant,	8me. do.
Entretiens de Ciceron,	2me. do.
Nouveaux Memoires des Missions de la Compagnie de Jésus,	9 do.
Histoire de France,	12 do.
Spectacle de la Nature,	2 do.
Œuvres de Monsier Boileau,	3me. do.
Exercises de piété,	
Meditations du Père Dupont,	
Histoire Sainte,	2 Vol.
Actions Chrétiennes,	4me. do.
Etablissement de la Foi,	2me. do.
Theforier et Venomie,	
Paradisus Anna Christiana,	
Le veritable Art du Blason,	2 Vol.
Nouvelle Chirurgie Medicinale,	
Les Entretiens Physiques,	3 Vol.
Les Sermons du Père Terassons,	4me. do.
Epistolæ prœpositorum Generalium ad Patres et Fratres Societatis Jesu.	
Pratiques de piété.	
Les Souffrances de Jésus Christ,	
Introductions de la Vie dévote,	3 Vols.
Officia ad usum p. p. Societatis Jesu, Supplement,	
Le Journal des Saints,	2 Vols.
Conduite Chrétienne,	
La Conduite de Saint Ignace,	
Jesus Maria,	
Extrait du Rituel Romain,	
Le Nouveau Testament,	
Breviarium Romanum,	
Traité de la Nouvelle Orthographie,	
Ordo administrandi Sacramenta,	
Livres de Prières,	
Méthode pour converser avec Dieu,	
2 Breviarium,	
La Dévotion à Jésus Christ,	
Règle de la Compagnie de Jésus,	
Pratiques des Cérémonies de la Sainte Messe,	
Pratique facile pour élever l'Ame,	
Avis donné aux Confesseurs,	
A Trunk of Private Papers.	

DANS LA CHAMBRE ET CABINET DU R. P. CAZOT.

Un ——	5 Plans in Rollers,
Deux Bergères,	2 Ditto without ditto,
Huit Chaises,	5 Paires Souliers,
Un Poële de Fer avec huit feuilles de Tuyeaux,	5 Paires
	1 Bonnet quarré,
Une Table avec un Tapis bleu,	28 Bouteilles vuides,
Un Prie-Dieu,	1 Cane,
Un Tabouret,	1 File,
10 Cadres,	1 Pièce Toile cirée,
3 Pièces Matelas et lit garni,	12 Ps. vieilles Culottes,
2 Tables,	2 Gilets,
3 Vieilles Chaises,	1 Ceinture,
2 Valises,	1 Vieux Chapeau,
1 Redingote noire,	1 Longuevue,
2 Soutanes,	

AU REFECTOIRE.

1 Poële avec 17 Feuilles,	1 Bombe de cuivre,
1 Pendule,	5 Sellieres de Cristal,
1 Table pliante,	6 Verres à pattes,
6 Chaises,	12 ditto à vin,
2 Petits Tabourets,	5 Pots de Grais,
1 Commode,	7 Flacons,
2 Jarres,	7 Carasses,
1 Quart à l'Eau,	1 Beurier,
3 Cruches de Grais,	1 Théière,
1 Pilon de ——	10 Tasses à Café,
8 Douzaines et 3 Assiettes de Grais,	1 Plat à barbe,
	2 Sucriers,
5 Bolles de Grais,	1 Douzaine Couteaux, et
3 Soupières d'Etain,	1 Douzaine Fourchettes à manches noires,
1 ditto Grais,	
24 Plats ditto,	9 Couteaux Communs,
4 ditto d'Etain,	3½ Douzaines Vin blanc,
3 Ecuelles, ditto,	2 Sauciers de Grais.

A LA CUISINE.

1 Table,	2 Sappes,
1 Buffet,	2 Grandes Fourchettes,
1 Fontaine de cuivre,	1 Quart à l'Eau,
1 Tournebroche,	2 Paires de Pincettes,
3 Poëlles à frire,	1 Paire Chenêts,
1 Lèchefritte,	2 Pelles,
9 Casseroles,	4 Trépieds,
3 Marmittes,	1 Bejeau à lâcher,
2 Chaudières de cuivre,	1 Soufflet,
2 Passoires,	3 Entonnoirds,
1 Grille,	1 Moulin à poivre,
1 Ecumoire et Cullière à pot,	1 Tableau,
3 Cafetières,	1 Chaudière de fer blanc,
2 Chandeliers de cuivre,	1 Fanal.
1 Frillon de fer blanc,	

AU CABINET.

1 Table,	6 Targettes de fer,
1 Quart Vin blanc à motié vuide,	7 Petites Boëttes,
1 Canne,	1 Redingote,
1 Escabeau,	3 Soutandes.

DECHARGE.

1 Armoire,	3 Flacons,
3 Tables,	1 Seringue,
3 Chaises Bourrées	1 Bassin.
12 ditto vieilles,	1 ditto cuivre,
8 vieux Tapis,	2 bolles Blanches,
2 Cruches,	1 sac de ris,
20 Quarts vuides,	1 Tourtière de cuivre,
6 Tinettes ditto,	1 Poissonnière,
2 ditto de Beurre,	2 Saloirs avec un p—de lard,
1 vieille Bergère,	2 vieilles Cartes Géographiques,
3 grandes Casseroles de cuivre,	1 Sellier,
1 Baril de Plomb,	2 vieilles Aiguines,
1 paire Balances de cuivre,	22 Bouteilles Vin blanc,
1 vieux Baudet,	1 Chaise commodité,
1 vieille Fontaine de cuivre,	2 Sappes,
3 Chaudières ditto,	5 Fers à fasquer,
1 Chaudron,	1 paire Bottes de peau de mouton,
2 Marmites,	
1 Palan,	1 petite Fontaine de fer blanc,
4 vieux Seaux,	1 Boite avec un peu de Chandelles.
1 Hache,	
Des vieilles Serrures,	

CHAMBRE OCCUPE'E PAR LES DOMESTIQUES.

2 Lits garnis,	3 vieilles Chaises,
2 Poëles avec 4 vieilles feuilles de taule,	1 Balais de crin,
	1 vieux Soufflet.
9 Images,	

LINGE.

42 Chemises,	8 Mouchoirs,
27 Draps,	2 Bonnets de Coton,
32 Essuie-mains,	39 Ditto de Toile,
61 Nappes,	25 Paires Chaussons de Toile,
6 Têtes d'Oreiller,	52 Torchons,

CHAMBRE DE FRANÇOIS DORVAL.

1 Poêle avec son tuyau,	5 vieilles Chaises,
1 Armoire,	1 Rideau vert,
1 Table,	1 Chandelier de cuivre,
1 Lit garnis,	1 Prie-Dieu.

ECURIE.

1 Cheval et une Vache,	1 Charette,
1 Caleche,	1 Harnois complet,
1 Cariole,	300 Bottes de Foin aux environs.

ALLEE.

2 Cloches,	1 Petit Chariot,
1 Hote,	7 Quarts vuides,
1 vieille faux,	1 Baudet,
1 ditto Seri,	1 vieux tuyau,
2 vieux Seaux de fer blanc,	1 Barrique à l'eau,
1 Garde-feu,	1 Poêllon de Cuivre,
8 Seau de cuir,	2 vieilles Haches,
2 Escabeaux,	4 Tables sans pieds,
1 vieille Bergère,	1 Petite Charrette,
1 Garniture de Cariole,	1 Bêche de fer.
1 Paire Raquettes,	

GLACIERE.

2 Jarres,	4 Quarts vuides,
8 Minots d'Avoine,	1 Berline,
Ferrailles,	2 Cuves,
1 Fléau,	1 Chaudron,
2 Cruches,	1 Plat de Sain-doux,
Des Poids à peser,	2 Sappes.
2 Paniers,	

CHAMBRE DE MONS. DESJARDINS.

1 Lit complet avec des Rideaux d'Indienne,	3 Chaises tournées,
1 Bibliothêque,	1 Bergère,
1 Table,	1 Fauteuil,
1 Armoire,	1 Prie-Dieu,
1 Chandelier de Cuivre,	5 Pains de Sucre d'érable,
1 Miroir,	1 Chaise commodité.

CHAMBRE DU SACRISTAIN.

1 Poêle avec 13 feuilles de taule,	2 Armoires,
1 Petite Table,	1 Bergère,
8 Chaises communes,	3 vieux Rideaux d'Indienne,
4 ditto en bois,	1 Seau de cuivre,
5 ditto bourrées,	Quelques vieux Rideaux verts,
1 Armoire double,	4 Couches.
1 Lit garnid,	

ARGENT MONNOYE'.

This money is considered as the personal property of the late Revd. P. Cazot.

Chez Messrs. Lester and Morrogh,	£65	12	9
Entre les mains de Mr. Perinault,	50	0	0
Argent prêté à diverses personnes dans leur besoin,	16	2	0
En Caisse,	25	11	8½
	£157	6	5½

Quebec, 28th March 1800.

(Signed) JA. SHEPPARD, Sheriff.

(INDORSED.)

Inventory of Moveables belonging to the late Order of Jesuits in Lower-Canada, Seized by the Sheriff for the District of Quebec.

Filed of Record in the Court of King's Bench at Quebec the 16th April 1800.

(Signed) Js. P.

By virtue of the within writ, I have entered upon and taken into the real and actual possession of Our Sovereign Lord the King, all and every the Lands, Estates and Property, moveable & immoveable of every description and nature whatsoever, situate, lying and being in the District of Quebec, in the Province of Lower Canada, which heretofore did belong to the late Order of Jesuits, or whereof or wherein the said late Order of Jesuits, was seized or possessed, or had or claimed any manner of Estate, right, title, interest or demand, and which have been occupied by the late surviving Members of the said late Order of Jesuits within named, or any or either of them, or by Jean Joseph Cazot, within named, and more particularly all and every the Fiefs, Seigniories, Lands and immoveable Estates and property within particularly described, and the moveable property in the Schedule hereunto annexed, contained—All which, I do hereby certify into His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, of and for the said District of Quebec, as by the within writ I am commanded.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at the City of Quebec, in the said Province of Lower-Canada, the sixteenth day of ——l in the year of our Lord Christ, one thousand eight hundred, and in the fortieth year of His Majes——n.

(Signed) J. SHEPHERD, Sheriff.

Appendix (Y.) 25th Feby.

PROVINCE OF LOWER-CANADA, District of Quebec.

WE Joseph François Perrault, and John Ross, Esquires, Joint Prothonotaries of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for the District of Quebec, and Keepers of the Records thereof, do hereby certify, that the thirty eight preceding pages contain true Copies of certain Letters Patent, together with a certain Inventory thereto annexed, and also of the Return of the Sheriff of the District of Quebec, with his doings thereon also thereunto annexed, the whole remaining deposited in the Archives of the Court of King's Bench for the said district.

PERRAULT & ROSS, P. B. R.

Quebec, 25th February 1824.

PROVINCE OF LOWER-CANADA.

(Signed) DALHOUSIE, GOVERNOR,

Instrument for Cancelling all the Commissions heretofore issued for the Appointment of Commissioners for the Management of the Estates formerly belonging to the Jesuits in this Province, & Appointing new Commissioners thereto.

FIAT

Recorded in the Registers Office of the Records at Quebec the 12th day of November 1822, in the seventh Register of Letters Patent and Commissions.—Folio 250.

(Signed,) LS. MONTIZAMBERT, Actg. Prov. Secy.

GEORGE THE FOURTH by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To all to whom these Presents shall Come, or may in any wise Concern, Greeting:

WHEREAS by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our Province of Lower-Canada, bearing date at our Castle of Saint-Lewis in our City of Quebec, in our said Province, the sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, and in the fortieth year of the reign of His late Majesty, François Baby, Thomas Dunn, Jenkin Williams, John Hale, and Berthelot Dartigny, Esquires, were made, Constituted and Appointed during the Royal Will and pleasure, Commissioners, as well for Enquiring into all the Immoveable Estates and Property, situate in the Province of Lower-Canada, which did heretofore belong to the late Order of Jesuits, as for the Management, Administration, Improvement and Amelioration, of the said Immoveable Estates and Property, and His said Majesty in and by the said Letters Patent did give and grant unto the said Commissioners, divers Powers and Authorities which in the said Letters Patent are particularly set forth and contained, to have and to hold the said Appointment and Office unto them the said Commissioners severally and respectively for and during the Royal Pleasure. And Whereas also by other Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our said Province bearing date at the said Castle of Saint Lewis, the twelfth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, and in the forty-first year of His late Majesty's Reign, the Royal Will and Pleasure was determined with respect to the Appointment of the said John Hale, and the aforesaid Letters Patent were revoked and annulled, in so far as the same related to the said John Hale, and His said Majesty did make, constitute and Appoint Nathaniel Taylor of the City of Quebec, Esquire, to be during the Royal Pleasure Commissioner, in the stead of the said John Hale. And Whereas also the said Nathaniel Taylor (having departed this life) by other Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our said Province, bearing date at the aforesaid Castle of St. Lewis, the 15th day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and in the forty seventh year of the Reign of His late Majesty, Herman Witzius Ryland, of the said City of Quebec, Esquire, was made, constituted and appointed to be during the Royal pleasure, Commissioner, in the stead of the said Nathaniel Taylor, Esquire, deceased: And whereas also by other Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the aforesaid Castle of Saint Lewis, the twenty sixth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and in the fifty fifth year of the Reign of His late Majesty, the Honorable Pierre Amable De Bonne, John Mure, William Bachelor Coltman, and John Stewart, of the said City of Quebec, Esquires, were made, constituted and appointed, to be during the Royal Pleasure, Commissioners jointly with the said François Baby, Thomas Dunn, Jenkin Williams and Herman Witzius Ryland, Commissioners, as aforesaid, with the same powers and authorities as in and by the aforesaid first mentioned Letters Patent, were granted to the said Commissioners, therein named; and whereas also the said Pierre Amable De Bonne, having afterwards departed this life, by other Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our said Province, bearing date at the aforesaid Castle of Saint Lewis, the twentieth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and in the fifty seventh year of His late Majesty's Reign, the Honorable William Smith, of the said City of Que-

Appendix (Y.)

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bec, was made constituted and appointed to be during the Royal will and pleasure Commissioner, in the stead of the said Pierre Amable De Bonne, and whereas also by other Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our said Province, bearing date at the aforesaid Castle of Saint Lewis, the twenty third day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in the fifty eighth year of His late Majesty's Reign, the aforesaid Letters Patent of the twenty sixth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, fourthly above mentioned, were revoked and annulled in so far as the same related or had reference to the said John Mure, and therein and thereby John Ready, of the said City of Quebec, Esquire, was made, constituted and appointed, during the Royal pleasure, Commissioner in the room, place and stead of the said John Mure, and whereas lastly the said Jenkin Williams, one of our said Commissioners, having also departed this life, by other Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of our said Province, bearing date at our Castle of Laint Lewis in our said Province the first day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the first year of our Reign; we did nominate, constitute and appoint Lewis Foy, Esquire, of the said City of Quebec, one of our said Commissioners during our Royal pleasure, in the room, place and stead of the said Jenkin Williams, deceased, as therein and thereby it is fully and at large set forth, and with the several powers and authorities therein mentioned, now therefore know ye that for divers good causes and considerations us thereunto moving, we have thought fit to determine, and hereby do determine our Royal pleasure with respect to the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh above described Letters Patent, and the same to revoke and annul, the said several Letters Patent bearing date the fifteenth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven: The twenty sixth day of June in the year of Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen; the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen; the twenty third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen; and the first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty; and do hereby declare every clause, matter and thing therein contained, respectively, to be null and void, and the Royal pleasure therein respectively expressed, we have determined and do hereby determine. And know ye further that we confiding, in the integrity, loyalty & ability of His Excellency Sir Francis Nathaniel Burton, Knight of the Royal Guelphic Order, the Honorable Herman Witzius Ryland, the Honorable William Bachelor Coltman, John Stewart, Esquire, the Honorable William Smith, and Lewis Foy, Esquires, all of the said City of Quebec in our said Province, have made, constituted and appointed and by these Presents do Make, Constitute and Appoint them the said Sir Francis Nathaniel Burton, Herman Witzius Ryland, William Bachelor Coltman, John Stewart, William Smith and Lewis Foy, to be during our Royal Pleasure our Commissioners, as well for enquiring into all the Immoveable Estates and Property situate, lying, and being in our said Province of Lower-Canada, which heretofore did belong to the late Order of Jesuits, as for the Management and Administration, Improvement and Amelioration of the said Immoveable Estates and Property, hereby Appointing them the said Sir Francis Nathaniel Burton, Herman Witzius Ryland, William Bachelor Coltman, John Stewart, William Smith and Lewis Foy, for that purpose, and fully and effectually giving and granting to them the said Sir Francis Nathaniel Burton, Herman Witzius Ryland, William Bachelor Coltman, John Stewart, William Smith and Lewis Foy, all, each and every, the powers and authorities granted in and by the said first in part recited Letters Patent, bearing date the said sixteenth day of July, which was in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, to the Commissioners therein named, as fully and amply to all intents and purposes as if the same were herein and hereby particularly expressed, to have and to hold the said Appointment and Office unto them the said Sir Francis Nathaniel Burton, Herman Witzius Ryland, William Bachelor Coltman, John Stewart, William Smith and Lewis Foy, for and during our Royal Pleasure. In Witness 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 Trusty & Well Beloved GEORGE, EARL OF DALHOUSIE, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over our said Province of Lower-Canada, Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c. At our Castle of Saint Lewis in our City of Quebec, in our said Province, the eight day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eighth hundred and twenty-two, and in the third Year of our Reign.

(Signed) D. G.

(Signed) Ls. MONTIZAMBERT,

Actg. Prov. Secy.

I do hereby Certify the foregoing to be a true Copy of an Entry as on Record in the Registrar's Office at Quebec, in Register of Commissions and Letters Patent No. 7, folio 250.

(Signed) Ls. MONTIZAMBERT,
Actg. Prov. Secy and Reg.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 24th February 1824.

Appendix (Z.) 4th March

REPORT of the Special Committee on the Petition of Sundry Merchants, complaining against divers abuses in the Office of the Collector of His Majesty's Customs, at the Port of Qeebec.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
COMMITTEE ROOM,

Thursday, 5th February 1824.

IN Committee on the Petition of the Merchants and Ship Owners of the City of Quebec.

Present:—Messrs. Papineau, Neilson, Cuvillier, Davidson and Bélanger.

Mr. Bélanger called to the Chair.

Read the order of reference.

ORDERED, That William Price, Esquire, be required to appear before this Committee, to-morrow, at ten o'clock, A. M. to be examined on the matter referred.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, 10th February 1824.

Present:—Messrs. Bélanger, Neilson and Davidson.

Mr. Bélanger in the Chair.

William Price, Esquire, appeared before your Committee, and was examined as follows:

Q. 1. You are a Merchant of the City of Quebec, and a Member of the Committee of Trade for this City?

A. Yes.

Q. 2. How long have you resided in this Country, and been engaged in Trade?

A. I have resided in this Country nearly fourteen years, and have been engaged in Trade nine years.

Q. 3. What is the description of Trade in which you are particularly engaged?

A. The general business of a Merchant.

Q. 4. The Merchants, in their Petition referred to this Committee, complain of various abuses, exactions and grievances, in relation to the Custom House, injuriously affecting the interest of the Petitioners and the Trade of the Country; can you state any facts upon which such complaints are founded, and how the Trade and Navigation have been affected by the said abuses?

A. The high and disproportionate Fees which are exacted by the Officers of the Customs, appear to me to be a great abuse and grievance to the Trade, such Fees being considerably higher than they are entitled to exact by the Docket which the Collector has declared to be the only one by which they can legally demand or receive Fees, (excepting with regard to Certificates,) and which, he has also declared, he and all the Officers under his survey are ordered most strictly to conform to.

In most instances I have not been particular in the entry in my Books, in separating the sums paid to the different Officers. I can, however, state the following instances.: First, with regard to my two Schooners which were employed during last season in the Coasting Trade, and the Fees paid on them were considerably less than those exacted on Vessels of the same class the previous seasons.

I paid on my Schooner Marie Catherine, 69 Tons, to Miramichi, being the first voyage out of the Province, and therefore not subject to Entrance Fees, viz:—

Entry outwards				£0	7	4		
Collector and Comptroller.								
Clearance,	£2	6	0					
Fee for Certificate,	0	3	4					
				2	9	4		
Waiters and Searchers.								
Clearance,	0	12	6					
Fee on Certificate,	0	1	2					
				0	13	8		
				3	10	4		
Naval Officer,				1	10	6		
							£5	0 10

In this voyage, the Vessel was loaded by myself with provisions, therefore required but one Docket and no Bond.

If the Port of Miramichi be considered as subject to the Fees, under the head "Of Vessels from the Bay of Fundy, Louisburg, Canso," &c. the following are the Fees which the Docket at the utmost appears to allow:—

Entry outwards,				£0	2	9		
Collector and Comptroller.								
Clearance, 4s 6d and 2s3d, sterling,	£0	7	6					
Cockets, 2s and 1s, sterling,	0	3	4					
Certificate,	0	3	4					
				0	14	2		
Waiters and Searchers.								
Clearance, 2s 3d and 5½d, sterling,	0	3	0½					
Cocket, 1s, sterling,	0	1	1					
Certificate,	0	1	2					
				0	5	3½		
				£1	2	2½		
And Naval Office fees and dues,								
							£	

Recapitulation.

Paid,	£3	10	4
Allowed by Docket,	1	2	2½
Over exacted,	£2	8	1½

If the said Port is considered as subject to the Fees under the head of "Vessels from the Colonies," then the following appear to me to be the utmost which could be demanded, according to the Docket:—

Entry outwards,				£0	2	9		
Collector and Comptroller.								
Clearance, 9s and 4s 6d sterling,	£0	15	0					
Cockets, 3s sterling,	0	3	4					
Certificates,	0	3	4					
				1	1	8		
Waiters and Searchers.								
Clearance, 4s-6d. and 11d. sterling,	£0	6	0½					
Cocket, 1s. sterling,	0	1	1					
Certificate,	0	1	2					
				0	8	3½		
				£1	12	8		
And Naval Office fees and dues,								
							£	

Paid,	£3	10	4
Allowed by this,	1	12	8
Over exacted,	£1	17	8

In this instance there appears to be an over exaction by the Custom-House Officers, of £2 8 1½ or £1 17 8, in my opinion the former, because I think that Miramichi should be considered under the Head of "Vessels from Bay of Fundy, "Louisbourg, Canso &c." In an old Copy of the Docket which I have and now exhibit, the Roman Letters "&c." follow the word *anso*.

I paid on the Marie Catherine's second voyage to Halifax, after having returned here in ballast.

July 16th	Entry outwards	£0	7	4				
	Collector and Comptroller	5	2	4				
	Searchers	1	5	0				
					6	14	8	
	Naval Office				2	13	6	
					£9	8	2	

In this Voyage the Vessel was loaded by myself with Provisions, therefore required but one Docket and no Bond.

Sept. 3d.	On her third Voyage to Newfoundland, Total			£8	18	11
Nov. 18th	On her fourth Voyage to Halifax, Total			£10	5	8

Considering Halifax to be a Port under the head "of Ves-"sels from Bay of Fundy," &c. and if a Vessel arriving in ballast is by right subject to entrance Fees, the following appear to me to be the sums which the Officers were entitled to demand, viz:

Entry outwards							£0	2 9
Collector and Comptroller,								
Entrance fees 4s. 6d. and 2s. 3d. sterl.	£0	7	6					
Clearance fees 4s. 6d. and 2s. 3d.	0	7	6					
Cockets 3s. sterling,	0	3	4					
Certificates,	0	3	4					
							1	1 8
Waiters and Searchers,								
Entrance fees 2s. 3d. and 5½d. sterl.	£0	3	0½					
Clearance 2s. 3d. and 5½d.	0	3	0½					
Cocket,	0	1	1					
Certificate,	0	1	2					
							0	8 4
							£1	12 9
And Naval Office Fees,								
							£	

Recapitulation.

Paid as above,	£6	14	8
Allowed by this,	1	12	9
Over exacted,	£5	1	11

If under the head of "Vessels from the Colonies" and if subject to Entrance Fees, coming in ballast, the following appear to me to be the Fees which the Officers are entitled to demand, viz:

Entry outwards,				£0	2	9		
Collector and Comptroller.								
Entrance fees 9s 0d and 4s 6d sterling,	£0	15	0					
Clearance 9s 6d & 4s 6d stg.	0	15	0					
Cockets,	0	3	4					
Certificates,	0	3	4					
				1	16	8		
Carried over				£1	19	5		

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Appendix (Z.) 4th March

Brought over,				£1	19	5		
Waiters and Searchers.								
Entrance 4s 6d & 11d stg.	£0	6	0½					
Clearance 4s 6d & 11d stg.	0	6	0½					
Cocket,	0	1	1					
Certificate,	0	1	2					
				0	14	4		
				£2	13	9		
Naval Office,								
							£	
Paid,				£6	14	8		
Allowed by this,				2	13	9		
Over exacted,				£4	0	11		

Therefore, in this instance, I consider that the Officers have exacted from me illegally on this voyage £5 1s 11d or £4 0 11 in my opinion the former, because I think Halifax should be included under the head of "Vessels from Bay of Fundy, Louisbourg, &c." and have made about the same over exactions on the two following voyages:

On my Schooner Charlotte, 89 tons, to Halifax.

May—First voyage, never before out of the Province, therefore not subject to Entrance Fees.

I paid, Entry outward,				£0	7	4		
Collector and Comptroller.								
Clearance,	£2	6	0					
Certificate,	0	3	4					
				2	9	4		
Waiters and Searchers.								
Clearance,	£0	12	6					
Certificate,	0	1	2					
				0	13	8		
				3	10	4		
Naval Office,				1	15	6		
							5 5 10	

June.—Charlotte, 89 tons, second voyage to Newfoundland, after returning from Halifax, in ballast.

I paid, Entry outwards,				£0	7	4		
Collector and Comptroller.								
Entrance and Clearance,	£4	12	0					
Certificate,	0	3	4					
				4	15	4		
Waiters and Searchers,								
Entrance and Clearance,	1	10	0					
Certificate,	0	1	2					
				1	11	2		
				6	13	10		
Naval Office,				3	9	3		
							10 3 1	

In the two last mentioned voyages, the vessel was loaded by myself with provisions, therefore required only one Docket and no Bond.

July. I paid on her third voyage to Halifax:
Custom House Officers, Naval Office, } £11 2 11

September. I paid on her fourth voyage to Newfoundland:
Custom House Officers, Naval Office, } £11 2 3

November. I paid on her fifth voyage to Newfoundland:
Custom House Officers, Naval Office, } £10 9 6

According to the Analysis of Fees which I have taken from the Docket, and stated under the Fees exacted on the Marie Catherine, I consider myself over-charged either £2 8 2 or £1 17 8, in my opinion the former.

On her second voyage £5 1 11 or £4 0 11, in my opinion the former; and on the three following voyages about the same over charges.

I have the particulars of only one of my clearances on large vessels last season, viz:

September 8th. Bark Mint, 469 tons, to London.

Entry outwards,				£0	7	4		
Collector and Comptroller,	£4	10	11					
2 Certificates,	0	6	8					
				4	17	7		
Searchers, &c.								
Clearance,	£2	5	0					
2 Certificates,	0	2	4					
				2	7	4		
				7	12	3		
Naval Office Fees and dues,				7	6	0		
							14 18 9	

In 1822 I paid higher Fees, viz:

June 26th. Bark Sally, 313 tons, to London.

Entry outwards,				£0	7	4		
Collector and Comptroller,				5	3	2		
Searchers,				2	7	4		
				7	17	10		
Naval Officer,				5	10	10		
							13 8 8	

I paid for the Clearances of many other vessels about the same sums to the different officers.

The following appear to me to be the Fees which the Officers were entitled to demand on these vessels, according to the Docket, viz:

Entry outwards,				£0	2	9		
Collector and Comptroller.								
Entrance 9s. and 4s-6d. Stg.	£0	15	0					
Clearance 9. & 4s6. Stg.	0	15	0					
Additional, being Foreign Topsail 4s-6d. and 2s-3d. Stg.	0	7	6					
Cockets,	0	3	4					
2 Certificates,	0	6	3					
				2	7	6		
Waiters and Searchers.								
Entrance 4s-6d. & 11d. Stg.	0	6	0½					
Clearance, do. do.	0	6	0½					
Additional, being Foreign Topsail 2s-3d. & 6d. Stg.	0	3	1					
Cockets,	0	1	1					
2 Certificates,	0	1	2					
				0	17	5		
				£3	7	8		
Naval Officer,								
							£	

Therefore, in my opinion, I was over charged on the clearances of the Bark Mint £4 4 7 currency—Bark Sally £4 10 2 currency—and about the same on all the large vessels which I have cleared.

In consequence of a trifling alteration to my Schooner the Marie Catherine, I was obliged to take out a new Register, and also one for my new Schooner the Charlotte, for these I paid,

Collector and Comptroller,	£1	10	7			
Searcher,	0	11	8			
				£2	2	3

By the Docket I can only find that the Officers are entitled to exact,

New Register and Recording,	£0	19	4
Endorsing a Register,	0	3	7½
Probably a Bond,	0	2	9
	£1	5	8½

It is customary to pay the Searcher for measuring the vessel, 11s and 8d. allowing this, there then appears to be an overcharge of 4s and 11d on each Register.

The trade is most injuriously affected by these abuses, particularly the coasting trade, now undoubtedly suppressed by the discouraging effect of the Port charges. If our vessels were subjected only to a moderate charge, I am convinced that they would be the means of employment, and indeed of prosperity to numerous individuals residing on the banks of this river. Now every voyage a vessel makes, she is subject to a repetition of the same fees, exacted by the Custom House Officers and Naval Officer, and the more voyages made the more money is lost, unless by chance an extraordinary freight is obtained. I will state an example.

The rates of freight to Halifax last season during summer months were 2s, 2s 3d and 2s 6d per barrel of flour.

July 17—My Schooner carried down there at the rate of 480 barrels of flour and returned (as was always the case) in ballast, giving her credit at the mean rate, her gross freight was £54 0 0

Her Custom House and Naval Office fees here, were	£9	8	2			
At Halifax,	5	16	4			
				£15	4	6

More than one fourth of her gross freight.

Expenses of the voyage.

Port charges,	£15	4	6			
Pilotage,	10	14	9			
Insurance,	9	6	3			
Captain and Seamen's wages,	33	2	0			
Provisions and labour,	23	8	11			
				£91	16	5

The Honorable Mathew Bell can give the Committee a more striking example of his Schooner, her gross freight was £42. The charges of course ought, by Docket, to be the same as on mine.

The total amount of the Custom House and Naval Office fees and dues last season here and at the lower ports on my two schooners, were,

Charlotte, 89 tons	£76	1	11
Marie Catherine, 69 tons	53	19	6

I lost considerably on both these vessels.

The Trade suffers in other ways, with regard to coasting vessels, by the abuses complained of—Owing to the high port charges, the

owners cannot afford to equip their vessels well and keep them in staunch condition. I have never, in any port in which I have been, seen such miserable craft as are generally navigated in this River; with few exceptions, it is unsafe to ship in them towards the Fall of the year; and indeed, such is their character at New-York, that, at that period, Insurance cannot be effected on Goods, by them, at any rate. The Merchants, therefore, are unprovided with vessels when they are most wanted, and when the Trade ought to be most brisk to send off our surplus stock of produce, and to furnish the lower ports with their supplies for the winter—such was the case last fall—A large surplus stock of flour and other produce remained in our Merchants' Stores—Flour and provisions were wanted at Halifax, Newfoundland and Miramichi—no coasting vessels fit to be sent to sea were to be had except my Schooners, one of them I chartered at the high freight of 5s-6d. per barrel of Flour to Halifax; for the other Schooner I could have had the same, but wanted her on my account for Newfoundland, excepting about a sixth of her cargo, which I took in beef at the high freight of seven shillings and six pence per barrel.

At the same moment, the Americans were probably carrying from their ports at the rate of two shillings per barrel, which was their current rate last winter. The current rate from Boston to Halifax, is one shilling and six pence in the summer months; thus, at the most important period of the season, when we ought to furnish the Lower Ports with their supplies for six months, is the protecting duty on American produce, of five shillings and six pence per barrel of flour, for the encouragement of our Trade and Agriculture, most materially counteracted by the extraordinary freight the Merchants are obliged to pay for the want of fit vessels, and thus I think the trade and navigation most injuriously affected by the abuses complained of.

With respect to the charges on large vessels, the complaints from Ship Owners and Masters are frequent respecting them; they prefer to charter their Ships principally to the lower ports on this account, as a proof of which, the rate of freight on timber from Miramichi, Bay Chaleur, St. John's, &c. &c. is five shillings per load less than from Quebec, and thus are the chief articles of our produce, pine timber, deals, &c. discouraged to the extent of from one third to one fourth of their cost here. I consider the very limited space of time given by the Officers for attendance to public business a great abuse and grievance—their declared office hours are from ten until twelve to receive papers for the clearance of vessels, and from ten until two for general business. In the busy period of the season the office is so crowded during the office hours, that a forenoon is frequently lost in making an entry, when time is of the utmost consequence to the merchant. It would be a great convenience to the Trade if reasonable business hours, viz. from nine until one, to receive papers for the clearance of vessels, and from nine until four, for general business, were given to the public.

Besides the detention which I have frequently felt the inconvenience of, in the transaction of my Custom House business, I can here state a most serious loss sustained, in consequence of the Office hours closing at two.

The Brig Arion, belonging to Messrs. W. Malthie & Co. of Liverpool, arrived to my address, in June last, with a cargo of Brandy, and was to proceed immediately to Montreal, it was then blowing a fresh Easterly wind. I sent the papers and entries with all possible despatch to the Custom House, it must have been but a few seconds after two, when my Clerk reacher the Counter with the Entry—it was refused. I protested, the Notary was at the Custom House at three quarters past three o'clock, the answer was—"the Office hours are past, and if you "come to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock, I will give you an answer." The Brig was consequently detained, and was unable to leave the Port until twenty-four hours after, soon after which the wind shifted, she had a tedious voyage to Montreal, and was ultimately unloaded at the foot of the Current there, for want of a wind to take her up.

Q. 5. The Petitioners state that the Custom House fees have been materially encreased since the Department became under the direction of the present Collector. Is it so to your knowledge?

A. It is.

Q. 6. Can you state in what?

A. In 1810, when I first transacted Custom House business here, and for two or three years afterwards, the Fees I paid on clearing large vessels, were:

Entry outwards,	£0	2	9
General Fees without explanation,	5	5	0

And a gratuitous fee of one to three Dollars, was given to the Waiters.

We now pay on these occasions, the Fees I have enumerated in my reply to question No. 4.

Besides these, there has since been a great addition of Fees in number, the Fee on entering Bonded Goods and paying Crown Duty, was formerly only two shillings and nine pence. The Fees at present exacted, on entering Bonded Goods, and making a deposit for Crown Duty, is nine shillings and four pence, and when the true amount of the Crown Duty is ascertained by the guage of the articles, and you make a settlement with the Officers, they exact from you a further Fee of six shillings and nine pence, which is unintelligible by the Docket.

The same with a Bill of Sight, when you have no means of ascertaining the value of your Goods before landing, on giving a permit to land the articles, the Officers exact from you seven shillings and four pence, and when the value is ascertained, and you make a settlement, they exact from you a further Fee of seven shillings and four pence, these Fees fall extremely heavy on the small articles generally under these circumstances.

Formerly a Passenger was not obliged to pass an Entry for his baggage, now he is obliged to do so, and pay the same Fee which is exacted on making an Entry of Merchandize.

A charge of one pound is now made on Ships which have brought passengers, which was not formerly the case.

Q. 7. Do the Officers of the Customs refuse explanations of the Fees which they charge, when required by the parties of whom they are demanded?

A. It is many years since I have transacted my own business, in the Custom House, but it is so well understood that they do refuse explanations, that I should have considered it needless to ask. I recollect, however, about the year 1814, when the Fee of Entry, outwards, was risen from two shillings and nine pence to seven shillings and four pence, asking the Collector for an explanation, his reply was nearly in the following words: "That previously the poor unfortunate Captain was "made to pay for the Cocket in the Clearance, but that in future he "intended that it should be borne, as it ought to be, by the Merchant." The Fees of Clearance, however, were not reduced!

Q. 8. Can you in any way account for the differences between the former and the present charges for Fees at the Custom House?

A. The differences are quite unaccountable to me. There has been no alteration in the Docket, which the Collecto has declared himself and all the Officers under his survey, to be ordered strictly to conform to; and, therefore, I cannot understand why there should be a difference and increase, which has been the case both in number and amount.

Q. 9. Did you ever get any detailed account of the charges made at present for Fees on any of your Vessels? and if so, will you produce them, or any of them?

A. I have never had any detailed account from the Officers.

Q. 10. Do you know if any other person has had such detailed accounts, and who?

A. I know of no instance of detailed accounts of Fees charged having been given by the Officers.

Q. 11. Have you, or any other person to your knowledge, ever asked of the Collector and Comptroller, or person to whom payment was made of Fees, for such detailed accounts?

A. I have not; nor was I ever present when detailed accounts were asked for, but I have been told by many that they have been refused, and it is notorious that they do so.

Q. 12. Do you know of any representations ever having been made on your part, or on the parts of the Merchants, to the Collector or Comptroller, on the subject of increased Fees? or of any other representation, by any other authority, on the subject, and when?

A. In 1817, a representation was made to the Lords of the Treasury of the Fees exacted by the Officers, and a Copy of that representation was sent by the Merchants, who made it, to the Collector.

Q. 13. Do you know what are the Custom House charges in the United States, on Vessels of the description of yours, bound on similar voyages, and with similar cargoes?

A. I do not know what the charges are on coasters in the United States, but the following, I know, are the charges on American or British Vessels, 80 Tons, from their possessions in Europe:

Custom House Charges.

	Dollars.	Cents.
Entry Fee, - -	3	0
Clearance, - -	1	50
Measurement, - -	1	50
	6	0
Tonnage duty, 6 cents per ton,	4	80
Harbour Master,	1	20

Q. 14. Do you know the general state of the profit and loss amongst the owners of River and Coasting Craft in this Province, and will you state to the Committee the knowledge you have on the subject?

A. I can only speak with regard to myself and the Merchants in Town, who are proprietors of Vessels in the Coasting Trade to Halifax, Newfoundland, &c. with us they have been universally unprofitable, and I know that the Halifax Merchants would not send their Vessels here last year, as they said, on account of the high charges.

Q. 15. Do you ascribe the want of fit and sufficient Vessels for the Coasting Trade of which you complain, chiefly to the high Fees and Custom House dues? and what other causes operate to produce that effect?

A. I do ascribe the want of fit and sufficient Vessels for the Coasting Trade chiefly to the high Custom House and Naval Office Fees; the charges which I paid on my two Schooners, last season, viz:—

On the Charlotte, 89 Tons,	£76	1	11
On the Marie Catherine, 69 Tons,	53	19	6

Which would in each instance be nearly an adequate profit to the Country *Caboteur*.

Q. 16. Can you inform the Committee what is the average difference of the expenses of a voyage from England and back, to the Port of New-Brunswick, and the Port of Quebec?

A. It is not in my power to answer that question.

Q. 17. What is the difference between a voyage from England and back, to the Bay of Gaspé, and to Quebec?

A. I am also unable to answer that question.

James Chisholm M'Tavish, Esquire, then appeared before your Committee, and was examined as follows:

Q. 1. You are a Merchant of the City of Quebec, and a Member of the Committee of Trade for this City?

A. I am a Merchant of the City of Quebec.

Q. 2. How long have you resided in this Country, and been engaged in Trade?

A. I have resided here about nineteen years, and been engaged in Trade above six years.

Q. 3. What is the description of Trade in which you are particularly engaged?

A. The Fur Trade.

Q. 4. The Merchants, in their Petition referred to this Committee, complain of various abuses, exactions and grievances, in relation to the Custom House, injuriously affecting the interest of the Petitioners and the Trade of the Country: can you state any fact upon which such complaints are founded, and how the Trade and Navigation have been af-

Appendix (Z.) 4th March

fected by the said abuses?

A. The principal complaint which I have to make, is respecting the Fees exacted by the Custom House Officers on the Sloop Reward and Schooner Adelaïde, both under my management.

Q. 5. What tonnage is the Sloop Reward?

A. Ninety-eight tons.

Q. 6. In what trade is she employed, and to what Port do you generally send her from this?

A. In the Fisheries and Fur Trade. I generally send her to the Seigniories of *Mille Vaches* and *Mingan*—*Mille Vaches* is within the limits of the County of Northumberland in this Province, and *Mingan* is situated eighteen miles beyond the Provincial Line, and within the Government of Newfoundland.

Q. 7. Will you be good enough to state to the Committee, the Custom House Fees you have paid on her, on each clearance, as particularly as you are able, during the last two years?

A. They are as follows:

Memorandum of Fees paid at the Custom House, by James Chisholm M'Tavish, during the Years 1822 and 1823.

1822.
Sloop Reward, 98 tons.

16th May.				
Entry outwards,	£0 7 4			
Coll. and Compt.	6 14 5			
Waiter and Searcher,	1 6 0			
		£8 7 9		
15th June.				
Entry outwards,	£0 7 4			
Coll. and Compt.	6 12 8			
Waiter and Searcher,	1 6 0			
		8 6 0		
8th August.				
Entry outwards.	£0 7 4			
Coll. and Compt.	5 17 1			
Waiter and Searcher,	1 6 0			
		7 10 5		
7th October.				
Entry outwards,	£0 7 4			
Coll. and Compt.	4 8 2			
Waiter and Searcher,	1 6 0			
		7 1 6		
		£31 5 8		
Schooner Adelaïde, 50 tons.				
16th May.				
Entry outwards,	£0 7 4			
Coll. and Compt.	4 9 2			
Waiter and Searcher,	1 6 0			
		7 2 6		
		£38 8 2		

1823.
Sloop Reward.

14th May.				
Coll. and Compt.	£4 14 0			
Waiter and Searcher,	1 5 0			
Entry outwards,	0 7 4			
Salt bond 8s-4d. and Cocket 1s-2d.	0 9 6			
		£6 15 10		
13th June.				
Coll. and Compt.	£3 18 6			
Waiter and Searcher,	1 5 0			
Entry outwards,	0 7 4			
Salt bond 8s-4d. and Cocket 1s-2d.	0 9 6			
		6 0 4		
6th August.				
Coll. and Compt.	£3 18 6			
Waiter and Searcher,	1 5 0			
Entry outwards,	0 7 4			
Salt bond 8s-4d. and Cocket 1s-2d.	0 9 6			
		6 0 4		
29th September.				
Coll. and Compt.	£3 18 4			
Waiter and Searcher,	1 5 0			
Entry outwards,	0 7 4			
Salt bond 8s-4d. and Cocket 1s-2d.	0 9 6			
		6 0 2		
		£24 16 8		
Schooner Adelaïde, to Port Neuf, in the Province.				
18th May.				
Coll. and Compt.	£0 4 2			
Entry outwards,	0 7 4			
Salt bond 8s-4d. and Cocket 1s-2d.	0 9 6			
		1 1 0		
15th June.				
Coll. and Compt.	£0 4 4			
Entry outwards,	0 7 4			
		0 11 8		
		£26 9 4		

Q. 8. Have you ever required explanations of those Fees from the Officers of the Customs, and have they given them to you?

A. In 1817, on the 2d of October, I asked Mr. Secretan, the principal Clerk then in the Office, for the particulars of the clearances of the Sloop Reward—They were denied to me; and the only explanation I could obtain, was his handing to me over the desk, a slip of paper containing the figures "£2 11 7," which sum I paid to him.

Q. 9 Have you paid any Fees for clearing any other Vessel for the same destination, and to what amount?

A. I have paid Fees for the Schooner Adelaïde, on the same destination, and employed in the same trade, as the Sloop Reward; she is only 49 Tons burthen, and the Fees I paid on her were the same as on the Sloop Reward.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, 10th February 1824.

Present, all the Members.

Mr. Bélanger in the Chair.

Andrew Moir, Esquire, appeared before your Committee, and was examined as follows:—

Q. 1. You are a Merchant of the City of Quebec, and a Member of the Committee of Trade for this City?

A. Yes.

Q. 2. How long have you resided in this country, and been engaged in business?

A. Since the year 1811.

Q. 3. What is the description of Trade in which you are particularly engaged?

A. General business.

Q. 4. The Merchants, in their Petition referred to this Committee, complain of various abuses, exactions and grievances in relation to the Custom House, injuriously affecting the interest of the Petitioners and the Trade of the Country; can you state any facts upon which such complaints are founded, and how the Trade and Navigation have been affected by the said abuses?

A. I can merely state that the Fees paid to the Custom House Officers, and at the Naval Office, are found high and detrimental to Trade.

Q. 5, Will you be good enough to state to the Committee the Fees you have paid for some years back on the entrance and clearance of Vessels, giving one or two instances of each year; likewise, what other Fees you pay in transacting other business at the Custom House?

A. I have paid Fees on different Vessels, according to the statement which I now produce.

1816.—July 14.—Brig Penrose, 270 tons, with a cargo from Waterford, Lisbon and Newfoundland:

Collector and Comptroller,	£5 18 9	
Naval Office,	5 0 2	
Searchers,	2 0 5	
		£12 19 4

1816.—Brig Hibernia, 113 Tons, with passengers.

Collector and Comptroller,	£5 3 2	
Land Certificate,	0 5 7	
Naval Office,	4 0 1	
Harbour Master,	0 10 0	
Searchers,	2 10 4	
		£12 9 2

1818.
June 24.—Brig Henry, in ballast, 329 Tons.

Collector and Comptroller,	£5 6 6	
Naval Office,	5 13 4	
Searchers,	2 4 0	
Sufferance,	0 7 4	
		£13 12 2

1818.
July 17.—Brig Transit, in ballast, 290 Tons.

Collector and Comptroller,	£5 8 9	
Naval Office,	5 13 7	
Searchers,	2 5 0	
Sufferance,	0 7 4	
		£13 14 8

June 9.—Brig Jolly Batchelor, 90 Tons, with Coals.

Collector and Comptroller,	£5 3 2	
Naval Office,	4 3 5	
Searchers,	2 6 9	
Sufferance,	0 7 4	
		£12 0 8

June 22.—Brig Prince Cobourg, 221 Tons, in ballast.

Collector and Comptroller,	£5 6 6	
Naval Office,	5 15 0	
Searchers,	2 5 0	
Sufferance,	0 7 4	
		£13 11 10

Oct. 4.—Brig Glory, 248 Tons, in ballast,

Collector and Comptroller,	£5 18 9	
Naval Office,	5 8 5	
Searchers,	2 5 0	
Sufferance,	0 7 4	
		£13 19 6

1820.
June 17.—Brig Venus, 206 Tons, in ballast.

Collector and Comptroller,	£5 13 2	
Naval Office,	5 10 1	
Searchers,	2 5 0	
Suffereace,	0 7 4	
		£13 15 7

June 15.—Brig Norval, 190 Tons, in ballast.

Collector and Comptroller,	£6 2 1	
Naval Office,	5 6 9	
Searchers,	2 5 0	
Sufferance,	0 7 4	
		£14 1 2

1821.
Sept. 8.—Ship Mary, 300 Tons, in ballast.

Collector and Comptroller,	£5 18 9	
Naval Office,	5 14 3	
Searchers,	2 5 0	
Sufferance,	0 7 4	
		£14 5 4

Oct. 2d.—Brig Venus, 206 Tons, in ballast.

Collector and Comptroller	£5 8 9	
Naval Office,	5 11 0	
Searchers,	2 5 0	
Sufferance,	0 7 4	
		£13 12 1

1822.
Aug 19.—Brig Neptune, 227 Tons, in ballast.

Collector and Comptroller,	£5 8 2	
Naval Office,	4 18 6	
Searchers,	2 5 0	
Sufferance,	0 7 4	
		£12 19 0

1822.
Nov. 11.—Brig Utility, 229 Tons, in ballast.

Collector and Comptroller,	£5 8 9	
Naval Office,	5 5 10	
Searchers,	2 5 0	
Sufferance,	0 7 4	
		£13 6 11

1823.
June 23.—Ship Brilliant, 332 Tons, in ballast.

Collector and Comptroller,	£4 17 7	
Naval Office,	6 0 10	
Searchers,	2 5 0	
Sufferance,	0 7 4	
		£13 10 9

Octr. 18.—Brig Cæsar, 272 Tons, in ballast.

Collector and Comptroller,	£4 17 7	
Naval Office,	5 9 4	
Searchers,	2 5 0	
Sufferance,	0 7 4	
		£12 19 3

1816.
Brig Perseverance, about 116 Tons.

Collector and Comptroller,	£5 3 2		
Certificates,	0 3 4		
Naval Office,	4 8 8		
Harbour Master,	0 10 0		
Searcher,	2 10 4		
		£12 15 0	
was wrecked near Goose Island in going down the River, had to land her cargo, wintered, reloaded next spring, and on her sailing had to pay Collector and Comptroller,	£5 8 9		
Naval Office,	2 2 10		
Searchers,	2 0 4		
		£9 11 11	
			£22 7 5

1816.
Brig Isabella and Euphemia, 79 Tons, with Passengers.

Collector and Comptroller,	£5 3 2		
Searchers,	2 0 5		
Naval Office,	3 16 0		
Harbour Master,	0 10 0		
		£11 9 7	
was injured by the Ice at Saint Patrick's Hole, about nine miles below Quebec, had to return, wintered at Quebec, did not break bulk, and on sailing next spring was obliged to pay Collector and Comptroller,	£5 3 2		
Naval Office,	0 16 9		
Searchers made no charge,		£6 7 3	
			£17 16 10

I wish to call the attention of the Committee to the case of the Brig Isabella & Euphemia, which I cleared out in the fall of 1816, and paid, as appears by the above statement £11 9 7. The vessel sailed, was damaged by the Ice at St. Patrick's Hole, returned to Quebec, where she wintered. She never broke bulk, and on her sailing again the following spring, was obliged to pay a second clearance to the Collector and Comptroller, amounting to £6 7 3—The Searchers would receive no fees.

Q. 6. Do the Custom House Officers refuse to give explanations or detailed accounts of the Fees they exact?

A. I do not recollect that I ever demanded.

Q. 7. What do you understand to be the public hours of the Custom House?

A. From ten A. M. to two P. M. and they do not pledge themselves to clear a vessel in the day unless the manifest be given in before twelve o'clock.

Q. 8. Do you consider them sufficient for the convenience of the Trade?

A. I do not.

Q. 9. Do you know if any representations were ever made on your part or on the part of the Merchants, to the Collector and Comptroller, on the subject of increased Fees, or of any other representation by any other authority on that subject, and when?

A. A memorial was sent to England, I think in 1817, by the Merchants of this place, complaining of the high rates of Fees exacted by the Custom House Officers—No answer was given and no relief granted.

Q. 10. Are the Merchants aware that the Custom House Fees in the Colonies, are to come under consideration in Parliament at the present or ensuing Session?

A. The Committee of Trade have no information of it, and it is the first time I heard any mention of the subject.

Q. 11. You mention that you paid Fees on the clearance of the Isabella & Euphemia a second time, although she had not broke bulk; was the circumstance of her not having broke bulk made evident to the Custom House Officers, and were any objections made on your part to the second payment?

A. I remonstrated against the second payment, and informed the officers of the Customs that the vessel had not broke bulk; but they insisted on the papers being given in the office, and on the payment of the Collector and Comptroller's Fees.

Q. 12. At what time of the year does the principle business of the Merchants at the Custom House usually commence, and when does it close?

A. It commences in May and ends with November.

Q. 13. Have they any business to transact at the Custom House during the rest of the year, excepting for the purposes of cancelling Bonds?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. 14. Have you, or any other person to your knowledge, had any complaints from your correspondents or others, that the charges and dues at the Port of Quebec are uncommonly high?

A. Yes; I have had frequent complaints, and have been informed by Merchants in England and Masters of Vessels, that they preferred sending the vessels to the Lower Ports, when cargoes could be had on the same terms, in consequence of the high charges to which they are subject in this Port.

Q. 15. What are the charges or dues which are chiefly complained of as being too high?

A. I answer, generally, that the Fees paid at the Custom House and the Fees and dues at the Naval Office, are found high and injurious to the Trade.

Martin Chinic, Esquire, then appeared before your Committee and was examined as follows:

Q. 1. You are a Merchant of the City of Quebec?

A. Yes.

Q. 2. How long have you resided in this Country and been engaged in Trade?

A. I am a native of Quebec, and have been engaged in Trade in this Province upwards of thirty years.

Q. 3. What is the description of Trade in which you are particularly engaged?

A. In the general business of a Commission Merchant.

Q. 4. The Merchants, in their Petition referred to this Committee, complain of various abuses, exactions and grievances, in relation to the Custom House, injuriously affecting the interests of the Petitioners and the Trade of the Country, can you state any facts upon which such complaints are founded, and how the Trade and Navigation have been affected by the said abuses?

A. I understand the Fees of our Custom House are regulated by the Halifax, Nova-Scotia, Docket of Fees.

The Fees exacted on coasting vessels here, are a great deal more than exacted at Halifax; there a vessel pays to the Collector and Comptroller, for entering and clearing, from thirty-five to forty shillings, and at the Waiters and Searcher's office from fourteen to fifteen shillings; here Schooners of 50 to 80 tons burthen, from and to Halifax, pay from six to ten pounds; square rigged vessels of about 120 tons for the same voyage, pay from £13 to £14.

The expense of entering and clearing of ships from and to England amount to fifteen pounds. The Custom House Fees are so great on small vessels, that in my opinion, it prevents Merchants and others from being Proprietors of Crafts to carry on the coasting trade. It happens, most generally, that a quantity of provisions must remain on hand during the winter, for want of vessels to export to Newfoundland, Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick. Vessels from the United States can afford to carry to the above ports at a freight of two shillings and sixpence per barrel. Last fall two Schooners put up for Halifax and Newfoundland.—Shippers were compelled to give as high as five shillings and sixpence per barrel of Flour: although Flour from the United States is subject to a duty of five shillings sterling per barrel of Flour, yet, from the lowness of freight and Custom House Fees, they can cope with us; hence, it is obvious, that the object of Parliament in Great-Britain in imposing a duty of five shillings sterling per barrel on American Flour, is in a great measure, defeated.

Q. 5. Be good enough to state to the Committee a few instances of the Fees you have paid on the Entrance and Clearance of small Vessels engaged in the Coasting Trade from this Port, also Fees which were demanded of you in transacting other business at the Custom House?

A. In 1822, 2d July—I cleared the Schooner John, 50 tons, Captain Glosowan, from hence to Halifax, and paid the following Fees:

Entry outwards,	£0 7 4	
Entrance and Clearance,	5 3 2	
Waiters and Searchers,	1 18 3	
		£7 8 9
Naval Officer, - - - - -		2 19 3
		£10 8 0

Q. 6. Do the Officers of the Customs refuse to give detailed accounts of the Fees they demand?

A. They give no other explanation than the sum total to be paid, on a slip of paper.

Q. 7. What are the hours given at the Custom House for attendance to public business?

A. They are from ten A. M. to two P. M. these hours are too limited for the number of Vessels entering and clearing; were the hours altered from nine A. M. to two P. M. much convenience would arise and greater dispatch be given to Vessels, which in the fall of the year is of the greatest consequence to the Trade.

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George Monroe Ross, of the City of Quebec, Clerk in the House of Messrs. Rogerson, Hunter & Co. next appeared before your Committee, and was examined as follows:

Q. Do you transact the Custom House business of Messrs. Rogerson, Hunter & Co.

A. I do.

Q. 2. Be so good as to state to the Committee, in two or three instances, the Fees you have paid for that house on the entrance and clearance of Vessels bound to Saint John, in the Bay of Fundy?

A. I paid the following Fees:

1822.

17th October, Brig Squirrel, about 138 tons, Mason, master, bound to St. John, New-Brunswick:

Collector and Comptroller including General Hospital Bill,	£9	1	10			
Naval Office, - - -	4	16	0			
Searchers, including Certificates, -	2	11	2	£16	9	0

1823.

May, I paid on the clearance of the same Vessel, for the same Port as follows:

Collector and Comptroller, -	£4	14	11			
Searcher's Office, including Certificates,	2	12	11			
Naval Office, - - - -	4	17	10	£12	5	8

Q. 3. Can you state the Fees you pay on other general business at the Customs, besides the clearance of Vessels?

A. In entering a Vessel outwards, the charges made are as follows:

In the Collector & Comptroller's Office,	£0	5	7			
Searcher's do.	0	1	9	£9	7	4
Entering Dry Goods: in the Collector and Comptroller's Office, - -	£0	2	3			
Searchers, - - do. -	0	0	7	£0	2	10
Entering Goods by Bill of sight:						
Collector and Comptroller's Office, - -	£0	5	7			
Searcher - - -	0	1	9			
	£0	7	4			
In cancelling that Bill of sight, the same fees are paid, - - -	0	7	4	£0	14	8
Making a Post entry:						
Collector and Comptroller's Office, -	£0	2	3			
Searchers, - - - - - -	0	0	7	£0	2	10
In making an over Entry:						
Collector and Comptroller's Office, -	£0	5	7			
Searchers, - - - - - -	0	1	2	£0	6	9

1823.

October. I cleared Schooner John & Francis, 32 tons, bound to Miramichi, and paid as follows:

Collector and Comptroller, - -	£3	1	7			
Searchers, - - - - - -	0	16	9			
Naval Office, - - - - - -	2	2	6	£6	0	10

Adjourned.

Wednesday, 11th February, 1824.

Present, all the Members,

Mr. Bélanger, in the Chair.

John Bonner, of this City, a Clerk in the House of Messrs. John Leather & Co. appeared before your Committee and was examined as follows:

Q. 1. How long have you resided in this Country?

A. Two years.

Q. 2. What is the description of Trade, in which the House you belong to, are particularly engaged?

A. In the shipping of Lumber to Great Britain, and I have been employed in doing their Custom-House business.

Q. 3. Do the Officers of the Customs, to your knowledge, refuse detailed accounts or explanations of the Fees they demand, on the entrance and clearance of Vessels, and in other cases?

A. They do, to my knowledge, refuse to do so in the entrance & clearance of vessels; in the case of a vessel called the Norval, a brig, which I cleared on the ninth of August last, the Master in my presence and hearing demanded from Mr. John Bruce, the Collector's principal Clerk, an account of what the money which I was then in the act of paying was for; the Clerk declined giving an answer.

Q. 4. Are the Fees intelligible to you on comparison with the Docket, suspended in the Custom-House, for public Inspection.

A. They are not.

Q. 5. What are the Public Office hours at the Custom-House?

A. From ten A. M. to two P. M.

Qr 6. Are they sufficient for the transaction of the business of this Port with convenience to the Trade?

A. In my opinion by no means, and I think that an hour sooner in the morning, and an hour or two later in the afternoon, would greatly convenience the Trade of the Port.

William Patton, Esq. of the City of Quebec, Merchant, next appeared before your Committee, and was examined as follows:

Q. 1. How long have you resided in this Country and been engaged in business?

A. Five years.

Q. 2. What is the description of Trade in which you have been particularly engaged?

A. General business of a Merchant.

Q. 3. Have you had any opportunity of clearing Vessels at the Custom-House, in this Port, and paying the Fees?

A. Yes.

Q. 4. Are you aware that the charges of the Customs are a subject of complaint as being exorbitant?

A. Yes.

Q. 5. Did you ever require from the Officers of the Customs detailed accounts or explanations of the Fees so paid to them, on the entering and clearing of Vessels, and in other cases?

A. Yes.

Q. 6. Were such explanations ever granted or refused to you, and if so, can you state any particular instance?

A. They were refused to me; in 1819 being a Clerk to Mr. Atkinson, I requested the Clerks in the Custom-House Office for a detailed statement of the Fees which I was then paying on a Vessel clearing outwards; they answered that "they had none to give me," and since that time I have not put the question again: but since that period Captains of Vessels, at the request of their Owners, have asked me to inform them what they were paying for at the Custom-House, I have induced them to put the question themselves to the Clerks in the Office, which they have done in my presence, and have in all cases been refused.

Q. 7. Have you had an opportunity to examine the Docket suspended in the Custom-House Office for public inspection, and can you say if the Fees that have been exacted from you are conformable to the same?

A. I have examined them minutely, and I think they are not.

Charles Adolphus Holt, Esqr. then appeared before your Committee and was examined as follows:

Q. 1. Are you a Merchant of this City?

A. Yes,

Q. 2. How long have you resided in the Country, and been engaged in business?

A. I am born in this Country and have been engaged in Trade three years.

Q. 3. What is the description of Trade in which you are engaged?

A. General business of a Commission Merchant.

Q. 2. Have you had any opportunity of clearing Vessels at the Custom-House in this Port, and paying the Fees?

A. I have.

Q. 5. Are you aware that the charges of the Customs are a subject of complaint as being exorbitant.

A. Yes.

Q. 6. Did you ever demand detailed accounts or explanations of the Officers of the Customs when you paid to them the Fees they exacted?

A. I did.

Q. 7. Were they granted or refused.

A. In clearing the American Brig Jones, last Spring, at the request of the Master, I demanded from the Clerks in the Custom-House Office a detailed statement of the Fees which I was then paying on the clearance of that Vessel; they gave me for answer, a slip of paper, upon which were the figures of the total amount which I had to pay.

Q. 8. Do you know the Fees which are exacted in the American Ports on the entrance and clearance of their coasting vessels?

A. I do not recollect precisely, but as nearly as I can remember they are from 7s. 6d. to 12s. the whole amount.

Adjourned.

Thursday, 12th February 1824.

Present, Messieurs Belanger, Neilson, Davidson and Cuvillier.

Mr. Bélanger, in the Chair.

Andrew Patterson, Esquire, appeared before Your Committee and was examined as follows:

Q. 1. You are a Merchant of the City of Quebec, and a Member of the Committee of Trade for this City?

A. Yes.

Q. 2. How long have you resided in this Country, and been engaged in Trade?

A. I have been in this Country since 1801, and have been engaged in Trade the whole time, but on my own account since 1809.

Q. 3. What is the description of Trade in which you are particularly engaged?

A. The general business of a Merchant.

Q. 4. The Merchants, in their Petition referred to this Committee, complain of various abuses, exactions and grievances in relation to the Custom-House, injuriously affecting the interest of the Petitioners and the Trade of the Country; can you state any facts upon which such complaints are founded, and how the Trade and Navigation have been affected by the said abuses?

A. I consider in the first instance that the charges made in the Collector and Comptroller's Office, are very high and injurious to the Trade, and particularly to the Shipping interest. I can state two instances in which the Owners of Vessels clearing from this Port have been aggrieved; the first was the Schooner Hermon, Thomas Milne, Master, in clearing in November 1818, the Captain complained of the Fees, when application was made for a statement of the same; he was referred to the Collector who refused any explanation and merely pointed to the Table of Fees, which he stated, was their guide, from the manner in which this Table is made out, it is impossible for any person to find out in what way the sum exacted is to be made out, for in clearing, the Fees exceed very far, what I have ever been able to make out they are authorized to receive.

The second instance is that of the Brig Woodman, Thomas Robson, Master, which cleared in August 1820, Captain Robson particularly

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refused to pay the sum demanded, unless he could get some information, as he stated, the sum demanded exceeded what he had paid in the West Indies. In this as in the first instance, application was made to the Collector by Robson and myself, and we were equally unsuccessful; the only satisfaction we could get was being again referred to the Table of Fees. When this refusal was made, I at the time, made a memorandum of the fact.

From the sum charged at the Custom-House for Fees on small Vessels, from this to Miramichi, it was found to bear so very heavy on those that made several Voyages in the course of the season, that I wrote a Letter in the name of my House on the 2d. November 1821, to the Honorable M. H. Perceval, Collector of the Customs at this Port, of which the following is a Copy:

Quebec, 2d. Novr. 1821.

The Honorable
M. H. Perceval.

Dear Sir,

"We take the liberty of calling your attention to the particular hardship under which owners of small vessels trading to the sister Provinces at present labour. It has been heretofore the practice for the Collector and Comptroller to charge the same fees on vessels of the above description as they do on large vessels trading to Great-Britain, which under the present distressed state of trade, they can ill afford to pay, and it is a well known fact, that small vessels which make four or five voyages here in the course of the year, really pay more than vessels that make two voyages to Great-Britain or the West-Indies in the course of the season.

As instances of the heavy charges paid at the Custom in proportion to the earnings of small vessels, we beg leave to state two or three cases, we were lately in treaty for a Schooner of about 40 tons, to load flour for Miramichi, the whole freight asked would only have amounted to about £35, out of which about 20 per cent. or one fifth, would have been paid to the Custom-House Officers here for fees. On the 18th July last, we cleared out the Schooner Chatham for Miramichi, this vessel is only 76 tons, and the amount paid at the Custom-House was £7 12 8 cury. We have not the particulars of what was paid in each office; but on clearing the same vessel again on the 2d ultimo, we know that Captain Williston paid £5 3 2 in your office, and £1 11 2 in the Waiter and Searcher's office, now the vessels whole freight would not exceed £55 as she can only carry 440 barrels under her decks.

We submit the foregoing to your consideration, and most sincerely hope you will make such alterations in the rate of fees as not entirely to destroy the trade, (which in a great measure must be abandoned, if small crafts continue to pay the same fees as vessels coming from sea are subject to,) in which for the welfare of the Province, but too few vessels are employed; and by granting such relief as in your judgment you see fit, we are of opinion you will ultimately benefit thereby, as we have no doubt such a measure would tend to increase the intercourse between the Colonies, particularly that part of New-Brunswick, that is situated in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, who instead of deriving their supplies of provisions from Halifax, would look to this market."

With great respect, we are,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient Servt.

PATERSONS & WEIR.

A true Copy,
A. PATERSON.

After perusal of which he stated that in future he would only charge half the amount of Fees which he was entitled to. Had the same Fees continued to be exacted that were formerly paid, we must have abandoned the Trade to Miramichi, as Vessels could not be got to undertake the voyage at a moderate freight, in consequence of the sums exacted at the Custom-House for Fees.

Adjourned.

Saturday, 14th February, 1824.

Present, all the Members.

Mr. Bélanger, in the Chair.

George Symes, Esquire, Master of the Corporation of the Trinity House of Quebec, appeared before Your Committee and was examined as follows:

Q. 1. Are you a Merchant of this City?

A. Yes.

Q. 2 How long have you been engaged in trade?

A. I have been engaged in trade in this City since the year 1794.

Q. 3. What is the description of trade in which you are particularly engaged?

A. Generally, but more particularly in the Import and Export trade.

Q. 4. The Merchants in their petition referred to this Committee complain of various abuses in relation to the Custom-House, injuriously affecting the interest of the petitioners, and the trade of the country, can you state any facts upon which such complaints are founded, and how the trade and navigation have been affected by the said abuses?

A. The Custom-House business for these many years past, has been transacted by my Clerks, it is therefore impossible for me to speak pointedly on the subject, further than I am enabled to draw from my disbursement books, extracts from which are hereunto annexed, and all of which I believe to be perfectly correct.

From the year 1803 to 1813, one uniform principle appears to have been adopted in the exaction of fees by the Custom-House officers at Quebec.

From square rigged vessels, (their clearance.)

Collector and Comptroller	£5 5 0
Naval Office fee	0 10 0

A gratuitous fee was generally given to the Waiter on board, which varied according to circumstances, from 5s. to 10s.

From Schooners.

Collector and Comptroller	£3 5 0
Naval Office fee	0 5 0

The gratuitous fee to the Waiter from 2s. 6d. to 5s.

In the early part of the summer 1813, the fees paid to the Collector and Comptroller on the clearance of vessels increased considerably, and from that period it is to be observed that no fixed and stated charge has been made, but that it has since frequently been subject to much variation; which will be immediately perceived by reference to a few of the annexed examples.

Similar Cargoes.

1813.

Brig Dorset, Liverpool.		Brig Salus, Liverpool.	
Coll. and Compt.	£7 2 0	Coll. and Compt.	£7 17 0
Searchers,	1 0 0	Searchers,	1 10 0
Naval Office fee,	0 10 0	Naval Office fee,	0 10 0
Trinity House dues,	3 3 9	Trinity House dues,	3 13 9
	£11 15 9		£13 10 9

1814.

Brig Margaret.			Brig Carricks.		
Coll. and Compt.	£7 3 6		Coll. and Compt.	£9 16 3	
Searchers,	0 10 0		Searchers,	0 15 0	
		7 13 6			10 11 3
Naval Office fee,	£1 0 0		Naval Office fee,	1 0 0	
Trinity House dues,	2 18 9		Trinity House dues,	3 5 0	
		3 18 9			4 5 0
		£11 12 3			£14 16 3

1815.

Brig Belvoir Castle.			Brig Carricks.		
Coll. and Compt.	£7 0 9		Coll. and Compt.	£6 18 0	
Searchers,	0 15 0		Searchers,	3 5 0	
		7 15 9			10 3 0
Naval Office,	1 0 0		Naval Office,	1 0 0	
Trinity House dues,	2 15 0		Trinity House dues,	3 5 0	
		3 15 0			4 5 0
		£11 10 9			£14 18 0

1816.

Brig Margaret.			Brig Carricks.		
Coll. and Compt.	£5 8 9		Coll. and Compt.	£5 6 6	
Searchers,	2 2 1		Searchers,	2 15 5	
		7 10 10			8 1 11
Naval Office,	1 0 0		Naval Office,	1 0 0	
Trinity House dues,	2 18 9		Trinity House dues,	3 5 0	
		3 18 9			4 5 0
		£11 9 7			£12 6 11

1817.

Brig Thomas Naylor.			Brig Carricks.		
Coll. and Compt.	£5 8 9		Coll. and Compt.	£5 16 6	
Searchers,	2 0 4		Searchers,	2 0 4	
		7 9 1			7 16 10
Naval Office,	1 0 0		Naval Office,	1 0 0	
Trinity House dues,	3 16 3		Trinity House dues,	3 0 0	
		4 16 3			4 0 0
		£12 5 4			£11 16 10

1818.

Brig Belvoir Castle.			Brig Carricks.		
Coll. and Compt.	£5 18 9		Coll. and Compt.	£5 16 6	
Searchers,	2 5 0		Searchers,	3 7 10½	
		8 3 9			9 4 4½
Naval Office,	1 0 0		Naval Office,	1 0 0	
Trinity House dues,	2 11 3		Trinity House dues,	3 1 3	
		3 11 3			4 1 3
		£11 15 0			£13 5 7½

1819.

Brig Belvoir Castle.			Brig Carricks.		
Coll. and Compt.	£5 18 9		Coll. and Compt.	£6 13 9	
Searchers,	2 5 0		Searchers,	2 5 0	
		8 3 9			8 18 9
Naval Office,	1 0 0		Naval Office,	1 0 0	
Trinity House dues,	2 15 0		Trinity House dues,	3 2 6	
		3 15 0			4 2 6
		£11 18 9			£12 1 3

1820.

Brig Martha.			Brig Carricks.		
Coll. and Compt.	£6 8 2		Coll. and Compt.	£6 3 2	
Searchers,	2 5 0		Searchers,	2 6 2	
		8 13 2			8 9 4
A passenger's certificate,		0 10 0	Naval Office,	1 0 0	
Naval Office,	1 0 0		Trinity House dues,	4 10 0	
Trinity House dues,	3 18 6				
		4 18 6			5 10 0
		£14 1 8			£13 19 4

1821.

Brig Sarah and Mary-Ann.			Brig Sally.		
Coll. and Compt.	£5 16 2		Coll. and Compt.	£5 3 2	
Searchers,	2 6 2		Searchers,	2 5 0	
Passenger's certificate	1 0 0				
		9 2 4			7 8 2
Naval Office,	1 0 0		Naval Office,	1 0 0	
Trinity House dues,	4 1 9		Trinity House dues,	4 7 6	
		5 1 9			5 7 6
		£14 4 1			£12 5 8

1822.

Ship Hero.			Brig Sally.		
Coll. and Compt.	£5 8 9		Coll. and Compt.	£5 8 2	
Searchers,	2 6 2		Searchers,	2 7 4	
		7 14 11	Passenger's certificate	1 5 0	
Naval Office,	1 0 0				9 0 6
Trinity House dues,	5 6 10½		Naval Office,	1 0 0	
		6 6 10½	Trinity House dues,	4 7 7	
		£14 1 9½			5 7 7
					£14 8 1

1823.

Brig Sarah and Mary-Ann.			Brig Sally.		
Coll. and Compt.	£5 9 3		Coll. and Compt.	£5 2 7	
Searchers,	2 6 2		Searchers,	2 6 2	
Passenger's certificate	1 0 0		Passenger's certificate	1 0 0	
		8 15 5			8 8 9
Naval Office,	1 0 0		Naval Office,	1 0 0	
Trinity House dues,	4 9 3		Trinity House dues,	4 7 7	
		5 9 3			5 7 7
		£14 4 8			£13 16 4

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N. B. The fee taken by the Collector and Comptroller on the general entry of all veſſels, is £0 5 7
And by the Searchers 0 1 9;
which ſums do not conſtitute any one Item in the Docket of fees placed for the inſpection of Merchants at the Cuſtom Houſe, according to which the exaction of fees is regulated, and which the Collector is ordered to ſee ſtrictly obſerved; nor is it poſſible for individuals to ascertain the correctness of the charge made on the clearance of veſſels, as explanation is denied, and a certain ſum demanded, which generally exceeds by *one third the whole amount* of fees ſpecified in the Docket before alluded to.

Charles Felix Aylwin, Esquire, then appeared before your Committee and was examined as follows:

Q. 1. You are a Merchant of this City?

A. Yes, I am a native of this City, and have been engaged in trade for ten years.

Q. 2. What is the description of trade in which you are particularly engaged?

A. I am engaged in the trade between this and the adjoining Provinces and the Weſt-Indies.

Q. 3. The Merchants, in their petition referred to this Committee, complain of various abuſes, exactions and grievances in relation to the Cuſtom Houſe, injuriously affecting the intereſt of the Petitioners and the trade of the Country. Can you state any facts upon which ſuch complaints are founded, and how the trade and navigation have been affected by the ſaid abuſes?

A. The exactions of the Cuſtom Houſe and Naval Office are ſo great as to prevent enterpriſing in the coaſting trade from this Port, and for the want of coaſting crafts, the orders received from the adjoining Provinces for proviſions of various kinds to a great extent, have remained unexecuted. That in partially executing thoſe orders, we are dependant for freight on veſſels belonging to the out-ports of this Province and the adjoining Province; that veſſels belonging to places to the northward of Miramichi, taking freight from this to that place in the fall of the year, frequently touch firſt at the place they belong, to land their own proviſions, which occaſions a delay that prevents their arrival at the port of discharge in the fall. A caſe in point has occurred to me, my letters by the laſt Halifax Poſt acquaint me that a veſſel which had loaded for Miramichi, is now frozen in, at a place one hundred and twenty miles from it; that the cargo was unloaded, and would have to remain there till next ſpring; theſe ſupplies were intended for the lumber-men who are employed in the woods, getting out lumber to be exported next year, and the diſappointment was very great.

In the year 1822, I ſhipped about ſix thouſand barrels of flour beſides other proviſions, which were exported chiefly in veſſels belonging to the adjoining Provinces and out-ports of this Province; and I have no recollection of making a ſhipment in any veſſel belonging to this port. That in conſequence of our dependance on other places for veſſels, the rate of freight is charged very high, which afford the means of veſſels from the United-States, ſupplying Halifax and other places with flour at a more reduced rate, notwithſtanding the duty of five shillings sterling per barrel, impoſed on American flour.

Q. 4. Do you know the general ſtate of profit and loss amongſt the owners of river and coaſting crafts in this Province, and will you ſtate to the Committee the knowledge you have on the ſubject?

A. I do not own a veſſel, and therefore cannot ſtate from my own knowledge, the profit or loss which may ariſe, but from the limited number of coaſting craft owned in this port, and the low state of credit in which owners of crafts in the out-ports ſtand, I infer that it is a loſing trade.

Q. 5. Do you ascribe the want of fit and ſufficient veſſels for the coaſting trade of which you complain, chiefly to the high fees and Cuſtom Houſe dues, and what other cauſes operate to produce that effect?

A. The principal cauſe, in my opinion, is the very high and disproportionate fees of the Cuſtom Houſe and Naval Office.

Adjourned.

Monday, 16*th February* 1824.

Mr. Belanger in the Chair.

Jeremiah Leaycraft, Esquire, of the City of Quebec, Merchant, appeared before your Committee, and was examined as follows:

Q. 1. What is the description of Trade in which you are particularly engaged?

A. It is the employment of Veſſels belonging to the General Concern I am intereſted in, (whoſe eſtabliſhments are at Bermuda, Grenada, Newfoundland and Quebec,) trading between theſe ſeveral ports and places.

Q. 2. Can you furniſh, for the information of the Committee, a ſtatement of the Cuſtom Houſe Fees and dues in any of the Ports of the Weſt Indies, at Halifax, or in any of the Ports in the neighbouring Britiſh Provinces, as well on Veſſels conſigned to or owned by you, as in other caſes which may have come to your knowledge?

A. Although engaged ſo much as I have been in commercial intercourſe with the Weſt Indies, yet having none of the accounts or papers with me belonging to any of the Eſtabliſhments, I cannot in conſequence furniſh, for the information of the Committee, ſuch correct ſtatement of the Cuſtom Houſe Fees paid in thoſe places as would be ſatisfactory or uſeful in the preſent enquiry; in fact, except ſo far as relates to Bermuda, where the whole Fees on entering and clearing a Veſſel of about one hundred and ſixty Tons burthen, with Cargo inwards and outwards, does not exceeds from forty-five to fifty dollars, no juſt criterion could be formed, becauſe in the Weſt Indies a much larger amount is paid to Public Officers than is the caſe elſewhere, on account of the great difference between the expenſes of living in that quarter to what it is in other places.

Q. 3. Can you furniſh a ſtatement of the Fees and dues paid by you at the Cuſtom Houſe in this Port, on the entrance and clearance of Veſſels; and ſtate whether or not you conſider them oppreſſive and detrimental to Trade?

A. I now furniſh the Committee with a ſtatement of the whole coſt of Fees paid at the Cuſtoms and Naval Office, at this Port, on the laſt Veſſels cleared out by me; but as regards whether ſuch are oppreſſive or detrimental to Trade, I have only to ſay that I think if the charges were reduced on the ſmall Veſſels which are employed between this Province, Newfoundland and the other lower Ports, (their voyages not being long and conſequently frequent, notwithſtanding out short ſeaſon,) that ſuch would be beneficial to the Trade of the Province generally.

The following is the statement above-mentioned:

Fees paid at the Custom House and Naval Office, on the following Vessels, entered and cleared out in 1823.

21st June, Ship Princeſs Royal, 194$\frac{14}{94}$ Tons, from Grenada, with a full Cargo of Weſt India Produce.

Entering Fees.			
Collector's Office,	£0	6	9
Searcher's do.	0	2	7
Entering outwards.			
Collector's Office,	0	5	7
Searcher's do.	0	1	9
4th July, Clearing out Fees.			
Collector and Comptroller.	5	2	0
Hospital money,	0	18	4
One Certificate,	0	3	4
Naval Office,	5	13	8
Harbour Maſter,	0	7	6
Searcher,	2	10	0
	£15	11	6

3d Sept. Brig Southampton, 188$\frac{21}{94}$ Tons, from Grenada, with a full Cargo of Weſt India Produce.

Entering Fees.			
Collector's Office,	£0	6	9
Searcher's do.	0	2	7
Entering outwards.			
Collector's Office,	0	5	7
Searcher's do.	0	1	9
30th Sept. Clearing out Fees.			
Collector and Comptroller,	5	2	7
Hospital money,	1	6	8
One Certificate,	0	3	4
Naval Office,	5	13	8
Searcher,	2	10	0
	£15	12	11

7th Oct. Sloop Intermediate, 58$\frac{60}{94}$ Tons, from Grenada, with a Cargo of Weſt India Produce.

Entering Fees,	£0	8	3
Entering outwards,	0	7	4
Clearing out Fees.			
18th Oct. Collector and Comptroller,	5	8	8
Hospital money,	1	0	0
Naval Office,	4	3	4
Harbour Maſter,	0	7	6
Searcher,	2	0	0
	£13	15	1

Jean Olivier Brunet, of the City of Quebec, Esquire, Merchant, appeared before your Committee and was examined as follows:

Q. 1. How long have you been engaged in Trade?

A. Upwards of ten years.

Q. 2. What is the description of Trade, in which you are particularly engaged?

A. Principally in Ship Chandlery Stores and Proviſions, and supplying the Fiſheries.

Q. 3. Do you own any Veſſel employed in the Coaſting Trade?

A. Yes.

Q. 4. Do the Officers of the Cuſtoms refuſe explanations of the Fees which they charge, when required by the parties of whom they are demanded?

A. I have never asked for them, having understood that they never give any.

Q. 5. Do you know what are the Custom-House charges in the Port of Halifax, or in any of the lower Ports, on Veſſels of the description of yours, on similar voyages and with similar cargoes?

A. The Cuſtom-Houſe of Halifax has charged on one of my

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Schooners £5 18 6, and for the ſame veſſel in the same voyage, the Cuſtom-Houſe in this Port has demanded and received upwards of £10.

Q. 6. Do you know the general ſtate of the profit and loss amongst the Owners of River and Coaſting Craft in this Province?

A. I believe that in general the expenſes have equalized the receipts of the Schooners navigated from Quebec to the lower Ports, considered out of the Province.

Q. 7. Do you ascribe the want of fit and ſufficient Veſſels for the Coaſting Trade, to the high Fees and Cuſtom-House dues; and what other cauſes operate to produce that effect?

A. I believe that the high Fees paid at the Customs, in proportion to the lower freights given to Crafts, navigated from this Port to the lower Ports, considered out of the Province, have prevented many proprietors of veſſels from fitting out.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, 20th February, 1824.

Mr. Bélanger in the Chair.

The Honourable Michael Henry Perceval, Collector of His Majeſty's Customs in this Port, appeared before your Committee and furnished for the information of the Committee, several Papers or Documents, which will be found in the Appendix to this Report, under the Letter A. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4; after which several queſtions were handed to Mr. Perceval, by the Chairman of the Committee, to which queſtions Mr. Perceval will answer at a future time.

Adjourned.

SATURDAY, 28th February, 1824.

Mr. Bélanger in the Chair.

The Chairmain laid before the Committee the answers of the Honorable M. H. Perceval to the queſtions submitted to him by the Committee, on the 20th inſtant, which are as follow:

Q. 1. It appears to this Committee that on clearing the Schooner Marie Catherine, 69 Tons burthen, loaded with proviſions for Miramichi, being her first voyage out of the Province, the following fees were paid at the Cuſtom-Houſe:—

Entry outwards,				£0	7	4
Collector and Comptroller's clearance,	£2	6	0			
Fee for certificate,	0	3	4			
				2	9	4
Waiters and Searchers' clearance,	0	12	6			
Fee on certificate,	0	1	2			
				0	13	8
				3	10	4
Naval officer,				1	10	6
				£5	0	10

Are the above sums paid in conformity to the docket of fees above mentioned and suspended in the office of the Cuſtoms for public inſpection?

A. Yes, on examining the Fee-Book for the particulars of the sum of £3 10 4, the whole appears to be according to the Halifax docket, and the usage of the Cuſtom-House, (which is to charge only half fees on a veſſel entering inwards, or clearing outwards only,) except that the Waiters and Searchers' fee appears to have been undercharged 1s. and that the foreign topsail fee appears to have been charged by mistake in the hurry of business; of the whole sum, 11s. 10d. is paid by the exporting Merchant, for documents taken out by him, and not by the veſſel.

It may be here neceſſary to remark that the practice which seems to be general with the Merchants of charging the fees payable by themſelves againſt the veſſel, tends very much to augment the apparent amount of the ship's disburſements, as will appear by the various statements now before the Committee; the entries inwards and bonds, entries outwards and cockets, certificates for lumber and other articles of Canadian produce, and certificates to cancel bonds, are documents which ought in every caſe to be paid for by the importing or exporting Merchant, and which he either demands voluntarily or which the law obliges him to take to secure his property from seizure, and they have no reference whatever to the ship's expences.

It may be also proper to obſerve that the fees are collected by the Collector's Clerk, who has at the same time to attend to the entering and clearing of veſſels, the receiving and examining of entries inwards, and the calculation of the King's duties to be paid or secured, added to the mass of general business daily transacting at the Cuſtom-Houſe, and the detailed nature of the docket to be applied to each case, miſtakes may probably occur; under these circumſtances it is difficult at a subſequent period to ascertain the particular items of any individual caſe or payment; and although it has been ſuccessfully done in the various caſes referred to by the Committee, ſome of which embrace a period of nearly ten years, it is obvious that a considerable portion of time must have been consumed in the reſearch and inveſtigation of them.

Q. 2. In the clearing of the Schooner Charlotte, 89 tons, to Newfoundland, there appears to have been received by the Custom Houſe Officers the following fees:

Entry outwards,				£0	7	4
Collector and Comptroller,	£4	12	0			
Certificate,	0	3	4			
				4	15	4
Waiters and Searchers' entrance and clearance,	1	10	0			
Certificates,	0	1	2			
				1	11	2
				£6	13	10

Can you inform the Committee whether the above ſums are in conformity to the docket?

A. The above ſum of £4 12 0 was received at the Collector's Desk, and is in conformity to the Docket, except that the Fee on Foreign Topſail Veſſels is included through mistake of the Fee Clerk in the hurry of tranſacting buſineſs, and which, under the explanation given in the firſt anſwer, might, in the multiplicity of detail of individual payments, very readily occur, without its being cauſed by any wilful negligence on the part of the perſon employed.

Q. 3. On the clearance of the Bark Mint, 469 tons, from this port to London, the following fees appear to have been received by the Cuſtom Houſe Officers in this port, on the 8th September 1823:

Entrance outwards,				£0	7	4
Collector and Comptroller,	£4	10	11			
2 certificates,	0	6	8			
				4	17	7
Searchers' clearance,	2	5	0			
2 certificates,	0	2	4			
				2	7	4
				£7	12	3

Can you inform the Committee of which of the items in the docket are compoſed thoſe ſeveral sums?

A. Entry outwards and cocket, (payable by the exporter.) £0 5 7

INWARDS.				OUTWARDS.			
General Entrance,	£0	13	6	General Clearance,	£0	13	6
Report,	0	2	0	Report,	0	2	0
Warrant to unload,	0	2	0	Warrant to load,	0	2	0
Certificate of Report	0	3	0	Certificate of Report,	0	3	0
Anchorage,	0	4	0	Bill of Stores,	0	2	0
Recording Register,	0	17	4	Cocket on do.	0	3	0
Foreign Topsail Vessels,	0	6	9	Enumerated Bond,	0	2	0
				Certificate of do.	0	3	0
	2	8	7	List of Men,	0	2	0
Add, outwards	1	19	3	Foreign Topsail Vessels,	0	6	9
	4	7	10		£1	19	3
1-9th ...	0	9	9				
	£4	17	7				

The above are the items which compoſe the ſums paid to the Collector and Comptroller.

Q. 4. It appears that on the clearance of the Bark Sally, 313 tons, to London, on the 26th June 1822, the following ſums have been paid to the Cuſtom House Officers in this Port:

Entry Outwards,	£0	7	4
Collector and Comptroller,	5	3	2
Searchers,	2	7	4
	£7	17	10

Will you inform the Committee of which of the items in the docket, are compoſed the ſeveral ſums paid, and how it happens that the fees paid on this veſſel appear higher than thoſe paid on the clearance of the Mint, on the 8th September 1823?

A. Entry outwards and cocket, (payable by the Exporter) £0 5 7

INWARDS.				OUTWARDS.			
General Entrance,	£0	13	6	General Clearance,	£0	13	6
Report,	0	2	0	Report,	0	2	0
Warrant to unload,	0	2	0	Warrant to load,	0	2	0
Certificate of Report,	0	3	0	Certificate of Report,	0	3	0
Anchorage,	0	4	0	Bill of Stores,	0	2	0
Recording Register,	0	17	4	Cocket on ditto,	0	3	0
Foreign topsail vessels,	0	6	9	*Non enumerated Bond,	0	2	0
				*Certificate of do.	0	3	0
	2	8	7	*Lumber Bond,	0	2	0
Add, Outwards	2	4	3	*Certificate of do.	0	3	0
				List of Men,	0	2	0
	4	12	10	Foreign Topsail Vessels,	0	6	9
1-9th...	0	10	4		£2	4	3
	£5	3	2				

The above are the items which compoſe the ſums paid to the Collector and Comptroller, and the cauſe of the difference between the amount paid upon this veſſel and on the Mint in 1823, is, that the non-enumerated and lumber bonds and certificates not being required, since the paſſing of the Act 3d Geo. IV. cap. 45, in 1822, the four items marked* have been ſince deducted in 1823.

Q. 5. It also appears that on clearing the ſame Bark Sally on the 6th September 1823, the following Fees were paid,

Entry outwards,	£0	7	4
Collector and Comptroller,	4	12	0
Waiters and Searchers,	2	5	0
	£7	4	4

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Can you explain to this Committee why the Fees paid in the latter inſtance, appear less than in the former?

A. The difference between the Fees paid on this vessel in 1823 and 1822, is already explained in answers to Nos. 3 and 4.

Q. 6. It appears to the Committee that the following are the Fees which the Officers of His Majesty's Cuſtoms were entitled to demand on the two laſt mentioned Vessels, (Mint and Sally) by the Docket.

Entry outwards,				£0	2	9
Collector and Comptroller,						
Entrance 9s. and 4s. 6d. sterling	£0	15	0			
Clearance 9s. and 4s. 6d.	0	15	0			
Additional, being Foreign Topsail, 4s. 6d. and 2s. 3d sterling,	0	7	6			
Cockets,	0	3	4			
2 Certificates,	0	6	8	2	7	6
Waiters and Searchers,						
Entrance 4s. 6d. and 11d. sterling,	£0	6	0½			
Clearance 4s. 6d. and 11d.	0	6	0½			
Additional, being Foreign Topſail, 2s. 3d. and 6d Sterling,	0	3	1			
Cockets,	0	1	1			
2 Certificates,	0	1	2	0	17	5
				£3	7	8

Can you inform the Committee why the sums paid on those Veſſels appear to exceed the Fees allowed by the Docket?

A. They do not exceed the Fees allowed by the Docket.

Q. 7. From a ſtatement furniſhed the Committee there appears to have been paid to the Cuſtom-Houſe Officers in this Port, the following Fees on the clearance of the Sloop Reward, 98 tons burthen, from this Port to Mingan, in the years 1822 and 1823.

1822. *1st Voyage.* 1823.

Entry outwards,	£0	7	4	Entry outwards,	£0	7	4
Collector and Comptroller,	6	14	5	Waiters and Searchers,	1	5	0
Waiters and Searchers,	1	6	0	Collector and Comptroller,	4	14	0
				Saltbond 8s. 4d. cocket 1s. 2d.	0	9	6
	£8	7	9		£6	15	10

2nd Voyage.

Entry outwards,	£0	7	4	Collector and Comptroller,	£3	18	6
Collector and Comptroller,	6	12	8	Waiters and Searchers,	1	5	0
Waiters and Searchers,	1	6	0	Salt bond and cocket,	0	9	6
				Entry outwards,	0	7	4
	£8	6	0		£6	0	4

3rd Voyage.

Entry outwards,	£0	7	4	Collector and Comptroller,	£3	18	6
Collector and Comptroller,	5	17	1	Waiters and Searchers,	1	5	0
Waiters and Searchers,	1	6	0	Salt bond and cocket,	0	9	6
				Entry outwards,	0	7	4
	£7	10	5		£6	0	4

4th Voyage.

Entry outwards,	£0	7	4	Collector and Comptroller,	£3	18	4
Collector and Comptroller,	4	8	2	Waiters and Searchers,	1	5	0
Waiters and Searchers,	1	6	0	Salt bond and cocket,	0	9	6
				Entry outwards,	0	7	4
	£6	1	6		£6	0	2

Referring to the table of fees, can you point out to the Committee, the ſeveral items paid on each clearance to the Collector and Comptroller, and Waiters and Searchers, and explain why the ſums which have been paid apparently for the ſame ſervice, vary in many inſtances?

Answer.

First Voyage, 1822.

General entrance,	£0	13	6
Report,	0	2	0
Warrant to unload,	0	2	0
Certificate of report,	0	3	0
Anchorage,	0	4	0
Recording register,	0	17	4
Foreign topsail vessels,	0	6	9
	£2	8	7
General Clearance,	£0	13	6
Report,	0	2	0
Warrant to load,	0	2	0
Certificate of report,	0	3	0
Bill of Stores,	0	2	0
Cocket on ditto,	0	3	0
List of men,	0	2	0
*Non-enumerated bond,	0	2	0
*Certificate of ditto,	0	3	0
*Lumber bond,	0	2	0
*Certificate of ditto,	0	3	0
Foreign topsail vessels,	0	6	9
	£2	4	3
Add, Inwards,	2	8	7
	4	12	10
1-9th,	0	10	4
Sum paid,	£5	3	2

Fee on foreign topsail vessels charged by mistake.

First Voyage, 1823.

Same as in 1822.	£5	3	2
Deduct non-enumerated bond, lumber bond, & certificates marked*	0	11	2
	£4	12	0

Fee on foreign topsail vessels charged by mistake.

Second Voyage.

Same as above,	£5	3	2

And same mistake.

Second Voyage.

Same as above,	£4	12	0
Deduct fee for foreign topsail vessels not charged,	0	13	6
	£3	18	6

Third Voyage.

Same as above,	£5	3	2
Deduct for foreign topsail vessels not charged,	0	13	6
Sum paid,	£4	9	8

Third Voyage.

Same as above,	£3	18	6

Fourth Voyage.

Same as above,	£4	9	8
There being no lumber, deduct for bond & certificate	0	5	7
	£4	4	1

N. B. A bond and certificate for Spirits short charged on this clearance.

Fourth Voyage.

Same as above,	£3	18	6
Entry outwards of salt entitled to drawback,	0	2	3
Cocket for same,	0	3	4
	0	5	7
Certificate,	0	3	4
Paid by the exporter,	£0	8	11

The above items compose the sums paid to the Collector and Comptroller, as taken from the docket, and the cause of the apparent difference is shewn in the statement.

When salt is cleared for drawback, it has been the practice for the person receiving the same, to pay one dollar to the Clerk who furniſhed the salt bond. This charge stands upon eſtabliſhed usage only since the paſſing of the Provincial Act, allowing the drawback in the year 1795.

Q. 8. It appears to this Committee that fees have been exacted by the Custom-House and paid on the clearance of the Schooner Adelaide from this port to Portneuf, within the limits of this Province, in the county of Northumberland, as follows:

1823.—19th May, Collector & Comptroller,	£0	4	2			
Entry outwards,	0	7	4			
Salt bond 8s. 4d. cocket 1s. 2d.	0	9	6	1	1	6
13th June, Collector and Comptroller,	0	4	4			
Entry outwards,	0	7	4	0	11	8
				£1	12	8

Can you produce to the Committee your authority for exacting fees for the clearance of the above vessel in this particular case?

Answer.

19th May.	Coasting Clearance,				£0	4	5½
Paid by the Exporter.	Entry outwards,	£0	2	3			
	Cocket,	0	3	4	0	5	7
	Certificate,				0	3	4
	Salt Bond, as stated in answer on the Sloop Reward,				0	5	0
					£0	18	4½
13th June.	Coasting Clearance,				£0	4	5½

It does not appear by the Custom-House Books, that there was any entry outwards this voyage, or any fee charged, except the coasting clearance 4s. 5½.

The above charges are according to the docket, except the 5s. for the salt bond, exacted upon usage as already stated, and received by the Clerk who furniſhes the bond. The neceſſity of these documents must appear obvious to the Committee, from the circumstance of the King's chest being opened to pay the drawback allowed by the Provincial Act 35th Geo. III. to the Exporter of the salt.

Q. 9. It appears to this Committee, that on the clearance of the Brig Perseverance, 116 tons, in 1816, the following fees were paid to the Officers of His Majesty's Customs:

Collector and Comptroller,	£5	3	2			
Certificate,	0	3	4	5	6	6
Searchers,				2	10	4
				£7	16	10
Naval Office,				4	8	8
Harbour Master,				0	10	0
				£12	15	6

That this Vessel was wrecked in going down the River near Goose Island, she had to land her cargo and winter here, she reloaded, and on her sailing next spring had to pay the following fees:

Collector and Comptroller,	£5	8	9			
Searchers,	2	0	4			
Naval Office,	2	2	10	9	11	11
				£22	7	5

Can you inform the Committee under what authority the fees were exacted a second time on the same voyage of that vessel?

Q. 10. It appears to this Committee, that on the clearance of the Brig Isabella and Euphemia, 79 tons, with passengers, in the fall of 1816, the following fees were paid to the Custom-House Officers:

Collector and Comptroller,	£5	3	2			
Searchers,	2	0	5	7	3	7
Naval Office,				3	16	0
Harbour Master,				0	10	0
				£11	9	7

That this vessel was injured by the ice at St. Patrick's Hole, nine miles below Quebec, had to return and winter, did not break bulk, and on her sailing next spring had to pay again to the

Collector and Comptroller,	£5	3	2			
Carried over,	£5	3	2	£11	9	7

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Brought over,	£5	3	2	£11	9	7
Naval Office,	0	16	9			
Searchers, (made no charge,)	0	0	0			
				5	19	11
				£17	9	6

Can you inform the Committee under what authority were those charges demanded and received?

A. The case of these two vessels was stated by the Committee of Merchants in their memorial, addressed to His Excellency Sir John Coape Sherbrooke, and which was transmitted by that Officer to the Lords Commissioners of H. M. Treasury. The answer given by the Officer of the Customs upon that occasion to the Governor, is subjoined:

"It is alleged that the whole of the Custom House fees are charged a second time upon vessels, that by misfortune are detained in the fall, and return to Quebec in the spring for necessaries and repairs, although they finally carry home the same cargo they first sailed with.

"As this complaint bears the appearance of an exaction, the undersigned shall not content themselves with a general denial of what is here so vaguely stated; three vessels cleared out with the usual documents for which the accustomed fees were received, and sailed from hence in the fall of last year, from bad weather and other causes, they were compelled to return, their cargoes were discharged, and it became necessary to to lay them up for the winter. These vessels having undergone the necessary repairs, and being refitted, commenced loading in the spring, and when ready to clear out, the usual application was made at the Custom House, this was complied with, and the established fees were received. It may be right to mention that one of the persons signing this representation was consignee to two of these vessels, but it does not appear that either that Gentleman, or the Masters, made any complaint, or stated any objection against this supposed exaction; but the undersigned know not why they should be called upon twice to perform a similar duty, and be expected at the same time to sacrifice the emoluments attached to their Office for its performance. These emoluments they have not unfrequently sacrificed, tho' they had yet to learn that not doing so unasked was to be imputed to them as a crime."

Q. 11. From the evidence before this Committee, it appears that there were paid for the entrance and clearance of the Brig Carricks at different periods in this port, the following sums of money which appear to vary in their amount.

1814	Collector and Comptroller	£9	16	3			
	Searchers	0	15	0			
					£10	11	3
1815	Collector and Comptroller	£6	18	0			
	Searchers	3	5	0			
					£10	3	0
1816	Collector and Comptroller	£5	6	6			
	Searchers	2	15	5			
					£ 8	1	11
1817	Collector and Comptroller	£5	16	6			
	Searchers	2	0	4			
					£ 7	16	10
1818	Collector and Comptroller	£5	16	6			
	Searchers	3	7	10½			
					£ 9	4	4½
1819	Collector and Comptroller	£6	13	9			
	Searchers	2	5	0			
					£ 8	18	9
1820	Collector and Comptroller	£6	3	2			
	Searchers	2	6	2			
					£ 8	9	4

Besides a fee in each instance to the Naval Officer; will you state to the Committee the divers items composing the sum of £9 16 3 paid in the first instance to the Collector and Comptroller, and 15s. to the Searchers; and will you explain the reasons of the variations in the sums paid as well to the Collector and Comptroller, as to the Waiters and Searchers in the other instances?

Answer. Inwards.

General Clearance,	£1	8	5			
Report,	0	2	6			
Certificate of Report,	0	4	0			
Warrant to unload,	0	2	6			
Anchorage,	0	6	0			
Recording Register,	0	17	4			
				3	0	9
Outwards.						
General clearance,	1	8	5			
Report,	0	2	6			
Warrant to load,	0	2	6			
Certificate of Report,	0	4	0			
Bill of Stores,	0	2	6			
List of men,	0	2	6			
Non-enumerated bond,	0	2	6			
Certificate of do.	0	4	0			
Lumber bond,	0	2	6			
Certificate of ditto,	0	4	0			
				2	15	5
Cocket for Bill of Stores omitted this year.				5	16	2
			1-9th	0	12	10
1814.				£6	9	0

It does not appear that the sum of £9 16s. 3d. stated in the question by the committee, has been received at the Custom-House, the entry in the fee book being but £6 9s. and that sum is made up, according to the annexed detail.

1815.	Same as above,	£6	9	0		
	Bill of stores, Cocket.	0	4	6		
		£6	13	6		

In these two years, the Waiter and Searcher's fees were received at the Collector's desk.

Subsequently to the year 1815, the Waiters and Searchers received their own fees; and the following are the items charged by the Collector and Comptroller.

Inwards.				Outwards.			
General Clearance,	£0	13	6	General clearance,	£0	13	6
Report,	0	2	0	Report,	0	2	0
Warrant to unload,	0	2	0	Warrant to load,	0	2	0
Certificate of Report,	0	3	0	Certificate of Report,	0	3	0
Anchorage,	0	4	0	Bill of Stores,	0	2	0
Recording Register,	0	17	4	Cocket on ditto,	0	3	0
Foreign topsail vessels,	0	6	9	List of men,	0	2	0
				Non-enumerated bond,	0	2	0
	2	8	7	Certificate of ditto,	0	3	9
Add, outwards,	2	4	3	Lumber bond,	0	2	0
				Certificate of ditto,	0	3	0
	4	12	10	Foreign topsail vessels.	0	6	9
1-9th.	0	10	4				
					£2	4	3
1816.	£5	3	2				

1817.	Same as above,	£5	3	2		
	Add, enumerated certificate,	0	3	4		
		£5	6	6		
1818.	Same as above,	£5	6	6		
	Add, general certificate,	0	10	0		
		£5	16	6		
1819.	Same as above,	£5	16	6		
	To Montreal,					
	Clearance, £0 10 0					
	Certificate, with abtract of the cockets, 0 3 4					
		0	13	4		
		£6	9	10	error 3s 11d	
1820	Same as above,	£5	16	6		

Having given the items of the different charges in this question, which compose the sums paid in each year to the Collector and Comptroller, and entered in their fee-book, the variations are thereby explained.

The charge in 1819 includes the coast despatch to Montreal, 10s. which is charged according to immemorial usage on all foreign topsail vessels clearing coastwise to Montreal. There appears to be a clerical error of 3s. 11d. in the amount of the charge, as stated in the fee-book in that year.

Q. 12. It appears to the Committee that on the clearance of the three following vessels from Grenada, loaded with West India produce, the following fees were paid to the Custom House Officers during the season of 1823.

21st. June. Ship Princess Royal, 194 tons.

Entering Fees.						
Collector's office	£0	6	9			
Searcher's do.	0	2	7			
				£0	9	4
Entering outwards.						
Collector's office	£0	5	7			
Searcher's do.	0	1	9			
				0	7	4
4th July. Clearing out Fees.						
Collector and Comptroller	£5	2	0			
One Certificate	0	3	4			
Searchers	2	10	0			
				7	15	4
				£8	12	0
Hospital money				0	18	4
Naval Office				5	13	8
Harbour Master				0	7	6
				£15	11	6

3d. September. Brig Southampton, 188 tons.

Entering Fees.						
Collector's office	£0	6	9			
Searcher's do.	0	2	7			
				£0	9	4
Entering outwards.						
Collector's office	£0	5	7			
Searcher's do.	0	1	9			
				0	7	4
30th September. Clearing out Fees.						
Collector and Comptroller	£5	2	7			
One Certificate	0	3	4			
Searchers	2	10	0			
				7	15	11
				£8	12	7
Hospital money				1	6	8
Naval office				5	13	8
				£15	12	11

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7th October. Sloop Intermediate, 58 tons.

Entering Fees				£0	8	3
Entering outwards				0	7	4
18th October. Clearing out Fees.						
Collector and Comptroller	£5	8	8			
Searchers	2	0	0			
				7	8	8
				£8	4	3
Hospital money				1	0	0
Naval office				4	3	4
Harbour Master				0	7	6
				£13	15	1

Will you state to the Committee, the several items of the docket, which form each separate sum paid to the Officers of His Majesty's Customs in this Port, on the clearance of the ship Princess Royal, and the causes of the variations in the fees paid on the two other vessels?

Answer.

Paid by the Importer and Exporter,	Entry inwards	£0	2	3			
	2 Bonds on do.	0	4	6			
					0	6	9
	Entry outwards	0	2	3			
	Cocket on do.	0	3	4			
					0	5	7
	Certificate				0	3	4

INWARDS.				OUTWARDS.			
General Entrance	£0	13	6	General Clearance	£0	13	6
Report	0	2	0	Report	0	2	0
Warrant to unload	0	2	0	Warrant to load	0	2	0
Certificate of Report	0	3	0	Certificate of Report	0	3	0
Anchorage	0	4	0	Bill of Stores	0	2	0
Recording Register	0	17	4	Cocket on do.	0	3	0
Foreign Topsail vessels	0	6	9	List of Men	0	2	0
				Foreign Topsail vessels	0	6	9
	2	8	7		£1	14	3
Add, outwards	1	14	3				
	4	2	10				
1-9th	0	9	2				
	£4	12	0				
General Certificate	0	10	0				
Princess Royal	£5	2	0				

Southampton, as above	£5 2 7	Error 7d.
Intermediate, as above	£5 2 0	

The above are the items paid to the Collector and Comptroller as entered in their fee book, the only difference appears to be a clerical error of 7d. in the Southampton.

MONDAY, 1st March, 1824.

Mr. Bélanger in the Chair.

Thomas Ainslie Young, Esquire, appeared before your Committee, and was examined as follows:

Q. Have you been Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs in the Port of Quebec?

A. Yes.

Q. Will you examine the statement of fees charged on the Bark Sally, Sloop Reward, Brig Carricks, Ship Princess Royal, and Brig Southampton, as contained in the answers of the Honorable M. H. Perceval, to questions Nos. 4, 7, 11 and 12, and state to this Committee if the whole of the said fees are chargeable against the vessels, and are authorised to be received in virtue of any Law or Laws in force in this Province?

A. I produce to the Committee a copy of a Letter which I have written to His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, Governor in Chief, dated 28th February last, which I conceive may be taken as a complete answer to this question.

The said Letter is as follows:

QUEBEC, 28th February, 1824.

Copy,

My Lord,

The Committee of the House of Assembly appointed to enquire into the allegations made in the Petition of the Merchants and Ship owners, relative to certain existing practices at the Custom-House of Quebec, having sent me the accompanying queries, and desired my answers thereto, I feel myself, in justice to my own character, and for the satisfaction of all who have honored me by their protection, called upon to submit the following remarks to your Lordship's consideration in the first instance, and finally with your permission, to the public at large.

It may be in the recollection of your Lordship, that I addressed three letters to the Honorable the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in November 1820, the first was relative to vessels bound to Montreal, being compelled to come to an anchor at Quebec, and there to pay port charges, contrary to the order of the Commissioners of Customs, dated 22rd June 1815, No. 33. The second referred to the manner of granting general certificates which appeared to be at variance with the intentions of the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, as signified in the letter of the Commissioners of Customs, dated 17th July 1817, No. 13, and the third had reference to the amount of fees received by the Collector and Comptroller upon the entrance and clearance of vessels.

Upon the two first their Honors have decided, but upon the last no ultimate decision has been had to my knowledge, and I am now called upon to say whether I consider the fees charged by the Collector and Comptroller, (at a period when I was Comptroller at this port,) to be in conformity with the Halifax docket; the only answer I can make is, that they were not demanded or received according to the clear and obvious meaning of the orders of the Commissioners of special revenue enquiry, nor of the Commissioners of the Customs in England; and it is necessary that I should submit my reasons for this answer, more particularly as I have reason to believe that the greatest efforts have been made to shew that my assertions were groundless, and that I was actuated in what I did, by an understanding with the mercantile body at Quebec.

In my Letter of the 15th November 1820, I asserted that the inward and outward Fees received by the Collector and Comptroller upon all vessels, except coasters, amounted to £4 12 10 sterling, or £5 3 2 currency, exclusive of the general Certificate, and I submitted that of this amount a sum of £1 14 4 sterling was unwarrantably demanded and received upon every vessel (except coasters) arriving at and leaving this Port: and a further sum of 13s 6d sterling upon schooners. I also stated that the above sum of £4 12 10 sterling, was made up as follows, viz:

Inwards,	Collector.			Comptroller.		
General entrance,	£0	13	6	£0	6	9
Report,	0	1	6	0	0	6
Warrant to unload,	0	1	6	0	0	6
Certificate of Report,	0	2	0	0	1	0
Anchorage,	0	2	0	0	2	0
Recording Register,	0	13	0	0	4	4
	£1	13	6	£0	15	1
Outwards,						
General clearance,	£0	13	6	£0	6	9
Report,	0	1	6	0	0	6
Warrant to load,	0	1	6	0	0	6
Certificate of Report,	0	2	0	0	1	0
Cocket.	0	2	0	0	1	0
Non-enumerated bond,	0	1	6	0	0	6
Certificate of do.	0	2	0	0	1	0
Lumber bond,	0	1	6	0	0	6
Certificate of do.	0	2	0	0	1	0
Bills of stores,	0	1	6	0	0	6
List of men,	0	1	6	0	0	6
	£1	10	6	£0	13	9

And I challenged the following items, viz:—"Recording the Register," "Anchorage," "Warrant to unload," "Warrant to load," "Cocket," the "two Certificates of Report."

I shall now submit my objections to each of these separately in the order in which I have enumerated them; but before I proceed I must take the liberty of submitting to your Excellency what appears to me to be the clear and obvious meaning and application of the Halifax Docket of Fees, so far as my humble abilities have enabled me to comprehend the object of having a Tariff or Docket for the purpose of regulating the emoluments of any public Officer; the meaning appears to me to be; first, that there are certain well known services required to be performed, and documents to be prepared and granted by the Officers of the Customs in the due execution of their duty; for doing which they are entitled to a just and equitable remuneration; that this remuneration is fixed by the Docket and stated in four different columns on a line, or opposite to the name or designation by which the service or document required is generally distinguished: and that the Fee which is appropriated to one particular service, cannot be legally demanded or received for any other.

Secondly, That one fee only is to be received for one and the same service or document, and that when no service is performed or document prepared and granted, the Officers are not entitled to demand or receive a fee.

This I trust will appear to your Lordship to be a fair explanation of the meaning of the docket, the application follows as a matter of course, viz:—That an Officer of the Customs is entitled to take these fees only when he performs the services, or prepares and grants the papers enumerated in the table of fees, and that when he performs services or prepares papers which are not included in the docket, he is not for so doing, authorised by that instrument, to demand or receive a fee or reward.

I shall now proceed to the consideration of the items.

Recording the Register—Coll. 13s. Comptr. 4s. 4d.

I here refer to the docket, and upon examination, your Lordship will find that there is *no* fee allowed for this service, it is stated in the table; "*New Register and recording the same*," that is, I presume for granting a new register in the case of a vessel not before registered, or where a certificate of registry has been lost, and a new one is requisite to entitle the vessel to the privileges of

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a British ship, and for recording that new register as required by law. I can with the greatest confidence appeal to your Lordship, whether there be any authority under the docket for charging this fee of seven shillings and four pence sterling, except when a new register is granted; and I can with equal confidence assert that your Lordship will find no such authority.

Anchorage—Coll. 2s. Comptr. 2s. sterling.

In the docket, a fee is allowed to the Collector, Comptroller & Surveyor, of two shillings sterling to each, for "*anchorage, taken upon vessels that do not land the whole of their cargoes;*" which surely cannot be considered as authorising a demand for this fee, upon a vessel which arrives here in Ballast, or which lands all her cargo within the limits of the port, at least it appears evident to me that there could be no doubt upon the subject, and I objected to this item, as I still do. My ground of objection I now submit to your Lordship's wisdom.

"Warrant to unload"—Coll. 1s. 6d. Comptr. 6d sterlg.

When a vessel arrives, it is requisite that each person having goods on board, should, previous to the same being unladen, make proper entries with the Collector and Comptroller, and obtain a "permit to land," or in other words "a Warrant to unload." This is strictly enforced at Quebec, the merchant regularly makes his entries, and obtains his Warrant to unload; for which he pays the Collector and Comptroller two shillings sterling, or 2s. 3d Currency. It has never been the practice to grant a separate Warrant to unload, to the Master of the vessel, there are no permits granted, except those obtained and paid for by the importer; and I refer to all the Officers of the Customs at Quebec, to state whether I am correct in this assertion, and if I be correct, of which I have no doubt, I appeal to your Lordship's judgment, whether this fee of two shillings, sterling, can be charged as part of the inward expenses of the vessel; it is so charged upon every vessel.

"Warrant to load"—Coll. 1s. 6d. Compt. 6d. sterling.

The exporter is compelled to make an entry of all goods which he purposes to ship, and to obtain a sufferance, or "Warrant to load," before he can legally put a single article on board; for this he pays the Collector & Comptroller two shillings sterling, or 2s. 3d. currency, and at the same time three shilling sterling, or 3s. 4d. currency, for the cocket, which it is necessary should accompany the goods exported. The master of the vessel does not receive any additional sufferance, nor has it ever been the practice to grant such; yet a fee of two shillings sterling, is charged as part of the outward fees upon each vessel; and I can only again submit to your Lordship, whether there be any authority under the Halifax docket for demanding this fee, when the document upon which it is said to be charged is neither prepared nor granted.

"Cocket"—Col. 2s. Compt. 1s. sterling.

I have stated above, that when the exporter obtains his Warrant to load, he also pays for the Cocket, required by Law, to accompany the articles shipped; and I appeal to every Officer of the Customs whether any further Cocket is ever granted, or can be said to be necessary? When there are no goods shipped, a Cocket is not requisite; when goods are shipped, the shipper pays for the Cocket; and can it for an instant be pretended, that there is any authority under the Docket for charging the Master or Owner of a Vessel with a fee of three shillings sterling for a paper, which is neither required nor granted? It appears to me that it cannot, and upon this ground I challenged the charge—to your Lordship's decision I may with confidence appeal.

"The two Certificates of Report;" each—Collector 2s. and Comptroller 1s. sterling.

My objection to these charges is similar to what I have above stated; the Documents are not granted; it has never been the practice of the Port to grant them; and, under such circumstances, I conceive that there were grounds for challenging the fee; I consequently submitted it to the Honorable the Commissioners, and I now appeal to your Lordship, that the Documents not being prepared and granted, there can be no authority under the Docket for charging a fee of three shillings sterling, upon each.

Another demand, to which I objected, was the fee allowed upon topsail Vessels, when taken upon the entrance and clearance of Schooners; but as this charge was discontinued, I submit that such discontinuance is ample proof that the grounds of my objection were well founded.

I trust that I have now satisfactorily shewn, that I had grounds for the representation I made in my Letter of the 15th November 1820; and I have only to assure your Lordship, that in making that representation, there was nothing personal intended towards Mr. Perceval. There is one thing in which I know I was wrong, for which I have expressed my regret to that Gentleman, and I now beg leave to repeat to your Lordship that I shall always regret not having communicated, in the first instance with the Collector—it was a want of courtesy on my part, and I am sorry for having been guilty of such want; but I beg to be clearly understood, that I do not regret having made the representation; had I been on the most intimate terms with Mr. Perceval, I should have made it; for I would never submit to allow a Clerk to hold a rod over my head, or to have the power of threatening me with exposure, whenever he might quit my service. I rejoice in having brought the subject before the Commissioners, as under the present circumstances, I can come forward and say, that I suspected I was wrong; I adopted such measures as appeared to be the best for ascertaining the fact, and circumstances occurred which prevented me being successful.

It now remains to show that the items to which I objected have not been sanctioned by the Honorable the Commissioners of Customs, except in so far as they may be demanded and received under authority of the Halifax Docket; for this purpose I would refer, first, to the letter of Mr. Salton, Secretary to the Commissioners of Special Revenue enquiry, dated Halifax, 22d September 1812, in which the Officers at Quebec are informed, that the Halifax Docket is the only table under which they can legally demand or receive fees. Secondly, to the Letter of the Collector and Comptroller, dated 19th August 1813, No. 10, and I would call Your Lordship's attention particularly to this, and to the reply of the Honorable Commissioners of Customs, dated London, 7th October 1814, No. 11. In the first of these your Lordship will see that their Honors are repeatedly informed of the fees being taken in conformity with the Docket; that by so doing a greater fee was received than formerly; that the amount charged, as taken from the Docket, was £5 3 2, sterling, and different items are stated as forming this sum. I beg Your Lordship particularly to observe, that the fees are stated to have been taken in strict conformity with the Docket, and I now refer to the reply of the Commissioners, which is as follows, viz:—"Having read your Letter dated 19th August "1813, No. 10, reporting that you were directed by the Com-"missioners of West India Revenue Inquiry, to conform to the "Table of Fees in use at the Port of Halifax, in the Province "of Nova-Scotia, that by so doing, you receive a greater fee on "the entry and clearance of every vessel, than was formerly char-"ged, and requesting our directions.

"We acquaint you that the general subject of fees in the "Plantations being still under consideration, you are to govern "yourselves according to the directions of the said Commissioners, "until you receive further orders from this Board on the subject."

Their Honors here refer entirely to the statement, that the fees were taken in conformity with the docket. Their answer is based upon that assertion; and to what do their directions amount? viz. That the officers at Quebec are to regulate their fees according to the directions of the Commissioners of West India Revenue Inquiry, or in other words, according to the true intent and meaning of the Halifax docket of fees.

Their Honors neither approve nor disapprove of the items stated by the Collector; they could not do so, from any thing that was before them. In some instances, every item detailed, might be taken; while in others, the greater number could not be legally demanded. Besides, it cannot be supposed that their Honors intended to contradict themselves, by directing their Officers to take their fees according to the docket, and at the same time authorising the receipt of a fixed sum of £5 3 2 sterling, when, from the nature of the docket, the fees must frequently vary according to circumstances.

If, my Lord, the Commissioners had been informed that it was the practice to charge the master of each vessel, with the fee allowed by the docket, for a new Register and recording that Register, and that in addition to this, when a new Register was granted, another fee was also charged for that document: if their Honors had been informed that anchorage was taken upon every vessel, whether in ballast or with a cargo, the whole of which was landed at Quebec: if they had been informed, that no certificates of report were granted, but that the master was compelled to pay for two such certificates: if they had had any information of the system pursued in regard to warrants to load and unload, and to cockets: had they been told that no such documents were granted, except when the importer or exporter obtained and paid for them, yet, that notwithstanding, the master was also required to pay a fee for one of each:—if their Honors had been acquainted with all these circumstances, and had replied, that they approved of the system and directed it to be continued, it might then be said, that there was authority for these charges; but the contrary is the case, no such information has been given to their Honors; and the order is precise, to regulate the fees according to the directions of the Commissioners of West India Revenue Inquiry; and these directions appear, from Mr. Salton's letter, to be, that the Officers of the Customs are strictly to conform to the Halifax docket.

I trust that it will now appear to your Lordship, that I did not complain of any practice which was authorised by the Commissioners of Customs; neither did I challenge the Halifax docket—it is the only legal tariff for regulating the fees at the Custom-house. One set of Commissioners direct the docket to be strictly followed—the Board of Customs repeat that direction; and any thing, therefore, which is not according to the true meaning and intention of the docket, must be erroneous.

I have still to pray your Lordship's indulgence, that I may submit some few remarks upon an often repeated accusation, which is as unfounded as it would have been disgraceful to my character, both as a public officer and a private individual, had it been true.—It is, that I had an understanding with some Merchants, whose names have not been mentioned to me, relative to the subjects I brought before the Commissioners in November 1820, and that I was induced to act as I then did, by persons interested in bringing forward charges against the officers of the Customs.

Upon this, my Lord, I can come forward and declare upon my word of honor, that I never either directly or indirectly had communication, previous to sending my letters, with any indivi-

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dual (except one) relative to the subjects upon which I wrote to the Commissioners on the 13th & 15th Novr. 1820; & I challenge the persons who have been so indefatigable in spreading the report, to declare their authority for such an assertion; I tell them that they have been misled by the most false and malicious information, and I have no doubt that in justice to their own characters, they will now come forward, and point out those who have induced them into such an error. I again repeat that I had no communication with any individual unconnected with the office, and that no person whatsoever knew of my having written, until months after my letters left Quebec.

I feel confident your Lordship will now acquit me of this charge, and it is but right, that the circumstances which induced me to examine so strictly into the fees, should be known; these can be detailed in few words, and they are as follows; I was upon one occasion told by *my own Clerk, Mr. Bruce*, that the fees received by the Collector and Comptroller were greater than those authorized under the Halifax docket, and he made use of these remarkable words, "if I leave the Custom-House and am employed by a Merchant, or go into business on my own account, I shall not pay you the fees you now receive;" this, my Lord, was a species of threat, the execution of which I felt it would be necessary to meet. I immediately examined into the fees, and Mr. Bruce pointed out what was wrong; he also referred to the order relative to Montreal vessels, and to the form of the general certificates, and this is the only communication I had with any person upon these subjects, before writing to the Commissioners. I then referred to the Comptroller's instructions, and I there found that when any thing occurred which was not particularly mentioned therein, I was to apply to their Honors—I did so, unknown to all, and I considered I was acting according to their Honor's intentions. I was mistaken, I ought, in the first instance, to have communicated with the Collector; but it was a mistake that any other might have committed, and I appeal, upon this point, to the present Comptroller, and ask him, whether, if the printed instructions had been put into his hands as his sole guide, (which was my case) without his having any knowledge of the late correspondence, he would not have conceived himself called upon by those instructions, to communicate directly with the Commissioners without reference to the Collector, had he judged it necessary to apply to their Honors.

I have been more particular in these points, because attempts have been made to renew the impression which was formerly given. It has been said that the present Petition is founded upon what I then did—It may be so, but if such be the case, it is without my knowledge. I had no communication with the Gentlemen who promoted that Petition, and it is well known that I was not the person who first published the measures which were adopted by me, in November 1820. I knew not of the present Petition until the day before it was presented to the House of Assembly; and I was ignorant of its contents until I heard it read in the Legislative Council. Since it has been before the public, I have neither sought nor avoided declaring my opinion; when I have been questioned upon the subject, I have stated what I thought was right, and I can have no hesitation in saying at all times, that so far as I am competent to judge, the Fees heretofore received are much greater than those authorized.

I must apologize to your Lordship for having taken up so much of your time, upon a subject in which I am in a great degree, personally interested; but I rely with confidence upon the well known character of your Lordship, that I shall not be considered as having trespassed in defending myself from the unjust representations which have been made relative to my conduct as Comptroller of the Customs; your Lordship has had full opportunity of observing how I have performed my duty. You are acquainted with the steps I took last winter, when an opportunity offered of materially injuring the Collector of the Customs, at a time when he could not defend himself. Your Lordship, I have reason to believe, was satisfied with what I then did, and I beg to be permitted to assure your Lordship, that as I then acted I shall ever continue to do, and that in no instance will I knowingly give cause of regret to those who have honored me with their protection, as your Lordship has done.

I have the honor to be, my Lord,
with the greatest respect,
Your Lordship's most obedient
humble servant,

(Signed) T. A. YOUNG.

To His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, G. C. B.
Captain General and Governor in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Certified,
T. A. YOUNG.

Charles Grey Stewart, Esquire, Surveyor for the Act of Navigation, and Waiter and Searcher for the Port of Quebec, appeared and was examined.

Q. You are Surveyor for the Act of Navigation, and one of the Waiters and Searchers of His Majesty's Customs for the Port of Quebec?

A. Yes.

Q. Will you state to this Committee the nature of the duties you have to perform as Surveyor for the Act of Navigation, and as Waiter and Searcher of His Majesty's Customs for the Port of Quebec, on the entrance and clearance of vessels severally, and state the items of fees allowed you for performing such duties as chargeable against vessels only?

A. I have printed instructions respecting the duties which appertain to the Land and Tide Surveyor and Waiter and Searcher; with regard to the fees, I receive them under the third and fourth columns of the Halifax Docket, and at times for extra services performed. I will produce to this Committee a statement of the items by me presented to the Board of Trade in 1817, which will be an answer to this question; they are as follows:

QUEBEC, 1st. September, 1817.

(Copy)
"Messrs. C. G. Stewart
"and William Wilson,
"Waiters and Searchers of
"His Majesty's Customs, Quebec.

"GENTLEMEN,

"By order of a Committee of the Merchants of Quebec, I have to request you will have the goodness to furnish me with a memorandum of the different items charged in your Office, on clearing out a vessel of two hundred tons for any port in Great-Britain.

"I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) "J. L. MAQUAY, Junr. Secretary."

[The answer thereto.]

"QUEBEC, 2d. September, 1817.

(Copy)
"SIR,

"In obedience to the order of a Committee of the Merchants of Quebec, signified to us by your's of yesterday, we beg leave to subjoin, for their information, the different items charged in our Office, upon entering, jerquing and clearing any square rigged vessel for any Port of Great-Britain.

"General entrance	£0	6	9	and £0	1	5	
"Report	0	0	6				
"Warrant to unload	0	0	6				
"Certificate of Report	0	1	0				
"Anchorage	0	2	0				
	£0	10	9	and £0	1	5	
"Outwards.							
"General Clearance	0	6	9	and 0	1	5	
"Report	0	0	6				
"Warrant to load	0	0	6				
"Certificate of Report	0	1	0				
"Cocket	0	1	0				
"Non-enumerated Bond	0	0	6				
"Certificate of do.	0	1	0				
"Lumber Bond	0	0	6				
"Certificate of do.	0	1	0				
"Enumerated Bond	0	0	6				
"Certificate of do.	0	1	0				
"Bill of stores	0	0	6				
"List of men	0	0	6				
	£1	6	0				
"and	0	2	10				
	1	8	10				
"Add 1-9th	0	3	2½				
				£1	12	0½	
"Jerquing fee				0	10	0	
							£2 2 0½ Currency.

"We have the honor to be, Sir,

"Your very obedient humble servants,

"Signed {CHS. G. STEWART, W. WILSON."

In addition to the amount of the items given to the Committee of Trade, there is for cancelling the Bonds given here, viz:

Enumerated, non-enumerated and Lumber Bond, at 4½d. each, is				£0	1	1½
If a Bill of health				0	3	0
				0	4	1½
add 1-9th				0	0	5½
				0	4	7
add				2	2	0
				£2	6	7
If an Isle of Man Bond	£0	0	6			
Certificate of having given it	0	1	0			
				0	1	8
				£2	8	3

In the Waiters and Searchers' office, the following charges have been made by C. G. Stewart, viz:

Schooners clearing for Gaspé, Bay Chaleur, and the Magdeleine Islands, currency, £0 1 5

And in addition with salt for Drawback, the Entry outwards, 1s. 9d. Bond and cancelling, 1s. } 0 2 9

N. B. The entry and bond is paid by the exporter, who claims the drawback allowed by law. Sloops and schooners going to Labrador, Miramichi, Halifax and Newfoundland, have been charged from 7s. 6d. to £1 15s. currency, the smaller vessels; the larger class of schooners,

&c. and square rigged vessels, are charged £2 5s. currency, extra services included. Vessels that go to Montreal are charged £2 10s. currency, and West India Vessels are charged also £2 10; less however has been charged upon smaller vessels: These vessels give a great deal of extra trouble, of which the Merchants are fully aware, and have heretofore with cheerfulness paid the sum above stated, as being justly appertaining to us, not only by the Halifax docket, but for the extra services rendered.

Q. When did you commence receiving your own fees?

A. In the spring of 1816.

Q. Was it in consequence of a request on you part?

A. Yes: previous to 1816, the waiters and searchers' fees were received at the Collector and Comptroller's desk, but in consequence of a representation at home, an order was sent out that the waiters and searchers should receive their own fees, under the third and fourth columns of the Halifax docket.

Q. Can you inform the Committee if a deduction has been made in consequence, by the Collector and Comptroller?

A. I cannot, not having access to their books.

Q. What was the amount of fees received for you at the Collector's desk, previous to your receiving them yourself?

A. From a settlement with the late Mr. Scott, the Comptroller, I found that £1 4 6, sterling, was allowed to the Waiter and Searcher on each case arising from the third and fourth columns.

TUESDAY, 3d March, 1824.

Mr. Bélanger in the Chair.

Frederick East, Esquire, Naval Officer for the Port of Quebec, appeared, and was examined.

Q. What was the Fee claimed by the Naval Officer, at the Port of Quebec, previous to the year 1816, on the entering and clearing of Vessels, what Fee has been claimed by the Naval Officer since that period, and please to state if the Fees have been increased; by what authority the increase has been made, and the amount of such increase?

A. The Fees claimed by the Naval Officer, previous to the year 1816, on the entering and clearing of vessels, was 5s on the entry, and 5s on the clearing of square rigged Vessels, and half the above sum on Schooners and Sloops. The fees subsequent to the above period have been doubled, and claimed agreeably to the opinion and advice of His Majesty's Advocate General, as being the amount the Ordinance regulating the Naval Officer's Fees intended that Officer was entitled to receive

RESOLVED, That the Letter of Mr. Young, late Comptroller of the Customs, for the Port of Quebec, be communicated to the Honorable M. H. Perceval, if he requests it; and that he be required to produce to this Committee with all possible despatch, Copy of the correspondence to which the said Letter of Mr. Young refers.

WEDNESDAY, 3d March 1824.

Mr. Bélanger in the Chair.

Mr. John Bruce, first Clerk to the Collector of the Customs for the Port of Quebec, was called in and examined:

Q. 1. How long have you held a situation in the Custom House?

A. Nearly ten years.

Q. 2. By whom were you first employed, and in what situation?

A. By the late Comptroller, Mr. Scott, as his Clerk.

Q. 3. Had Mr. Scott been long in the situation when you were first employed?

A. I do not know exactly, probably about a year.

Q. Do you know if there was any alteration in the Fees exacted at the Custom House, by any of the Officers, between the time of your being employed, and the death of Mr. Scott?

A. There has been no alteration in the table of fees during that period. Since 1816, the fees of the Collector and Comptroller only, as stated in the first and second columns of the tables, have been received at the Collector's desk. The Waiters and Searchers since that time, have received their own fees, under the third and fourth columns of the table.

Q. 5. Has there been any alteration since?

A. The table remains the same. In 1817, a fee of ten shillings for a general certificate was established; and a further fee of five shillings for a certificate to cancel a bond, by virtue of an order from the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and from the Honorable the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs.

Q. 6. What check is there over the Officers, to prevent them from taking other or higher fees than are allowed?

A. The fees of the Collector and Comptroller are entered daily in their fee-book; and I believe the Waiters and Searchers keep separate books, in which they enter the fees received by by them.

Q. 7. Are those entries submitted to the Collector or Comptroller for their particular inspection, or are they open to the public; and are the different items of the receipts, and the names of the persons from whom the fees are received, mentioned?

A. The books are open for the inspection of the Collector and Comptroller, when they please. I do not know that the public have ever asked to see them. The amount paid for the entrance and clearance of each vessel is entered opposite to the respective names of the vessels; but the items are not detailed. The fees received on documents required by individuals, are entered from the day-book, stating the whole number of each.

Q. 8. In what capacity were you employed at the Customs while Mr. Young was acting Comptroller?

A. As his Clerk, until October 1822.

Q. 9. Do you recollect having made any observations to Mr. Young, at any time, respecting fees exacted at the Custom House, greater than those authorised by the Halifax docket; and will you have the goodness to repeat that observation, if any such occurred, as nearly as you can recollect?

A. I consider that any observations which may have taken place between Mr. Young and myself, when I was employed by him, as addressed to him alone.

Q. 10. Do you recollect having made use, to Mr. Young while he was Comptroller, of expressions to the following import: "If I leave the Custom House, and am employed by a merchant, or go into business on my own account, I shall not pay you the fees you now receive?"

A. I never said so.

Q. 11. Are the new fees of ten shillings and five shillings stated in your answer to the fifth question, paid by the merchants, or masters of vessels?

A. I believe the general certificate is to be paid by the master of the vessel; and the certificate to cancel bonds, being required by the Merchants, is paid for by them.

Charles Grey Stewart, Esquire, Inspector for the Act of Navigation, and waiter and searcher at the Port of Quebec, again appeared before your Committee, and was examined as follows:

Q. Are you the officer through whose hands Warrants to load and unload pass, and are such Warrants ever granted to the masters of the vessels besides those obtained and paid for by the merchants?

A. I am one of the officers through whose hands the Warrants to load and unload pass. It has not been the practice generally to grant the masters a Warrant to unload, the officer in charge having a knowledge of the fact, by the masters delivering to him a manifest of his cargo, corroborated by the Report Book inwards; however, had either of the Searchers required from the master the certificate in question from the Collector and Comptroller, it would have been immediately granted; when the master enters his vessel outwards, he makes a general entry, and gives the Bonds required by law; a sufferance is then granted to him by the Collector or Comptroller, which he hands over to the Waiter and Searcher in charge, and pays to him one shilling and nine-pence for his entry and cocket.

Q. Does not the exporter pay for the cocket at the time that he obtains his warrant to load, and does the master of the vessel get any other cocket than the one obtained for, and paid by, the merchant?

A. The exporter pays for his entry and cocket at the time he obtains his Warrant or Sufferance to load. I am not aware of any charge being made to the master, however, I beg leave to remark, that when a Merchant makes his entry outwards, he, in general, inserts all the articles of export, and perhaps only ships but two or three of them, the cocket therefore made in the first instance by the Collector and Comptroller must be cancelled by another, in conformity to the Searcher's certificate or indorsation on the sufferance.

Q. Are certificates of report either inwards or outwards, ever granted to masters of vessels?

A. Not generally, but the Searchers have at all times immediate communication of the fact, as stated in the first question.

Q. Did you not act for some time as Comptroller of the customs at this port?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. Will you explain to the Committee what is the nature of the record made at the Custom House, on the entrance and clearance of vessels under the item of "new Register and recording the same," for which a fee of 17s. 4d. sterling is exacted, and is there any other authority than the docket for recording such Register?

A. All vessels that obtain Registers at this place are recorded in a Book for that purpose, provided by the honorable Board of Commissioners of the Customs, London, wherein the names of the owners, and also the description of the vessel as given by the certificate of the Surveyor of the navigation Act, are entered. The Collector and Comptroller charge the fees as stated in the first and second columns of the Halifax docket.

Q. Is the charge of 17s. 4d. sterling, made on the entrance and clearance of vessels under the head "Recording Register" the same as that authorised by the docket for "New Register "and recording the same," and upon what authority is that charge made on all vessels entering and clearing at this port?

A. I am not aware whether the 17s. 4d. that is charged upon the recording of a new Register, is applicable to the recording of all vessels that enter and clear, but which is done in the inward and outward Report Books, and afterwards, by the Collector and Comptroller, transmitted home quarterly. No charge is made by the Waiters and Searchers.

The Honorable M. H. Perceval produced to the Committee, in conformity to its order of yesterday, copy of the correspondence referred to in the letter of Mr. Young, laid before the Committee on the first instant, and which will be found in the Appendix under the letter B.

Thomas Ainslie Young, Esquire, again appeared before the Committee, and requested that the following Affidavit should form part of the proceedings of the Committee:

Province of Lower-Canada, } Personally appeared before
District of Quebec. } me, the Honorable J. Sewell, Chief Justice of the Province of Lower-Canada, Thomas Ainslie Young, Esquire, Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts, and late Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs at the Port of Quebec, who being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, deposeth and saith; that in the latter end of the month of September, or the beginning of the month of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty, Mr. John Bruce, at that time his Clerk, made use of the following words in adressing him: "*If I leave the Custom-House and am employed by a Merchant, or go into business on my own account, I shall not pay you the fees you now receive;*" that the nature of this declaration from a person who apparently depended upon him for his support, made a great impression upon this deponent at the time, and that he has full recollection of the said Mr. John Bruce having made use of the words above stated, and further he saith not.

(Signed) T. A. YOUNG.

Sworn before me,
This 4th day of March, 1824.
(Signed) J. SEWELL, C. J.

Your Committee think it proper in the first place to observe, that it is to be regretted that matters so important as those which form the object of the reference, should have been laid before this House, at so late a period in the Session. That circumstance has prevented them from proceeding to a minute examination of every item of the table of fees for the Port of Halifax in force at this Port, and from ascertaining by a regular inquiry, whether that Table be in its detail, applicable to the existing circumstances of the Port of Quebec, and whether it bears equitably on the subject. The important interests of commerce and navigation have, however, powerfully induced your Committee to apply their close attention to this matter, in order to submit to the House the result of their proceedings.

Your Committee accordingly proceeded to hear testimony and evidence in support of the complaint, and then examined the Honorable Michael Henry Perceval, Collector of the Customs at the Port of Quebec; Thomas Ainslie Young, Esq. late Comptroller; Charles Grey Stewart, Esq. Inspector under the Navigation Act, and a Waiter and Searcher of the Customs: Frederick East, Esq. Naval Officer; and Mr. John Bruce, the Collector's Clerk, in explanation; and having carefully weighed and considered all the above-mentioned evidence and explanations, your Committee are of opinion, that there have been exacted and levied by the Officers of the Customs for the Port of Quebec, and by the Naval Officer, for many years past, fees and emoluments upon shipping, which they were not entitled to receive, by virtue of the Halifax tariff established for this port. That those fess have varied from time to time, without any sufficient authority or explanation having been adduced to justify such variation. That there have also been exacted and levied, fees and emoluments for documents, which ship-masters were not obliged to take by the practice of this Port, and for pretended services, which had neither been required nor rendered. That the fees and emoluments, (assuming even that the Officers of the Customs conform thereto) are too high for the present state of commerce, and bear particularly upon small fishing-vessels and others sailing to the neighbouring Provinces. That the office hours are not suited to the exigencies of the trade, more especially in the Spring and Fall. That on the foregoing heads the Petitioners have with reason complained of the unfair and disproportionate exactions of the Officers of the Customs, and of the Naval Officer of this Port, because great discouragement to the Colonial trade and navigation must thence have resulted.

Your Committee accordingly report as their opinion, that it would be expedient that an Address should be presented to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to adopt such measures as to him may appear effectual for remedying the abuses of which the Petitioners complain.

The whole, nevertheless, humbly submitted.

JEAN BELANGER,
Chairman.

APPENDIX A. No. 1

CUSTOM HOUSE,
QUEBEC, 13th February 1824.

May it please Your Excellency,

The undersigned have had the honor to receive from your Civil Secretary, a letter inclosing the memorial and other papers presented to Your Excellency by certain Merchants of Quebec, complaining of the fees exacted at the Custom House, and in obedience to Your directions, they have the honor to submit to Your Excellency, the following observations upon the several allegations contained therein:

The memorialists are perfectly correct in stating that a change was made in the mode of transacting the public business, and in that respecting the fees, soon after the present Collector had charge of the Department. That the change under the first head was necessary and imperative, it is believed no one will dispute, nor could it be denied that if out of his own mere motion he had unwarrantably changed the existing system, for the purpose of obtaining unauthorized emolument, that every imputation with which he has been assailed would most justly have been merited. A simple statement of facts of public notoriety and well known to most of these memoralists, and to the merchants at large, will test the truth of the allegations in question.

For a period long antecedent to his arrival, it was the established practice, (whether originating in any arrangement with the merchants, or in any other cause, cannot now be ascertained, as the records of the office do not afford information,) to pay a fee of £5 5s. upon the entering and clearing of every ship, whether the documents she might require were many or few, and no complaint or difficulty seems to have existed then or down to the time when the Commissioners of Special Revenue enquiry, visited the port in the year 1812. Soon after the arrival of the Commissioners at Halifax, a letter was received from them about the close of the navigation in that year, of which the following is an extract: "I have further to inform you, that it is the opinion of the Board that the Halifax docket of fees laid before them with your returns, and signed by the Collector and Comptroller of that port, is the only docket under which you and every officer under your survey, can legally demand and receive fees, and you and the officers under your survey are in future strictly to conform thereto, which order you are to make known to those officers respectively wherever stationed." In consequence of that order, it became necessary to discontinue receiving the above general fee which was thus stated to be illegal, and to make the charge upon entering and clearing vessels strictly conformable to the docket, with reference to the documents which each vessel might require.

This new system as directed went into operation at the opening of the navigation in the year 1813, but in order to obviate every possible doubt or difficulty, which might and probably would be stated upon this charge, the Collector submitted the propriety of the course which he had thus been ordered to adopt, together with the items of all the charges made, in a letter to the Honorable Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, dated 10th August 1813, which, together with the reply of the Board thereto, are given at length, from their important bearing upon the malversations now alleged against the Collector, of unauthorisedly augmenting the fees without the sanction of law, or necessity.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
QUEBEC, 10th August, 1813.

Honorable Sirs,

We received a letter from the Secretary of the Commissioners of Special Revenue Enquiry, dated Halifax, 22d September 1812, in which it is stated, "I have further to inform you that it is the opinion of the Board, that the Halifax docket of fees, laid before them with your returns, and signed by the Collector and Comptroller of that port, is the only docket under which you or any other officer under your survey, can legally demand or receive fees, and you and the officers under your survey are in future strictly to comply thereto, which order you are to make known to those officers respectively, wherever stationed."

In consequence of the directions contained in this letter, the fees which have been collected since the opening of the navigation, have been in strict conformity to the Halifax Docket, as there is a small difference betwixt those fees, and what were formally charged, we think it proper to state that difference to your Honors, and we are the more induced to do so, as the order we have received is merely a general reference to the Halifax Table, without giving any directions as to its particular application.

The amount of fees formerly charged upon the entrance and clearance of a vessel, was £4 15 0 sterling, but the particulars from which this sum is formed is not exactly known, the amount now charged as taken from the Docket, is £5 3 2 sterlg. the different items are as follow:

Inwards.			
General Entry,	£0	18	11
Report,	0	2	6
Warrant to unload,	0	2	6
Certificate of Report,	0	4	0
Anchorage,	0	6	0
Recording Registers,	0	17	4
Foreign Topsail vessels,	0	9	6
	3	0	9
Outwards.			
General Clearance,	£0	18	11
Report,	0	2	6
Warrant to load,	0	2	6
Certificate of report,	0	4	0
Bill of Stores,	0	2	6
List of Men,	0	2	6
Foreign Topsail vessels,	0	9	6
	2	2	5
Add Inwards,	3	0	9
	£5	3	2

The amount charged formerly having been £4 15 0 sterling, the additional charge made in conformity to the Docket is 8s. 2d. sterling upon the entry and clearance of every vessel; the merchant pays for the entries, and such cockets, bonds and certificates as are necessary, and those are likewise charged according to the Halifax Docket.

If the meaning and application of this Docket had been perfectly clear and obvious, the undersigned would not have felt themselves called upon to report this alteration, but feeling as they do, they hope they will be excused for stating the application which they have made of the

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orders which they have received, and they beg leave at the same time to mention that they shall continue to regulate themselves accordingly, unless they shall receive contrary directions."

We have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed,) M. H. PERCEVAL, Coll.
W. SCOTT, Comptr.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
London, 7th October 1814.

(No. 11.)

Gentlemen,

"Having read your letter of 19th August 1813, No. 19, reporting that you were directed by the Commissioners of West India Revenue Enquiry, to conform to the table of fees in use at the Port of Halifax, in the Province of Nova-Scotia, that by so doing, you receive a greater fee on the entry and clearance of every vessel, than was formerly charged, and requesting our directions.

"We acquaint you that the general subject of fees in the Plantations, being still under consideration, you are to govern yourselves according to the directions of the said Commissioners, until you receive further orders from this Board on the subject."

(Signed,) R. B. DEAN, W. BOOTHBY,
S. BURNE, T. S. RICHMOND.

These official documents will at once shew to your Excellency how entirely unfounded is the accusation on that head.

The only augmentation which has been made to the fees since that time, has been in consequence of an order of the Commissioners of the Customs, directing a fee of two dollars to be charged upon the granting of every general certificate of the landing of a cargo, and a fee of one dollar upon every certificate granted for the purpose of cancelling bonds. A copy of the order is subjoined.

The allegation that the fees vary on vessels of the same class, under similar circumstances, and with similar cargoes, is incorrect. There can be no alteration in the amount of fees, unless under different circumstances, and when, as may happen by the addition of a few articles of export, the cargoes are so changed as to require a greater or less number of documents; in proof of which, it will only be necessary to compare the fees charged in 1822 and 1823, as shown by the statement of the memorialists, when it will be found that the fees of the principal Officers are 11s. 2d. less in 1823, in consequence of the non-enumerated and lumber bonds being no longer required. Since the passing of the act 3d Geo. IV, cap. 45, the fees charged on these bonds, and the certificates thereof, have been discontinued; the Officers of the Customs having thus sacrificed the amount of 14s. 6d, on the clearing ships, without being ordered to do so by their superiors; although it may be deemed a fair legal question, whether, under the Acts of Parliament authorising fees, they are not jusly entitled to still receive them.

To refute the assertion, that all explanation is refused by the Officers of the Customs, they need only quote the following paragraphs of a Letter addressed to His Excellency Sir John C. Sherbrooke, in the year 1817, upon a similar representation against the Custom-House at that time, to show the groundlessness of this charge: "As the undersigned are aware that the propriety of this correspondence on their part, with a committee of merchants, may be questioned, they trust, that before they proceed to execute your Excellency's commands in reporting upon that representation, they may be permitted to state the grounds which induced them to enter upon it.

"The necessity of affording information to an individual, and of listening to a complaint arising out of business actually transacting in the Office, is what cannot admit of a doubt." But how far a public officer can be justified in entering into a correspondence with a Committee appointed to inquire into the irregularities and abuses of a public office, is a point into which it is hoped your Excellency will not at present inquire. Had the object of this Committee related solely to the mode of transacting the public business, the undersigned must have declined to answer their first letter; but as the fees and emoluments of the office were challenged, the undersigned felt anxious to avoid the imputation of withholding any information on that subject; and, on the other hand, situated as they are, at a distance from those to whom they are responsible for the proper discharge of their duty, they felt extremely desirous to ascertain what the alledged grievances were, of which, until that period, they were entirely ignorant.

"Although the propriety of communicating with this Committee may be questioned, yet the undersigned feel confident that your Excellency will not disapprove of the motives which have dictated the course they have pursued."

The undersigned have only in addition to observe, that as in the correspondence above alluded to, the Committee of Merchants was furnished with copies of the letters which passed between the Commissioners of the Customs and the undersigned, on the subject of the Fees, as also with a Memorandum in detail of the Items charged at the Collector and Comptroller's desk; and the Clerks were even permitted to attend this Committee, to answer every question, or give any necessary explanation that might be required,—it is submitted, how far it can in justice be said, that all explanation is refused. The real fact is, that explanation has never been denied; although the purport of the inquiry, it is believed, has often been not with the view of acquiring information.

Upon the second head of complaint, the undersigned assert, that the Fees are levied according to the Tariff, as by law established; are charged for services performed, and documents granted by the Officers of the Customs; and not on vessels of a particular size, or engaged in a particular trade, either to Great Britain, to ports in Europe, or to the Colonies, without regard to the probable length of the voyage, or to the rate of freight. And for the correctness of this, they can confidently refer to the Fee-book, in which each fee for every document or service, is regularly entered, and kept under the same regular system of check as the other cash-books of the department. If it can be considered a hardship on the one side, that a small vessel should pay as much as one of much larger tonnage; so it may be considered, on the other hand, as equally disadvantageous to the Custom-house officers, whose fees do not increase with the size of the ship, and who will not receive a greater fee in clearing the vessels now building here, and which are said to be calculated to carry away thirty or forty cargoes to Great Britain, than upon a small vessel bound to a neighbouring port. It appears difficult to conceive, why the shortness or facility with which a voyage is made to the neighbouring Provinces, the consequent less expense attending it, and the comparative quickness of the return of any expected commercial advantages to the shippers at Quebec, should be held to operate as a reason for calling for a reduction of the Custom-house fees. It might as well be said, that it would be disadvantageous to the mercantile speculation of this country, if the Island of Great Britain were as closely approximated to the shores of Canada, and that it would become necessary, in consequence, to diminish those fees.

It is attempted to be shewn that the small vessels trading to the neighbouring Provinces, are oppressed by Custom-house fees, but it may be fairly inferred from the contents of the Memorial itself, that the real cause proceeds from the lowness of the freight given to the owners of these small vessels, who have been driven out of the river trade by the steam boats; they have in consequence little more than sufficient to defray the expences of their voyage, of which the actual Custom-house fees are only a small part, and which in the statement of fees paid at the Custom-house, annexed to the Petition are overrated. In that statement the Memorialists have in some instances very incorrectly added the fees on merchants entries and certificates, and the Greenwich Hospital duty, to the charges against the ship; they have stated in every case the fees paid on entries outwards and cockets, and in many cases the fees on their entries inwards, all which have no reference whatever to the ship's expenses.

In the statement of the Memorialists marked [4] it is said that in the year 1814, the fees on an entry outwards paid by every shipper was raised from 2s. 9d. to 7s. 4d. This must evidently be a misapprehension; the sum in reality, including the fee allowed by the Tariff, of 4s. 6d. for a cocket, which must accompany the goods of each shipper, and without which they would be liable to seizure at the port of importation. The undersigned are thus minute upon this particular head as it is the only specific charge of an unwarrantable increase of the fees. The undersigned are glad however that a detail has at last been furnished in these statements which separates to a certain extent the various charges which have hitherto been denominated Custom House fees; and that the Naval Officer, Harbour Master and Trinity House dues are shewn, as it affords the opportunity of its being seen, that the actual amount paid at the Custom-House on the entering and clearing of a vessel, which is now correctly noted by the undersigned on the statement of the memorialists, in red ink, do not amount to more than one half the sum which has heretofore been called Custom House charges.

The heaviest charges on vessels at Quebec will be found in the wharfage and the pilotage. As a proof of this, it may be mentioned that the master of the American Brig "Jones," the only foreign vessel that came to Quebec since the trade was opened, particularly complained of these and other charges, while he admitted that the Custom House fees were moderate and reasonable. This acknowledgement of a stranger, in the habit of trading to other countries and to other ports, may be very properly brought forward in opposition to the statements of the present representation; but although it might be proved that the trade to the neighbouring provinces, in small vessels, is overburthened or oppressed, yet it is presumed that every circumstance would be considered in giving relief, and that the public officers will not be required to sacrifice, without compensation, their just and legal rights, for the advantage of individual and private interest, more particularly when it is stated that the officers of the Customs, whenever any representation was made that the circumstances of the parties required relief, not only have given up half their fees, but in many instances the entire fees have been remitted. Indeed during the last two years half the fees have been remitted upon these vessels generally, with the exception of those in the employment of the North-West company, that body having made no representation of hardship to the undersigned; while the officers of the Customs have thus been giving up their emoluments in favour of the trade in question, and subjecting themselves in consequence to have it asserted that their exaction of fees is arbitrary, it is believed that the full amount of wharfage and other charges have been exacted at the same time that the lowest possible freight has been given; and this has even been reduced in consequence of the remission of the Custom House fees, if the assertion of some of the masters of these vessels be correct.

Upon the third head of complaint, in the comparison which is drawn between the advantages enjoyed by American vessels over vessels from Quebec, trading to the neighbouring Provinces, it is difficult to imagine upon what grounds the statement is founded. It is well known that American vessels pay Custom House fees in their own ports equal to, if not exceeding, those charged at Quebec; but admitting that the fees in the American ports were even less than those payable here, how could that difference counterbalance in any way the advantage given to the shipper of Canadian flour to the lower ports over the American exporter. The vessels generally employed in this trade carry 400 barrels flour, which if laden at Quebec and accompanied with a certificate of its Canadian origin, can be landed in any of the neighbouring Provinces *free of duty*, whereas the American flour would pay a duty of 5s. sterling per barrel, making upon 400 barrels a sum of £100 sterling. It would therefore seem extraordinary, that a trifling difference of £1 or £2 in the amount of Custom House fees upon a whole cargo, should be stated as counteracting the benevolent intentions of His Majesty's Government, in laying a duty on American produce for the encouragement of Agriculture in these Provinces, when in fact this particular trade has nearly tripled itself in the last three years, as is shewn by the annexed document.

Upon the fourth head of complaint relative to the hours of attendance at the Custom House, the undersigned beg leave to quote the following

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paragraghs from a letter addressed to His Excellency Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, in 1817, in answer to similar charges made by the Committee of merchants already alluded to. "Upon this subject the undersigned remark, that the clearing and entering of vessels have never been refused after office hours, when an application to that effect has been made; and, at the close of the navigation, and indeed whenever a press of business seemed to render it necessary, the hours of attendance have been prolonged without any formal application; and they have further to state that, with the exception of what is now alleged, no complaint has ever been made by any individual on this subject.

"To those who are unacquainted with the business of the Customs, this complaint is stated in a form which appears plausible, but though plausible, it is incorrect, inasmuch as business has not been refused to be transacted at this office, whenever it was applied for or thought necessary; and it is believed that the out-door officers at this Port, occasionally make exertions which are neither required nor executed at any other Custom-house. They never scruple to attend from sun-rise to sun-set; and towards the close of the navigation, they frequently attend the vessels they have in charge for many hours after it is dark, when the inclemency of the season serves only to stimulate their exertions in accelerating the work that has yet to be performed.

"To those who are at all conversant in Custom-house business, it must appear obvious, that the duty of the principal officers does not terminate when the doors of the office are closed. Upwards of one hundred entries have frequently been passed at this office in one day, for dutiable goods; many of these entries requiring a variety of calculations and payments to a large amount, together with bonds in security for the several Crown and Provincial enactments. All this gives rise to a great deal of work after hours, which frequently continues till a late hour in the evening, but which necessarily must be done before the books can be compared, and the balance struck, which in this office is done every day, and the proceeds of the whole lodged according to regulation, in the King's chest, under the joint locks of the Collector and Comptroller.

"It is only on such occasions, that Merchants or their Clerks have not been immediately furnished with the documents they have applied for at the Custom-House, and even then it was only entries, warrants or certificates which have been momentarily delayed; for the business of entering and clearing vessels (as has been already stated) has always been continued when applied for, or thought necessary, and with a view to prevent as much as possible any inconvenience from the delay of issuing regular warrants for the landing of goods; the principal officers have frequently remained in the office for the sole purpose of granting special sufferances for the landing of goods, which may have been so situated, as to prevent the unloading of others for which warrants had been granted; in so doing, they have incurred a heavy responsibility in permitting goods to be brought on shore before the duties were paid or secured. It is a duty for which the principal officers receive no emolument, and in the execution of which the inferior officers have seldom been sufficiently recompensed. It is however a responsibility from which they will not shrink, so long as it appears to them that the business of the port, so peculiarly circumstanced as it is, requires such accommodation.

"Extra fees have never been received by the principal officers at this port, although many of the most respectable Merchants have mentioned, that double fees had been paid to their predecessors, when vessels were cleared on Sundays, Holydays, or at after hours; but the undersigned have never hesitated to afford that accommodation to the trade, although they have uniformly declined to receive any renumeration for it."

The principal officers have in a few cases availed themselves of the 7th and 8th William III. cap. 7, sec. 14; and have permitted the masters of vessels to pay to the out-door officers, a reasonable allowance for what such master acknowledged to be extra trouble. The Waiters and Searchers were in the practice of being paid in those cases without the sanction of the principal officers; but as soon as the practice was challenged, it was directed to be discontinued; and as the undersigned pay large salaries to the gentlemen employed by them as Clerks, they have very rarely permitted their receiving any recompence under the authority of that Statute, and when such permission was granted, it has only been in cases when the office remained open to the public for the clearing of vessels until a late hour in the evening.

The undersigned cannot but express to your Excellency, their entire acquiescence in the opinion which the memorialists have been pleased to express respecting the expediency of substituting salaries, as in Great-Britain, instead of the existing system. They do not conceive it possible, that any mode can be devised under it, to satisfy the minds of those who will have to pay Custom House fees, that there is not some imposition practised upon them. Indeed the memorial sufficiently shews this by representing the extravagant amount of the fees at the termination of a year, when in consequence of the non-enumerated and lumber bonds being no longer necessary, they have become less in amount than at any period since the establishment of the table of 1769, when the value of money was so much beyond what it is at present. It is obvious that to officers possessing any feeling or character, it must be a source of great satisfaction to be relieved from the painful necessity of experiencing the cavil or misapprehensions of persons with whom they must transact business. And although the trade of Quebec must, under the present ameliorations, and under those in contemplation, necessarily experience a great increase, the undersigned do not hesitate to express to your Excellency, how gladly they would sacrifice any consequent increase of emolument, to obtain an unobjectionable income, founded upon an average of preceding years. If the utmost publicity was given through the medium of the public press, to the proceedings instituted against the Custom House during the busiest period of the navigation in the year 1817, in order to obtain materials for framing the memorial transmitted to the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury, by Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, it cannot be said that such has been the case in the present instance. The Collector having been as ignorant of the intentions of any individual to submit matter of complaint against him, until he heard that this petition was presented to Your Excellency and to the Legislature, as he was of its contents, until he was called upon by Your Excellency for the observations he might have to offer respecting it.

The undersigned having, in obedience to your Excellency's commands, now submitted their observations upon the several allegations contained in this memorial, they trust they will have satisfactorily shown to your Excellency, that the Collector has not without law or necessity, unwarrantably increased the fees of the department; that no additional fee has been established without sufficient authority; that the fees do not vary on vessels under similar circumstances and with similar cargoes, unless when the Officers of the Customs have voluntarily remitted a part or the whole of their fees; that every facility has been afforded to inquiry, either for information or explanation; that the statement of fees paid at the Custom-House, which is annexed to this memorial, is overrated: that the actual Custom-House charges cannot be considered as oppressive on vessels trading to the neighbouring Provinces, to whom the Officers of the Customs have always readily given relief; that the difference supposed to exist between the fees paid at Quebec, and in the American ports, cannot possibly be held to counteract the benevolent intentions of His Majesty's Government in laying a duty on American produce, for the encouragement of agriculture in these Provinces; and, finally, that every attention has been paid to the despatch of business, which the peculiar circumstances of the Port rendered necessary, and that extra attendance has never been refused, on every occasion of particular urgency, even on Sundays or Holydays, although the principal officers have constantly declined receiving any extra fee.

The undersigned have the honor to remain, with the utmost respect,
Your Excellency's most obedient humble servants,

(Signed,) M. H. PERCEVAL, Coll.
G. A. GORE, Compt.

No. 2.
CUSTOM HOUSE,
London, 17th July 1817.

Gentlemen,

The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury having by Mr. Lushington's Letter of the 27th ult. directed that the officers of the Revenue in the British Colonies and Plantations, shall not require from the Captain of any ship or vessel, more than one general certificate for the landing of a cargo; and that in the cases of certificates required by individuals, to cancel bonds given in this country, the same shall include all the goods enumerated in one cocket, although differently marked and numbered; and their Lordships having been also pleased to allow the officers to receive certain fees for such certificates.

Inclosed, you will receive a copy of the said letter; and we direct you to take care that the commands therein contained be duly and strictly obeyed, so far as you are concerned.

You will also receive herewith, form of a notice, which has been prepared by our orders, relative to such fees; and we direct you to cause the same to be published three times in the public Gazette, and to be affixed up in the several offices, and in the most public parts of the Custom House at your port, as well as the outbays, for the information of all parties interested therein. And you are to acknowledge the receipt of these directions by the first packet.

(Signed) G. WILSON, J. WILLIAMS,
J. BULLER, T. S. RICHMOND.

Collector and Comptroller, Quebec.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
London, 17th July 1817.
NOTICE.

The Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, in pursuance of directions received from the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, hereby give notice, that in future no more than one general certificate of the landing of any cargo, shall be required from the Captain of any ship; and in cases of certificates required by individuals to cancel bonds, given in Great Britain, all the goods enumerated in one cocket be included therein, although differently marked and numbered, and that for such documents, the following fees be allowed upon the same, viz:

For a general certificate of the landing of each ship, 2 dollars.
For a certificate required by individuals to cancel bonds given in this country, - - - 1 dollar.

The said fees to be divided between the Collector and Comptroller, in the proportion of two-thirds to the former, and one third to the latter officer.

By order of the Commissioners,
(Signed) G. DELAVAND, Secretary.

(Copy.) No. 3.
CUSTOM HOUSE,
(No. 6.) London, 12th February 1823.

Gentlemen,

Having read your letter of the 24th October last, No. 14, stating the seizure of the Ship Union and her cargo of lumber, &c. in consequence of the master having omitted to enter into the non-enumerated and lumber bonds; but as you were convinced no fraud was intended, either by the shipper or the master, you had delivered the vessel and cargo on security for the appraised

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value of the veſſel, and double the appraised value of her cargo:

We direct you to cancel the bonds given in this caſe, on payment of any expenſes incurred, and we acquaint you that in conſequence of the Acts of the 3d Geo. IV. Cap. 44 and 45, the non-enumerated and lumber bonds in queſtion are no longer neceſſary, and we direct you to govern yourſelves accordingly.

(Signed) R. B. DEAN, G. WILSON, S. BURNE, T. S. RICHMOND.

No. 4.

PORT OF QUEBEC,

A memorandum of the number of Schooners trading to the neighbouring Provinces during the laſt three years:

Yer.	Newfld.	Nova. Scotia.	New-Brnswk.	North Shore.	Cape Breton.	Total.
1821	21	9	5	7	0	42
1822	26	32	13	13	3	87
1823	22	27	33	14	5	101

The great increaſe of the laſt two years will ſhew the advantages derived from the duty impoſed on American produce.

M. H. PERCEVAL, Coll.

Cuſtom House,
Quebec, 13th February 1824.

APPENDIX (B.)

(Copy.)

CUSTOM HOUSE,
QUEBEC, 15th November 1820.

Honourable Gentlemen,

Praying reference to Mr. Secretary Salton's letter, dated Halifax 22d Sept. 1812, and to the letter of your Honorable Board, dated 7th Oct. 1814, No. 11: the underſigned reſpectfully ſubmit to your Honors the following ſtatement of fees received by the Collector and Comptroller upon all veſſels (except coaſters) entering and clearing at this Port. The amount of the inward and outward fees (excluſive of the general certificate) is £4 12 10 ſterling, or £5 3 2 currency, and is made up as follows, viz:

		Coll.			Compt.	
Inward.—	General entrance,	£0	13	6	£0	6	9
	Report,	0	1	6	0	0	6
	Warrant to unload,	0	1	6	0	0	6
	Certificate of Report,	0	2	0	0	1	0
	Anchorage,	0	2	0	0	2	0
	Recording Regiſter,	0	13	0	0	4	4
		£1	13	6	£0	15	1
Outwards.—	General clearance,	£0	13	6	£0	6	9
	Report,	0	1	6	0	0	6
	Warrant to load,	0	1	6	0	0	6
	Certificate of Report,	0	2	0	0	1	0
	Cocket,	0	2	0	0	1	0
	Non-enumerated bond,	0	1	6	0	0	6
	Certificate of do.	0	2	0	0	1	0
	Lumber bond,	0	1	6	0	0	6
	Certificate of do.	0	2	0	0	1	0
	Bill of Stores,	0	1	6	0	0	6
	List of men,	0	1	6	0	0	6
		£1	10	6	£0	13	9

When an additional bond or certificate is required, the fee thereon is received according to the Halifax docket.

Upon referring to the docket, it appears that a fee of 17s 4d ſterling, is allowed to the Collector and Comptroller for a new regiſter and recording the ſame; and a fee of 4s. ſterling for anchorage of veſſels that do not land the whole of their cargoes.

The merchant, when he paſſes his entries at the Cuſtom Houſe, pays a regular fee for a warrant to unload, which is alſo included in the veſſel's inward fees.

A warrant to load is granted previous to any goods being ſhipped; and for this, as well as for the cocket, the merchant pays the regular fees. They are afterwards received a ſecond time, upon the veſſel clearing out.

There are no certificates of report granted.

The docket allows an additional fee of 4s. 6d. ſterling to the Collector, and 2s. 3d. ſterling to the Comptroller, upon all foreign topsail veſſels, for the general entries and clearances; and these are included in the ſum of 13s. 4d. ſterling and 6s. 9d. above ſtated, and which are demanded and received upon Schooners, as well as topſail veſſels.

Under theſe circumſtances, the underſigned ſubmits to your Honors' conſideration, whether a ſum of £1 14 4 ſterling, is not unwarrantably demanded and received as fees on every veſſel (coaſters excepted) arriving at and leaving this port, and a further ſum of 13s. 6d. ſterling upon Schooners; and humbly prays your Honors' inſtructions thereon.

With great reſpect, &c. &c.

(Signed) T. A. YOUNG, Compt.

To
The Honble. Commiſſioners of H. M. Cuſtoms London.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
LONDON, 7th February, 1821.

The aforegoing copy of a letter from Mr. Young, Comptroller of Quebec, is tranſmitted to the Collector for his obſervations thereon.

By order of the Commiſſioners,
H. MACLEAN.

(Copy.)

CUSTOM HOUSE,
QUEBEC, 11th May 1821.

Honorable Sirs,

Upon your Honors' reference, dated the 7th Feby. tranſmitting a copy of a letter from Acting Comptroller Young, of the 15th November, for the Collector's obſervations thereon, the underſigned has the honor to report, that by the letter from the Secretary of the Commiſſioners of Special Revenue Inquiry of 22d September 1812, to which Mr Young refers, and to which the underſigned alſo prays reference, the officers at Quebec were enjoined to adhere to the Halifax table of fees; but doubts arising with the underſigned and the then Comptroller, the late Mr. Scott, as to the meaning and application of this docket, they were under the neceſſity of referring to your Honors, and in their letter of 19th Auguſt 1813, No. 10, they ſtated fully and fairly to your Honors the conſtruction they had put upon it in practice, and ſubmitted a table of fees they actually exacted, which will be found preciſely to correſpond with that which is given in Mr. Young's letter, and of which he repreſents ſeveral of the items as unwarrantable. The underſigned and the then Comptroller, in that letter, prayed your Honors' attention to the ſubject, and your further commands, ſtating that they ſhould continue to regulate themſelves accordingly, until the further orders of your Honble. Board; and as your Honors have not thought it neceſſary to give any further orders, or to enjoin any alteration, it might perhaps ſuffice for the underſigned, here to reſt his defence againſt the charges contained in Mr. Young's letter, on the ſubject of theſe fees; but the underſigned has it in his power to give a more particular, and he truſts a ſatisfactory explanation on these points.

1st. With reſpect to the fee, for recording regiſters; each veſſel's regiſter is recorded twice; in the inward book at the period of her entering, and in the outward book at her clearing, but the charge for recording, is only made on her entry inwards, although it is believed that at other ports, the charge is made for each act of record; the charge of 4s. for anchorage of veſſels not landing the whole of their cargoes, is exacted of all veſſels on their entry, becauſe it is manifeſtly a matter of uncertainty, whether a part or the whole of their cargo is to be landed, and veſſels coming into the port with intention to unload the whole, often depart with a portion of their cargo ſtill on board; but in every caſe where a veſſel has been entirely unladen, this fee would without difficulty be remitted on application of the maſter or owner.

2d. With reſpect to the warrant to unload, which is confounded by Mr. Young with a very different thing, the warrant or permit to the importer, the practice is this; the *Maſter* of the Ship on completing the entry inwards, obtains a *general warrant* to proceed to unload or break bulk. The neceſſity of this is obvious, but it is alſo equally neceſſary for the out door officers of the Cuſtoms to aſcertain that the merchants or owners of goods on board ſuch veſſel have ſeverally complied with the regular forms, and have paid or ſecured the duties before the property ſpecified in their reſpective entries be put into their poſſeſſion; for this purpoſe, a *particular warrant* or permit, is given to each individual to unlade and take on ſhore the property belonging to him; and it is ſubmitted that the work being done, and both ſorts of warrants being neceſſary, the Halifax docket authorizes the fee for each, in the one caſe from the maſter, in the other from the importer.

3d. The ſame neceſſity exiſting for two ſorts of warrants to load, namely, to the maſter and to the merchant, although theſe alſo are confounded by Mr. Young, and the ſame practice prevailing; it is humbly conceived, that it is fully juſtified by the ſame reaſons as are urged in the preceding paragraph reſpecting warrants for unloading.

4th. Certificates of report are manifeſtly intended to protect veſſels from any moleſtation by the inferior officers on the ground of their not being reported; ſuch a certificate ought regularly to be taken by every maſter on his reporting, and may at any time be demanded and would be given. If the maſters do not uſually take them up; if, as is the caſe with the warrants to unload, they are left in the office, it is becauſe the maſters chuſe to truſt for their protection from moleſtation on this ground, to that immediate knowledge, which, on the ſmall ſcale of the eſtabliſhment here, every officer has of the fact of a report being made; and the principal officers would at any time be juſtified in requiring the inferior officers to demand ſuch a certificate as evidence of the fact.

5th. The fee on foreign topſail veſſels is charged on all ſquare

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rigged veſſels and topſail ſchooners, not owned at this port; but it is not charged on thoſe regiſtered and belonging here. This is believed to be the invariable practice at all the ports in the colonies; the term foreign being conſidered as applying not excluſively to ſhips of countries foreign to Britiſh Dominion, but to ſhips foreign to the port, or country where the charge is made.

With theſe obſervations, the underſigned leaves the ſubject with your Honors, in the full perſuaſion, that he will on theſe points be borne out in the practice, which after much conſideration and diſcuſſion, was adopted by him and his late lamented colleague, Mr. Scott, and was ſubmitted then to your Honorable Board.

With great reſpect, the underſigned has the honor to be,
Honble. Sirs,
Your moſt obdt. humble ſervant
(Signed,) H. M. PERCEVAL, Coll.

To
The Honble. Commiſſioners of H. M. Cuſtoms, London.

(Copy)

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Quebec, 13*th November*, 1820.

Honorable Gentlemen,

The underſigned begs leave to ſtate, that it is the practice for veſſels bound to Montreal, to come to an anchor at Quebec, and there to enter and pay port charges, which appears to be contrary to the order of your Honorable Board, dated 23d June 1815, No. 33.

The underſigned prays your Honors' further inſtructions, as well as to a ſyſtem to be purſued with reſpect to ſuch veſſels, as the method of levying and collecting His Majeſty's duties at Montreal, and accounting for the ſame, ſhould your Honors deem it expedient to relieve the trade of that place from the impediments to which it is at preſent ſubjected.

With great reſpect, &c. &c.
(Signed) T. A. YOUNG, Compt.

To
The Commiſſioners of H. M. Cuſtoms, London.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
London, 10*th February* 1821.

To the Collector of Quebec, to whom this letter ought to have been delivered in the firſt inſtance, for his obſervations.

By order of the Commiſſioners,
(Signed) H. MACLEAN.

(Copy)

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Quebec, 11th *May* 1821.

Honorable Sirs,

The underſigned, in obedience to your Honors' reference of the 10th February laſt, on a letter from Acting Comptroller Young, of the 13th November, reſpecting the entering here of veſſels bound to Montreal, and the difficulties impoſed on the Montreal trade, has the honor to report, that the entering and clearance of all veſſels coming into the River St. Lawrence, the whole extent of which is eſtabliſhed as the Port of Quebec, having from time immemorial been made only at the City of Quebec, where the Collector and Comptroller are required to reſide, and where the neceſſary documents for entry and clearance can alone be given, the underſigned is not aware of any order of your Honorable Board, that precludes him from receiving the regulated fee for the duty ſo neceſſarily performed by him. He is as little aware of the exiſtence of the impediments alluded to by Mr. Young, as affecting the Montreal trade; but he is, on the contrary, able to ſtate the following facts, deſtroying both thoſe pretexts of complaint:

1st. That it rarely happens that a veſſel is loaded with goods entirely for Montreal.

2d. That all that is required of veſſels bound to Montreal is, to pay the Crown Duties, and to give ſecurity for the Provincial Duties.

3d. That every facility has at all times been afforded by the Cuſtom Houſe, (Sundays and Holydays not excepted,) for performing this duty, and forwarding veſſels bound to Montreal; and that it is an eſtabliſhed rule, that the duty connected with theſe veſſels ſhall have precedence of all other buſineſs.

4th. That even if there were no Cuſtom Houſe exiſting at Quebec, a veſſel proceeding to Montreal would be obliged to come to anchor here to diſcharge her Pilot, and take another licenced for that branch of the navigation between the two places; to make report, and leave a manifeſt of her cargo at the Naval Office, for the information of the Governor, and to pay the Port charges connected with that Office, and the Trinity Houſe; to deliver her letters at the Poſt Office; and ſhe would alſo have to ſubmit to the viſit and inſpection of the Health Officer.

5th. That, in truth, the King's duties are collected, bonds taken for the Provincial duties, and the whole buſineſs at the Cuſtom Houſe is in ſuch caſes completed, while the details above enumerated are performed at the other offices, and, generally, before they are finiſhed; and

6th. That there is only one cauſe that can prevent the immediate entry of any veſſel, and that is her entering the Port without the Maſter having prepared the proper manifeſts of the cargo, which, by Act of Parliament, ought to be made out at ſea, & delivered to the firſt Cuſtom Houſe Officer that approaches the ſhip.

With reſpect to the mode of collecting the Crown duties on goods deſtined for Montreal, the underſigned neither ſees any hardſhip on the Montreal Merchant in the preſent courſe, nor how any alteration can be made. Of the veſſels that arrive at Quebec with cargoes, not one in twenty goes to Montreal; and it will ſcarcely be maintained that, for ſo ſmall an object, a ſeparate Cuſtom Houſe ſhould be eſtabliſhed there. But, even if this were done, the Montreal Merchant would be obliged to have an agent at Quebec, for other purpoſes connected with his trade; and it is by ſuch agents that the Crown duties on Montreal goods are paid, and the Provincial duties ſecured. The circumſtances detailed above ſufficiently ſhow, that no delay, inconvenience, or hardſhip, is impoſed by the Cuſtom Houſe, on the trade to Montreal; and that thoſe inconveniences that it may ſuffer, ariſe from circumſtances not to be controuled, originating in the ſituation of Montreal as an inland town, and from the ſeat of Government being at Quebec.

With great reſpect, the underſigned has the honor to be,
Honorable Sirs,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
(Signed) M. H. PERCEVAL, Coll.

To
The Honble. Commiſſioners of H. M. Cuſtoms, London.

(Copy.)

CUSTOM HOUSE,
(No. 4.) London, 31st January, 1821.

Gentlemen,

Having read a letter from the Comptroller of your Port, dated 18th November laſt, encloſing forms of general certificates, which it is the practice to grant for every veſſel arriving at and leaving Quebec, whether with a Cargo, or in ballaſt, provided, the merchant does not object thereto; and ſubmitting whether the ſame are not contrary to our General Order of the 17th July 1781, No. 13.

We acquaint you, that under the General Order referred to, no certificate was requiſite in the caſe of a ſhip arriving in ballaſt; and with reſpect to the certificate ſtated to be iſſued as to the landing of cargoes, that the ſame is defective in an eſſential point, namely, in not ſpecifying the ſeveral packages, and their contents landed, in the way in which they are inſerted in the cockets, provided the packages correſpond therewith.

And we acquaint the Acting Comptroller, that he ought, previouſly to tranſmitting his letter to the Board, to have called upon the Collector to have joined therein, or to have aſſigned at the foot thereof, his reaſons for not doing ſo, purſuant to the 7th article of your inſtructions, which we enjoin the Acting Comptroller to obſerve in future.

(Signed) S. BURNE, G. STEWART,
T. S. RICHMOND, G. WILSON.

(Copy.)

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Quebec, 11th May, 1821.

Honorable Sirs,

The underſigned has received the letter of your Honorable Board of the 31ſt January laſt, in answer to a letter of the Acting Comptroller, of the 18th November, respecting the forms of general certificates to vessels arriving at, and leaving Quebec; and he has the honor to ſtate, that, in conſequence of your general order on this ſubject, of the 17th July, 1817, No. 13, the notice relative to theſe certificates, which was transmitted by your Honors, was ſuſpended in the Cuſtom-Houſe for the information of the public; but it was at all times, and ſtill is, left entirely to the option of the parties intereſted, to take, or leave, theſe certificates as they pleaſe; and it is preſumed, that it is not your Honors' wish that they ſhould be withheld in any caſe, where the parties expressly apply for them.

The underſigned was perfectly aware, that theſe certificates are defective, as pointed out by your Honors, in not ſpecifying the ſeveral packages, with their contents landed, in the way they are inſerted in the cockets, when they correſpond therewith. But, on this head, he begs leave to ſtate, that your Honors' order not having pointed out the form of the certificates that ſhould be uſed, or the particulars it ſhould contain, this became a ſubject for conſideration with the Collector and the then Comptroller, the late Mr. Scott; and it appeared to them, that, under the circumſtances of the department, it would be next to impoſſible to adopt any other than a general form, as it would have required the united labour of the ſeveral perſons employed in the department, and an entire abandonment, for the time, of the other important duties of the office, to prepare ſuch certificates, with a ſpecification of packages. It was therefore deemed beſt, to prepare theſe general certificates in the form of which a copy is tranſmitted; and it was left to the party, in caſe any difficulty ſhould occur, as to the landing of a particular packet, to apply at the Cuſtom-houſe for a ſpecial certificate reſpecting it. This practice has, accordingly, in many caſes, been reſorted to, and, it is believed, with much less inconvenience to thoſe concerned, than would ariſe from the

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delay, detention and expence, necessary for perfecting in the first instance, a certificate, with a particular specification of all the packages contained in all the cockets of the ship.

It is therefore humbly submitted, whether the practice that has been adopted on these grounds shall be changed, or whether the undersigned shall continue to regulate himself on this point as heretofore.

Before concluding this letter, the undersigned hopes he may be permitted to advert to the circumstances which have given rise to the several references from your Honors, upon Acting Comptroller Young's representations of the 13th, 15th and 18th of last November, which he has answered in his several letters under this date.

The Acting Comptroller entered on the duties of his station in January 1820; from that time until the present period, he has had free and unrestricted access to every source and sort of information respecting the department at large, and he had ample time and means to inform himself of every thing before the opening of the navigation after his appointment, of which Mr. Young's abilities and talents, both natural and acquired, would preclude the doubt of his not having amply availed himself; but, neither in the course of this period, nor at any other time, did he ever intimate to the undersigned, that he had discovered the pretended errors pointed out by him to your Honors. He never attempted to obtain the correction of them by discussing them with the undersigned; he allowed them to pass unnoticed, and at the same time availed himself of the advantages and emoluments arising under them, until the navigation was closing, and then without any communication with the undersigned, he addressed your Honors on the subject.

The undersigned is perfectly aware, that the situation of Comptroller is intended as a check on the Collector, and he here refers to their joint letter to your Honors of the 22d November No. 31. A copy of which is herewith transmitted, to shew the views he has always entertained upon the subject, but he is persuaded, that this salutary arrangement was never meant to sanction any departure from that fairness and candour, and honorable dealing, which are as necessary to the conduct of public business, as they are natural to most men who have themselves upright views. He is persuaded, that it never was meant as an authority to one officer to betray another, or misrepresent his conduct, and as it is evident from other communications to your Honors, that the Acting Comptroller was informed of your instruction, requiring that one officer shhould be apprized by the other, of what was about to be done, the undersigned feels himself justified in imputing to the Comptroller any motives, but such as he could avow, and he hopes, that he may be protected in future from a course of proceeding, which has in this instance been inconsistent with propriety and fairness, and must in all cases be injurious to the public service.

With great respect, the undersigned has the honor to remain,

Your Honors

Most obedt. and most humble servt.

M. H. PERCEVAL, Coll.

To
The Honble. Commissioners
of H. M. Customs, London.

(Copy.)

QUEBEC, 15th May 1821.

Dear Sir,

I have perused the papers you put into my hands and returned herewith, respecting the letters of Mr. Young, the Acting Comptroller. As your justification to the Commissioners appears to me complete, I see no call for any interference on my part in the present state of the matter. I think it right however to enclose to you for perusal, and in order to be put into Mr. Young's hands by yourself; an expression of my sentiments in regard to his conduct in this case, as well as in the application he made to me lately, without your knowledge or concurrence.

Your's, my dear Sir,

Very faithfully,

(Signed) DALHOUSIE,
Governor.

The Honble. M. H. Perceval, Esqr.
Coll. H. M. Customs, Quebec.

(Copy.)

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
QUEBEC, 17th May, 1821.

My Lord,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 15th instant, which only reached me at a late hour yesterday, returning me the papers your Lordship permitted me some time ago to place in your hands. The assurance that your Lordship has been pleased to give me, that you were quite satisfied with the justification addressed by me to the Commissioners of the Customs, on the different accusations made by the Acting Comptroller, and the other very favourable expressions of your Lordship's letter, have so entirely set my mind at rest, that from this, and from other motives, to which, under all the circumstances of my situation, I feel persuaded your Lordship's candour will do justice, I have abstained from taking further communication of the open letter addressed by the Civil Secretary to the Acting Comptroller, which your Lordship kindly authorised me to peruse; and I have handed it over to that officer, according to the directions of your Lordship.

I have the honour to remain, with the utmost respect,

Your Lordship's most obedient,

and most humble Servant,

(Signed) M. H. PERCEVAL, Coll.

(Copy)

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
QUEBEC, 17th May, 1821.

Sir,

The letter which I have the honor to inclose to you, was transmitted to me by the Civil Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, for my perusal, before handing it over to you. I have not however thought it necessary to avail myself of the permission, and I forward it to you unopened, together with a copy of my Letter to the Governor in Chief, in answer to that with which he honoured me upon the subject.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedt. humble servt.
(Signed,) M. H. PERCEVAL, Coll.

To
T. A. Young, Esqr.
Actg. Comptr. of H. M. Customs.

(Copy.)

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
QUEBEC, 19th May, 1821.

Honorable Sirs,

In answering the several references from your Honors, on the representations of the Acting Comptroller of the 13th, 15th, and 18th November last, the undersigned feels it his duty to state, that under the particular circumstances in which Mr. Young was placed at the Custom-house, as an officer put in by the Provincial Government, until the vacancy should be filled by the King's Government, either by the appointment of Mr. Young, or some other person, to the Comptrollercy, the undersigned felt it incumbent on him to transmit to the Governor in Chief, the Earl of Dalhousie, the accusations preferred against the undersigned, without his knowledge, by the Acting Comptroller, together with the report made by the undersigned on each of Mr. Young's letters, conformably to the orders of your Honors. These documents were submitted to the Governor under a blank cover, and without any communication from the undersigned; and this course appeared to be required by the peculiar difficulty of his position, as, on the one hand, the officer whose province it is to assist the undersigned with his advice, and guard him from error, had not only become his secret accuser to your Honors, but had recently addressed communications to the Governor, tending to impute misconduct to the undersigned in the duties of the deparment; and on the other hand, if any strictures had been submitted to the Governor with these papers, it might have been attributed to a desire upon the part of the undersigned, in attempting to bring the influence of Government against the Acting Comptroller, to free himself from the continuance of that scrutiny, which, whether secret or open, he feels no cause to fear.

The papers thus submitted to the Governor, have just been returned to the undersigned, with a letter from His Excellency, of which a copy is herewith transmitted, together with a letter addressed to Mr. Young, which was purposely left open for the perusal of the undersigned, and which he was directed by the Governor to put afterwards into Mr. Young's possession. The undersigned, from motives to which he trusts a just construction will be given, declined perusing this letter, and gave it to that officer unopened. The undersigned, however, thinks it proper that your Honors should be made acquainted with all the circumstances attending the communication thus given by him to the Provincial Government, and has therefore entered into these several details.

The undersigned has the honor to remain, with the utmost respect,

Your Honors' most obedient,
and most humble Servant,
(Signed) M. H. PERCEVAL, Coll.

To the Honble. Commissioners
H. M. Customs, London.

(Copy.)

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
LONDON, 29th September, 1821.

(No. 23)

Gentlemen,

Having read the Collector's Report of the 11th of May, in return to our order, upon a letter from the Acting Comptroller, relative to the general certificates granted at your Port, in pursuance of the Lords of the Treasury, of the 27th June, 1817, in respect to the due landing of goods there.—

We acquaint you, that when such certificates are required by the parties, the same must express the particulars required by our order of the 31st January last, No. 4, upon this subject.

(Signed,) J. BULLER, J. WILLIAMS,
T. S. RICHMOND, G. WILSON.

Collector and Comptroller,
Quebec.