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**APPENDIX, No. 9,**

TO THE

**SIXTEENTH VOLUME.**

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# APPENDIX TO THE SIXTEENTH VOLUME

OF THE

## JOURNALS

OF THE

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

#### PROVINCE OF CANADA.

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From the 25th February to 16th August, 1858, both days inclusive.

IN THE TWENTY-FIRST AND TWENTY-SECOND YEARS OF THE REIGN OF OUR SOVEREIGN LADY

QUEEN VICTORIA.

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Being the 1st Session of the 6th Provincial Parliament of Canada.

SESSION, 1858.

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*Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.*

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VOL. 16.

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PRINTED BY ROLLO CAMPBELL, CORNER OF YONGE AND WELLINGTON STREETS, TORONTO.

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# R E P O R T

OF THE

## SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION

FOR

LOWER CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR,

1857.

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Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly.

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TORONTO :

PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, CORNER OF YONGE AND MELINDA STREETS.

1858.



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(Translation.)

REPORT  
ON  
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION  
IN  
LOWER CANADA,  
FOR THE YEAR 1857.

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EDUCATION OFFICE,

MONTREAL, 25th July, 1858.

TO THE HONORABLE THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my third Annual Report on the state of Public Instruction in Lower Canada.

The results which have followed the establishment of the new Normal schools being of a nature to excite a strong interest in the minds of all persons who care for education, I purpose to detail, in the first part of this Report, the organisation and present condition of these schools. In the second part, I shall give a comprehensive summary of facts as shown by the statistical tables of 1857. In the third, I shall refer to the improvements, the necessity of which I alluded to in my last year's report, but which I have unfortunately been unable to carry out, as well as others, the importance of which has been shown me by this year's experience.

1. *Of Normal Schools.*

In Appendix C, will be found the Reports of the Directors of each of these Institutions, and, in Appendix A, the Statistics which they have collected, in accordance with the forms used in the reports of Colleges and Academies.

The Jacques Cartier and McGill Normal Schools, opened on the 3rd March 1857, have, up to the date of this Report, held two sessions; the first ended on the 15th July 1857, and the second commenced on the 15th September of the same year and has just terminated on the 15th of the present month. The Laval Normal School, inaugurated on the 12th May 1857, closed on the 15th July, and this short term cannot be considered as a session. It may therefore be said that this school held its first session, from the 15th September 1857, to the 15th July 1858.

In the McGill Normal school, instruction is given simultaneously to pupils of both sexes; but there are two separate model schools, and an infant school

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has been lately added. In the Laval and Jacques Cartier Normal schools, where the boarding system has been adopted, it is evident that it is necessary also, as is done in all catholic institutions, to separate the pupils of the two sexes. On the 15th September 1857, the boarding Department for female pupil teachers of the Laval Normal school was opened, and placed under the control of the Ursuline Ladies of Quebec, and the day-school of the Ursuline Convent has been converted into the model school, in connection with this normal school. The lessons, with the exception of drawing, music, embroidery and English, are given by the professors of the Normal school.

As for the Jacques-Cartier Normal school, I have hitherto been unable to take steps similar to those which have been so successful at Quebec; and I considered it necessary moreover to defer taking them, when I was convinced that the pecuniary resources placed at my disposal would not suffice to keep up two boarding establishments in each of these schools, from the fact that the Laval Normal school, already in debt to the amount of £50, on the 1st January 1858, has found this debt increase constantly ever since. Satisfied that the Legislature would have at heart the continuance of the work thus commenced, and especially that they would not leave the large and populous district of Montreal without the advantages possessed by that of Quebec in this respect, I have thought it necessary to defer the organisation of a boarding department for female pupil teachers at the Jacques Cartier Normal school, until the grant to normal schools shall have been increased. This measure seems to be the more pressing, from the fact that the results which have followed its adoption in the McGill and Laval schools, have been, so far as the pupils are concerned, most completely successful. In each of these schools, they greatly exceed in number the male pupil teachers; in the McGill school, they are even in the proportion of nine to one. Mr. Langevin says, speaking of the first division of female pupil-teachers at his school: "This first division was certainly composed of the most talented pupils in the whole institution; and they have accordingly made wonderful progress, especially in grammar and arithmetic." besides, it is a well known fact, that we may always rely more upon female, than upon male teachers, to impart elementary instruction in our country districts. They alone are competent to direct the infant schools, they alone are permitted by ecclesiastical authority to conduct mixed schools of boys and girls; and in fact the total number of them is 1850, while the male teachers only amount to 902. I am well aware that they are not competent to perform all the duties of the teacher, and that the preference given over male teachers, in certain municipalities, to females teachers, even but little qualified, a preference arising chiefly from the difficulty of having separate schools for boys, and from the lowness of the salary with which females are usually satisfied, is one of the most evident causes of the slight progress of education in this country; however it is difficult to conceive that things can change with very great rapidity; and at all events, if it was important to ensure good male teachers to school municipalities, as we have done, it is doubly necessary, in this respect, to provide good female teachers, since in many places, they are charged with the education of children of both sexes.

The results of the Normal schools have hitherto greatly surpassed anything that was to be expected. The number of pupils, their general success, and the number of those already engaged in teaching, ought to dispel every fear hitherto entertained on these subjects. The youth of the country have responded to the appeal made to them; a great number of young men and women, most of whom have shown a real aptitude and a great talent for teaching, have had the courage to undertake special studies placed within their reach. If the work should subsequently fail, it must be due to the apathy of the public, and because

the various local authorities, or rather the fathers of families, who by the present system have the power of controlling these authorities, will not have known how to appreciate so important an institution, and to distinguish between the real service, which may be rendered by teachers prepared carefully for that position, and the unproductive attempts of most of those who assume it, without any special preparation, and most frequently without the necessary inclination, knowledge, or aptitude.

The salaries hitherto obtained by some of the pupils of the normal schools shew that certain municipalities have already understood all the importance of taking the initiative in this grand movement, which alone can extricate our schools from the inferior position which they have held for so long a time, and by that means rescue our children from ignorance.

The following municipalities were the first who distinguished themselves for their zeal and liberality, in procuring teachers from the normal schools, and ensuring to them a reasonable remuneration. They are those of Laprairie, Sault aux Recollets, Sté. Philomène, St. Hermas, St. Placide, Ste. Scholastique, St. Constant, and the Iroquois Village of Caughnawaga in the District of Montreal. The Municipalities of Stanfold in the District of Three Rivers, and St. Nicolas in the District of Quebec, have also procured the services of two pupils from the Laval normal school.

Let men of intelligence and education unite in each locality; let them explain to rate-payers that mistaken economy is in this, as in every thing else, real extravagance; that it is better to pay much and receive much, than to pay little and receive literally nothing: if this were done, we are certain that all would imitate the liberality of the school municipalities which we have just named, and the young pupils of our normal schools would soon find, in remunerative employment, a just recompense for the efforts and sacrifices which they have made. Let the friends of education say to themselves: the whole question of public instruction in Lower Canada rests, correctly speaking, on the success or failure of the normal schools, which itself is included in the following question: will the school municipalities take advantage of the opportunity afforded them of procuring good teachers?

The Inspectors of schools in their reports, and the Principal of the Laval Normal school, suggest moreover, that a stop should be put to the unjust competition of male and female teachers admitted to that office with such deplorable, I might say, such culpable facility by the Boards of Examiners; that the pupils of the normal schools should be allowed some particular privileges; that the municipalities who persist in retaining teachers who are not provided with any description of diploma, should be deprived of their share of the grant; and finally that a *minimum* of salary should be fixed, subject to no reduction in any case. Without entering at present into a detailed examination of these suggestions, I may say, that in every case where its influence could be brought to bear, the Department has always taken action in accordance with them. The time may have perhaps arrived, when it is well to have recourse to a description of severity which a few years ago would have hopelessly compromised the cause of popular education; but it would be a thousand times better, we admit, to obtain from the good sense of the public and the zealous co-operation of the friends of education, an indispensable improvement, which in any case must be shortly obtained, cost what it may. Otherwise we must resign ourselves to seeing the most sad of all sights, that of thousands of children entrusted at great expense to unworthy and incapable hands; while those who have been at great expense prepared to teach, will be compelled to engage in other ways of life, certainly less honorable, sometimes ruinous, though more immediately lucrative, or at least apparently so.

Persuaded that the merit of the pupils, whom they shall have educated must finally prevail, and that apathy and even opposition must yield before the evidence of the results obtained, the Directors of the Normal schools have, with my entire approbation, promptly removed every individual whose bad conduct might at a later period injure the reputation of their establishments. By this wise severity they have given the most certain pledge for the good moral conduct and capability of the pupils who have received the diplomas of the school, and to their diploma the highest value. This strictness joined to other circumstances, which are explained in the reports of the Directors, has caused a considerable reduction in the number of pupils at the end of each session.

The following table will give the statistics of pupils in the three schools, and it will be remarked that they are very nearly alike in each of them; the Laval Normal school however being the one from which the smallest number of pupils have departed without a diploma.

	No. of pupils who have entered from the opening of the school to 16th July 1858.	No. of pupils who have left without diplomas.	No. of pupils who have left after having obtained a diploma.	No. of pupils desiring to continue their studies after having obtained a diploma.	No. of pupils who, not having obtained a diploma are permitted to continue their studies.
Jacques-Cartier Normal School .....	57	24	14	10	9
McGill Normal School ..	90	30	34	13	13
Laval Normal School ..	77	18	17	2	40
Total .....	224	72	65	25	62

It will be seen that a considerable number of pupils who have received a diploma for an elementary school desire to continue their studies in order to obtain the model school or primary superior school diploma. One of the most talented pupils of the Jacques Cartier Normal school, Mr. Dostaler, who had not a fellowship, after having obtained the diploma for a primary superior school, even requested leave to study a third year, which has been granted.

Of the 65 pupils who left after having obtained diplomas 40, that is, all those of the first session, and some of those of the second session, are at the present time engaged in teaching. The remainder without exception are disposed to do the same, if a reasonable remuneration is offered them; and I was the first to advise them to decline any offer which was not equivalent to their merit. Already however, several pupils who have just left, have been engaged, as I have stated above, at salaries varying from £75 to £100.

The total number of diplomas hitherto granted is 100; this number is higher than that which appears in the above table, because several pupils have received the elementary school diploma in the first session, and that of the model school in the second. In all, 35 model school, and 65 elementary school diplomas were granted.

Among the number of pupils who have left without diplomas, are included several young persons, who were compelled by diseases previously contracted, to abandon their studies. Death, which always takes its share of everything in



this world. has not spared these young institutions. The Jacques Cartier normal school lost one of its most estimable pupils in every respect, Mr. Joseph Dalcourt, and the Laval normal school lost one of its most talented pupils in Miss Eliza Létourneau.

It is easy to see by the reports of the Directors that they have devoted their whole attention to discover and remove the obstacles which obstruct the progress of their respective establishments. The difficulty of maintaining discipline with a small staff of masters, the multiplicity of duties which fall to the share of the Principal, who is charged with the superintendence of the boarding department, the teaching of a vast number of subjects, the direction of the model schools, the accounts, the correspondence, and a host of details of which no idea can be formed, details which, in other establishments, are divided among three or four officers who take no part in the teaching; all these became, in the Laval and Jacques Cartier normal schools, especially in the former, serious difficulties to be surmounted. Another difficulty to be overcome in these schools, arises from the teaching of both languages, of which one alone, the French, from the multiplicity of rules and exceptions contained in the grammar, requires a long course of study, to be thoroughly acquired, even by those who have learned it from the cradle.

Had we had but this reason for fixing at two years the normal course, which, in Upper Canada includes only two sessions of five months each, it would have been amply sufficient to justify us for so doing. Moreover, for the same reason, it has been impossible to complete the programme of subjects to be taught. This can be done only by degrees and as the progress of public instruction in the country, and the success of the normal schools themselves, bring to them better instructed pupils. However it is easy to see, by consulting the statistical tables (1) that the list is already very varied and extensive. All the pupils, without distinction, in the three schools have learned arithmetic in all its branches, English and French grammar, the principles of literature and literary composition, geography, the elements of religious instruction, and the principles of teaching, as well in a particular course, as in their application to each of these branches of study. At the McGill normal school, mental arithmetic, book keeping, algebra, geometry, physics, and natural history, have been imparted to all the pupils. Up to the present time, 34 pupils of the Jacques Cartier normal school, and 63 of the Laval normal school, have been instructed in mental arithmetic; 24 in the former, and 23 in the latter, have learned book-keeping; 7 in the former and 16 in the latter have learned algebra; 6 in the former and 16 in the latter have learned geometry; 6 in the Jacques Cartier normal school, 20 in the McGill normal school, and 16 in the Laval normal school have learned trigonometry; 7 in the Jacques Cartier normal school, and 28 at the Laval normal school, have studied physics; 20 pupils at the McGill normal school have studied astronomy; 6 at the Jacques Cartier normal school, and 20 at the McGill normal school have studied chemistry; and finally 6 at the Jacques Cartier normal school, and 28 at the Laval normal school, have received lessons in natural history. It will be seen by this, that the study of the higher sciences has been pushed as far as possible in institutions of this kind, while still in their infancy. Sacred history and the history of Canada have been taught at all three of the schools; ancient history and the history of England at the McGill school, and the history of France and general history at the Jacques Cartier school. Lessons in theoretical agriculture have been given at the McGill school,

(1) Whenever the statistical tables are consulted, it would be well also to glance at the errata at the end of the volume.

and lessons in botanical and practical horticulture at the Laval school. Linear drawing and vocal music have been taught to all the pupils of the three schools; drawing and instrumental music have also been studied with success by a great number of pupils in each of them. Some of the drawing books of the female pupils of the McGill and Laval schools give evidence of really remarkable progress.

At the Jacques Cartier normal school, a complete gymnasium has not only furnished all the pupils with an opportunity of taking salutary exercise, but has also qualified them to spread throughout the country a taste for physical education. There have also been established in this school public courses of lectures, attended by the youth of Montreal with tolerable regularity. These have enabled the pupils to accustom themselves to public speaking, by reading before the audience, their notes or reports of the lectures (*leurs comptes-rendus*). Tolerably complete cabinets of apparatus for the exemplification of physical science (though of course the strictest economy has been observed in collecting them), have been provided for each school; and the pupils at several public exhibitions have shown considerable skill in experiments and demonstrations. As soon as the means placed at my disposal will permit, it would be well to add thereto a small museum of natural history. For the present, plates, tables, and a few specimens have given the means of imparting to the pupils certain elementary and indispensable ideas on the subject.

The three institutions are alike furnished with maps, globes, orreries, black boards, boards for object-lessons, etc. The McGill and Laval schools will require more extensive libraries than they at present possess. Although that of the Jacques Cartier school is also limited, the pupils have access, under certain restrictions, to the library of the Department of Public Instruction, which is in the same building. This collection, which is also open to the professors of the other normal schools, to the officers of the Department, and indeed to all persons who are engaged in serious study, now amounts to over 3000 volumes, thanks, in a great measure, to the various donations which I have received.

It is much to be desired that appropriate buildings for the Laval and Jacques Cartier schools should be erected as speedily as possible. The McGill school is perfectly settled in the old High-School, which has been repaired with all possible care, and the spacious apartments which are destined for the model-schools give to this institution an important source of revenue. Besides the boarding department for boys in the two other schools being much too confined in the old buildings which they occupy, the halls of the model-school can accommodate but a very limited number of pupils, whilst hundreds of children, whose parents are in circumstances to pay the monthly charge, have applied for admission.

At the end of Appendix B, will be found a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the three schools. The balance in hand, of £780 of the grant, on the 31st December 1857, will certainly be absorbed by the excess of the expenditure over the revenue for the year 1858.

I frequently visited these important institutions of which I predict so much good, and I have had great reason to congratulate myself on my relations of duty with the Directors and Professors. Amongst all, I found at each visit that there had been remarkable progress, great attention to general orders, and to the rules which were published in my report of last year, and among the pupils that good bearing and spirit, which are the evident signs of success. The labors of the directors, their zeal, their almost superhuman exertions, cannot be too highly praised. The Laval school, towards the end of the school year, was deprived of its worthy Principal Mgr. Horan, who was appointed Bishop of Kingston. His able successor Mr. Langevin, in his report, renders a tribute to the devotion and energetic spirit of

enterprise of this distinguished prelate, which only goes to confirm the unanimous opinion of the vast districts to which he has rendered the most important services.

To recapitulate: the new normal schools are evidently in a way to achieve all the good which was expected from them; provided that, on the one hand, the school municipalities appreciate the fruit of their labor in the manner which I have indicated, and on the other, the Legislature do not refuse them the pecuniary means necessary for their development. Should either of these conditions fail to be fulfilled, we must despair of the cause of public instruction in Lower Canada. All parts of the country, however, have proved in the most satisfactory manner that they understand the importance of these new institutions; for I must not forget to mention in conclusion, that nearly all the counties in Lower Canada, even the most distant, have been represented in the normal schools by pupils, some of whom have even been sent thither by the generous assistance of friends of education in certain localities.

2d. *Statistics of the year 1857.*

Numerical progress in all that concerns education has been pretty well sustained, not however without the fluctuations which are always observed in all statistics conscientiously collected and published. The increase in the number of pupils attending all descriptions of institutions is not considerable compared with that of the year 1856 over the year 1855. The increase of 1856 over 1855 was 15083 while that of the year 1855 over the year 1854 was only 8325. The straitened circumstances in which a great part of the population were situated in 1857 should cause us to accept the increase of 6537 as satisfactory. The same remark applies with more force to the contributions, and I explained in my last report (page 23) that the extraordinary increase of last year was to a great extent only apparent, on account of the imperfections in the statistical returns of former years. Moreover it was the first year that the municipalities had a right to impose a tax to the extent of double the grant, and it was also the first occasion, on which the levying of the monthly dues was insisted upon. The following little table shows a continuous and truly remarkable increase during the last four years.

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	Increase over 1856.	Increase over 1855.	Increase over 1854.	Increase over 1853.
Institutions ...	2352	2795	2869	2919	2946	27	77	151	594
Pupils.....	108284	119733	127058	142141	148798	6557	21740	29065	40614
Contributions .	£41462	£59508	£62284	£101691	£106052	£4364	£43768	£46544	£64590

It will thus be seen that the increase, from 1853 to 1857, in the number of institutions, has been 25.21 per cent; in the number of pupils, 37.41 per cent; and in the amount of contributions, 155.70 per cent.

The increase in the number of pupils learning each of the most important of those branches which belong to elementary education, might give rise to the same observations. The increase in the number of pupils learning history

is the greatest (8567); while that of 1856, over 1855, was only 2060. This is owing principally to the fact that public attention has been powerfully directed to the importance of the study of the history of Canada, and the publication of an abridgment of Mr. Garneau's history has greatly contributed to cause this movement. The following table includes all classes of institutions, with the exception of a part of the independent schools, concerning which no information, except the approximate number of the pupils attending them, could be obtained.

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	Increase over 1856.	Increase over 1855.	Increase over 1854.	Increase over 1853.
Pupils reading well .....	27367	32861	43407	46940	48833	1893	5426	15972	21466
Pupils writing .....	50072	47014	58033	60086	61943	1857	3910	14929	11870
Learn'g simple Arithmetic.	18281	22897	30631	48359	52845	4486	22214	29948	34564
“ compound “ ..	12448	18073	22586	23431	26643	3212	4057	8570	14198
Book-keeping.....		799	1976	5012	5500	488	3624	4801	5500
Geography .....	12185	13826	17700	30134	33606	3472	15906	19780	21421
History .....	6738	11486	15520	17580	26147	8567	10625	14661	19409
French Grammar .....	15353	17852	23260	39328	39067	.....	15807	21215	23714
English “ .....	7066	7097	9004	11824	12074	250	3070	4977	5004
Parsing .....	4412	9283	16439	26310	34064	7754	17625	24781	29651

I did not consider it necessary to publish at length this year the return of children made by the secretary-treasurers.

A summary of this return would give a total of 236,855 children between five and sixteen years of age, of which number 124,857 attended the schools. In 1856 the former amounted to 229,216, and the latter to 121,755. The observations which I made in my last report on the lowness of these numbers are equally applicable to the reports of the present year; I will leave the making of approximate calculations, such as I gave in my last year's report, to such of my readers, as are disposed to examine this subject more minutely. According to these calculations, the real number of children between five and sixteen years of age in 1857 would be about 308,000. A rather remarkable fact is that of 150,927 children between the ages of seven and fourteen years 95,569 attended the schools; this gives a proportion of 63.51 per cent on the total number of children compelled by law to attend the common schools and to pay the monthly contributions. To this must be added a great number of pupils attending superior educational establishments not within the limits of their respective municipalities, who are not included in this table. Another fact not less worthy of remark is, that of 54682 children between the ages of five and seven years, 22030 attended the schools, which is a large proportion for that age, and shows a great disposition on the part of the parents to send their children to school at an early age; but the misfortune is that they do not allow them to remain there long enough, and do not send them with sufficient regularity, a fact which has been noticed by all the inspectors in their reports.

Here again however the same remark, with reference to the probable incorrectness of the numbers in the return is to be made.

Table B in Appendix A, shows, as in last year's report, remarkable instances of liberality on the part of a great number of school municipalities. The total amount of supplementary assessments on real estate, and of special assessments, over and above the compulsory assessment, was £19,697, the preceding year it was £23,474, thus showing a diminution of £3777; the amount of the school rates or monthly fees, is £52,150; in the preceding year it was £43372; increase, £6788; and lastly the amount of the tax for building and repairing school houses is £5732, while in 1856 it amounted to £6373 showing a decrease of £641.

The diminution in the additional taxes is easily to be accounted for, by the fact, that the greater part of them were destined to pay off old debts, and by the increase in the monthly fees, which is, as may be seen above, very considerable.

There are four districts of inspection which show a diminution in the total amount of contributions; these are: 1st. That of Mr. Parmelee, consisting of the counties of Missisquoi, Brome, Shefford, and part of Iberville, where the amount levied in 1856, was £5728, in 1857, only £5326,—decrease £402. 2d. That of Mr. Bourgeois, containing the counties of Drummond, Bagot and Arthabaska; here the taxes, in 1856, amounted to £1320; and, in 1857, to but £1292, decrease £28. 3rd. That of Mr. Germain, containing the counties of Terrebonne, Laval and Two Mountains, where the taxes of the preceding year amounted to £4488, and in 1857, only to £4074, decrease £414. 4th and lastly, that of Mr. Roney, in which case the total amount of taxes was diminished by the sum of £76. These four districts were among those that I mentioned last year, as presenting a very considerable increase in all descriptions of taxes; but it is very consolatory to find that with the exception of Mr. Parmelee's district, this diminution has been uniformly in the taxes for the construction of buildings, a very natural occurrence, and by no means indicating any retrograde movement; on the contrary, the additional and voluntary taxation authorised by the last law, and the school rates or monthly fees have considerably increased. They have also increased in a tolerably uniform manner in all the other districts, as well as the total amount of contributions in each of them. As to the exact amount of increase, it has been most remarkable in the following districts: that of Mr. Bruce, £631; that of Mr. Dorval, £538, and that of Mr. Bardy, £516. Other sections of the country, however, have made even more remarkable efforts, if we take into consideration the amount of increase compared with the sum of the contributions, the poverty of the districts and the obstacles to be surmounted. It is very satisfactory for instance to see that Mr. Meagher's district, containing the counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure, and Mr. Cimon's district, including the counties of Charlevoix and Saguenay, show an increase, the former of £397, the latter of £135.

From all that I have just said, it may be concluded that the impulse given in 1856, has been pretty well kept up, especially when we consider the difficult circumstances under which we were placed.

The statistics collected by the directors of Universities, Colleges, Academies, and Normal Schools for the year 1857, will be found in Table C of Appendix A which includes also the general summary of all the statistics of public instruction, so that it can be seen at a glance.

The number of pupils in the Universities is 436; in 1856 there were 377, increase 59; in the classical Colleges there are 2655; in 1856 there were 2570, increase 85; in the Industrial Colleges 1937; in 1856 there were 1935, increase 2; in mixed and boys' schools, there are 6139; in 1856 there were 6104, increase 35; in girls' schools, there are 13354; in 1856 there were 12893, increase 461. Adding

to these totals 192 pupils of the Normal Schools, we have a total of 24713, which compared with the year 1856, shows an increase, in superior education, of only 934. This increase is by no means considerable, and leaves to the primary schools a much larger proportion of the total increase than in preceding years.

The number of pupils receiving gratuitous instruction in all the superior educational institutions collectively, which in 1856 was only 3609, is 4167, increase 558. In this number are included 192 pupils of the Normal Schools. The number of pupils receiving board gratuitously, as well as instruction, is 268; it was 256 in 1856, increase 12. The number of pupils receiving a part of their board gratuitously is 481; it was 393 in 1856, increase 88. In the latter number we included 72 pupils holding scholarships in the Laval and Jacques Cartier Normal Schools; by an oversight the 48 pupils holding scholarships at the McGill Normal School were not included in that number; this increases the number of pupils receiving a part of their board gratuitously to 529, and the augmentation to 136; but deducting the pupils of the Normal Schools, the increase in the Colleges and Academies would be only 26.

The total number of volumes both in the libraries intended for the use of the professors and in those intended for the pupils, is 113142; there were only 96823 in 1856; thus there has been this year the very considerable increase of 16319 volumes.

The number of globes and orreries is 218, in 1856 there were only 180, increase 38, the total number of geographical maps in all the institutions for superior education, which in 1856 was only 1552, is in 1857, 1713, increase 161. This last increase is not very considerable, more especially when we deduct 99 maps which belong to the new normal schools.

Considerable progress may be observed as regards mathematics. The number of scholars practised in mental arithmetic is, in the classical colleges, 624, in the industrial colleges, 815, in the boys' or mixed academies 1785, in the girls' schools 2410, and in the normal schools 167—altogether 5801. In 1856 there were only 4497.

There is thus an increase of 1304 in this important branch, and the action of this department has not been without its effect, as regards this progress.

Book-keeping is taught to 1408 pupils, giving an increase of 94 over the preceding year. Algebra is taught to 274 pupils in the classical colleges, to 156 in the industrial colleges, to 510 in the boys' or mixed academies, to 8 in the academies for girls, and to 93 in the normal schools, making altogether 1041, and shewing an increase of 264 over the preceding year. Geometry is taught to 251 pupils in the classical colleges, to 185 in the industrial colleges, to 295 in the academies, to 6 in the academies for girls, and to 92 in the normal schools—total number, 829, making an increase of 92. Instruction in trigonometry is given to 370 scholars, shewing an increase of 130; in conic sections to 115—increase 3 only; and the differential and integral calculus to 191, shewing an increase of 31.

Instruction in physical science is given to 643 increase 98; in astronomy to 678, increase 119; in chemistry to 320, increase 81; in natural history to 1017, increase 339. The above figures, the last especially, merit particular attention. The introduction of the study of physical science and natural history into the academies has been attended with perfect success.

In all our institutions for superior education combined, 7346 pupils whose mother tongue is French, learn the English language; and 1568, whose mother tongue is English, learn the French language; giving an increase in the former case of 1037, in the latter a diminution of 112. Latin grammar is taught to 1366 pupils, shewing a diminution difficult to account for, of 276. Instruction in the Greek grammar is given to 611; increase 4. 30 pupils learn German, and

14 Hebrew. The former of these languages is only taught in five institutions, the latter in one only. It is evident from the foregoing data that the abuse of the study of the dead languages is not so much to be dreaded as has been imagined. There is indeed cause to fear that these higher branches will never receive that attention they deserve, such attention as they receive in France and England. Some institutions, and those more particularly which are at the head of education, have endeavoured to raise the standard of study in this particular, and their efforts ought to be appreciated by those who desire to see the literary element developed throughout the country. The evil does not consist in the great number of those who receive a complete classical education; on the contrary, as I have already urged in my foregoing report, it consists in the great number of young men who only proceed as far as the mere elements of a classical education, and who leaving college after having completed but a small part of their course of study, have learned a little Latin, less Greek, and hardly any general information, not even as much as they would obtain in a good primary superior school, such as those which now exist in Prussia, France, the United States, in Upper Canada, and as some of those already existing in Lower Canada, and which will increase in numbers when our normal schools have qualified an adequate number of teachers.

The course of study in the classical colleges differs essentially from that pursued in other institutions. The first years are devoted entirely to the study of the dead languages, and if the study of mathematics and the natural sciences is provided for at a later period, they are generally set aside until the end of the course. Much has already been done in most of our institutions to combine the studies requisite for commercial and industrial pursuits with those specially required for the practice of the liberal professions. Thus the teaching of linear drawing and bookkeeping has been almost everywhere introduced; and algebra has been commenced in the 4th or 3rd years of the course, where formerly it was introduced only in the last year but one.

Despite every effort, a classical course can never be so framed as to provide during the first years an education, thoroughly adapted for all the requirements of a society like ours: it is then for the people to decide first, what sort of education they wish to give their children, and then to choose an institution in view of that education. The choice once made, they ought not to look back; but, unless the professors themselves warn them that their children want aptitude, and are losing their time, they should persist in making them go through a complete course.

A most erroneous and fatal idea is the belief that a young man who has gone through a course of study in a superior educational institution thereby becomes unfit for commercial, industrial, or agricultural pursuits, and that, if not intended for the church, he must of necessity enter a liberal profession or a government office. Hitherto a belief seemed to prevail, that commerce, mechanical art, and farming were derogatory to the position attained by a young man of classical education; but the independent fortunes acquired in trade by a considerable number of our fellow citizens, and the deplorable situation of some estimable individuals belonging to the liberal professions, from the excessive numbers engaged in them, have recently produced a change in this view of the subject; the cry now is, against the uselessness of the education received; and the excess of knowledge with which the mind is crammed is considered to be a hindrance in the pursuit of fortune. But the derangement of the social machine, among the younger portion of it, is a result rather of social error than of the education received in the colleges. Nevertheless, the neglect up to a recent period of certain ordinary branches of study which are perfectly consistent with the acquirement of a classical education, may have contributed to it.

Something yet remains to be done, particularly with respect to penmanship, to which so little attention has been paid and on which, in truth, it is so difficult to bestow the needful attention, considering the long exercises necessarily written in haste, and in writing which the subject matter is accounted more important than the form. Judging, however, by certain parts of the returns noticed already, it is evident that shortly, the taste, and the ambition generated by the higher branches of study, not the absence of certain acquirements, will be the real causes of the evil so reasonably complained of. Now opinion and experience, which bear sway in all things, should be powerful to modify these tastes, and this ambition also. It is especially when directed against agriculture, that such antipathies seem most absurd. This art, having become a science, now engages the attention of a great number of distinguished, and highly educated individuals, both in Europe and the United States. With regard to trade, the fact was mentioned with pride at Boston very recently, that all the principal merchants and manufacturers of the city had studied either at Harvard or Cambridge.

Among those studies, which we are glad to see, taking larger dimensions in our colleges, is that of history, particularly the history of Canada, which, I regret to say, has only been lately introduced, and in some establishments has not yet been introduced at all. It was taught in 1557, to 1032 students in the classical colleges; to 401 in the industrial colleges; to 811 in the schools for boys or mixed schools; to 1938 in the academies for girls; and to 121 in the normal schools; in all 4303. We may say that nearly all the pupils, noted as studying history in the small table, shewing the statistics of the most important branches taught in the educational institutions and the primary schools collectively, study that of our own country, either in Mr Garneau's abridgment, or in a smaller elementary work, containing the principal events of sacred history, the history of France, and that of Canada.

Sacred history is taught to 5400 pupils; ancient history, to 1297; and general history, to 962. The history of England is taught to 754 students in the classical colleges; to 61 in the industrial colleges; to 251 in the academies for boys or mixed; to 210 in the academies for girls; and to 26 in the normal schools; in all to 1994. The history of France is taught to 457 students in the classical colleges; to 207 in the industrial colleges; to 330 in the academies for boys or mixed; to 1072 in the female academies, and to 28 in the normal schools; making in all, 1994. Finally, the history of the United States is taught to 373 students in the classical colleges; to 37 in the industrial colleges; to 78 in the academies for boys or mixed; and to 30 in the academies for girls; in all to 518.

The belles-lettres, rhetoric, intellectual and moral philosophy are taught in the classical colleges, only to the students of the classes which are designated by those names, and only to the most advanced pupils of the industrial colleges and academies. Constitutional law and notions of ordinary jurisprudence are taught out of Mr Crémazie's book entitled *Useful Notions* (*Notions Utiles*) in a certain number of institutions. Theoretical agriculture is taught to 452 pupils, practical agriculture to 204, and horticulture to 620.

As far as I can learn, the instruction given in these sciences is very limited; but although incomplete, it cannot fail to be productive of great benefit. Had it no other effect, than that of leading the pupils, who are nearly all sons of farmers, to appreciate the noble profession of their parents, of shewing them that no other pursuit is so certain in its results, or presents so sure a prospect of independence and comfort, particularly to a man who is able to combine the discoveries of modern science with the wise teachings of traditional knowledge, it appears capable of bringing about, throughout our country, a state of things very differ-



ent from that which now prevails; and by its means, the emigration to the United States, which we cannot hope to check entirely, would be diminished, and shortly be limited to that class of restless and adventurous men, who are found in every community, especially in such as possess a certain degree of vitality; and the inordinate desire to study the learned professions, so general among our youth, an evil more to be feared, perhaps, than emigration itself, would be in some degree repressed.

It is satisfactory therefore to know that not only are lectures on the theory of agriculture given in some of our colleges and academies, but that at those of L'Assomption, St. Thérèse and St. Anne, lands have been purchased for the express purpose of shewing the students, by example, the results attainable by high and ordinary cultivation, and initiating those who desire it into the practice of the art. I am well aware that the establishment of Schools, specially for the study of agriculture, would be a means still more active and efficacious of attaining our end; but in that noble cause, any aid however imperfect must be thankfully received.

The same may be said of the other arts both industrial and ornamental. Special schools for the study of the arts and manufacturing processes, and of painting and design, will probably be instituted for the people. Their work will have been cut out for them, and suitable subjects for their operations will have been prepared, by the instruction afforded in some of the branches connected with them, in our classical and industrial colleges, and even in our superior primary schools. The number of pupils studying linear drawing in the classical colleges is 162; in the industrial colleges 137; in the schools for boys 201; in the academies for girls 97; and in the normal schools 142; in all 739; the increase over the number reported last year is only 9; and as it includes the newly established normal schools, it betokens a considerable diminution in the other institutions. Architecture is taught to 290 pupils; drawing and painting in water-colors, to 762. Instrumental music is taught to 1366 pupils, heretofore to 1225; increase 141.

It is gratifying to be able to state, that a larger number of institutions, than last year, have afforded us information, which may be termed voluntary: this must be borne in mind in considering the results of two heads of statistics which still remain to be noticed, in reviewing the recapitulation of Table C: namely, the professions chosen by pupils who have left the institutions, and the sanitary condition of the various establishments.

The number of pupils who left after having completed their curriculum of study the year before (1856) was 317. The report of 1856 shews no more than 200 for 1855. The number who left, having completed more than a half of the course, was in 1856, 417; in 1855 it was 413. The increase of 117, under the first head, is satisfactory, particularly, if, as we may hope, this rate of improvement be maintained. As to the second, it is to be hoped that it will diminish year by year, provided the first have a proportionate increase. The number of pupils who quitted one institution, to prosecute their studies in another, was 165. The number of pupils who left within the last two years (1855 and 1856), to devote themselves to tuition, was 258; 20 belonged to the classical colleges, 18 to the industrial colleges, 86 to the academies for boys or mixed, 94 to the academies for girls, and 40 to the normal schools. The number of pupils who left in the same period, to devote themselves to agriculture was 294, an increase of 62 over the years 1854 and 1855.

The sanitary statistics are shewn in the following small tabular statement:

HEALTH OF PUPILS.

INSTITUTIONS.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTACKED WITH SERIOUS DISEASES WITHIN THE YEAR.										NUMBER OF PUPILS DECREASED WITHIN THE YEAR.									
	Inflammation and other dis-eases of the brain.	Consumption, bronchitis and other diseases of the respi-ratory organs.	Pleurisy.	Serious diseases of the diges-tive organs.	Neuralgia and other diseases of the nervous system.	Fevers and epidemic disor-ders.	Luxations, fractures and other accidents.	Other diseases.	Total number of pupils who have been sick within the year.	Inflammation and other dis-eases of the brain.	Consumption, bronchitis and other diseases of the respi-ratory organs.	Pleurisy.	Diseases of the digestive or-gans.	Neuralgia and other diseases of the nervous system.	Fevers and epidemic disor-ders.	Accidentally killed.	Accidentally drowned.	Deaths by other diseases.	Total number of pupils de-ceased within the year.	
Classical colleges.....	2	13	3	6	5			29			1								6	
Industrial colleges.....	1	1	1	3		8	4	18								3			5	
Academies for boys.....	2	14			3	126	3	149	2								1		3	
Academies for girls.....	1	5	2	2	6	128	7	161	1					1			10		12	
Normal schools.....	2	4						14											2	
	8	37	6	11	14	262	14	371	3	7	1			3	3	11		28		

The number of pupils deceased is 28. Last year it amounted to 66, although fewer institutions had made the desired returns. The number visited with serious disorders is greater, but if we consider the increased number of returns, the number of deaths is smaller in proportion to the number of cases of serious disease. The whole number of boys in all the establishments, included under the designation of houses of superior education is 9838, that of girls 14875. The number of day-scholars is 18108, of half boarders 2327, of boarders 4278. The number of catholic pupils in the universities is 348, in the classical colleges, 1904, in the industrial colleges 1832, in the academies for boys or mixed 3984, in the academies for girls 13241, and in the normal schools 123; total 21432. The number of protestant pupils in the universities is 88, in the classical colleges, 751, in the industrial colleges 105, in the academies for boys, or mixed 2155, in the academies for girls 113, and in the normal schools 69; total, 3281. There are in all, 266 pupils whose parents reside out of Lower Canada; of these 8 come from New Brunswick, 96 from Upper Canada, and 162 from the United States.

In most important points, we find in this recapitulation of the statistics of superior education satisfactory signs of progress; and with respect to the unfavorable indications which we have not sought to conceal, it is but fair to remark, years, as a thousand accidents may occasion fluctuations less important than at the first partial glance they appear to be. It is also proper to observe that, in the classical colleges, the pupils in the four upper classes, who have ceased to study Latin grammar, are not included in the column relating to that branch of study.

Table G contains the information transmitted by the School Inspectors, corrected and put into more perfect form, by means of that which reaches me through other channels.

A slight discrepancy which may exist between the general synopsis and the small tables in certain of the Inspector's reports ought therefore to excite no surprise.

According to that table there are 507 municipalities, 2568 school districts, 2015 school houses belonging to the Commissioners of Municipalities or the Trustees of dissentient schools, and 2537 schools under the absolute control of the department of public instruction, independently of the normal schools and the model schools belonging to them. Of that number there are 3253 elementary schools under the direction of School Commissioners, numbering 100,989 scholars, and 96 under that of dissentient trustees numbering 2768 scholars.

The whole number of superior elementary schools, whether independent or under control is 243, numbering 13609 scholars, and the whole number of elementary schools both independent and under control is 2518, numbering 110441 scholars.

The number of teachers is 902. In 1856 it was 892, the increase being 10. This small increase is an indication that a large number of teachers have retired; several have done so with a view to the pension. It is certain that a considerable number of new teachers have devoted themselves to the work, and this is shewn by the statistics of superior education and those of the normal schools. The whole number of female teachers is 1850, in 1856 there were 1877; a diminution of 27, which is explained by the obligation imposed on them of obtaining diplomas. As a large number of female teachers have passed a successful examination before the board, besides those who were previously engaged in tuition, it is certain that a great number of unqualified teachers have been dismissed. This we find to be the case, both in the reports of the Inspectors, and the correspondence of the department. The number of teachers who hold

diplomas and are engaged in teaching is 532 ; in 1856 it was 448, an increase of 84. The number of those who have no diplomas is 370 ; in 1856 it was 444, a diminution of 74. The lay-teachers who still remain unprovided with diplomas are generally employed in the remoter parts of the province, and in new settlements in which a greater latitude is necessarily permitted. Nevertheless, since the compilation of the statistical tables of 1857, many localities have been obliged to engage teachers, both male and female, who hold diplomas, and as soon as the question now pending relative to the creation of new boards of examiners shall have been decided by the Government and the Legislature, it is my intention to insist on the most exact execution of the condition attached to the apportionment of the legislative grant.

The number of females holding diplomas, and engaged in tuition is 1100; in 1856 it was 303, an increase of 797. The number of females engaged in teaching, and unprovided with diplomas is 750 ; in 1856 it was 1574, a diminution of 824. The comparison cannot be carried further back, as several Inspectors, previous to 1856, included in their reports many teachers as holding diplomas, (particularly females) who held merely a certificate of qualification, given provisionally by the Inspectors themselves. This accounts for the great diminution apparent in the number of female teachers holding diplomas in 1856, when compared with that of the year before.

The following table shews the number of diplomas issued by the Boards of Examiners, and by the normal schools, during the year 1857. The statement differs from that which is found in the former part of this report, in as far as it refers to the normal schools, because that included the whole period from 1st January, 1858, to the present date.

NATURE OF DIPLOMA.	NORMAL SCHOOLS.			BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.										
	J.-Cartier normal school.	McGill normal school.	Laval normal school.	Montreal (catholic).	" (protestant).	Quebec (catholic).	" (protestant).	Three-Rivers.	Sherbrooke.	Stanstead.	Ottawa.	Kamouraska.	Gaspé.	Total.
Academy .....								2		1				3
Model school or <i>superior primary</i> .....	7			15	3	14	1	14	2	1	1	12		70
Elementary school.....	1	17		533	2	168		171	62	73		76		1103
Total.....	8	17		548	5	182	1	187	64	75	1	88		1176

As in the last year, so in the present, there is a slight increase in the salaries of the teachers, but much remains yet to be done in this respect. There are still unfortunately 1142 male, and 1004 female teachers who receive each less than £25 per annum; 419 male and 821 female teachers who receive from £25 to £50 exclusively; 266 teachers who receive from £50 to £100 exclusively; of the last there were in 1856 only 196, so there is an increase of 70. The number of teachers receiving £100 and upwards is 29 ; in 1856 there were only 10. The

number of female teachers receiving from £50 to £100 exclusively is 30; last year only 20. The highest salary given to teachers is £200; the highest to a female is £125.

The number of parish-libraries is 96, containing 60510 volumes.

I have not thought it necessary to publish the table of books in use this year, as on the whole, they differ but slightly from those of last year.

Appendix B contains an account of the finances of the department and statistics particularly connected therewith. The first table is a continuation of the report relative to the distribution of superior education under the Act 19 Vic. c. 54. It contains the name of each institution, the county where it is situated, the number of pupils and the grant for 1857, shewing also the grants for 1855 and 1856. The distribution for 1855 was the last made by the legislature, and as far as was practicable, the two others were based upon it.

The sum of £1367 has been shared between two universities, having together 181 students; £3714 among nine classical colleges numbering collectively 1794 students; £2325 among 15 industrial colleges numbering 1937 students; £4145 among 65 academies for boys or mixed, numbering 6033 pupils; £2827 among 62 academies for girls numbering 7528 pupils; and £2895 among a large number of superior primary schools, and charity schools numbering collectively 6593 scholars.

The second title of the Appendix B shows the distribution of the supplementary grant to poor municipalities, under the 7th clause of the Act 19 Vic., ch. 14. This annual grant of £1000 was shared among 99 municipalities, in sums varying from £5 to £15; according to the necessities and the particular claims which each municipality could establish, and which are briefly noticed in the columns of the table. Remote localities and new settlements, and of the latter those which appear to make the most sacrifices to establish or improve their schools had the preference. The counties containing the largest number of poor municipalities which were so relieved by the department, are Arthabaska which has seven, Bonaventure eight, Compton five, Charlevoix five, and Gaspé seven.

Next comes a statement of the pensions granted to poor teachers, who have left the profession in consequence of infirmities or the exhaustion produced by their labors. This list is preceded by a circular addressed to the ministers of various denominations, under whose ministry such pensioners happen to reside. The object of this circular was to protect retired teachers from the frauds and speculations of which militia pensioners have in many instances been the victims. The teachers are informed that they can neither sell nor transfer their pension to any one, and that as soon as any one may have sold or transferred his pension, it will cease to be paid; and, the better to enforce the execution of this law, the pastors have been requested, and have readily consented, to act as agents between this department and their parishioners.

The sum of £221 14s. 6d. has been distributed among 63 pensioners, who were all formerly teachers, who had retired from the profession before the passing of the law, and who have been admitted to enjoy its benefits. From this year's pension, a deduction has been made of the amount which each would have paid as premium, if the pension fund had been in existence, while they were engaged in tuition, and this may account for the smallness of the sum paid to each. Added to this is a list of 160 teachers, male and female, who entered their names as contributors up to 1st January, 1858.

Appendix B also contains a table of the books, purchased by the department, to be distributed as prizes by the inspectors in their visits. It will be seen that 4358 volumes were distributed in 1856, and 6075 in 1857. It can scarcely be, that these books should fail to be read both by the children and their parents;

thus a very considerable number of excellent books have been scattered abroad and read throughout the country. Besides the emulation which may thus be excited in the scholars, the importance given to the visit of the inspector, and the higher degree of attention which the inspector himself may feel bound to bestow on the performance of that duty, the bare fact of the distribution of the books is of itself a means of instruction and moral progress which is not to be disregarded.

The two last documents, contained in the appendix, are a general statement of the disbursements of the department in the year, and a statement of all expenses of the normal schools since their establishment. The monies disbursed by the department in 1857, amount to £66,471 10s. 10d., and are divided into thirteen different heads of expenditure. Some idea may be formed from these of the complication of accounts required by the distribution of this large sum, by means of draughts or orders on the Bank, generally varying in amount from \$20 to \$50. This branch of duty is however only a single item in the business of the department: the correspondence with the various municipalities, with the school inspectors, the heads of institutions, teachers, and the public in general, increases every year. One of my first cares was the classification of this correspondence according to the system of files and an index, adopted in the office of the Provincial Secretary. The number of new files for the year 1857 was 4000. Each file generally contains several letters, and many letters were annexed to the files of former years. The following table of the number of letters and documents received or sent by post in the year will give some idea of the amount of the business transacted in this department:

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTALS.	Total letters received and sent.
Letters received.	778	606	142	482	298	415	1103	525	483	664	433	537	6486	19671
Letters sent.	719	1240	419	613	273	1839	5454	521	419	413	349	924	13185	

### 3. General Remarks.

I have already stated in my former Report, that the main difficulty, with which the Department has to contend, is the want of adequate pecuniary resources. It is not that the sum voted every year as a grant for Common Schools is not sufficiently high in amount, when considered according to the ratio which it bears to the revenue of the Province; but that in consequence of circumstances which I explained in a special report, printed by order of the Legislative Assembly in 1856, I found, on taking office, a deficit of £8000 already existing, and a probable one of £12,500 for the year then current. These deficits were caused by the deduction during several years of the sums voted by the Legislature for superior educational institutions from the grant for Common Schools, whereas such sums were to be paid only from the balance of the parliamentary grant remaining unexpended, in consequence of the law being inoperative in certain municipalities. Now, the law being generally brought into successful operation, and the government having, moreover, paid nearly all arrears due to the municipalities which had failed to fulfil the required conditions, on their conforming thereto, no balance remained of the Common School fund; yet the Legislature

continued every year to vote larger and larger sums for distribution among the Colleges, Academies, and other institutions; and in 1854 those sums amounted to upwards of £20,000. The money was derived, in the first place, to the amount of £5000, from the consolidated fund; next, from the Jesuits' Estates; and lastly, from the balance of the Common School fund. The income arising from the Jesuits' Estates being far from sufficient, and the supposed balance of the Common School fund, having no real existence, it will be easily understood how the deficit must have occurred; and it will be as easy to understand how it must grow and increase from year to year, if the financial condition of the department is not, once for all, established on a more certain basis, according to my requisition in my Report last year. I there said: "The principal difficulty is, the present financial state of the department. I have already called attention to this matter in a special report, printed by order of the Legislative Assembly. The Government made the most praiseworthy efforts to remedy, for a time, this difficulty, and to allow me to make the ordinary payments without any intermission. This state of things, however, could not be prolonged for many years, without subjecting the department to serious inconvenience; the more so, as the ameliorations that are now the most urgent, demand that the pecuniary resources placed at my disposal should be considerably augmented."

The Legislature resolved to secure, for various purposes, an annual appropriation of £22,000, under the name of the Lower Canada Superior Education Investment Fund. This appropriation consisted, in the first place, of £5000 to be paid yearly out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund; secondly, of the entire income arising from the Jesuits' Estates, which was at the same time permanently appropriated for that purpose; and thirdly, of the balance of the annual grant for Common Schools. Of this fund £17,000 was to be annually distributed to the universities, colleges, academies, and model schools; and the remainder was to be applied to the support of normal schools, and other purposes specified in the Act.

It is evident that such legislation could give prosperity to the finances of the department only as far as the Common School grant might be sufficiently increased every succeeding year, as it had been increased by a vote of the House in 1853; or as, by improved methods of managing the Jesuits' Estates, the income therefrom might be augmented. The additional sum voted by the Legislature was increased, it is true, every year, but not sufficiently to meet the requirements of the legislation of 1856. Proof of this will easily be found by glancing over the additional sums annually voted, of which rather less than one-half is received by Lower Canada.

Years, ..	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Vote, ...	£10,000	£15,000	£25,000	£35,000	£40,000.

On the other hand, even though the Government should make laudable efforts to improve the management of the Jesuits' Estates, there is reason to apprehend that the income will never be increased sufficiently to cover the yearly deficits shewn above; more especially if we consider the way in which the greater part of those Estates have been affected by the action of the Legislature on the Seigniorial Tenure.

The Government has indeed hitherto provided for the distribution of the sums allowed by law for the superior educational institutions, for the establishment and support of normal schools, for the publication of the two Journals of Education, for the creation of a savings' fund for teachers, for the payment of the annual grant of £28,594 11s. 2d. for common schools, and for

the distribution of a supplementary grant of £1000 in favor of poor and remote municipalities. But it does not the less happen.—1. That the entire surplus of the additional grant for common schools is absorbed every year by the insufficiency of the fund for superior education, and that the amount to be distributed among the various municipalities remaining the same, while their number is continually increasing, the share of each becomes constantly less, instead of increasing, as it ought, in the same ratio as the schools and scholars increase; 2. That many reforms cannot be effected which require a special appropriation; 3. That the department is always straitened for lack of means, and in a false position, from the variable and uncertain nature of its resources.

Without intending to censure either the legislature or the government, who make great efforts to give to public education all the encouragement which can be desired, I have considered that it is incumbent on me to call the attention of the public again to such a state of things, for which I should be in some degree responsible, if I failed on any occasion to demonstrate its injurious effects.

It appears hard that this department, which is certainly not the least important of all the public departments, should longer continue to stand alone in having no certain resources at its disposal; and that, while I perceive no means of diminishing the sums to be distributed to the various kinds of schools, but on the contrary every thing assumes larger proportions, a corresponding increase of expenditure is required. It seems a matter of urgent necessity, therefore, that the legislature should guarantee the payment of the sums appropriated for the encouragement of education, independently of the income of the Jesuits' Estates.

These remarks are the more necessary, as they have a bearing upon the subjects which most deeply engage the attention of the department and the public; namely, the more regular and effectual inspection of schools, the classification of the educational institutions of a superior order, uniformity in the school-books, the erection of suitable school-houses, the introduction of the black board, maps, globes &c., the establishment of libraries both for masters and pupils, the increase of the salaries of teachers, and the establishment of a better system of examination of candidates to be admitted as teachers. All these desirable reforms are more or less dependent on each other; and nearly all are of difficult accomplishment, while the finances of the department remain in their present state.

The inspection of the schools falls short of what is desirable to be done; and it is generally thought that the inspectors are negligent in the performance of their duty. Hasty visits, unattended by the school commissioners, statistics imperfectly collected, reports written in some cases by hearsay, many municipalities neglected and unvisited for several years, form a state of things which was represented to me with reference to the functionaries in question, as really prevailing when I entered on my office. Unfortunately I became convinced that the picture, though unfair to many, and overcharged with respect to most, of the inspectors, was not devoid of truth in its general coloring. I exerted myself to remedy the evil, as far as lay in my power; and the dismissal of two proved that the government were earnest in their determination, that those persons who had voluntarily assumed the important task, should acquit themselves of it in a suitable manner. Unfortunately also, certain circumstances render the superintendence which I endeavor to exercise over these officers very difficult. It is evident that while parties confine themselves to general complaints against the inspectors, without specifying particular derelictions of duty in any, it will always be difficult for the department to find out, and to punish their neglect. Now, the very persons, who go so far as to demand the abolition of the office, are often the last to specify to the authorities the misconduct and irregular pro-



ceedings of the officers impeached, while they seek to deprive the country of an institution which is absolutely necessary, to ensure the working of any system of public instruction. No doubt a noble feeling deters many honorable citizens from any act which might seem to belong to the trade of the informer, but it seems to me that the civil courage shewn in simply denouncing the culpable neglect of a public officer, in whose hands are the destinies of the youth of our country, should not be repugnant to the most delicate mind.

However this may be, the great extent of the districts of inspection, as I observed, in my first report, by rendering the frequent and proper inspection of the schools impracticable, affords an excellent excuse for the inspectors, of which they avail themselves when they are accused. It is very difficult for the department to ascertain whether they do all that is possible to be done, when it is clearly shewn that they cannot perfectly fulfil all the duties incumbent on them. The majority have from one hundred to two hundred schools to visit twice a year, and to travel over districts comprising on an average between 400,000 and 500,000 acres of settled country; some of the districts contain as much as 800,000 acres of inhabited land, and extend over nearly 200 superficial leagues. It is certain, that were it not for the hospitality afforded gratuitously to the inspectors by the friends of education in some localities, their salaries, averaging £200, and never exceeding £250 would be almost entirely absorbed by their traveling expenses. The consequence of this is, that the office can be generally accepted only by persons exercising other professions, and who make a secondary affair of that which ought to be their only and exclusive occupation.

Are we to conclude from the preceding remarks that the office of inspector ought to be abolished, thus effecting a reduction of £4000 in the expenses of the department? In the first place I doubt much whether this reduction of the expenditure would be a *saving*. It is to the action of the inspectors, however imperfect, that we are indebted for the remarkable increase which has every year taken place in the assessments; and by glancing over the reports of my predecessor, it will readily be seen that that increase became considerable, dating only from the same period as the establishment of the office of inspectors. There is great reason to fear that the suppression of the inspection of schools, account-books, and commissioners' records, would have the immediate effect of diminishing, to a considerable extent, the amount of the assessments and contributions. Without going further, we may state as certain that the inspectors have detected, stopped, or prevented, defalcations of the secretary-treasurers to an amount, in the aggregate, far exceeding their salaries.

When we have admitted that the inspection of schools is necessary, it seems to me that in Lower Canada at least, it would be difficult to carry it into effect otherwise than by officers appointed and paid by the Government. In France, in Belgium, in Prussia, in England, and in Ireland, they have inspectors appointed by the Government. In all the States of the Union, there are county superintendents, who are nothing but inspectors under the jurisdiction of the superintendent-general of the State. In England, although there is, properly speaking, no system of public instruction, regularly organized at the expense of the State, the inspection of schools is considered an object of the highest importance, and the sum of £40,000 sterling is annually devoted to pay for it, being a very considerable portion of the appropriation for public instruction. In New Brunswick a system of inspection has been recently established, and in Nova Scotia the superintendent of education insists on the appointment of inspectors, and declares that it is impossible to make the system work without these indispensable auxiliaries. The following extract, from the report of Mr. Forrester, on this head will interest the reader:—

“Without inspectors,” he says, “it is impossible for me to acquit myself of my duties; and the labor of my office would exceed my powers, moral and physical. Moreover, by delaying the appointment of those officers a large portion of my usefulness is destroyed. It is an acknowledged fact, that many countries in Europe are unable to dispense with their services. There is more reason to consider them as indispensable in this country, where the means of communication between the various localities, scattered over the country, are much more rare. Their duties are of two kinds: 1. The diffusion throughout the most remote settlements of a knowledge of the various laws relating to public instruction, and the execution of the orders issued from time to time by the superintendent. 2. The excitement of emulation among the rate-payers of the places which they visit, and the consequent promotion of the interests of education.”

In Upper Canada there are not less than 300 inspectors. They are paid by the municipalities, and the appointment of them is entrusted to the municipal authorities. Their salaries vary from \$4 to \$6 for each visit to a school.

Independently of all other considerations, it is evident that in the present state of the municipal system of Lower Canada it would be impossible to secure the efficient inspection of schools under such an arrangement. Moreover, it appears to me very doubtful in principle, whether the officer, who should control the direction exercised by the commissioners and trustees over the schools, ought to be appointed and paid by any local authority, rather than by the department of public instruction.

What remains to be done, therefore, is, as I suggested in a former report, to reduce the excessive extent of the districts of inspection, and, as often as may be practicable, to appoint men to be inspectors who have been teachers. This measure would necessarily involve an increase of expense; but on this head, as on many others, we must be content to represent to the legislature and the government what we say every day to the rate-payers: that it is better to spend a little more and obtain a result, than to spend a smaller amount to no purpose. Moreover we might organize new districts, so as to render an effective inspection of all the schools twice in the year physically possible. This arrangement would not require more than six or seven additional inspectors, and a part of their salaries might be derived from a slight deduction from the salaries of those inspectors whose districts may have been diminished in a considerable degree, and the latter would be gainers by the change.

It would then become very easy to regulate the length of the visits, and the forms to be observed in making them; and, in short, to prescribe to the inspectors a mode of proceeding from which they could not deviate. In other countries the inspector is bound to draw up a *procès-verbal* of his visit during its continuance. This is countersigned by the teacher and by those persons who represent the local authorities, and who are bound to attend. The government functionary can receive his salary only on the production of all the *procès-verbaux*.

It would be necessary, in this country, to compel school commissioners and their secretary-treasurers, by a penalty, to attend the inspectors in their visits. It may be seen by the reports of the latter, that they have the greatest difficulty in obtaining the attendance of commissioners and trustees, and even in finding them together, so as to procure from them the necessary explanations, and to convey to them the advice, which is needful to guide them in the performance of their duties.

Teachers ought, all other things being equal, to be preferred to all other candidates, and when the Normal schools shall have been longer in operation it would be just to provide that the office of Inspector shall be given to none but

professors and teachers of a certain number of years' standing. This would be one of the most powerful means of procuring and retaining the services of young persons of merit as teachers, and of securing functionaries who will attend exclusively to their duties.

The distribution of the money granted to the universities, colleges, academies and model schools, becomes more difficult every year from the increased number of those institutions, especially of the model schools. It cannot be doubted that the establishment of those schools is one of the best means of promoting education, and above all, that it secures to the best qualified among the teachers more liberal salaries than they have hitherto enjoyed. It is nevertheless much to be desired that a special grant should be devoted to the support of those schools. The sum granted for their support, being taken, or rather appearing to be taken, from the fund for superior education is productive of a two-fold inconvenience. I say appears to be taken from the fund for superior education, because in reality, inasmuch as the income arising from the Jesuits' estates is not sufficient to constitute that fund, a larger sum is taken from the balance of the common school fund, than that which is paid for the support of the model schools. The twofold inconvenience consists in this, that in the first place directors of colleges and academies are under the impression that the entire grant, called the grant for superior education, is intended for them; and in the second place, those who are opposed in principle to grants in favor of such institutions, do not consider that £2795 is paid to the best of the common schools of which they are the advocates and defenders.

The reasons which I have shewn in my former Report, as being opposed for the moment to any other classification of the institutions for superior education, still exist, and it is only gradually that we can attain that object. An increase of the grant would enable this department to do more towards it, but success is scarcely to be expected in the present state of things.

The universities and colleges maintain as we have seen, a tolerably prosperous position. As the number of these establishments does not increase, there is some hope that they may be able to maintain themselves with the subsidies which they now receive, although an increase would be desirable, to enable them to carry out the improvements relating to hygiene and physical education.

The debts contracted for buildings and other expenses incident to the installation of some of these institutions, more recently established, have induced an amount of embarrassment of which I would gladly relieve them, if the state of the superior education fund permitted me; but, as we have seen, in order that we may keep up the present annual grants, and distribute aids to new institutions established in counties where there were none, it is become necessary to discontinue any special grant of this kind. Moreover such grants had really become an abuse.

In this state of things, we learn the full value of the ancient endowments of the two venerable houses of education, the Seminaries of Quebec and Montreal, endowments which render them entirely independent of all Legislative subsidies, which indeed they have never shared. The recent large development of the former of these institutions, in the Laval University, I have already noticed in my former Reports; and in the "Lower Canada Journal of Education" will be found historical sketches of that, and of the University of McGill College.

The industrial colleges were founded, some, for the purpose of supplying certain requirements of our social condition, and combining with the boarding-school system a species of instruction approaching very nearly to that which constitutes superior education, wanting only the study of the dead languages; others were established with the more ambitious view of their hereafter becoming

classical colleges, a part of their design which has been given up on account of the already large number of such institutions. These industrial colleges have however certain obstacles to contend with, arising from the absence of that particular in which they differ from the others, the teaching of Latin. Many catholic yeomen subject their children to a long course of study solely in the hope that they will embrace the clerical profession, and thus the institutions in question lose many pupils. Thus local influences tend to give a larger scope to the original plan of such schools, and to convert them into classical colleges. As to those which are more especially under ecclesiastical authority, a highly praiseworthy degree of prudence has been exerted to restrain them from the study of Latin and Greek.

Most of these institutions are in a rather precarious state. Great efforts were made by their founders to erect buildings which do honor to the districts in which they are situated. The aids granted them by the department scarcely go beyond the means of paying current expenses and the interest of the debts with which most of them are burthened. Certainly, if the aid granted to them is not increased, so as to enable me to prescribe a more complete course of instruction in the physical and mathematical sciences, and to procure for them the apparatus necessary for such instruction, in a word to give them a character of reality thoroughly corresponding with the name they bear, a name assumed by some, and considered suitable for all of them, in order to distinguish them from the classical colleges, these intermediate institutions must languish and fail to fulfil the objects which appeared to be their destiny.

The academies for boys and mixed academies for boys and girls are very numerous, particularly in certain counties. They were already too numerous when the department was charged with the distribution of the grant. In these institutions a course of study is usually pursued which is suitable as a preparation for the classical colleges. Here the larger number, the unlimited competition, a result of the scantiness of the resources of each, causes that to languish and dwindle, which might otherwise grow and prosper. It were greatly to be desired, that the influential men of every county, and the directors of academies themselves, would agree together to reduce the number of them. This would enable me to increase the allowance of each, while in the present state of things I shall be compelled to diminish it, until it becomes an insignificant trifle.

At the risk of repeating myself, I must again remark that this state of things cannot be attributed to this department, which was bound in the distribution of the grant to follow that mode of distribution which had been initiated by the legislature, with this great difference only, that the parliament in its omnipotence annually increased its largesses, whereas the department had to follow a course diametrically opposite. As I have explained in my last report, it would be very difficult, in the absence of very important reasons, entirely to suppress the grant originally made by the legislature to any one of these institutions. I can only in future put a stop to the opening of new institutions, in places already possessing several, by refusing the supplies. This rule could not be very strictly observed at first, on account of undertakings which had been commenced on the faith of the system then prevailing and not unfrequently in reliance on promises of aid on the part of the men in authority. The department is now in a position to carry it out, and it had its full influence in the distribution of 1857.

A more complete and strictly correct classification of these schools can be attained but by slow degrees. The conditions which the law enables the government to annex to the payment of the aid given, may serve as one means, and it may readily be seen by a comparison of the tables we now publish with the grants formerly made by the legislature, that great progress has been already made in the performance of this duty.

With respect to the common schools, the reports of the inspectors concur in pointing out the same obstacles, with a degree of unanimity, which of itself is the strongest proof to be adduced of the justice of their demands. The necessity of making rules, for the discipline of the schools, and to secure uniformity in the choice of class-books, is evident. The law has conferred the powers which relate to these two important measures on the Council of Public Instruction; and it would ill become the department, and be imprudent in policy, to assume the initiative of measures which might be disavowed by that body, when it is appointed. It would be attended with serious inconvenience to the schools themselves, through the disorder which it would produce, and to fathers of families, through the useless expenses which it would entail on them. This consideration renders the appointment of the Council of Public Instruction (the establishment of which was provided for by Parliament according to the suggestions contained in my first report) a matter of paramount and urgent necessity.

My suggestion, relative to the publication of a series of reading books, adapted to the wants of the country, are found repeated in the reports of several of the inspectors this year. I do not hesitate to declare my conviction of its great importance and necessity.

The want of maps, globes, reading-tables and pictures for object-lessons is also severely felt; and as I suggested in my two last reports, the only means of providing a supply is the establishment of a depôt of such articles, on the plan of that which has effected so much good in Upper Canada. Unfortunately there is no appropriation of funds for such a purpose. The Council of Public Instruction are also authorised by law to cause school-books, maps, &c., to be published, but to enable its members to fulfil that important part of their duties, it is indispensable that a sufficient sum be placed at their disposal.

Parish Libraries also will continue to be of slow formation, until we adopt the system of Upper Canada to give it an impulse.

The erection of school houses on a new plan is become so much the more necessary, as in many places the old ones, built with insufficient means, while the law was being first put in operation, are either altogether unfit to be inhabited, or in need of extensive repairs. I have caused a series of articles on this important subject to be inserted in the "*Journal de l'Instruction Publique*," together with plans and engravings. But here again the department finds the want of pecuniary resources. A new appropriation should be made as speedily as possible, and with reference to the mode of distributing it, I must again invite the attention of the government to the suggestions contained in my last report.

To improve the condition of the teachers has always been a constant aim of the department. The irregular method of paying their salaries had always till now been one of the chief obstacles to the progress of education. This irregularity was produced partly by the negligence of the school-commissioners, partly by the forced tardiness of the department in distributing the half yearly aid, in consequence of the system adopted; a system which required the passing of an order in council for the payment of the share of each several municipality, when and as soon as the commissioners should have conformed to the law by transmitting their report. The legislation of 1856 obviated this inconvenience, by placing the entire amount at once, at the expiration of the half-year, in the hands of the superintendent. The following table will shew the progress made in the distribution of the grant, in consequence of this important reform.

A TABLE shewing the dates of the payment of the annual grant to the various municipalities in recent years.

Half yearly payments.	Dates of payment	Month in which payment was made.	Number of municipalities paid.	Amount paid.
Second 1854,.....	1855	March,.....	165	£ 8133 12 8
Second 1854,.....	1855	April,.....	192	2825 8 0
Second 1854,.....	1855	May,.....	59	1680 16 9
Second 1854,.....	1855	June,.....	14	231 3 6
Second 1854,.....	1855	August,.....	18	495 16 11
Second 1854,.....	1855	October,.....	15	450 5 3
Second 1854,.....	1855	December,.....	5	96 8 1
First 1855,.....	1855	August,.....	338	10219 3 10
First 1855,.....	1855	October,.....	101	3349 1 9
First 1855,.....	1855	December,.....	22	505 15 1
Second 1855,.....	1856	February,.....	389	10898 18 0
Second 1855,.....	1856	May,.....	79	2330 7 3
Second 1855,.....	1856	July,.....	14	399 6 6
Second 1855,.....	1856	August,.....	17	577 1 11
First 1856,.....	1856	August,.....	421	12255 13 1
First 1856,.....	1856	September,.....	38	808 3 11
First 1856,.....	1856	October,.....	17	441 14 11
First 1856,.....	1856	November,.....	7	156 16 9
First 1856,.....	1856	December,.....	5	63 11 10
Second 1856,.....	1857	January,.....	207	6435 7 3
Second 1856,.....	1857	February,.....	167	4538 9 3
Second 1856,.....	1857	March,.....	61	1651 4 6
First 1857,.....	1857	July,.....	307	9198 12 9
		August,.....	142	2870 0 0
Second 1857,.....	1858	January,.....	211	6660 0 0
		February,.....	157	4401 0 0
		March,.....	96	2276 0 0
First 1858,.....	1858	July,.....	366	10543 0 0

Thus, while no part of the second half-year's grant for 1854, which was payable on 1st January, 1855, had been paid on 1st March, 1855, and at the end of that month there were only 163 municipalities which had received their share thereof; in 1858, 211 municipalities had been paid for the second half of 1857, by the last day of January; and all had received their share, before the end of March. With respect to the second half of 1858, which fell due on 1st July instant, it will be seen that 366 municipalities have already received their shares of the grant, amounting to £10,543.

This not only shews the difference between the two systems of payment, but evinces likewise much greater diligence on the part of the municipalities. The one measure of reform contributed to effect the other: for as soon as the municipalities had the assurance that the department would be prompt to pay what was due to them, when all the formalities were fulfilled, the local authorities, having the whole responsibility of delay, would naturally use greater diligence in the performance of their duties. It is also important that the teachers should be made aware how promptly payments are now made, in order that the Secretary-

Treasurers may no longer have a pretext for retaining the masters' salaries in their hands, of which unfortunately more than one instance has occurred. Whenever any considerable delay occurs, the teacher now knows that the local authority is to blame; either that the commissioners have not collected the assessment, or that the Secretary-Treasurer is negligent in the performance of his duties.

Another important measure of reform has been effected by the legislation of 1856. The commissioners frequently changed, and still continue to change, their schoolmasters without any reason, or usually actuated by the very unjustifiable motive of a mistaken spirit of economy. If they did not venture to dismiss the teacher, before the expiration of his engagement, they waited till the day before it was to terminate, and then, if they found another willing to take the place at a lower salary, he was informed that his services were no longer required. My predecessor had wisely required commissioners and school trustees to give three months' notice to any master whom they did not wish to re-engage after the termination of his engagement. The executive government have considered the absence of a regular notice to be equivalent to an arbitrary dismissal without cause; and in several instances of this kind, I have been authorised to pay to teachers, indemnities which were deducted from the share of the grant, belonging to the municipality. The provision of the law, under which these payments were made, was one most favorable to the teachers; and it is to be hoped that the example of the municipalities who have been thus punished will have the effect of speedily putting an end to so great an abuse.

We have seen in the recapitulation of the statistics, that on the whole, an encouraging increase has taken place in the salaries; but in order to ensure the progress of this increase, until the teacher shall have attained to his proper position in the social scale, an augmentation of the grant for common schools is absolutely necessary. The insufficient amount of this grant, which instead of increasing, in respect of each municipality, diminishes a little every year, as I have before shewn, bears chiefly on the teacher. While all others items of expenditure remain nearly unchanged, or rather grow in amount, the salary of the teacher seems to be almost the only thing considered to be sufficiently elastic to give way, in the numerous combinations required by the insufficiency of municipal resources. Every year in every municipality new school districts are formed, new schools established, new teachers engaged, at trifling salaries it is true; the effect however is, that the remuneration of the other masters cannot be raised, but must often be somewhat diminished. The whole extent of the evil resulting from such a state of things cannot be conceived. The teacher cannot understand why he is the only person in society who is doomed to see his pecuniary resources, not increase, but diminish, while he exhausts himself with toil, with zealous service, with study to attain perfect skill in his profession. He loses heart, he abandons his profession, or what is still worse, he exercises it carelessly and negligently, and loses instead of gaining ground. It would appear that the increase of the assessment should produce a corresponding increase in the salaries of the teachers, and so it would, but for the circumstances to which I have just adverted. The topographical character of Lower Canada has great influence in this matter. The villages are few; the inhabitants residing along the entire front of each concession. Thus the schools are inevitably multiplied. The heads of families being compelled to pay, not only the assessment on their real estate, but also the monthly fees for tuition, each acquires the right of having a school within such short distance of his dwelling that he may conveniently send his children to it; and, as the system is elective, he is enabled to enforce his rights.

We can hardly, however, expect any very large increase in the assessments

in future years. With the best will in the world, it is evident that the municipalities can scarcely do more than they now do. The only way to induce them to do this, would be to increase the share of each, in proportion to the sacrifices it may have made; and this was the general expectation in the passing of the new law, under which they were recommended to make their assessment double the amount of their share of the grant, and enabled to do it. It may not be improper here to remark, that the restriction still existing; relative to special assessments for the erection of school houses, should be annulled, as that was annulled which limited the amount of the assessment on real estate to the amount received from the government grant.

If I insist so strenuously on the necessity of increasing the salaries of the teachers, it is certainly not because I consider that on that measure hangs the whole question of the elevation of that useful class in the social scale, but that it is the first step upwards as our social system is now constituted, and that, failing that, the others will be made with difficulty. There are however conditions of progress which are based on more noble, more elevated motives, and they have not been disregarded.

Teachers' associations have been formed in each normal school district, and these have been divided into sections, corresponding with the districts of inspection. Several sections have been already organized; and the associations themselves have already held several conferences and discussions, and useful and interesting lectures have been delivered. Talents and qualifications hitherto unknown have been discovered, a feeling of common interest begins to spring up, the *union which constitutes strength* has a tendency to be formed. I know few things better adapted than these to raise the teacher in his own estimation and in that of the public; while at the same time his acquirements are increased in quantity and degree, and his sphere of action is extended. These associations require an aid to enable them to form a library in each section, although they are allowed the use of those belonging to the normal schools. "Le Journal de l'Instruction Publique," and "the Journal of Education" are also two most effectual agents of intellectual culture; and I have made every effort to render them as interesting as possible. With respect to these publications also, it is to be regretted that the grant does not suffice to enable me to send them gratuitously to each school.

The competition kept up by inferior teachers male and female, with those who are well qualified, the engagement of teachers, hired literally at the lowest rate, according to the practice in some municipalities which have been threatened with the deprivation of their share of the government grant, if they continue it, constitute serious difficulties which would be evidently aggravated by the appointment of boards of examiners in the several counties respectively, invested with all the authority now granted to them by the laws in force. In my last year's report, I invited the attention of the legislature to this subject more particularly, and I have found no reason to change the opinion which I then expressed. It is nevertheless of urgent importance, that the point should be decided, as, should the system which I have suggested not be adopted, it will be necessary to take other steps, to provide for a better system of examination for the admission of candidates as teachers, than that which is now in use.

To recapitulate :

From the foregoing remarks we deduce that it is necessary : 1o. To provide grants for superior education independently of the income of the Jesuits' Estates, and of the common school grant, leaving the annual additional grant for the latter untouched and capable of being applied to increase the grant to each municipality; 2o. To reorganise, and make by-laws for the inspection of schools, and the examination of candidates for admission as teachers; 3o. To provide for



the compilation and printing of school books; 4o. To establish a dépôt similar to that of Upper Canada for school and parish-libraries; 5o. To increase the grant for the Normal schools.

It will perhaps be thought strange that in the present state of the finances of the country, I should insist so strongly on the necessity of measures which involve an increased expenditure. I answer, that happily Canada has advanced too far in the noble career of public education to be able to draw back. The question might be mooted whether a government ought or ought not to take the education of the people into its own hands, but having once undertaken it, there is but one way of performing the duty. Every day, even in the most difficult circumstances, we undertake the most stupendous and expensive public works, with a view to the profits which may inure to the Province, as a portion of the great human society, without caring whether the treasury will ever receive any equivalent for the amount expended. We say with reason that channels must be opened for our commerce and our manufactures; will any one dare to deny that it is equally important, even in view of our material interests, to open a way to the future to the intelligence of the rising generation?

Persuaded that a government and a legislature which have already done such great things, will not flinch from the performance of a task so fair in promise, and so necessary in itself, I have unabated confidence in submitting to you the foregoing reflexions; and I can assure you, that whatever increase of labor or responsibility may result from the measures of reform which I recommend, you will always find me ready to acquit myself of my part therein, to the best of my humble abilities and of the strength with which Providence has designed to bless me.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU.



APPENDIX A.

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STATISTICAL TABLES.

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TABLE A. REPORT of the Census made by the School Commissioners and the

Trustees of Dissentient Schools in the Municipalities of L. C., for the year 1857.

INSPECTORSHIP OF	Number of heads of families.	Number of boys from five to seven.		No. of boys from seven to fourteen.		No. of boys from fourteen to sixteen.		Total number of boys from five to sixteen.		Number of girls from five to seven.	
		In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.
		J. B. F. Painchaud..	294	156	28	110	16	139	12	405	56
Jos. Meagher.....	2164	749	211	1614	725	466	70	2829	1006	672	169
V. Martin.....	794	278	46	627	139	133	9	1038	194	257	39
G. Tanguay.....	5206	1573	672	4354	2401	701	123	6628	3196	1447	688
C. Cimon.....	1500	374	220	1131	533	216	34	1721	787	303	149
John Hume.....	2035	612	147	1487	657	325	47	2424	851	526	129
P. F. Béland.....	7066	2153	787	5423	2920	1384	216	8960	3923	2187	886
J. Crépault.....	3590	1044	444	3091	2288	570	100	4705	2832	908	382
P. M. Bardy.....	9119	2473	1071	7337	4709	1597	222	11407	6002	2481	1038
Rev. R. Plect.....	1759	479	255	1913	1321	361	239	2753	1815	431	288
P. Hubert.....	4247	1222	441	3449	2290	605	110	5276	2841	1077	356
G. A. Bourgeois....	1169	376	158	962	515	208	84	1546	757	397	146
B. Maurault.....	3309	931	394	2881	1950	524	84	4336	2428	902	421
M. Child.....	5048	1231	687	3494	2350	686	339	5411	3376	1154	689
R. Parmelee.....	5901	1423	857	4329	2935	874	288	6626	4080	1263	809
J. N. A. Archambault	5966	1541	410	4709	3308	857	127	7107	3845	1341	353
A. P. L. Consigny...	5408	1350	430	4128	2887	739	127	6217	3444	1217	443
M. Lanctot.....	4988	1649	609	4417	3230	891	211	6957	4050	1507	597
J. Bruce.....	6012	1622	734	4399	2625	983	303	6904	3662	1477	646
F. X. Valade.....	9388	2962	1188	6670	4461	1458	389	11090	6038	2865	1119
A. D. Dorval.....	6173	1703	571	5124	3083	1015	195	7842	3849	1603	526
C. Germain.....	5237	1327	588	3644	2335	690	108	5661	3031	1264	531
J. J. Roney.....	3182	1038	346	2329	1061	585	112	3952	1519	970	308
Total.....	99555	28266	11294	77522	48739	16007	3549	121795	63582	26416	10736

No. of girls from seven to fourteen.		No. of girls from fourteen to sixteen.		Total No. of girls from five to sixteen.		No. of children from five to seven.		No. of children from seven to fourteen.		No. of children from fourteen to sixteen.		Total No. of children from five to sixteen.	
In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.
151	14	159	10	477	50	323	54	261	30	298	22	882	106
1478	621	482	62	2632	852	1421	380	3092	1346	948	132	5461	1858
559	114	91	12	907	165	535	85	1186	253	224	21	1945	359
4047	2447	756	175	6250	3310	3020	1360	8401	4848	1457	298	12878	6506
1083	543	293	35	1679	727	677	369	2214	1076	509	69	3400	1514
1437	707	311	47	2274	883	1138	276	2924	1364	636	94	4698	1734
5442	3057	1525	270	9154	4213	4349	1673	10865	5977	2909	486	18114	8136
3127	2223	586	139	4621	2744	1952	826	6218	4511	1156	239	9326	5576
6670	4553	1357	210	10508	5801	4954	2109	14007	9262	2954	432	21915	11803
1917	1295	203	122	2551	1700	910	538	3830	2616	564	361	5304	3515
3125	2153	588	127	4790	2636	2209	797	6574	4443	1193	237	10066	5477
920	506	170	45	1487	697	773	304	1882	1021	378	129	3033	1454
2707	1981	453	83	4062	2485	1833	815	5588	3931	977	167	8398	4913
3261	2244	627	333	5042	3266	2385	1376	6755	4594	1313	672	10453	6642
3821	2839	783	299	5867	3947	2686	1666	8150	5774	1657	587	12493	8027
4548	3107	813	140	6702	3600	2882	763	9257	6415	1670	267	13809	7445
4044	2706	737	153	5998	3302	2567	873	8172	5593	1476	280	12215	6746
4150	3083	867	225	6524	3905	3156	1206	8567	6313	1758	436	13481	7955
4084	2523	906	294	6467	3463	3099	1380	8383	5148	1889	597	13371	7125
6469	4297	1451	240	10785	5656	5827	2307	13139	8758	2909	629	21875	11694
4815	2905	867	152	7285	3582	3306	1096	9939	5988	1882	347	15127	7431
3415	2278	624	124	5303	2937	2591	1123	7059	4613	1314	232	10964	5968
2135	934	590	112	3695	1354	2008	654	4464	1995	1175	224	7647	2873
3405	47130	15239	3409	115060	61275	54682	22030	150927	95869	31246	6958	236855	124857

TABLE B.

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS LEVIED FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN THE DIFFERENT SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES OF LOWER CANADA.

INSPECTORSHIP OF	Amount of Annual grant.	Assessment or voluntary contribution to equal amt. of grant.	Amount of assmt. levied over & above amt. of grant, also spl. asst.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of school-houses, &c.	Total amount levied by assmt. or by voluntary contribution.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>J. B. F. PAINCHAUD.</b>						
Magdalen Islands.....	76 0 0	30 0 0	.....	250 0 0	.....	280 0 0
<b>J. MEAGHER.</b>						
Port Daniel.....	28 15 5	28 15 5	16 19 3	17 4 0	.....	62 18 8
Hope.....	38 10 7	38 10 7	15 15 5	47 10 0	.....	101 16 0
Cox.....	58 17 6	58 17 6	37 2 6	94 16 0	50 0 0	240 16 0
Hamilton.....	35 17 10	35 17 10	25 0 0	43 4 4	40 0 0	144 2 2
New Richmond & dissentients	44 6 7	44 6 7	87 2 0	32 0 0	.....	163 8 7
Carleton.....	29 15 7	29 15 7	37 10 5	44 0 0	.....	111 6 0
Nouvel.....	20 6 10	20 6 10	46 3 2	9 5 0	.....	75 15 0
Shoobred.....	25 4 0	25 4 0	37 16 0	70 8 0	46 0 0	179 8 0
Mann.....	19 17 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metapediac.....	28 18 11	28 18 11	35 1 1	.....	82 0 0	146 0 0
Fox & Griffin Cove.....	24 5 2	23 10 0	.....	6 15 0	.....	30 5 0
Cap Rosier.....	27 7 0	27 7 0	10 14 9	6 19 0	.....	45 0 0
Gaspé Bay, North.....	10 0 5	10 0 5	5 0 0	6 0 0	.....	21 0 5
“ “ South.....	15 9 9	15 9 9	14 0 3	.....	.....	29 10 0
York & Haldimand.....	13 5 5	13 5 5	10 14 7	15 0 0	.....	39 0 0
Douglass.....	19 19 1	19 19 1	6 1 5	24 0 0	.....	50 0 6
Malbaie.....	27 3 6	27 3 6	.....	12 17 6	.....	40 1 0
Percé.....	62 0 4	62 0 4	29 1 6	.....	.....	91 1 10
Grande Rivière.....	24 0 4	24 0 4	50 19 8	12 10 0	.....	87 10 0
Newport & Pabos.....	32 18 1	32 18 1	73 1 5	.....	.....	105 19 6
Maria.....	46 18 7	46 18 7	31 0 3	39 13 4	80 0 0	197 12 2
Ristigouche.....	6 5 0	6 5 0	12 10 0	31 5 0	.....	50 0 0
Cap Chat.....	33 12 8	33 12 8	12 9 1	14 0 0	40 10 4	100 12 1
Ile Bonaventure.....	5 1 6	5 1 6	19 8 6	.....	.....	24 10 0
Total.....	678 17 1	658 4 11	613 11 3	527 7 2	338 10 4	2137 13 8
<b>V. MARTIN.</b>						
Chicoutimi.....	54 7 11	54 7 11	87 0 5	70 10 0	.....	211 18 4
St. Joseph.....	20 3 3	20 3 3	.....	.....	.....	20 3 3
Bagot.....	35 17 11	35 17 11	.....	21 12 1	.....	57 10 0
Bagotville.....	48 19 5	48 19 5	13 0 0	28 16 0	.....	90 15 5
Laterrière.....	12 16 8	12 16 8	.....	28 0 0	.....	40 16 8
Total.....	172 5 2	172 5 2	100 0 5	148 18 1	.....	421 3 8
<b>C. CIMON.</b>						
Escoumains.....	24 17 0	24 17 0	.....	.....	.....	24 17 0
St. Fidèle.....	32 10 6	32 10 6	10 0 0	21 5 3	45 0 0	108 15 9
Malbaie.....	92 4 2	92 4 2	17 7 6	57 16 0	.....	167 7 8
Ste. Agnès.....	44 9 4	44 9 4	16 10 9	.....	25 0 0	86 0 1
St. Irénée.....	38 0 2	38 0 2	11 19 10	.....	47 0 0	97 0 0
Eboulements.....	73 5 0	73 5 0	45 0 0	48 10 0	.....	166 15 0
Ile aux Coudres.....	25 1 2	25 1 2	10 19 5	.....	46 2 4	82 2 11
Baie St. Paul.....	110 12 11	110 12 11	44 0 0	32 6 0	.....	186 18 11
Petite Rivière.....	20 1 2	20 1 2	11 0 0	4 16 0	6 0 0	41 17 2
St. Urbain.....	25 8 1	25 8 1	23 6 11	.....	.....	48 15 0
Total.....	486 9 6	486 9 6	190 4 5	164 13 3	169 2 4	1010 9 6

## STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS LEVIED.—Continued.

INSPECTORSHIP OF	Amount of Annual grant.	Assessment or voluntary contribution, to equal amt. of grant.	Amount of asmt. levied over & above amt. of grant, also spl. asst.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of School-houses, &c.	Total amount levied by asmt. or by voluntary contribution.
REV. R. G. PLEES.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Quebec, (City,) protestants..	211 1 6	211 1 6	59 18 6	1180 0 0	.....	1451 0 0
<b>G. TANGUAY.</b>						
St. Anne.....	106 14 6	106 14 6	17 5 6	102 0 0	.....	226 0 0
Ixworth.....	20 8 4	20 8 4	.....	4 4 0	.....	24 12 4
Rivière Ouelle.....	70 5 1	70 5 1	34 14 11	.....	.....	105 0 0
St. Pacôme.....	51 10 9	51 10 9	21 14 3	20 7 6	.....	93 12 6
St. Denis.....	61 12 10	61 12 10	108 11 2	.....	.....	170 4 0
Mont Carmel.....	20 17 7	20 17 7	13 6 7	8 0 0	.....	42 4 2
Kamouraska.....	80 17 2	80 17 2	12 2 7	59 0 0	.....	151 19 9
St. Paschal.....	109 8 9	109 8 9	15 11 3	39 16 3	.....	164 16 3
St. Hélène.....	37 4 2	37 4 2	12 2 6	.....	.....	49 6 8
St. Alexandre.....	39 17 2	39 17 2	20 2 10	21 16 0	.....	81 16 0
St. André.....	68 7 8	68 7 8	132 17 3	40 8 0	.....	241 12 11
Rivière du Loup.....	71 16 3	71 16 3	40 5 6	15 4 0	.....	127 5 9
St. Edouard.....	34 12 10	34 12 10	70 6 7	56 0 0	.....	160 19 5
St. George de Cacouna.....	51 10 3	51 10 3	12 18 0	18 0 0	.....	82 8 3
St. Arsène.....	67 1 5	67 1 5	27 11 10	21 6 0	.....	115 19 3
Île Verte.....	92 11 2	92 11 2	13 6 8	38 16 0	.....	144 13 10
St. Eloi.....	40 11 7	40 11 7	23 8 5	.....	.....	64 0 0
Trois Pistoles.....	98 18 1	98 18 1	65 18 7	.....	60 0 4	224 17 0
St. Modeste de Whitworth ..	14 10 0	14 10 0	13 10 0	6 0 0	.....	34 0 0
Notre Dame du Portage.....	32 16 1	32 16 1	9 11 7	10 18 0	.....	53 5 8
Métis.....	8 2 3	8 2 3	12 8 3	3 8 0	90 1 9	35 0 3
St. Simon.....	57 15 3	57 15 3	47 10 6	27 8 0	.....	132 13 9
St. Fabien.....	34 7 11	34 7 11	27 14 1	.....	.....	62 2 0
St. Cécile du Bic.....	48 7 10	48 7 10	7 5 2	10 0 0	.....	65 13 0
Rimouski.....	126 18 8	126 18 8	50 15 3	37 4 3	.....	214 18 2
St. Luc de Lessard.....	65 17 10	65 17 10	26 2 2	38 0 0	.....	130 0 0
St. Flavie de Lepage.....	56 16 7	56 16 7	20 3 5	10 16 6	.....	87 16 6
Matane.....	41 11 0	41 11 0	12 0 6	20 5 0	56 12 6	130 9 0
St. Octave.....	25 6 3	25 6 3	60 8 9	20 16 4	.....	106 11 4
Total.....	1636 15 3	1636 15 3	929 14 1	629 13 10	207 14 7	3403 17 9
<b>JOHN HUME.</b>						
St. Victor.....	29 7 10	29 7 10	11 12 2	10 0 0	.....	51 0 0
St. Ephrem.....	11 8 7	11 8 7	6 5 5	4 0 0	45 0 0	66 14 0
Forsyth.....	13 12 8	13 12 8	0 2 4	10 0 0	.....	23 15 0
Lambton.....	20 17 7	20 17 7	28 8 3	10 0 0	.....	59 5 10
Aylmer.....	9 4 3	9 4 3	39 12 7	13 12 0	.....	62 8 10
Broughton.....	15 9 6	15 9 6	32 10 6	.....	.....	48 0 0
Leeds.....	67 11 10	67 11 10	9 0 0	.....	8 0 0	84 11 10
Nelson.....	16 8 11	16 8 11	61 11 1	.....	.....	78 0 0
Inverness and dissentients...	67 16 8	67 16 8	36 3 4	.....	.....	104 0 0
St. Calixte.....	51 17 0	51 17 0	74 8 0	47 4 0	31 0 0	204 9 0
St. Julie.....	29 18 2	29 18 2	18 8 2	20 18 8	.....	69 5 0
St. Ferdinand.....	58 7 0	58 7 0	70 6 4	72 6 0	22 0 0	222 19 4
St. Sophie.....	42 5 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ireland.....	27 18 0	27 18 0	.....	.....	23 18 6	51 16 6
Frampton and dissentients...	69 5 10	69 5 10	27 16 0	9 14 8	.....	106 16 6
Cranbourne.....	9 19 1	9 19 1	7 17 0	6 13 4	.....	24 9 5
Standon.....	11 17 3	11 17 3	.....	6 2 1	.....	17 19 4
Total.....	553 5 5	511 0 2	424 1 2	210 10 9	129 18 6	1275 10 7

## STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS LIVEID.—Continued.

INSPECTORSHIP OF	Amount of Annual grant.	Assessment or voluntary contribution, to equal amt. of grant.	Amount of assmt. levied over & above amt. of grant, also spl. asst.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of School-houses, &c.	Total amount levied by assmt. or by voluntary contribution.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>P. F. BÉLAND.</b>						
St. Nicholas.....	94 10 0	94 10 0	33 7 9	.....	46 15 9	174 13 6
St. Romuald.....	48 4 5	48 4 5	67 5 7	88 0 0	.....	203 10 0
St. Jean Chrysostôme.....	51 9 10	51 9 10	23 10 2	59 3 6	.....	134 3 6
Notre Dame de la Victoire...	119 11 11	119 11 11	34 1 2	180 16 8	.....	334 9 9
Aubigny.....	33 15 10	33 15 10	6 4 2	52 10 0	.....	92 10 0
St. Joseph de Levi.....	68 15 4	68 15 4	42 1 8	249 8 0	.....	360 5 0
St. Henri.....	106 13 1	106 13 1	75 2 11	109 0 0	6 0 0	296 16 0
St. Anselme.....	105 0 5	105 0 5	77 15 0	.....	.....	182 15 5
Ste. Claire.....	83 1 4	83 1 4	52 5 6	70 17 0	.....	206 3 10
Ste. Marguerite.....	49 19 6	49 19 6	.....	.....	.....	49 19 6
Ste. Hénédine.....	35 15 0	35 15 0	2 0 0	.....	.....	37 15 0
St. Isidore.....	75 3 11	75 3 11	35 16 1	23 18 0	.....	134 18 0
St. Lambert.....	31 8 3	31 8 3	5 11 9	20 0 0	.....	57 0 0
St. Bernard.....	50 7 4	50 7 4	2 13 6	87 4 0	.....	140 4 10
St. Frédéric.....	40 19 10	40 19 10	17 3 9	.....	.....	58 3 7
Ste. Marie.....	113 7 10	113 7 10	138 4 2	.....	.....	251 12 0
St. Elzéar.....	82 4 2	82 4 2	5 0 0	.....	.....	87 4 2
St. Joseph de Beauce.....	89 3 1	89 3 1	42 1 11	107 12 4	.....	238 17 4
Metschermet.....	15 4 0	15 4 0	.....	10 0 0	.....	25 4 0
St. François.....	99 17 8	99 17 8	20 2 4	28 16 0	.....	148 16 0
St. George.....	48 9 11	48 9 11	18 0 0	16 4 0	.....	82 13 11
St. Jean Deschailions.....	61 2 0	61 2 0	7 2 6	91 1 8	.....	159 6 2
Lotbinière.....	124 6 3	124 6 3	55 10 9	83 2 2	.....	262 19 2
Ste. Croix.....	76 1 3	76 1 3	53 0 0	80 16 2	.....	209 17 5
St. Flavien.....	19 16 3	19 16 3	7 5 11	6 14 0	.....	33 16 2
St. Antoine.....	69 11 11	69 11 11	76 15 0	88 0 1	69 11 9	303 18 9
St. Sylvestre.....	129 14 2	129 14 2	63 15 0	44 10 0	.....	237 19 2
Ste. Agathe.....	18 4 4	18 4 4	11 3 2	.....	.....	29 7 6
St. Giles.....	36 17 11	24 0 0	.....	.....	30 0 0	54 0 0
St. Appollinaire.....	41 5 11	41 5 11	18 14 1	24 9 6	.....	84 9 6
Total.....	2020 2 8	2007 4 9	991 13 10	1522 3 1	152 7 6	4673 9 2
<b>J. CRÉPAULT.</b>						
Beaumont.....	59 9 5	59 9 5	21 18 1	95 15 10	.....	177 3 4
St. Charles.....	80 5 3	80 5 3	119 14 9	.....	.....	200 0 0
St. Lazarre.....	59 1 0	59 1 0	31 13 8	.....	20 0 0	100 14 8
St. Gervais.....	108 17 6	108 17 6	124 16 4	84 7 0	.....	318 1 10
St. Raphael.....	29 2 5	29 2 5	41 17 7	12 0 0	50 10 0	133 10 0
St. Michel, No. 1.....	53 17 4	53 17 4	16 6 11	121 0 0	.....	191 4 3
“ No. 2.....	38 7 7	38 7 7	25 4 10	25 0 0	170 8 0	259 0 5
St. Valier.....	66 11 8	66 11 8	5 8 4	18 12 0	.....	90 12 0
Berthier.....	42 9 9	42 9 9	25 6 9	46 5 0	.....	114 1 6
St. François.....	59 19 1	59 19 1	5 0 11	62 0 0	.....	127 0 0
St. Pierre.....	51 9 7	51 9 7	.....	79 4 0	.....	130 13 7
St. Thomas.....	146 8 11	146 8 11	19 11 1	66 0 0	.....	232 0 0
St. Ignace.....	94 19 9	94 19 9	72 3 9	28 0 0	.....	195 3 6
Ile aux Grues.....	21 13 10	21 13 10	2 0 0	12 7 6	.....	36 1 4
L'Islet.....	127 0 9	127 0 9	19 1 3	155 0 0	.....	301 2 0
St. Roch des Aulnais.....	103 18 11	103 18 11	84 13 0	21 2 0	10 0 0	219 13 11
St. Jean Port Joli.....	121 9 7	121 9 7	28 13 5	137 0 0	.....	287 3 0
St. Cyrille.....	15 12 11	15 12 11	15 0 0	.....	.....	30 12 11
Total.....	1280 15 3	1280 15 3	658 11 8	963 13 4	250 18 0	3153 18 3

## STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS LEVIED.—Continued.

INSPECTORSHIP OF	Amount of Annual grant.			Assessment or voluntary contribution, to equal amt. of grant.			Amount of assmt. levied over & above amt. of grant, also spl. assmt.			Monthly fees.			Assessment for erection of School-houses, &c.			Total amount levied by assmt. or by voluntary contribution.		
P. M. BARDY.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Quebec, (catholic) . . . . .	762	9	1	762	9	1	100	5	9	10920	0	0	11782	14	10			
Beauport . . . . .	82	12	6	82	12	6	6	15	0	144	2	6	233	10	0			
Charlesbourg . . . . .	71	14	7	71	14	7	108	10	0	51	18	0	232	2	7			
St. Dunstan . . . . .	13	13	4	13	13	4	12	13	8	2	2	0	138	9	0			
St. Ambroise . . . . .	89	10	0	89	10	0	65	2	6	33	6	4	187	18	10			
Valcartier . . . . .	48	12	0															
Ancienne Lorette . . . . .	93	4	0	93	4	0	5	16	0	48	0	0	147	0	0			
St. Foye and dissentiens . . . . .	25	9	8	25	9	8	74	5	5	55	16	0	155	11	1			
St. Columban de Sillery . . . . .	144	14	11	144	14	11				66	3	4	210	18	3			
St. Roch . . . . .	135	1	10	135	1	10				36	8	0	171	9	10			
Cap Rouge . . . . .	16	3	2	16	3	2	10	17	4	49	0	0	76	0	6			
Grondines . . . . .	51	1	3	51	1	3	79	6	6	72	14	8	203	2	5			
St. Casimir . . . . .	38	0	10	38	0	10	4	12	3	7	16	0	85	9	1			
Deschambeault . . . . .	98	6	5	98	6	5	13	4	7	60	10	0	172	1	0			
Cap Santé . . . . .	120	13	8	120	13	8	97	13	4	48	8	3	266	15	3			
St. Basile . . . . .	24	18	4	24	18	4	11	5	0	10	0	0	46	3	4			
St. Raymond . . . . .	59	3	1	59	3	1				12	0	0	72	13	1			
Ecoreuils . . . . .	19	17	0	19	17	0	25	13	0				45	10	0			
St. Catherine . . . . .	62	4	2	62	4	2	7	10	0	28	11	8	98	5	10			
St. Augustin . . . . .	56	8	4	56	8	4	66	11	8	15	4	9	138	4	9			
Pointe aux Trembles . . . . .	72	4	2	72	4	2	24	0	0	14	15	0	110	19	2			
St. Laurent . . . . .	30	10	10	30	10	10	11	19	10	72	4	0	169	14	8			
St. Jean . . . . .	44	3	1	44	3	1	88	7	6	95	13	11	228	4	6			
St. François . . . . .	18	3	8	18	3	8	20	8	8	11	1	4	49	13	8			
St. Pierre . . . . .	29	12	1	29	12	1	3	10	0	15	0	0	48	2	1			
Château Richer . . . . .	43	9	11	43	9	11	77	10	1	38	6	8	159	6	8			
St. Anne . . . . .	33	14	9	33	14	9	11	13	11	20	0	5	65	9	1			
St. Joachim . . . . .	28	6	4	28	6	4	16	13	8	23	0	0	68	0	0			
L'Ange Gardien . . . . .	28	17	6	28	17	6	22	18	1	64	19	0	116	14	7			
St. Féréol . . . . .	23	5	0	23	5	0				4	8	0	27	13	0			
Laval . . . . .	13	18	11	13	18	11							13	18	11			
Stoneham . . . . .	16	15	10	16	15	10	13	4	2				30	0	0			
St. Tite des Caps . . . . .	8	17	2	8	17	2	14	3	0	1	11	0	24	11	2			
Total . . . . .	2436	15	3	2388	3	3	1040	0	9	12054	11	10	276	10	0	15759	5	10
<b>B. MAURAUULT.</b>																		
Baie du Febvre . . . . .	107	4	10	107	4	10	100	14	3	66	12	0	282	11	1			
St. Zéphirin . . . . .	37	9	0	37	9	0	28	2	6	13	12	0	85	11	6			
St. Thomas de Pierreville . . . . .	89	2	6	89	2	6	33	6	6	24	16	0	147	5	0			
St. François, parish . . . . .	52	16	10	52	16	10				16	0	0	68	16	10			
"    village . . . . .	18	13	2	18	13	2	5	5	10				23	19	0			
St. David . . . . .	109	15	6	109	15	6	50	5	0	72	8	0	232	8	6			
Yamaska . . . . .	89	5	8															
Gentilly . . . . .	86	16	7	86	16	7	36	12	0				239	8	7			
Blanford . . . . .	13	14	1	13	14	1	13	10	8	7	3	0	34	7	9			
Béancour . . . . .	118	8	6	118	8	6	18	12	1	38	15	0	175	15	7			
St. Gertrude . . . . .	38	9	2	38	9	2	14	1	2	27	7	10	79	18	2			
St. Grégoire . . . . .	119	17	11	119	17	11	61	2	3	56	0	0	237	0	2			
St. Célestin . . . . .	31	8	4	31	8	4	62	5	0				131	3	4			
Nicolet . . . . .	107	11	0	107	11	0	29	9	0	36	10	0	166	10	0			
St. Monique, No. 1 . . . . .	83	7	10	83	7	10	10	0	0				93	7	10			
"    No. 2 . . . . .	14	1	3	14	1	3	6	1	3				20	2	6			
St. Pierre les Becquets . . . . .	92	19	6	92	19	6	34	4	1	28	5	4	155	8	11			
Total . . . . .	1211	1	8	1121	16	0	496	11	7	387	9	2	167	18	0	2173	14	9



STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS LEVIED.—Continued.

INSPECTORSHIP OF	Amount of Annual grant.	Assessment or voluntary contribution, to equal amt. of grant.	Amount of voluntary assmt. levied over & above amt. of grant, also spl. asst.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of School-houses, &c.	Total amount levied by assmt. or by voluntary contribution.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>P. HUBERT.</b>						
Three Rivers (town).....	172 5 6	172 5 6	17 14 6	40 8 0		230 8 0
“ (Banlieue).....	28 1 3	28 1 3	73 8 9	10 16 0		112 6 0
Fief St. Maurice.....	22 0 5	22 0 5				22 0 5
Gatineau.....	52 12 5	52 12 5	7 7 7	19 8 0		79 8 0
Pointe du Lac.....	56 10 2	56 10 2	36 19 8	10 12 6		104 2 4
Yamachiche.....	110 6 7	110 6 7	65 13 5	34 13 4		210 13 4
St. Maurice, (forges).....	10 2 5	10 2 5	25 0 0			35 2 5
Shawenegan.....	10 17 6	10 17 6	24 7 11	3 12 0		38 17 3
St. Sévère.....	34 12 1	34 12 1	8 8 0	11 4 0		54 4 1
Maskinongé.....	135 14 1	135 14 1	77 13 4	46 0 0		259 7 3
Dumontier.....	94 0 3	94 0 3	29 13 9	34 16 0		168 10 0
Rivière du Loup.....	106 14 4	106 14 4	83 2 3	80 0 0	33 8 1	303 4 8
St. Didace.....	24 15 7	24 15 7	8 4 3	35 13 0		68 12 0
St. Paulin.....	27 10 4	27 10 4	14 15 0	47 0 8	10 0 0	99 6 0
Ste. Ursule.....	72 0 0	72 0 0	63 10 9			135 10 9
Champlain.....	66 17 3	66 17 3	178 6 9	102 18 0		348 2 0
Ste. Anne Lapérade.....	86 4 9	86 4 9	57 15 3	18 6 8		162 6 8
Batiscan.....	33 5 0	33 5 0	8 7 10	93 13 4	49 10 0	184 16 2
Ste. Geneviève.....	68 9 10	68 9 10	13 13 11	37 9 0		119 12 0
Cap de la Magdeleine.....	39 1 9	39 1 9	32 18 3			72 0 0
St. Maurice.....	57 6 4	57 6 4	62 13 8	63 19 6	47 16 9	231 16 3
St. Prosper.....	30 0 5	30 0 5	8 0 0	23 6 0		61 6 5
St. Stanislas.....	74 1 11	74 1 11	11 17 7	18 19 6		104 19 0
St. Narcisse.....	27 17 6	27 17 6	8 4 7	43 12 8		79 14 8
Total.....	1441 7 8	1441 7 8	917 17 0	776 8 2	140 14 10	3276 7 8
<b>J. N. A. ARCHAMBAULT.</b>						
Longueuil, parish.....	92 11 10	92 11 10	116 15 11	98 5 0		307 12 9
“ village.....	56 19 7	56 19 7	103 0 5	126 12 0		286 12 0
Boucherville.....	96 1 3	96 1 3	112 2 9	60 4 8		268 8 8
St. Bruno.....	64 1 0	64 1 0	47 13 5	65 12 0		177 6 5
Chambly.....	136 6 10	136 6 10	76 5 9	165 10 4		378 2 11
St. Luc.....	41 2 8	41 2 8	18 17 4	10 10 0		70 10 0
St. Jean and dissentients.....	163 11 4	163 11 4	83 12 6	82 8 0		329 11 10
Blairfindie and dissentients.....	90 17 1	90 17 1	30 2 5	108 10 4	12 10 0	241 19 10
Varenes, parish.....	65 9 3	65 9 3	41 2 2	30 0 0		136 11 5
“ village.....	49 4 2	49 4 2	114 2 5	62 10 0		225 16 7
Contrecoeur.....	74 13 0	74 13 0	62 16 11	39 16 8		177 6 7
Verchères.....	106 8 10	106 8 10	93 11 2	116 0 0		316 0 0
St. Marc.....	43 4 11	43 4 11	28 15 1	27 0 0		99 0 0
Belœil.....	78 4 3	78 4 3	31 15 9	96 0 0		206 0 0
St. Julie.....	44 3 9	44 3 9	37 14 4	16 15 0	115 4 1	213 17 2
St. Antoine.....	62 0 8	62 0 8	58 19 4	22 0 0		143 0 0
St. Charles.....	56 9 7	56 9 7	15 0 0	64 16 0		136 5 7
St. Denis.....	113 5 9	113 5 9	70 5 0	36 0 0		214 10 9
St. Ours.....	116 3 9	116 3 9	164 15 2	47 4 0		328 2 11
Sorel.....	119 11 9	119 11 9	75 13 2	73 16 8		269 1 7
“ Town and dissentients.....	118 19 7	118 19 7	30 13 6	47 12 5		197 5 6
Ste. Victoire.....	56 15 10	56 15 10	11 11 5			68 7 3
St. Aimé.....	95 11 8	95 11 8	89 16 2			185 7 10
St. Marcel.....	32 2 9	32 2 9	22 17 3	10 10 0		65 10 0
St. Barnabé.....	49 4 6	49 4 6	50 15 6			100 0 0
St. Jude.....	57 7 8	57 7 8	20 12 4	23 11 0		101 11 0
St. Robert.....	50 10 6	50 10 6	30 1 0			80 11 6
Total.....	2131 3 9	2131 3 9	1639 8 2	1431 4 1	127 14 1	5329 10 1

## STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS LEVIED.—Continued.

INSPECTORSHIP OF	Amount of Annual grant.			Assessment or voluntary contribution, to equal amt. of grant.			Amount of assmt. levied over & above amt. of grant, also spl. asslt.			Monthly fees.			Assessment for erection of School-houses, &c.			Total amount levied by assmt. or by voluntary contribution.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<b>M. CHILD.</b>																		
Stanstead.....	158	13	3	158	13	3	88	16	9	344	0	0	109	3	0	700	13	0
Barnston.....	86	12	4	86	12	4	.....	.....	.....	264	0	0	.....	.....	.....	350	12	4
Hatley.....	70	0	4	70	0	4	27	15	0	232	16	0	.....	.....	.....	330	11	4
Barford.....	14	19	0	14	19	0	15	1	0	96	0	0	.....	.....	.....	126	0	0
Magog.....	26	5	4	26	5	4	8	14	8	119	4	0	.....	.....	.....	154	4	0
Compton.....	94	9	4	94	9	4	75	2	0	251	16	0	38	15	0	460	2	4
Eaton.....	52	2	10	52	2	10	27	17	2	80	0	0	28	15	0	188	15	0
Newport.....	11	18	2	11	18	2	17	17	6	28	4	0	125	0	0	182	19	8
Hereford.....	12	11	10	12	11	10	28	18	2	13	14	0	.....	.....	.....	55	4	0
Clifton.....	13	5	9	13	5	9	31	14	3	9	4	0	.....	.....	.....	54	4	0
Bury.....	27	4	7	27	4	7	38	7	9	31	14	8	12	10	0	109	17	0
Brompton.....	26	1	10	26	1	10	40	16	8	95	4	0	.....	.....	.....	162	2	6
Sherbrooke.....	79	15	10	79	15	10	20	4	2	60	1	0	.....	.....	.....	160	1	0
Orford.....	20	4	8	20	4	8	26	11	8	20	0	0	.....	.....	.....	66	16	4
Ascott.....	68	7	4	68	7	4	46	12	8	.....	.....	.....	39	15	0	154	15	0
Windsor.....	20	11	6	20	11	6	13	18	6	39	0	0	.....	.....	.....	73	10	0
Melbourne.....	70	1	10	70	1	10	87	0	0	34	16	0	35	0	0	226	17	10
Shipton.....	70	3	4	70	3	4	136	16	8	192	0	0	.....	.....	.....	399	0	0
Wotton.....	23	2	3	23	2	3	5	16	5	.....	.....	.....	20	0	0	48	18	8
Cleveland.....	43	19	8	43	19	8	34	0	4	122	8	0	32	18	0	233	6	0
Durham No. 1 and dissentients	57	5	4	57	5	4	68	0	6	64	8	0	81	0	0	270	13	10
“ No. 2.....	19	9	10	19	9	10	3	0	0	15	0	0	.....	.....	.....	37	9	10
Kingsey.....	81	13	1	81	13	1	14	4	10	43	16	0	35	16	9	175	10	8
Tingwick.....	34	3	1	34	3	1	71	11	8	24	18	8	58	10	0	189	3	5
Duddswell.....	22	7	6	22	7	6	32	2	6	31	12	0	.....	.....	.....	86	2	0
Winslow.....	25	3	2	25	3	2	22	11	7	12	0	0	12	0	0	71	14	9
Lingwick.....	28	2	1	28	2	1	28	11	11	4	0	0	.....	.....	.....	60	14	0
Weedon.....	14	9	4	14	9	4	14	9	4	24	8	9	.....	.....	.....	53	7	5
Wolfeston.....	12	14	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westbury.....	14	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1300	8	8	1273	4	5	1026	13	8	2254	5	1	629	2	9	5183	5	11
<b>R. PARMELEE.</b>																		
Shefford and dissentients....	87	6	4	87	6	4	75	13	8	146	0	0	32	0	0	341	0	0
Brome.....	72	6	9	72	6	9	7	0	0	60	11	4	313	15	0	453	13	1
Granby and dissentients....	79	12	9	79	12	9	24	2	3	170	10	8	60	0	0	334	5	8
Stukely and dissentients....	76	5	4	76	5	4	29	16	8	81	12	0	39	0	0	226	14	0
Ste. Cécile de Milton & diss.	51	14	1	51	14	1	69	2	9	55	0	0	40	0	0	215	16	10
Roxton.....	38	11	9	38	11	9	58	17	5	22	0	0	132	11	7	252	0	9
Farnham.....	43	18	10	43	18	10	31	19	8	44	10	0	.....	.....	.....	120	8	6
St. Romuald and dissentients	70	17	5	70	17	5	61	2	7	15	0	0	.....	.....	.....	147	0	0
St. Valérian.....	16	6	6	16	6	6	18	9	5	7	12	0	.....	.....	.....	42	7	11
Dunham.....	121	6	2	121	6	2	296	0	0	80	0	0	.....	.....	.....	497	6	2
Stanbridge.....	141	6	2	141	6	2	14	13	10	92	16	0	90	19	1	339	15	1
Freleighsburg.....	54	3	1	54	3	1	70	8	0	.....	.....	.....	142	10	0	267	1	1
Phillipsburg.....	66	1	8	66	1	8	10	8	4	89	14	8	.....	.....	.....	166	4	8
Sutton.....	85	15	9	85	15	9	15	5	0	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....	151	0	9
Henriville and dissentients..	159	0	4	159	0	4	206	9	5	157	5	1	.....	.....	.....	522	14	10
Clarenceville.....	55	10	10	55	10	10	47	19	2	68	6	0	188	0	0	359	18	0
St. Thomas de Foucault.....	37	16	0	37	16	0	5	0	0	78	14	4	.....	.....	.....	121	10	4
St. Alexandre.....	76	11	8	76	11	8	47	8	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	0	1
Potton.....	59	7	2	59	7	2	62	5	4	20	0	0	.....	.....	.....	141	12	6
Bolton and dissentients....	67	6	3	67	6	3	149	15	2	28	16	0	.....	.....	.....	501	17	5
Ely.....	35	7	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1497	2	8	1461	14	10	1301	7	1	1524	8	1	1038	15	0	5326	5	8

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS LEVIED.—Continued.

INSPECTORSHIP OF	Amount of Annual grant.	Assessment or voluntary contribution to equal amt. of grant.	Amount of assmt. levied over & above amt. of grant, also spl. ass't.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of School-houses, &c.	Total amount levied by assmt. or by voluntary contribution.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>A. P. L. CONSIGNY.</b>						
St. Césaire and dissentients.	167 9 9	167 9 9	66 10 3	96 12 0		324 12 0
L'Ange Gardien	36 16 11	36 16 11	47 0 0	27 4 0		111 0 11
Abbotsford	51 1 11	51 1 11	35 5 9	44 5 0	34 0 0	164 12 0
St. Pie and dissentients.	123 3 1	123 3 1	89 3 1	39 1 3		251 7 5
St. Hyacinthe (town)	132 3 7	132 3 7	302 16 5	36 0 0	155 0 0	626 0 0
“ (parish)	93 18 10	93 18 10	141 9 2	67 6 8		302 14 8
La Présentation	61 0 7	61 0 7	39 14 3	19 12 0		120 6 10
St. Dominique	69 9 4	69 9 4	77 8 10	19 15 0		166 13 2
Ste. Rosalie	66 0 7	66 0 7	17 10 7	37 0 0		120 11 7
St. Simon	62 0 8	62 0 8	58 0 0	32 0 0		152 0 8
St. Hugues	77 3 7	77 3 7	37 13 8	98 17 3		213 14 8
Soraba and dissentients.	17 5 7	17 5 7	60 1 10	27 12 4		104 19 9
St. Damase	96 14 6	96 14 6	37 15 6	56 0 0		190 10 0
St. Jean-Baptiste	75 17 1	75 17 1	47 19 6	67 0 0		190 16 7
Rouville	52 17 5	52 17 5	61 14 7	13 13 0	75 0 0	203 5 0
St. Mathias	61 2 0	61 2 0	84 5 2	9 2 0		154 9 2
Ste. Brigitte	47 2 10	47 2 10	31 0 2	38 0 0		116 3 0
St. Grégoire	95 11 7	95 11 7	64 8 5	33 0 0		193 0 0
St. Alexandre	76 11 8	76 11 8	47 8 5			124 0 1
St. Athanase	93 4 4	93 4 4	28 12 6	76 10 3	5 2 0	203 9 1
Christieville	45 0 5	45 0 5	45 0 0	18 0 0		108 0 5
Ste. Marie	139	139 19 1	149 18 5	55 12 0		345 9 6
St. Hélène	26	26 14 8				
Bonaventure	10 2 2	10 2 2	17 3 2	5 14 0		59 14 0
Total	1778 12 2	1778 12 2	1587 19 8	911 16 9	269 2 0	4547 10 7
<b>M. LANCTOT.</b>						
Laprairie	149 0 4	149 0 4	104 0 11	115 2 6		368 3 9
St. Constant and dissentients	93 14 10	93 14 10	65 6 4	42 11 2	50 0 0	251 12 4
St. Philippe	84 12 9	84 12 9	49 18 6	13 18 0		148 9 3
St. Jacques le Mineur	73 18 5	73 18 5	25 14 7	22 4 0		121 17 0
St. Cyprien	151 12 2	151 12 2	80 5 2	34 5 2	18 0 0	284 2 6
St. Valentin and dissentients	112 11 2	112 11 2	57 0 0	108 8 0		270 19 2
Lacolle	121 0 8	121 0 8	175 19 4	79 0 0	18 10 0	394 10 0
St. Edouard	73 11 3	73 11 3	33 10 0	20 0 0		127 1 3
Sherrington and dissentients.	57 4 3	57 4 3	44 10 3	75 14 8		177 9 2
St. Rémi and dissentients.	104 1 0	104 1 0	38 1 5	38 0 0		180 2 5
St. Michel	79 11 0	79 11 0	14 19 0	42 0 0		136 10 0
St. Isidore	74 3 1	74 3 1	19 19 0	46 8 0		140 10 1
Châteauguay and dissentients	82 0 9	82 0 9	53 1 8	97 10 0		232 12 5
St. Clément and dissentients.	141 19 4	141 19 4	115 15 6	136 11 2		394 6 0
Ste. Martine and dissentients.	132 18 0	132 18 0	38 12 11	119 15 9	28 0 0	319 6 8
Ste. Philomène	68 10 8	68 10 8	32 7 8	53 3 4		154 1 8
St. Louis de Gonzague & diss.	130 2 6	130 2 6	71 17 6	253 16 8	30 0 0	485 16 8
St. Thimothée	108 15 8	108 15 8	112 4 4	88 16 11		309 16 11
St. Urbain Ier & dissentients.	70 17 5	70 17 5	87 7 9	47 4 0	107 16 8	313 5 10
Ste. Cécile	41 13 10	41 13 10	41 13 10	44 8 0		127 15 8
Total	1951 19 1	1951 19 1	1262 5 8	1471 17 4	252 6 8	4938 8 9

## STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS LEVIED.—Continued.

INSPECTORSHIP OF	Amount of Annual grant.	Assessment or voluntary contribution, to equal amt. of grant.	Amount of assmt. levied over & above amt. of grants, also spl. asst.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of School-houses, &c.	Total amount levied by assmt. or by voluntary contribution.
<b>JOHN BRUCE.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dundee .....	34 5 2	34 5 2	42 14 10	33 15 9	.....	110 15 9
St. Anicet and dissentients... (Godmanchester & dissentients)	89 3 9	89 3 9	45 8 0	142 2 8	80 0 0	356 14 5
Elgin .....	69 19 5	60 19 5	71 19 8	174 0 2	54 1 1	370 0 4
Hinchinbrooke .....	38 12 8	33 12 8	57 13 8	57 10 8	.....	153 17 0
Huntingdon & disa. (village).	87 1 7	87 1 7	60 4 1	110 10 0	23 14 11	281 10 7
Hemmingford and dissentients	23 13 4	23 13 4	76 15 8	54 19 5	.....	155 8 5
St. Jean Chrysostôme No. 2..	133 17 0	133 17 0	46 3 0	160 0 0	.....	340 0 0
Ormstown and dissentients...	90 4 5	90 4 5	139 8 7	108 4 6	.....	337 17 6
Montreal (City) protestant...	113 12 9	113 12 9	153 12 1	244 0 0	123 0 0	684 4 10
Argenteuil and dissentients .	141 3 4	141 3 4	.....	6496 0 0	.....	6637 3 4
Jérusalem .....	80 17 2	80 17 2	50 17 10	176 7 6	.....	308 2 6
Gore .....	73 16 10	73 16 10	37 15 5	37 16 0	.....	149 8 3
Chatham .....	52 15 3	52 15 3	34 4 9	7 0 0	.....	94 0 0
Grenville and Harrington ..	110 1 2	110 1 2	90 8 7	177 8 4	.....	377 18 1
Franklin .....	78 17 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Jean Chrysostôme No. 1..	9 1 4	9 1 4	83 7 8	40 12 6	.....	133 1 6
Franklin .....	41 7 3	41 7 3	65 14 6	180 10 0	29 0 8	316 12 5
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1268 9 5</b>	<b>1189 12 5</b>	<b>1056 8 4</b>	<b>8200 17 6</b>	<b>309 16 8</b>	<b>10756 14 11</b>
<b>F. X. VALADE.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ste. Anne .....	28 17 6	28 17 6	7 8 5	99 10 0	.....	135 15 11
Ste. Geneviève .....	58 10 7	58 10 7	12 0 0	55 4 0	4 0 0	129 14 7
Pointe Claire .....	53 14 9	53 14 9	15 5 3	136 0 0	.....	205 0 0
Lachine and dissentients...	75 4 7	75 4 7	96 15 5	92 0 0	29 0 0	293 0 0
St. Laurent and dissentients.	91 3 4	91 3 4	144 16 8	105 4 0	.....	341 4 0
Montreal (City) catholic...	360 0 5	360 0 5	.....	12555 16 2	.....	12915 16 7
Hochelaga and dissentients..	20 2 6	20 2 6	74 6 6	21 10 0	.....	115 19 0
St. Henri and dissentients...	16 12 5	16 12 5	205 9 0	7 17 6	.....	229 18 11
Côteau St. Pierre .....	28 11 0	28 11 0	171 9 0	8 8 0	.....	208 8 0
Côte des Neiges & dissenti...	57 16 8	57 16 8	252 1 8	.....	.....	309 18 4
Côteau St. Louis & diss...	34 12 10	34 12 10	111 5 7	66 18 9	.....	212 17 2
Côte Visitation and diss...	13 7 10	13 7 10	45 10 11	48 0 0	.....	106 18 9
Sault au Récollet .....	69 12 11	69 12 11	10 17 4	89 5 0	.....	169 15 3
Haut du Sault .....	8 7 10	8 7 10	5 4 9	8 17 4	.....	22 9 11
Rivière des Prairies .....	35 15 11	35 15 11	4 16 9	46 0 0	.....	86 12 8
Pointe aux Trembles .....	45 3 11	45 3 11	27 9 4	51 5 2	.....	123 18 5
Longue Pointe and diss .....	35 6 0	35 6 0	27 9 0	18 12 0	.....	81 7 0
Isle Perrot .....	31 0 7	31 0 7	7 12 0	27 1 8	.....	65 14 3
Soulanges .....	81 5 4	81 5 4	28 2 8	58 15 0	.....	168 3 0
Côteau du Lac .....	74 9 11	74 9 11	60 13 5	34 16 0	32 1 1	202 0 5
St. Zotique .....	45 9 3	45 9 3	45 9 11	61 5 4	.....	152 4 6
Côteau Landing and diss...	16 1 0	16 1 0	31 14 0	36 0 0	.....	83 15 0
Nouvelle Longueuil and diss	139 2 11	139 2 11	21 7 2	192 6 0	.....	352 16 1
Newton .....	17 0 8	17 0 8	21 19 4	27 0 6	.....	66 0 6
St. Clot .....	43 14 8	43 14 8	8 6 1	80 0 0	53 5 6	185 6 3
Ste. Marthe and dissentients.	50 19 10	50 19 10	66 7 3	72 19 9	.....	190 6 10
Rigaud (parish) .....	68 9 6	68 9 6	34 14 1	41 15 9	.....	144 19 4
Vaudreuil .....	132 9 0	132 9 0	61 10 7	122 2 0	11 5 0	327 6 7
Rigaud (village) .....	44 16 2	44 16 2	75 8 6	16 8 0	.....	136 12 8
Ste. Geneviève, No. 2.....	10 9 9	10 9 9	5 0 0	3 12 0	.....	19 1 9
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1788 9 7</b>	<b>1788 9 7</b>	<b>1680 10 7</b>	<b>14184 9 11</b>	<b>129 11 7</b>	<b>17763 1 8</b>

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS LEVIED.—Continued.

INSPECTORSHIP OF	Amount of Annual grant.	Assessment on voluntary contribution to equal amt. of grant.	Amount of assmt. levied over & above amt. of grant, also spl. asst.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of School-houses, &c.	Total amount levied by assmt. or by voluntary contribution.
A. D. DORVAL.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
L'Assomption (village) . . . . .	47 11 1	47 11 1	16 14 2	14 8 0		78 13 3
“ (parish) . . . . .	65 7 3	65 7 3	18 1 0	32 8 8		115 16 11
St. Sulpice . . . . .	35 4 7	35 4 7	14 17 8	24 15 0		74 17 3
Repentigny . . . . .	24 6 11	24 6 11	30 4 11	37 13 4		92 5 2
Lachenaie . . . . .	34 8 7	34 8 7	14 9 1	25 10 0		74 7 8
Mascouche . . . . .	99 5 8	99 5 8	68 16 5	27 12 0		195 14 1
St. Lin. . . . .	102 16 8	102 16 8	53 13 4	88 10 0	17 0 0	262 0 0
Epiphanie . . . . .	45 16 2	45 16 2	35 13 4	34 5 0		115 14 6
St. Roch . . . . .	95 18 1	95 18 1	68 5 11	67 18 0		232 2 0
Berthier (village) . . . . .	46 4 1	46 4 1	74 3 11	28 3 0		148 11 0
“ (parish) . . . . .	85 17 1	85 17 1	52 2 11	11 18 0		149 18 0
Isle du Pads . . . . .	20 16 0	20 16 0	10 17 2	3 2 0		34 15 3
Lanoraie . . . . .	69 18 4	69 18 4	33 2 9	13 16 0		116 17 1
Lavaltrie . . . . .	47 11 2	47 11 2	37 18 10	14 2 0		99 12 0
St. Norbert . . . . .	37 0 8	37 0 8	6 7 11	42 8 6	182 0 0	267 17 1
St. Cuthbert . . . . .	96 3 4	96 3 4	33 16 8	53 2 0		183 2 0
St. Barthélemi . . . . .	79 12 10	79 12 10	10 16 4	73 7 0		163 16 2
St. Gabriel de Brandon . . . . .	67 4 2	67 4 2	76 12 6	41 4 0		185 0 8
Industrie . . . . .	89 6 7	89 6 7	26 16 8	44 0 0		160 3 3
St. Paul . . . . .	77 4 2	77 4 2	65 1 9	34 14 0		176 19 11
St. Félix de Valois . . . . .	70 1 2	70 1 2	25 7 2	48 11 2		143 19 6
St. Thomas . . . . .	70 3 11	70 3 11	52 15 7			122 19 6
Ste. Elizabeth . . . . .	119 5 9	119 5 9	72 3 5	58 10 2		249 19 4
Ste. Mélanie . . . . .	60 16 5	60 16 5	10 2 8	28 0 0		98 19 1
St. Ambroise . . . . .	79 0 4	79 0 4	23 17 1	53 4 0		156 1 5
St. Alphonse . . . . .	39 4 6	39 4 6	53 11 6	13 0 0		105 16 0
St. Jean de Matha . . . . .	23 1 9	23 1 9	17 0 0	26 0 0		66 1 9
St. Jacques . . . . .	126 17 10	126 17 10	28 7 7	34 8 0		189 13 5
St. Alexis . . . . .	49 17 0	49 17 0	15 5 7	7 16 0		72 18 7
St. Esprit . . . . .	68 16 10	68 16 10	48 7 6	26 0 0		143 4 4
Rawdon . . . . .	93 5 3	93 5 3	28 14 9	49 4 0		171 4 0
Ste. Julienne . . . . .	26 13 1	26 13 1	23 6 4	24 15 0	24 7 4	99 1 9
Kilkenny . . . . .	41 11 8	41 11 8	15 0 0	12 0 0		68 11 8
St. Liguori . . . . .	38 8 11	38 8 11	17 11 1	37 15 0		93 15 0
St. Paul l'Ermite . . . . .	40 19 10	40 19 10	42 2 8	20 10 0		103 12 6
L'Ile St. Ignace . . . . .	19 8 11	19 8 11	2 4 4			21 13 3
Total . . . . .	2335 6 7	2335 6 7	1224 10 6	1152 9 10	223 7 4	4835 14 3

## STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS LEVIED.—Continued.

INSPECTORSHIP OF	Amount of Annual grant.	Assessment or voluntary contribution, to equal amt. of grant.	Amount of assmt. levied over & above amt. of grant, also spl. asst.	Monthly fecs.	Assessment for erection of school-houses, &c.	Total amount levied by assmt. or by voluntary contribution.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>J. A. BOURGEOIS.</b>						
Wilton.....	48 12 7	48 12 7	27 15 11	37 18 0	.....	114 6 6
Wickham.....	20 0 5	20 0 5	97 0 0	19 12 0	63 10 0	200 2 5
Acton.....	14 17 0	14 17 0	60 3 0	11 0 0	.....	86 0 0
Aston.....	7 9 4	7 9 4	4 15 3	.....	8 0 0	20 4 7
Salstrode & Warwick & diss..	32 19 6	32 19 6	50 0 0	13 12 0	100 0 0	196 11 6
St. Christophe.....	31 14 10	31 14 10	72 0 2	.....	.....	103 15 0
St. Norbert.....	41 14 4	41 14 4	14 0 0	30 0 0	4 15 0	90 9 4
Stranfold.....	49 6 7	39 6 7	96 3 5	40 5 0	.....	185 15 0
Grantham.....	31 17 10	31 17 10	96 1 8	25 3 2	.....	153 2 8
St. Frédéric.....	27 6 4	27 6 4	.....	14 8 0	100 0 0	141 14 4
Total.....	305 18 9	305 18 9	517 19 5	191 18 2	276 5 0	1292 1 4
<b>J. J. RONEY.</b>						
Notre-Dame de Bonsecours..	23 13 1	23 13 1	48 10 4	19 14 0	.....	91 17 5
St. Angélique & dissentients	48 10 7	48 10 7	20 0 0	63 5 0	.....	131 15 7
St. André Avelin.....	44 10 9	44 10 9	17 11 3	77 0 0	60 0 0	199 2 0
Lochaber.....	37 13 3	27 13 3	57 5 6	51 14 0	21 0 0	167 12 9
Buckingham & dissentients..	76 12 4	76 12 4	82 16 8	107 16 0	.....	267 5 0
Templeton.....	39 7 3	39 7 3	0 12 9	60 0 0	.....	100 0 0
Hull.....	97 13 11	97 13 11	40 13 8	157 10 0	.....	295 17 7
Gylmer & dissentients.....	40 13 8	40 13 8	24 1 4	41 7 8	.....	106 2 8
Wakefield.....	20 10 2	20 10 2	15 9 10	8 16 0	65 0 0	109 16 0
Washam.....	34 14 11	34 14 11	5 9 1	62 8 0	.....	102 12 0
How.....	10 10 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wenslow.....	28 0 11	28 0 11	52 19 1	59 4 0	120 0 0	260 4 0
Bristol.....	51 17 3	51 17 3	29 1 4	57 10 0	.....	138 8 7
Clarendon.....	61 3 4	61 3 4	9 16 8	30 12 0	.....	101 12 0
Witchfield.....	26 6 10	26 6 10	34 15 9	42 6 0	.....	103 8 7
Calumet.....	27 5 7	27 5 7	1 2 5	20 0 0	60 0 0	108 8 0
Wansfield & Walsham.....	21 6 10	21 6 10	9 17 10	56 0 0	.....	87 4 8
Wheen.....	8 0 7	8 0 7	50 0 0	30 0 0	.....	88 0 7
Bichester.....	6 0 6	6 0 6	35 12 4	14 10 0	.....	56 2 10
Wilmington.....	35 13 8	35 13 8	69 6 4	37 12 0	.....	142 12 0
Saniwaki.....	19 4 1	19 4 1	28 18 11	7 6 0	20 0 0	75 9 0
Portland.....	3 12 8	3 12 8	13 0 0	6 0 0	11 5 4	33 18 0
Waterloo.....	20 4 7	20 4 7	25 0 0	10 0 0	.....	55 4 7
Wardley.....	25 4 7	25 4 7	28 10 4	32 0 0	60 0 0	145 14 11
Total.....	808 11 6	798 1 4	700 11 5	1052 10 8	417 5 4	2968 8 9

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS LEVIED.—Continued.

INSPECTORSHIP OF	Amount of Annual grant.	Assessment or voluntary contribution to equal amt. of grant.	Amount of asmt. levied over & above amt. of grant, also spl. asst.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of school-houses, &c.	Total amount levied by asmt. or by voluntary contribution.
C. GERMAIN.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
St. Vincent de Paul .....	82 18 0	82 18 0	41 3 10	127 6 8		251 8 8
St. François de Sales .....	34 4 5	34 4 5	49 6 8	25 12 0		109 3 1
Ste. Rose parish .....	58 17 10	58 17 10	49 2 2	93 14 0		201 14 0
Ste. Rose Nos. 1 & 2 .....	44 7 1	44 7 1	12 15 1	95 0 0		152 2 2
St. Martin village .....	30 17 10	30 17 10	7 4 1	22 8 0		60 9 11
“ Côte St. Elzéar .....	14 9 2	14 9 2	15 3 0	16 0 0		45 12 2
“ Bas .....	10 1 10	10 1 10	10 0 0	7 10 0		27 11 10
“ Haut .....	17 3 9	17 3 9	2 18 3	9 0 0		29 2 0
“ Côte du h. b. l'eau .....	13 9 2	13 9 2	10 12 11	1 12 0		25 14 1
“ Bas du bord de l'eau .....	12 11 5	12 11 5		20 1 1		32 12 6
“ Côte St. Antoine .....	10 9 3	10 9 3	2 5 3	10 13 4		23 7 10
“ Abord à Plouffe .....	21 13 3	21 13 3	8 1 1	11 2 6		40 16 10
St. Thérèse village & diss .....	47 10 10	47 10 10	37 18 9	69 0 0		154 9 7
Terrebonne .....	74 0 2	74 0 2	8 2 4	20 0 0		102 2 6
St. Anne des Plaines .....	56 8 10	56 8 10	23 0 0	41 0 0		125 8 10
Lacorne .....	50 15 8	50 15 8	54 4 10	31 10 0		136 10 0
St. Jérôme .....	192 18 1	192 18 1	57 1 11			250 0 0
St. Janvier village .....	18 13 5	18 13 5	18 5 9	3 6 4		40 5 8
St. Adèle .....	22 3 9	22 3 9	6 6 11			28 10 6
Mille Isles, S. Angélique No 1 .....	6 6 4	6 6 4	16 4 9	2 18 0	16 0 0	41 9 1
St. Raphaël South .....	21 14 10	21 14 10	11 17 1	10 0 0		43 11 11
“ North .....	11 6 9	11 6 9	5 0 0	6 13 4		23 0 1
St. Eustache .....	141 14 5	141 14 5	158 6 4	78 0 0	109 12 0	487 12 9
St. Augustin .....	79 18 4	79 18 4	107 7 7	43 17 2		231 3 1
St. Joseph & dissentients .....	41 13 5	41 13 5	34 5 7	36 4 0		112 3 0
St. Benoit .....	75 3 11	75 3 11	48 4 5			123 8 4
St. Jérôme No. 4 .....	16 6 4	16 6 4	25 5 8	40 12 0		82 4 0
St. Hermas .....	60 3 11	60 3 11	32 15 9	25 6 0		118 5 8
St. Placide .....	42 16 0	42 16 0	65 4 8	12 2 0		120 2 8
St. Scholastique & dissent .....	120 17 6	120 17 6	136 15 4	57 8 8		315 1 6
St. Joachim & dissentients .....	18 13 10	18 13 10	53 3 7	16 0 0	20 10 0	108 7 6
Côte Ste. Marie .....	12 5 2	12 5 2	9 0 1			21 5 3
St. Columban .....	30 18 6	30 18 6	20 0 0		79 0 0	129 18 6
St. Thérèse parish, North .....	10 18 4	10 18 4	15 14 11	5 0 0		31 13 3
“ South .....	9 0 1	9 0 1	9 9 11	4 18 8		23 8 8
“ Haut .....	11 17 1	11 17 1	15 12 11	6 10 0		34 0 0
“ Bas, No. 2 .....	14 1 6	14 1 6	13 3 6			27 5 0
“ Rivière Cachée .....	5 16 3	5 16 3	10 6 0	5 0 0		21 2 3
St. Janvier, parish .....	25 8 2	25 8 2	9 9 0			34 17 2
“ Bas .....	9 12 5	9 12 5	5 2 6			14 14 11
St. Canut .....	21 2 9	21 2 9	40 6 7			61 9 4
St. Angélique, Mille Isles, 2 .....	5 16 1	5 16 1	6 7 8	4 0 0		16 3 9
“ “ 3 .....	5 3 5	5 3 5	10 0 0			15 3 5
Total .....	1612 9 1	1612 9 1	1277 16 8	959 5 9	225 2 0	4074 13 6

RECAPITULATION OF THE STATEMENTS OF AMOUNTS LEVIED FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION IN THE MUNICIPALITIES OF LOWER CANADA.

INSPECTORSHIP OF	Amount of Annual grant.			Assessment or voluntary contribution, to equal amt. of grant.			Amount of assmt. levied over & above amt. of grant. also spl. asst.			Monthly fees.			Assessment for erection of school-houses, &c.			Total amount levied by assmt. or by voluntary contribution.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
J. B. F. Painchaud....	76	0	0	30	0	0	.....	.....	.....	250	0	0	.....	.....	.....	280	0	0
Jos. Meagher.....	678	17	1	658	4	11	613	11	3	527	7	2	338	10	4	2137	13	8
W. Martin.....	172	5	2	172	5	2	100	0	5	148	18	1	.....	.....	.....	421	3	8
G. Tanguay.....	1636	15	3	1636	15	3	929	14	1	629	13	10	207	14	7	3403	17	9
C. Cimon.....	486	9	6	486	9	6	190	4	5	164	13	3	169	2	4	1010	9	6
W. Hume.....	553	5	5	511	0	2	424	1	2	210	10	9	129	18	6	1275	10	7
P. F. Béland.....	2020	2	8	2007	4	9	991	13	10	1522	3	1	152	7	6	4673	9	2
W. Crépault.....	1280	15	3	1280	15	3	658	11	8	963	13	4	250	18	0	3153	18	3
P. M. Bardy.....	2436	15	3	2388	3	3	1040	0	9	12054	11	10	276	10	0	15759	5	10
Rev. R. Plees.....	211	1	6	211	1	6	59	18	6	1180	0	0	.....	.....	.....	1451	0	0
P. Hubert.....	1441	7	8	1441	7	8	917	17	0	776	8	2	140	14	10	3276	7	8
E. A. Bourgeois.....	305	18	9	305	18	9	517	19	5	191	18	2	276	5	0	1292	1	4
B. Maurault.....	1211	1	8	1121	16	0	496	11	7	387	9	2	167	18	0	2173	14	9
M. Child.....	1300	8	8	1273	4	5	1026	13	8	2254	5	1	629	2	9	5182	5	11
R. Parmelee.....	1497	2	8	1461	14	10	1301	7	1	1524	8	1	1038	15	8	5326	5	8
J. N. A. Archambault.	2131	3	9	2131	3	9	1639	8	2	1431	4	1	127	14	1	5329	10	1
A. P. L. Consigny....	1778	12	2	1778	12	2	1587	19	8	911	16	9	269	2	0	4547	10	7
M. Lanctot.....	1951	19	1	1951	19	1	1262	5	8	1471	17	4	252	6	8	4938	8	9
Bruce.....	1268	9	5	1189	12	5	1056	8	4	8200	17	6	309	10	8	10756	14	11
X. Valade.....	1788	9	7	1788	9	7	1680	10	7	14184	9	11	129	11	7	17783	1	8
A. D. Dorval.....	2235	6	7	2235	6	7	1224	10	6	1152	9	10	223	7	4	4835	14	3
C. Germain.....	1612	9	1	1612	9	1	1277	16	8	959	5	9	225	2	0	4074	13	6
J. Roney.....	808	11	6	798	1	4	700	11	5	1052	10	8	417	5	4	2968	8	9
Grand total.....	28883	7	8	28471	15	5	19697	15	10	52150	11	10	5732	3	2	106052	6	3



**TABLE C.**  
**CONTAINING THE STATISTICS OF ALL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN CANADA EAST, MORE PARTICULARLY THOSE RELATING TO SUPERIOR AND SECOND-CLASS SCHOOLS.**

FIRST DIVISION—SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

No.	Name of Institution and where situated.	Date of foundation.	By whom founded.	Names of visitors.	Composition of Board of Direction.	Faculty of Theology.			
						No. of professors.	No. of students.	Number of volumes.	Cost of courses.
<b>FIRST SECTION.—UNIVERSITIES.</b>									
1	McGill College, Montreal.	1827	Hon. J. McGill.	H. Ex. the G. G.	Eleven Gover. appointed by the Executive.	Not	yet	organized.	
2	Bishop's College, Lennoxville, district of St. Francis.	1843	His Lordship Bisp. Mountain.	Right Rev. G. J. Mountain, Rt. R. F. Fulford.	The Anglican Bishops, Trustees and a Board of Professors.	2	15		
3	Laval University. Quebec.....	1852	The Quebec Seminary.	The Archbishop of Quebec.	The Principal and Council of the University is composed of the Directors of the Quebec Seminary and of the three Senior Professors of each Faculty.	Not	yet	organized.	
<b>SECTION SECOND.—SPECIAL SCHOOLS.</b>									
1	Catholic Theological School, Seminary of Quebec.	1663	Mgr. Laval, 1st Bishop of Que.		Nine priests directors.....	4	45	2500	
2	Catholic Theological School, Seminary of Montreal.			The Visitor of St. Sulpice. Physicians of Montreal.	Eleven priests directors.....	5	43	1000	
3	Montreal School, Medecine.....	1843			Medical Board of directors.....				
4	School of Law, St. Mary's College Mont.	1852			Vide Secondary Schools No. 9.....				
5	Catholic Theological School, College of St. Hyacinthe, District of Montreal				Vide Secondary Schools No. 4.....	2	18	500	
6	Catholic Theological School, College of Nicolet, district of Three Rivers.....	1854			Vide Secondary Schools No. 3.....	1	15	500	
7	Catholic Theological School, College of Ste. Thérèse de Blainville.....	1840			Vide Secondary Schools No. 5.....	1	14	200	
					<b>Total,</b> .....	15	150	4700	

FIRST DIVISION—SUPERIOR SCHOOLS—Continued.

No.	Faculty of Law.				Faculty of Medicine.				Faculty of Arts.					Total cost of apparatus.	Total value of buildings.	Annual disbursements.	Annual revenue.	Total number of books in the libraries.	Total No. of professors.	Total No. of pupils.		
	No. of professors.	Number of pupils.	Number of volumes.	Cost of courses.	No. of professors.	Number of pupils.	Number of volumes.	Cost of apparatus.	Cost of courses.	No. of professors.	Number of pupils.	Number of volumes.	Cost of apparatus.								Cost of courses.	
1	5	16	.....	3-10	11	96	2300	300	3	9	54	1500	1000	5	30250	1300	12500	2765	1253	3800	25	166
2				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2500	300	.....	25	300	7000	1200	800	2500	3	15
3	7	22	1200	6	10	25	2000	1500	12	2	10	500	2500	.....	32-10	4000	50000	4000	2500	3700	19	57
1				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	3600	2025	2500	4	45
2				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	25000	3500	1250	1000	5	43
3				.....	.....	.....	.....	50	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	581	581	500	9	46
4	1	17	.....	1 per month.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	17
5				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	2	18
6				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	1	15
7				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	1	14
	13	55	1200	.....	30	167	4800	1850	.....	12	64	4500	3800	.....	.....	5650	94500	15646	8409	15200	70	436

SECOND DIVISION.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—FIRST SECTION.—CLASSICAL COLLEGES.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTITUTION.				FINANCES.					
No. Name of the Institution and where situated.	Date of foundation.	By whom founded.	Composition of Board of Direction.	Composition of Board of Professors and Teachers.	Annual expenses of the Institution.	Annual revenue of the Institution.	Cost of tuition.	Cost of board.	Number of pupils receiving gratuitous instruction.
					£	£	£ s.	£ s.	
1 Quebec Seminary	1663	Mgr. Laval, 1st Bishop of Q.	A council comp. of the superior and at least 4 directors.	Priests and laymen.	5500	5500	2 10 20	0	70
2 Montreal	1773	Rev. J. B. Curateau de la Blaiserie, of the order of St. Sulp.	The superior, the director, and five priests of the order.	" eccles. and religious.	5000	5000	3 15 21	0	30
3 Nicolet College	1804	The Rev. M. Brassard.	5 directors.	" eccles. and laymen.	3117	2433	2 10 16	10	.....
4 St. Hyacinthe "	1811	" Girouard.	1 director and 8 priests, directors.	" "	6123	6249	4 0 16	0	25
5 Ste. Thérèse "	1825	" Ducharme.	The Bishop of Montreal and 30 priests directors.	" "	2213	1858	4 0 14	0	4
6 Ste. Anne Lapocatière "	1827	" Painchaud.	The Archbishop of Quebec, the directors and the curés of nearest parishes.	" "	5547	3919	3 0 20	0	5
7 L'Assomption College.	1832	" Labelle, J. B. Melleur, and C. L. Gazeneuve, Esquires.	The Bishop of Montreal, the founders, and principal officers of the institution.	" "	1155	1221	4 0	.....	16
8 High School of Quebec	1843	Rev. Dr. Cook & shareholders	15 directors.	Laymen.	1400	1400	12 10	.....	36
9 St. Mary's Coll. Montreal.	1849	Mgr. Bourget, Bp. of Montréal	The Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, 1 rector and the professors.	The Rev. the Fathers of the Company of Jesus.	3473	3520	7 17 6	30	0
10 High Sch. of McGill Coll.	1853	McGill College, Citizens of M.	The corporation of McGill College, and the principal Trustees, shareholders and professors.	Laymen.	1875	1600	10 0 50	0	30
11 St. Francis, Richmond.	1855	Public subscription.	Trustees, shareholders and professors.	Ministers and laymen.	650	100	8 0 28	0	27
12 Lower Canada College.	1856	.....	The principal and professors.	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
				Total.	£ 36053	£ 12800	.....	.....	270

FINANCES.

No.	Number of pupils receiving board grants.	Number of pupils receiving half-board grants.	Sources of revenue; from whom derived.	Value of real estate, institution.	Total amount of debts due by the institutions.	Cursory statement of these debts.	Value of buildings occupied for educational purposes.	Dimensions, and general description of these buildings.	Number of years required to complete course of studies.
1	14	27	Seigniories of Beaupré, and of the Isle Jésus, two fefs at Québec, farm at St. Joachim, board and tuition....	100000	.....	.....	£ 20000	700 ft. long, 3 stories, of stone.....	8
2	15	20	Tuition, board, and the Seminary of St. Sulpice.	40000	.....	.....	15000	120 by 22, 2 wings of 171 by 39 each, 3 stories, of stone.....	8
3	.....	.....	Tuition, pupils' board, rents, house rents, agricultural revenue.	1850	684	.....	21000	300 ft. long, 2 wings of 180 each, 3 stories, of stone.....	8
4	6	12	Pupils' fees, rents constitute, agricultural revenue and gifts.	10000	7500	Loan from sundry persons and corporations.	30000	200 ft. front, 2 wings of 150 each, 3 stories, of stone.....	8
5	1	35	Pupils fees, revenue and government grant.	12200	1419	Construction of building.....	11000	110 by 69, 4 stories, 1 wing of 43 by 56, of stone.....	8
6	1	5	Pupils fees, grant, rents and agricultural revenue.	3000	8894	Loan for the support of boarder, new building.	14000	150 by 57, 5 stories, 2 wings of 100 each, 3 stories, of wood.....	10
7	.....	.....	Pupils' fees and grant.....	307	237	To sundry expenses and the natural philosophy.	3500	60 by 30, 2 wings of 80 by 45 each, length of one wing 80 by 47, 2 stories, of stone.....	7
8	.....	.....	Grant, pupils' fees.	.....	.....	.....	750	.....	5
9	5	20	Revenue derived from pupils, rent of a house and government grant.	17750	10780	Cost of land, loan, constitutions.....	10600	Main building, 2 wings, 332 by 56 height of walls 48 ft., of stone.....	8
10	.....	.....	Pupils' fees and grant.....	.....	.....	.....	3500	106 by 60 2 stories and a hall 70 by 38 ft.....	6
11	.....	.....	Pupils' fees, rents and grant.....	350	600	Due on the building, and profess, &c	2000	75 by 40, 4 stories, of brick.....	4
12	.....	.....	Tuition.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	A rented house.....	.....
42	119	.....	.....	£ 185457	30114	.....	£ 131350	.....	.....

CLASSICAL COLLEGES.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

No.	Nature of the Religious teaching.	Number of volumes in the pupils' library.	Number of volumes in the professors' library.	Total number of volumes.	Number of globes and orreries.	Number of geographical or other maps belonging to the institution.	Value of the museum of natural history.	Value of apparatus for study of natural philosophy.	Number of pupils learning arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning mental calculation.	Number of pupils learning book-keeping.	Number of pupils learning algebra.	Number of pupils learning geometry.	Number of pupils learning trigonometry.	Number of pupils learning conic sections.	Number of pupils learning differential and integral calculus.	Number of pupils learning natural philosophy.	Number of pupils studying meteorology.	Number of pupils learning astronomy.	Number of pupils learning chemistry.	Number of pupils learning natural history.
1	cath.	2843	19791	22633	6	35	£1000	£2500	219	.....	17	17	17	17	17	.....	11	.....	28	11	28
2	"	2000	8000	10000	4	27	1500	.....	172	.....	15	24	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
3	"	1500	5000	6500	11	150	.....	800	220	35	30	30	30	30	.....	.....	25	.....	25	25	63
4	"	2500	7500	10000	7	35	500	1500	150	100	30	18	18	18	17	.....	13	13	13	13	31
5	"	2200	.....	2200	6	22	.....	200	122	122	26	13	13	13	13	.....	13	13	13	13	5
6	"	1000	5000	6000	6	30	.....	500	170	.....	23	9	5	5	5	.....	.....	1	3	.....	8
7	"	1300	400	1700	2	30	40	.....	.....	.....	14	47	22	22	22	.....	.....	.....	22	22	10
8	prot.	.....	400	400	1	12	.....	.....	155	50	.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	cath.	1100	6000	7100	3	20	50	400	140	12	11	20	6	6	.....	.....	6	6	6	6	6
10	prot.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	252	170	22	59	59	15	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	30	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	"	.....	.....	.....	2	25	50	25	182	182	40	15	35	22	.....	.....	190	190	190	3	5
.....	.....	14443	52091	66533	48	386	£3140	£5925	1857	624	264	274	251	165	91	17	295	240	317	110	173

COURSE OF STUDIES :—Continued.

No.	Number of French pupils learning English.	Number of English pupils learning French.	Number of pupils learning French grammar.	Number of pupils learning French parsing.	Number of pupils writing French orthographical exercises from dictation.	Number of pupils composing French verse.	Number of pupils learning French composition.	Number of pupils learning English parsing.	Number of pupils writing from dictation English or orthographical exercises.	Number of pupils composing English verse.	Number of pupils learning English composition.	Number of pupils studying the Latin grammar.	Number of pupils learning Latin composition.	Number of pupils learning Latin versification.	Number of pupils studying the Greek grammar.	Number of pupils learning Greek composition.	Number of pupils studying the Hebrew grammar.	Number of pupils learning German.	Number of pupils learning geography.	Number of pupils learning Sacred history.	Number of pupils learning Ancient history.	Number of pupils learning English history.	Number of pupils learning the history of France.	Number of pupils learning the history of Canada.	Number of pupils learning history of the U. States.	
1	320	10	172	79	79	56	79	79	79	172	83	19	83	19	83	83	19	83	19	83	19	83	19	83	19	83
2	166	39	146	143	176	36	176	176	89	132	48	24	48	24	48	48	24	48	24	48	24	48	24	48	24	48
3	264	5	230	70	70	99	23	23	12	148	36	27	36	27	100	36	27	100	36	27	100	36	27	100	36	27
4	305	15	80	45	80	54	80	35	35	18	120	30	30	24	54	15	24	54	15	24	54	15	24	54	15	
5	130	8	122	122	122	29	122	53	53	117	29	29	29	29	47	15	29	47	15	29	47	15	29	47	15	
6	214	6	170	170	170	90	170	170	170	23	22	20	20	20	33	15	20	33	15	20	33	15	20	33	15	
7	90	.....	100	100	100	30	42	42	42	25	73	14	14	25	22	15	22	22	22	99	31	28	12	13	100	
8	5	150	155	155	70	40	120	120	120	120	150	150	150	15	60	15	15	60	15	155	140	25	85	.....	.....	
9	120	50	145	100	100	22	90	90	90	20	130	30	30	30	65	30	30	65	30	146	60	30	20	20	20	
10	1	170	170	114	59	59	215	114	114	59	214	114	114	114	28	8	114	28	252	114	114	114	214	.....	170	
11	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	75	12	12	75	18	18	18	12	7	7	12	7	40	40	40	.....	.....	.....		
12	3	175	175	175	175	160	176	182	182	182	51	46	46	46	1	5	46	1	175	190	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1618	621	1669	1275	1201	65	675	1368	998	826	104	290	336	548	80	14	23	1444	891	339	754	487	1032	373	.....	.....	

No.

CLASSICAL COLLEGES.—Continued.

No.	COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.															PROFESSION CHOSEN BY STUDENTS.											
	Number of pupils learning general history.	Number of pupils learning belles-lettres.	Number of pupils learning rhetoric.	Number of pupils learning declamation.	Number of pupils learning intellectual and moral philosophy.	Number of students in theology.	Number of pupils studying elements of jurisprudence.	No. of p. studying elements of constitutional law.	Number of pupils learning theoretical agriculture.	Number of pupils learning practical agriculture.	Number of pupils learning horticulture.	Number of pupils pursuing a special commerc. course.	Number of pupils learning linear drawing.	Number of pupils learning architecture.	Number of pupils learning drawing.	Number of pupils learning painting.	Number of pupils learning instrumental music.	Number of pupils learning vocal music.	Number of pupils practising gymnastics.	Number of pupils learning fencing.	Number of pupils learning to dance.	Number of pupils left, who have completed their course of studies.	Number of pupils left, who completed more than half of the course last year.	No. of pupils who still prosecute therein, in other ins.	Number of students who in the lt. yr. have embraced or pre. for the clergy.	Number of pupils who have chosen tuition.	
1	52	22	19	...	28	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	30	23	4	16	...	...
2	41	11	13	12	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	150	...	...	...	15	33	8	12	7	...
3	206	37	27	27	26	16	...	26	36	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	23	30	...	...	...	16	33	5	17	...	...
4	61	25	18	18	27	20	27	13	...	41	...	15	27	...	...	...	25	30	...	...	...	16	33	5	17	...	...
5	...	5	11	42	10	6	...	21	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	25	151	...	...	...	5	4	3	3	...	...
6	52	11	9	...	8	12	...	25	...	110	23	65	20	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	6	4	3	3	...	...
7	...	12	13	9	...	7	...	25	...	25	25	22	...	...	...	...	9	25	...	...	...	10	...	3	3	...	...
8	155	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	10	12	13	160	6	3	8	...	...	8	15	50	20	24	3	50	15	...	...	...	3	6	4	3	1	...	...
10	59	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	12	33	13	...	...	...
11	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	15	6	...	10	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	636	160	123	343	137	102	35	59	25	299	273	162	121	70	3	200	626	30	58	40	97	136	37	66	20	...	...

PROF. CHOSEN BY STU. WHO HAVE LEFT,  
WITHIN THE LAST TWO YEARS.

PUPILS.

No.	PROFESSORS.										PUPILS.														
	N. of agricultural pursuits	Number of students prepar- ing for the Bar.	Number of stu. preparing for the Medical profession.	Number of stu. preparing for the Notarial profession.	Number of students learning surveying.	Number of students learning civil engin.	N. of stu. either following or prepar. for com. pursuits.	Number of students who have chosen other vocation than those enumerated.	Number of pupils who have left the country.	N. of professors either cler- ical or of a religious order.	Number of lay professors.	Total number of professors, regents, &c.	Number of day-scholars.	Number of half-boarders.	Number of boarders.	Number of Catholic pupils.	Number of Protestant pupils.	N. of pupils whose parents reside within the county in which the ins. is situated.	N. of pupils whose parents re- side within some other dis- trict in Lower Canada.	N. of pupils whose parents reside in New Brunswick.	N. of pupils whose parents reside in Upper Canada.	N. of pupils in the United States.	Number of pupils under 16 years of age.	Number of pupils above 16 years of age.	Total number of pupils.
1	26	25	34	14	2	81	49	4	126	38	164	1249	358	1048	1904	751	1553	1013	8	34	47	1461	1194	2655	2655
2	1	5	7	1	1	9	9	4	18	...	20	174	...	222	394	2	198	196	...	...	2	84	312	396	396
3	18	3	4	3	1	1	4	4	12	1	13	63	139	85	210	3	98	85	...	4	26	57	156	213	213
4	5	3	4	3	1	1	4	4	23	...	23	45	139	212	313	19	120	200	...	10	...	132	137	269	269
5	...	1	6	3	...	...	...	...	12	3	15	120	...	87	151	...	45	102	...	...	4	96	161	332	332
6	...	3	3	2	1	...	6	18	18	1	19	62	...	174	233	3	106	120	...	2	...	110	55	151	151
7	...	5	6	2	3	...	3	9	9	...	9	6	142	...	148	...	104	44	...	...	...	38	126	236	236
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	155	...	...	...	...	150	5	...	...	...	110	126	148	148
9	3	8	8	3	20	...	14	14	17	3	17	66	14	96	164	12	81	76	...	8	...	193	2	155	155
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10	240	...	12	4	248	235	7	...	11	...	146	30	176	176
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	65	...	10	...	75	63	10	...	10	...	231	21	252	252
12	...	...	...	...	80	...	2	2	2	10	12	252	...	...	...	252	252	...	...	...	...	61	14	75	75
	26	25	34	14	2	81	49	4	126	38	164	1249	358	1048	1904	751	1553	1013	8	34	47	1461	1194	2655	2655



SECOND DIVISION.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—SECOND SECTION.—COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTITUTION.				FINANCES.					
No. Name of the Institution and where situated.	Date of its foundation.	By whom founded.	Composition of Board of Direction.	Composition of Board of Professors and Regents.	Annual expenses of the Institution.	Annual revenue of the Institution from all sources.	Annual cost of tuition of each pupil.	Cost of board.	Number of pupils receiving gratuitous instruction.
					£	£	£ s. d.	£ s.	
1 College Joliette.....	1846	The Hon. B. Joliette.....	1 Priest Director and 1 clerk Manager.....	Religious, (friars) clerk St. Viateur, Ecclesiastics....	620	590	4 0 0	.....	35
2 " Masson.....	1847	Mrs. Masson.....	Superior, Director and Manager.....	Ecclesiastics and laymen..	1052	1432	2 12 6	18 0	12
3 " Notre Da. de Lévi.....	1853	Rev. Curate Déziel.....	The Curate of Lévi & 4 Trustees Laymen.....	Friars of the Christ. Sch...	1328	1298	1 7 6	20 0	50
4 " St. Michel.....	1853	" Fortier.....	1 Superior, Director and the Commissioner.....	Laymen.....	375	356	2 12 6	20 0	15
5 " Laval.....	1854	" Lavallée & C.....	2 Directors.....	Ecclesiastics and Priests..	500	350	2 0 0	18 0	30
6 " Chambly.....	1826	" Germain, Insp.....	4 Priests and 1 Churchwarden.....	Ecclesiastics and laymen..	1238	957	4 0 0	20 0	.....
7 " Rigaud.....	1850	" Migneault.....	Bishop of Montreal, 1 Superior and 1 Director.....	Clerks of St. Viateur.....	413	411	3 0 0	18 0	42
8 " Ste. Marie Monoir.....	1853	" Crevier.....	The Curate, Churchwarden, Director, Prefect, Manager.....	Ecclesiastics and laymen..	929	355	4 0 0	.....	4
9 " St. Germain de Rimouski.....	1855	" Tangway.....	The Curate.....	1 Ecclesiastic and laymen..	225	200	1 0 0	18 0	.....
10 " Lachute.....	1855	Rev. Ths. Henry, J. Meckle, T. Christie.....	6 Directors.....	Ministers and laymen.....	176	175	2 0 0	.....	9
11 " Ste. Marie, Beauce.....	1855	Rev. Curate Proulx, parishio.	School Commissioners.....	Friars of the Christ Sch...	226	171	2 0 0	.....	19
12 " Verchères.....	1854	" Bruneau, Sch. Com.	1 Director and Sch. Commis.	Clerks of St. Viateur.....	490	400	2 0 0	.....	11
13 " Varennes.....	1855	R. R. Bp. Bourget.....	1 Director.....	Friars of St. Joseph.....	403	322	.....	12 10	.....
14 " S. Henri Mascouche.....	1850	The Vest., Rev. cur. L. Gagné.....	The Curate.....	Laymen.....	180	122	3 0 0	.....	7
15 " Sherbrooke.....	1855	R. R. Bp. Prince.....	1 President, 1 Director, 1 Secretary, 3 Laymen, Profes.	Ecclesiastics.....	100	60	2 0 0	.....	6
					8255	7199	.....	.....	240

FINANCES.

No.	Number of pupils receiving board grants.	Number of pupils receiving half-board grants.	Sources of revenue; whence derived.	Value of real property possessed by the institution.	Total amount of debts due by institution.	Cursory statement of these debts.	Value of buildings occupied for educational purposes.	Dimensions, and general description of the buildings.	Number of years required to complete course of studies.
				£	£		£		
1			The School commissioners and the pupils' fees.....	250	256	Loan, booksellers and tradesmen....	2000	80 by 40, 2 stories, of stone, and 2 houses one of 30 by 25, one of 50 by 17.....	7
2	14		Pupils' board, school commissioners and grant.....	550	1144	Debt on the building.....	1000	136 by 56, 4 stories, of stone.....	5
3	1		Monthly fees, board, grant.....	8000	1444	Old debts, cost of land, furniture, interest to pay.....	4000	To 20,605 feet square, of stone, 4 stories.....	5
4			Monthly fees, grant and board of pupils.....	160	240	Due on the building, on the land and for the natural philosophy.....	1500	60 by 48, of wood, 2 stories.....	4
5			The pupils, grant, donations.....	1000	600	To builders of the new building.....	6000	54 by 62, 2 stories.....	5
6	2		Grant, board and tuition, constituents and farms revenue.....	900	569	Due for the support of the house....	1600	150 by 50, 2 stories, of stone.....	7
7	3		Grant, pupils' fees and school commissioners.....	600	1000	Erection of new college.....	1200	60 by 36, 2 stories, of stone, the new building 100 by 45, of brick, 4 stories.....	7
8	1		Tuition and grant.....	600	1200	Erection of new college and purchase of land.....	1200	98 by 37, 2 wings of 40 by 24 each, 4 stories, of stone.....	7
9			Pupils', school commissioners and grant.....					96 by 56.....	5
10			Donations, grant, aid from parish and tuition.....	150			150	42 by 38, of brick.....	5
11			The pupils and grant.....	200	50	Expenses due and salaries of professors.	1000	66 by 36, of wood, 2 stories.....	6
12			The pupils, the commiss. and grant.	1850	812	Due to vestry, (fabrij) and to sundry.	1250	90 by 40, 3 stories, of brick.....	5
13			Vestry (fabrique), the pupils & grant	3000	81	To sundry merchants.....	2400	60 by 40, 2 stories.....	5
14			The pupils and grant.....		458		625	50 by 40, 2 stories, of stone.....	5
15			Tuition and grant.....	200	88	Salaries of professors and repairs at the college.	300	50 by 25, 1 wing of 25 by 18, of wood, 2 stories.....	5
	7			17460	7942		23025		
		22							

COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

No.	Nature of the religious teaching.	Number of volumes in the pupils' library.	Number of volumes in the professors' library.	Total number of volumes.	Numb. of globes & orreries.	Number of geographical or other maps belonging to the institution.	Value of the museum of natural history.	Value of apparatus for study.	Number of pupils learning arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning mental calculation.	Number of pupils learning book-keeping.	Number of pupils learning algebra.	Number of pupils learning geometry.	Number of pupils learning trigonometry.	Number of pupils learning natural philosophy.	Number of pupils studying meteorology.	Number of pupils learning astronomy.	Number of pupils learning chemistry.	Number of pupils learning natural history.	Number of French pupils learning English.	Number of English pupils learning French.
1	Catholic.	1121	200	1321	2	11	£	£	210	117	11	11	11	11	13	13	13	13	13	109	1
2	"	1000	1000	2000	2	15	£	£	204	204	27	42	51	20	24	24	24	25	27	198	6
3	"	500	670	1170	2	12	£	£	125	104	18	31	31	21	6	6	6	6	25	162	20
4	"	200	200	400	1	5	£	£	104	35	18	31	31	21	6	6	6	6	25	104	3
5	"	850	850	1700	2	11	£	£	62	90	30	35	15	6	7	7	7	5	18	52	104
6	"	300	103	403	1	4	£	£	80	30	12	10	7	7	9	9	9	9	18	74	16
7	"	75	75	150	2	4	£	£	25	119	27	27	27	27	9	9	9	9	27	103	12
8	"	300	300	600	1	12	£	£	66	76	8	8	8	8	10	10	10	10	27	51	3
9	"	1057	1057	2114	2	12	£	£	56	56	7	7	6	6	10	10	10	10	27	83	3
10	Protestant.	1057	1057	2114	2	12	£	£	40	56	7	7	6	6	10	10	10	10	27	10	4
11	Catholic.	100	100	200	2	10	£	£	100	32	15	14	15	15	6	6	6	6	20	40	2
12	"	100	100	200	2	7	£	£	104	42	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	20	40	2
13	"	32	32	64	2	9	£	£	50	35	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	15	57	.....
14	"	48	48	96	.....	8	£	£	48	46	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	15	57	.....
15	"	46	46	92	.....	8	£	£	46	46	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	15	57	.....
		5428	1280	6708	21	142	£	£	1509	815	261	186	185	81	65	22	54	108	166	1315	81

COUSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

No.	Number of pupils learning French grammar.	Number of pupils learning French parsing.	French parsing.	Number of pupils writing French orthographic exercises from dictation.	Number of pupils composing French verse.	Number of pupils practicing French composition.	Number of pupils learning English parsing.	English parsing.	Number of pupils learning the Latin grammar.	Latin versification.	Number of pupils learning Latin composition.	Number of pupils learning geography.	Number of pupils learning Sacred history.	Number of pupils learning Ancient history.	Number of pupils learning the History of England.	Number of pupils learning the History of France.	Number of pupils learning the History of Canada.	Number of pupils learning the History of the U. S.	Number of pupils learning General history.	Number of pupils learning Belles-lettres.	Number of pupils learning rhetoric.
1	110	90	47	47	...	11	16	4	...	66	30	20	11	11	11	13	...	...	...	11	...
2	172	172	131	131	...	54	...	...	...	99	57	57	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	10	9
3	185	185	185	185	...	25	...	...	...	170	160	25	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	27	10
4	100	75	55	55	...	25	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5
5	62	62	52	52	...	20	...	...	...	60	22	12	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	4
6	52	52	52	52	...	30	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
7	40	20	26	20	...	20	...	...	...	25	15	7	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
8	66	66	54	27	...	33	...	...	...	84	84	27	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	18
9	66	66	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
10	4	4	31	20	...	4	...	...	...	17	8	8	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	10
11	100	60	30	30	...	20	...	...	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	18
12	72	42	18	42	...	18	...	...	...	42	30	12	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
13	60	46	21	32	...	14	...	...	...	67	22	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	58	48	10	10	...	10	...	...	...	29	24	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...
15	17	17	20	20	...	5	...	...	...	4	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	1164	1005	732	723	1	175	68	14	35	848	506	200	61	207	401	37	52	121	53		

COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES:—Continued.

PROFESSIONS CHOSEN BY PUPILS WHO HAVE LEFT WITHIN THE LAST 2 YEARS.

No.	Number of pupils learning declamation.	Number of pupils studying intellectual and moral philosophy.	Number of students in theology.	Number of pupils studying elements of jurisprudence.	Number of pupils studying elements of constitutional law.	Number of pupils learning theoretical agriculture.	Number of pupils learning practical agriculture.	Number of pupils learning horticulture.	Number of pupils pursuing a special commercial course.	Number of pupils learning linear drawing.	Number of pupils learning architecture.	Number of pupils learning drawing.	Number of pupils learning painting.	Number of pupils learning instrumental music.	Number of pupils learning vocal music.	Gymnastics.
1	9	2	3	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	13	13	13	.....	10	80	.....
2	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	57	57	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	36	172	150
3	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	25	25	.....	35	35	.....	.....	15	.....	150
4	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	4	.....	6	.....	.....	20	20	5	20	4	4	.....	4	3	52	52
6	21	4	7	.....	13	12	15	29	18	7	9	.....	.....	8	16	.....
7	10	3	.....	.....	.....	8	9	5	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	10	15	.....
8	18	.....	5	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	27	27	27	18	.....	14	11	.....
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	31	.....
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	19	.....
12	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	12	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
138	9	21	.....	19	180	146	245	258	137	118	68	4	135	396	202	23
	84	26	2	18	93	5	3									

No. of pupils left, who have completed their course of studies.

No. of pupils left, who have completed more than half of the course.

No. of pup. who still prosecute their stu. in other ins

No. of students who have embraced or are preparing for the clergy.

No. of pupils who are devoted to education of youth.

No. of stu. who have chosen agricultural pursuits.

No. of students preparing for the Bar.

No. of stu. preparing for the Medical profession.

PROFESSIONS CHOSEN BY PUPILS WHO HAVE LEFT WITHIN THE LAST TWO YEARS.

No.	Number of students preparing for the Notarial profession.	No. of students learning surveying.	No. of students learning civil engineering.	No. of stu. either following or preparing for Com. pursuits.	No. of stu. who have chosen other vocations than those here enumerated.	No. of pupils who have left the country.
1	4			8	3	5
2				40	10	2
3	4	3		4	4	2
4		1		12	6	
5	2					
6	4	3	4	16		
7				10	4	
8				1		
9				8		
10	1	8			16	
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						

PUPILS.

No. of day scholars.	Number of half-boarders.	Number of boarders.	Number of Catholic pupils.	Number of Protestant pupils.	No. of pupils whose parents reside within the coun. in which the Ins. is situated.	No. of pupils whose parents reside within some other district in Low. Canada.	Number of pupils whose parents reside in Upper Canada.	Number of pupils whose parents reside in the United States.	Number of pupils under 16 years of age.	Number of pupils above 16 years of age.	Total number of pupils.
170	64	59	233	1	191	43			209	25	234
50	95	78	199	5	134	67			190	14	204
162		238	238	2	181	57			222	18	240
107	2	16	122	3	103	21	2		105	20	125
80	20	4	104		96	8			100	4	104
65		25	87	3	74	3			77	26	103
58	45		102	1	98	5	12		77	26	103
119			119		112	7			112	7	119
66		20	86		86				86		86
90		90	10	80	86				70	20	90
124			124		124	4			118	6	124
90	77		167		167				162	5	167
125			125		125				125		125
40	5	35	80		80				77	3	80
46			36	10	46				40	6	46
1362	308	237	1832	105	1703	215	5	14	1762	175	1937

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTITUTION.

No.	Name of the Institution and where situated.	Date of its foundation.	By whom founded.	Composition of Board of Direction.	Composition of Board of Professors and Regents.
1	Aylmer, Protestant.	1855	Richard McConnell and others.	President and Directors.	Laymen.
2	Aylmer, Catholic.	1854	Rev. J. Hughes.	The Curé.	Laymen.
3	Abigny.	1856	The School Commissioners.	The School Commissioners.	Laymen.
4	St. André.	1854	Curé and School Commissioners.	"	Lay female teachers.
5	Abbotsford.	1855	"	20 directors.	A layman.
6	Beauharnois, St. Clément.	1849	L. D. Charland.	Commissioners and Friars.	Friars of the Christian Schools.
7	Bonin a St. André d'Argenteuil.	1851	Rev. M. Bonin.	Trustees dissentient schools.	Clerks of St. Viateur.
8	Baie du Fevre.	1853	School Commissioners.	1 President and 4 officers.	Laymen.
9	Barnston.	1849	"	5 Trustees.	Laymen.
10	Berthier.	1827	A Board of Directors, Dr. Barbier, Chairman.	8 members.	Laymen.
11	Buckingham.	1854	Rev. J. Brady.	5 trustees.	Laymen.
12	St. André d'Argenteuil.	1857	The inhabitants.	Directors.	1 minister and 1 lay female teacher.
13	Belœil.	1854	Rev. M. Fréchette and the vestry.	1 trustee and school commissioner.	Laymen.
14	Cap Santé.	1829	Subscription.	Rev. M. Morin and 6 officers.	"
15	Charleston.	1843	By the inhabitants.	3 trustees.	"
16	Clarenceville.	1843	"	1 president and 9 directors.	"
17	Clarendon.	1855	Public subscription.	7 directors.	"
18	Cassville.	1853	The inhabitants.	5 trustees.	"
19	Compton.	1854	C. A. Bailey and others.	A committee of 4.	"
20	Cookshire.	1855	The inhabitants.	7 trustees.	"
21	Coaticook.	1844	Rev. Curé, N. L. Amiot.	School commissioners.	"
22	St. Cyprien.	1854	The inhabitants of Shipton.	5 trustees.	"
23	Danville.	1855	The inhabitants of Dudswell.	Trustees.	"
24	Dunwell.	1840	Dr. L. Brown, W. Baker, L. Stevens, C. Clément, Esquires.	4 trustees.	"
25	Dunham.	1852	The inhabitants of Durham.	3 trustees.	1 minister and 1 lay female teacher.
26	Durham, No. 1.	1855	Rev. Curé Gastineau.	The curé and the commissioners.	Religieux of the order of St. Joseph.
27	St. Eustache.				

28	Farnham, Catholic.	1855	Louis Bourdon and others.	9 directors.	Laymen.
29	Farnham, Protestant.	1854	Public subscription.	5 trustees.	1 minister.
30	Freleightsburg.	1856	The inhabitants.	3 "	A laymen.
31	St. Foye, Catholic.	1851	The Protestants of Ste. Foye.	3 "	"
32	St. Foye, Protestant.	1851	The inhabitants of Granby.	9 "	A layman.
33	Granby.	1854	"	Trustees.	Laymen.
34	Georgeville.	1856	The school commissioners.	School commissioners.	"
35	Gentilly.	1856	Rev. curé J. Harper.	The curé and "	A layman.
36	St. Grégoire.	1852	Subscriptions.	12 directors.	1 minister and laymen.
37	Huntington.	1850	The fabrique and the Government.	1 director and officers.	The friars of the christian schools.
38	St. Jean Dorchester, catholic.	1850	The corporation of St. James Church and Rev. F. E. Judd, M. A.	The corporation of St. James' Church.	1 minister and laymen.
39	St. Jean Dorchester, protestant.	1854	The school commissioners.	School commissioners.	Laymen.
40	St. Jean, Isle d'Orléans.	1854	Hon. P. H. Knowlton.	The ministers & church-wardens of the Church of Eng. & Hon. Mr. Knowlton.	Ministers of christian schools & laymen.
41	Knowlton.	1853	The school commissioners.	"	Laymen.
42	Kamouraska.	1847	The fabrique and the commissioners.	The curé.	A layman.
43	Laprairie.	1855	"	1 superior.	Religieux of the order of St. Viateur and 1 layman.
44	Lothinière.	1850	Rev. J. B. St. Germain.	The curé and Friars.	Religieux of St. Joseph.
45	Longueuil.	1850	The commissioners.	"	Friars of the christian schools.
46	St. Laurent.	1849	"	The commissioners.	Laymen.
47	L'Islet.	1853	(Catholics).	"	1 priest and laymen.
48	Montmagny.	1856	E. Lalonde, Esq., and commissioners.	"	1 minister and laymen.
49	Montréal, academy com. Catholic.	1854	Rev. J. C. Davidson and P. Cowan.	The protestant Bishop of Montréal and the resident minister.	1 minister and 1 layman.
50	Ste. Marthe.	1855	The school commissioners.	The commissioners.	"
51	Missisquoi.	1855	The inhabitants of the municipality.	3 trustees.	1 minister and 1 layman.
52	Pointe aux Trembles, Hochelaga.	1857	The fabrique.	Rectior & church-war. of church of Eng.	Laymen.
53	Phillipsburg.	1830	The inhabitants.	5 trustees.	Friars of the christian schools.
54	Potton.	1855	The diss. trustees.	The commissioners.	A layman.
55	Sherbrooke.	1854	The inhabitants, shareholders & trustees.	3 trustees.	Laymen.
56	Sorel, Catholic.	1854	By subscriptions.	5 "	Friars of the christian schools.
57	Sorel, Protestant.	1854	Directors.	1 president, 1 secretary and 9 directors.	Laymen.
58	Stanbridge.	1854	J. Smith, W. Pierce, and others.	1 president and 6 directors.	1 minister and laymen.
59	Shefford.	1853	Rev. curé Archambault.	7 trustees.	Laymen.
60	Sutton.	1856	G. M. Lawler.	The curé and commissioners.	Laymen.
61	Stanstead.	1845	School commissioners.	The school commissioners.	Laymen.
62	St. Timothée.	1853	M. S. J. N. Dumoulin.	"	Friars of the Christian Schools.
63	Trois Rivières, Catholic.				
64	Vaudreuil.				
65	Yamachiche.				

ACADEMIES FOR BOYS.—Continued.

FINANCES.

No.	Annual expenses of the institution.	Annual revenue of the institution.	Cost of tuition.	Cost of board.	Number of pupils receiving gratuitous instruction.	Number of pupils receiving board gratis.	Number of pupils receiving half-board gratis.	Sources of revenue, whence derived.	Value of real Estate, the property of the institution.	Total amount of debts due by the institution.	Cursory statements of these debts.	Value of buildings occupied for educational purposes.
£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£	£	£	£	£
1	170	149	4 15 0	0 0 0	1			Fees of tuition and Government Grant.	175	150	150 Purchase of land.	300
2	135	135	1 10 0	0 0 0	24			"	300	75	25 Repairs to house.	300
3	150	143	2 15 0	0 0 0	30			"	150	43	Repairs and arrears due to masters.	100
4	75	32						Assessment and			Salaries of professors, books, maps and globes.	100
5	148	89	6 0 0	0 0 0				Fees of tuition and subscriptions			58 Salaries of professors.	900
6	250	195	15 0 0	0 15 0	157	18		Govn. Grant & Commissioners' Grant.	1500	190	Loan	800
7	150	80	0 5 0	0 0 0	5			Monthly fees and Govern. Grant.	550	50	Repairs of house.	350
8	95	200	3 0 0	0 0 0	7			Assessment and	15	112	Due on building and other expenses	500
9	225	200	3 0 0	0 0 0	7			Fees of tuition, rents and "		125	Sal. of prof., rent & purchase of furniture	350
10	63	106						Monthly fees and "		550	Loan for building	900
11	250	70	3 0 0	0 0 0	3			Monthly fees and Commissioners	150	40	Salary of teacher.	500
12		100	0 10 0	0 0 0	12			Govn. Grant and "		239	Loan for building and interest.	300
13	100	100	0 10 0	0 0 0				" and monthly fees	100	25	Balance due to contractor for building.	125
14	86	80	1 2 6	0 0 0	3			" and fees of tuition.	25	30	Furniture.	300
15	175	132						" and fees of tuition and rents.	25	175	Balance due for land.	500
16	175	200	3 0 0	0 0 0				" and fees of tuition.	50	20	Repairs of house.	250
17	120	120	2 10 0	0 0 0				" " & vol. contrib	60	75	Due to contractor for building.	450
18	122	122						" and fees of tuition	100	75	Due on building.	250
19	100	100	2 0 0	0 0 0				Fees of tuition.	60		Repairs of house.	450
20	150	150	3 0 0	0 0 0	15			Govn. Grant and assessment.	100		Due to contractor for building.	250
21	165	100						" and fees of tuition.	60			
22	140	92						" and "				
23	150	150	2 10 0	0 0 0				" and "				
24	75	58	1 5 0	0 0 0				" and "				

25	275	275	3 0 0	0 15 0	0 0 0	15		Government grant and pupils.	100	100	Loans for building.	300
26	100	100	1 0 0	0 0 0	20	1		Government grant and pupils' vol. con.	15	500	Building and salary of professors.	1150
27	200	150	1 5 0	0 15 0	0 0 0			Gov. grant, pupils and School com.	300	50	To complete building.	300
28	140	160	0 10 0	0 0 0	50			Government grant and pupils	30	150	To building and improvements.	625
29	150	150	2 0 0	0 25 0	0 0 0			Vol. con., monthly fees and gov. grant.	33	41	Salary of teacher.	300
30	150	150	3 0 0	0 0 0	4			Monthly fees and government grant.	300	87	Salary of professor	200
31	200	200			12			Assessments and pupils' fees.		30		
32	110	90						Government grant and pupils		100	Contractor for building.	250
33	140	140	3 0 0	0 0 0				Gov. grant, monthly fees and pupils	160	100	Contractor for building.	109
34	127	127						Gov. grant, monthly fees and commiss.	25	77	Salary of professor and furniture.	850
35	125	95						Government grants and commissioners.		733		2000
36	90	475	4 0 0	0 15 0	0 0 0			Monthly fees and commissioners.	150	1200		1200
37	475	625	6 0 0	0 35 0	0 0 0	1		Government grant and pupils		25	A. N. Larue, esq., ex-sec.-treas.	150
38	100	100			32			Gov. grant, monthly fees and rents.	300	125	House for professor.	200
39	625	119	0 10 0	0 0 0				Gov. grant, monthly fees and rents.	135	338	Balance due on house.	865
40	108	175	1 10 0	0 0 0	30			Government grant and commissioners.	100	74	Sal. of prof., purch. of maps & globes.	400
41	175	125	0 10 0	0 0 0				Government grant and monthly fees.	120	100	Balance of purchase money.	300
42	125	150	2 0 0	0 0 0	12			Boarders and commissioners.		1120	Loan for buildings	2208
43	180	150	2 0 0	0 0 0	11	4		Boarders and com. and inc'ise from farm	600	16	Salary of professors.	1000
44	56	56	3 0 0	0 25 0	0 0 0	2		Monthly fees, . . . . .	250	145	Salary of profess. and con. of building	500
45	566	494	3 0 0	0 25 0	0 0 0	7		Monthly fees and commissioners.	250	500	Building	1500
46	899	794	2 10 0	0 13 0	0 0 0	1		Government grant and fees of tuition.	150	45	Fire-wood and repairs of house	50
47	100	73	0 10 0	0 0 0	30	1		Gov. grant, boarders and monthly fees.	100	150	Maintenance of the institution.	400
48	160	160	0 10 0	0 0 0	54			Gov. grant, boarders and monthly fees.	300	295	Loans	700
49	164	403	0 2 6	0 0 0				Government grant and pupils				300
50	168	123			30			Fees from pupils	75	58	To secretary, money advanced.	1000
51	300	150	4 0 0	0 0 0	10			Gov. grant, monthly fees and commiss.	1000	30	Balance due to Principal.	500
52	200	200	1 0 0	0 15 0	0 0 0			Monthly fees and assessments.	400	100	Salary of professors.	450
53	105	105	2 0 0	0 20 0	0 0 0			Government grant and pupils	50	100	Salary of professors.	450
54	120	30	2 5 0	0 0 0	10			Government grant and pupils	50	100	Furniture, and rent of house.	200
55	460	332			36			Government grant, and pupils and gifts	75			1000
56	320	320	1 0 0	0 0 0	2			Gov. grant, monthly fees and assess.				500
57	100	68						Government grant and pupils				500
58	250	200						Gov. grant, monthly fees and assess.				500
59	175	175						Assessments and monthly fees				500
60	300	212	0 15 0	0 16 0	0 0 0			Gifts of the founder and assessment.				800
61	335	335	3 0 0	0 0 0	15				100	45	Salary of professors	800
62	100	100							8673	7358		29757
63	200	200										
64	90	90										
65	200	100			50							
	12332	10946			861	13	36		8673	7358		29757





COURSE OF STUDIES.

No.	Number of pupils studying meteorology.	Number of pupils learning astronomy.	Number of pupils learning chemistry.	Number of pupils learning natural history.	Number of French pupils learning English.	Number of English pupils learning French.	Number of pupils learning French grammar.	Number of pupils learning French orthographical exercises from dictation.	Number of pupils composing French verse.	Number of pupils practising French composition.	Number of pupils learning English parsing.	Number of pupils writing English orthographical exercises.	Number of pupils composing English verse.	Number of pupils learning English composition.	Number of pupils learning Latin grammar.	Number of pupils learning Latin versification.	Number of pupils learning Latin composition.	Number of pupils learning Greek grammar.	Number of pupils learning Greek composition.	Number of pupils learning German.
1					1						24		15	31	15	4	9	8		
2				8	24	20	18	12			15	15	8	17	10*	4	4	8		
3			6		46	7	45	45		15	20	20		8	1	4	4	8		
4					5										4					
5			5		156		98	98		36	36	98		52						
6					100		25	12			12	12		36						
7					13		38	30		9	4	4						1		
8			6	2	10	6	27	15			36			67	2					
9					10		7	7		7	20	20	6	20	3		3			
10					4		7	7			10	13		25	5					
11					13		18	13			13	13		25						
12					26		19	14			78	100		34						
13					2		13	3		3	69	42		79	9		4	1		
14				2	7	26	26	9		1	26	42		21	2					
15			7		4	25	25	5			25	10		12						
16					6		24	3			36	40		32	9			2		
17					4		4	4			4	4		18	3					
18					8		49	49		4	4	4		75	4					
19					14		4	4		4	21	4		5						
20					4		4	4		4	4	4		6						
21					14		49	49		4	4	4		6						
22					4		4	4		4	4	4		75	4					
23					4		4	4		4	4	4		5						
24					4		4	4		4	4	4		6						
25					4		4	4		4	4	4		6						
26			33		22		60	40			72	28		77	17	5	6	4		
27			12		50	10	75	75		2	15	15		15						
28			1		60	20	75	4		30	18	18		30						
29					4	4	4	4		17	15	18		19						
30					1	11	11	11		11	34	50		22	4		2	1		
31					45	45	46	27			7	40		35						
32					1		1	1			14	18		9						
33					1		1	1			23	53		53	1					
34					3		2	4		4	12			5						
35							43	43						2						
36					30		55	55		15	30	100		60	40		20	8		
37					2	55	80	80		10	30	80		35	29		25	6		
38					3	47	47	31		5	35	67		48	2					
39					20		48	28		2	2			48						
40					1		1	1			16									
41					24		24	24			25	20								
42					35		28	24												
43					7		66	66		7										
44					158		90	30		12	66	28		20						
45					40	16	90	30		15				12	4					
46					72		70	36		8										
47					4	4	65	42		15	15	36								
48					36	15	34	17		15	63	50		19						
49					23	10	45	45		18	18	18		10						
50					6		6				30	50		12			2			
51					24		35	20		8	24	8		15						
52					1						17	70		3						
53					5		5	5		5	3	11		17						
54					4		70	20		20	18	17		7						
55					10		10	6		8	25	25		25						
56					2		6	6		6	22			18						
57					3		24	24		2	113			50						
58					6		35	26		6	3			6						
59					8		35	26		2	3			10						
60					2		4	15		2	20			7						
61					10		33	20		4	7			7						
62					100		102	54		16	25			48						
63					222		1724	1224		378	1469	1530		1226	255	18	77	63		
64					449		449	1239		17	378	1469		116	255	18	77	63		
65					1288		1724	1224		17	378	1469		116	255	18	77	63		
					222		1724	1224		17	378	1469		116	255	18	77	63		
					449		449	1239		17	378	1469		116	255	18	77	63		
					1288		1724	1224		17	378	1469		116	255	18	77	63		
					222		1724	1224		17	378	1469		116	255	18	77	63		
					449		449	1239		17	378	1469		116	255	18	77	63		
					1288		1724	1224		17	378	1469		116	255	18	77	63		
					222		1724	1224		17	378	1469		116	255	18	77	63		
					449		449	1239		17	378	1469		116	255	18	77	63		
					1288		1724	1224		17	378	1469		116	255	18	77	63		
					222		1724	1224		17	378	1469		116	255	18	77	63		
					449		449	1239		17	378	1469		116	255	18	77	63		
					1288		1724	1224		17	378	1469		116	255	18	77	63		
					222		1724	1224		17	378	1469		116	255	18	77	63		
					449		449	1239		17	378	1469		116	255	18	77	63		
					1288		1724	1224		17	378	1469		116	255	18	77	63		
					222		1724	1224		17	378	1469		116	255	18	77	63		
					449		449	1239		17	378	1469		116	255	18	77	63		
					1288		1724	1224		17	378	1469		116	255	18	77	63		
					222		1724	1224		17	378	1469		116	255	18	77	63		
					449		449	1239		17	378	1469		116	255	18	77	63		
					1288		1724	1224		17	378	1469		116	255	18	77	63		
					222		1724	1224		17	378	1469		116	255	18	77	63		
					449		449	1239		17	378	1469		116	255	18	77	63		
					1288		1724	1224		17	378	1469		116	255	18	77	63		
					222		1724	1224		17	378	1469		116	255	18	77	63		
					449		449	1239		17	378	1469		116	255	18	77	63		
					1288		1724	1224		17	378	1469		116	255	18	77	63		
					222		1724	1224		17	378	1469		116	255	18	77	63		
					449		449	1239		17	378	1469		116	255	18	77	63		
					1288		1724	1224		17	378	1469		116	255	18	77	63		
					222		1724	1224		17	378	1469		116	255	18	77	63		
					449		449	1239		17	378	1469		116	255	18	77	63		
					1288		1724	1224		17	378	1469		116	255	18	77	63		
					222		1724	1224		17	378	1469		116	255	18	77	63		
					449		449	1239		17	378	1469		116	255	18				

COURSE OF STUDIES.

No.	Number of pupils learning geography.	Number of pupils learning Sacred history.	Number of pupils learning Ancient history.	Number of pupils learning History of England.	Number of pupils learning the History of France.	Number of pupils learning the History of Canada.	Number of pupils learning the History of the United States.	Number of pupils learning general history.	Number of pupils learning belles-lettres.	Number of pupils learning rhetoric.	Number of pupils learning declamation.	Number of pupils studying intellectual and moral philosophy.	Number of pupils studying elements of jurisprudence.	Number of pupils studying elements of constitution-al law.	Number of pupils learning theoretical agriculture.	Number of pupils learning practical agriculture.	Number of pupils learning horticulture.	Number of pupils pursuing a special commercial course.	Number of pupils learning linear drawing.	Number of pupils learning architecture.	Number of pupils learning sewing.
1	15		4	7	11	10	8		14	6	30				10			4			
2	14	10	7			12				8								10			
3	40	3																15	1		
4	30	1																			
5	30	4																			
6	98	6	36	36	36	10	36	98		7	34										
7	6	6	4								36							36	8		
8	35	22	3	2	3	2	2				15						3	2			
9	20										50										10
10																					
11																					
12	35		10			25												26	6		
13	13																				
14	9	10			4	6											12				
15																					
16	47		4	7			2	2			59										
17	13										55										
18	42		6	20		1	6				6										
19	9	56	7			14															
20	12										31	12									
21	9									22	22										
22	38	26									25										
23	20					15					41										
24	17	12				7					12										

25	20		15	15		15					45	4									
26	24	30			12				2		30								30	15	
27	40		2		4	75	20											50	10		
28	76	12	2					3			12										
29	10	13	2								7	4									
30	26			10							13										
31	60	13				13					11										
32	34	23				2															
33	22			20							12										
34	8																				
35	43																				
36	15					15															
37	126																				
38	80	70	30	2		40		16													
39	72	4	6	35		21		6			37							10	20	10	
40	16	10			10	10													14		
41	18			6		6		5			33								2		
42	15																				
43	30	32	32	35	35	34	10	20													
44	20	20	20																		
45	52	26	26			28															
46	30	30				25					28							15	15	8	
47	36	36				36					10							6	6	2	
48	42	15	15			15												8	8	8	
49	31	27	27					36													
50	75	18				76												22	5		
51	29																				
52	6	20			20	20															
53	11										14										
54	10																				
55	20	8	8								28										
56	90	40				30															
57	17			13		7															
58	30		2	2				2			1										
59											45										
60	18	22		18		18					2	2									15
61	50			2																	
62	20	8				8		9			10										
63	26	10				10															
64	29		12			10					10										
65	50	60	60			70					15										
1979	862	321	251	230	811	78	215	28	76	798	22	15	15	143	33	10	229	201	51	25	

PROFESSION CHOSEN BY STUDENTS WHO HAVE LEFT THE INSTITUTION WITHIN THE LAST TWO YEARS.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

No.	Number of pupils learning embroidery.	Number of pupils learning crayon drawing.	Number of pupils learning painting.	Number of pupils learning instrumental music.	Number of pupils learning vocal music.	Number of pupils practising gymnastics.	Number of pupils learning to dance.	Number of pupils left, who have completed their course of studies.	Number of pupils left, who have completed more than half of the course	Number of pupils who still prosecute their studies in other institutions.	Number of students who have embraced or are preparing for the Clergy.	Number of pupils who have devoted themselves to teaching.	Number of pupils who have chosen agricultural pursuits.	Number of students preparing for the Bar.	Number of students preparing for the Medical profession.	Number of students preparing for the Notarial profession.	Number of students learning surveying.	Number of students learning civil engineering.	Number of students either following or preparing for commercial pursuits.	Number of students who have chosen other vocations than those enumerated.	Number of pupils who have left the country.	
1								7	3		1		2	10	1			4				
2									1		5	2							14	2	1	
3																			6			
4																						
5				13				10	6										36			
6				7																		
7								17	3	3		4			1				3			
8	6																					
9													25							50		
10																						
11																						
12								10	4				5						2			
13								10	4				30						4			
14								7	5	1			1						9			
15																						
16		5	3	7	35							15										
17								3				1								1		
18																						
19																						
20																						
21																						
22																						
23																						
24																						

25				26	30			9	10	4		10	1									1
26	6							6				1										
27		15			15			15											10			
28		10	10	4	17							3										1
29												1	12						2			
30		3																				
31																						
32																						
33													6									
34		3	6	7	12																	
35																						
36																						
37		40			25			10	2				2						2			
38					6	60		9	15			17	9						6	4	20	
39		22																	20			
40								6		2												
41		1	2	5															1			
42																						
43										9												
44								8	4	1									10			
45		15			12	20		9	3	8									1			1
46													2						15			
47		6	6		10	30				12		1							20	30		
48								6		5			13						4	5		
49																			49	10		
50		11							1				10						2			
51																						
52									3	3												
53									10	6		5	5									
54																						
55																						
56																						
57																						
58		6	7	15																		
59																						
60	5	5	3	3	15	45						10	6						1			
61		5	2	20					2	2		16										
62													45									
63																						
64																						
65								3		1			1						3	3		
	17	147	59	228	380	50	12	129	99	72	7	86	175	10	2	5	18	224	118		25	

PUPILS.

PROFESSORS.

No.	No. of lay female teachers.	Number of professors either clerical or of a religious order.	Number of lay teachers.	Total number of professors, regents, etc.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of day-scholars.	Number of half-boarders.	Number of boarders.	Number of Catholic pupils.	Number of Protestant pupils.	Number of pupils whose parents reside within the County in which the institution is situated.	Number of pupils whose parents reside in some other districts in Lower Canada.	Number of pupils whose parents reside in Upper Canada.	Number of pupils whose parents reside in the United States.	Number of pupils under 16 years of age.	Number of pupils above 16 years of age.	Total number of pupils.
1	1	1	1	1	39	29	6	4	4	4	35	2	2	2	22	17	39	
2	1	1	1	1	50	50	3	104	6	107	35	15	15	110	32	18	50	
3	1	1	3	4	73	37	107	10	114	198	190	17	190	100	20	210		
4	2	2	1	4	78	107	5	5	5	198	35	35	17	20	15	35		
5	1	1	1	3	34	23	57	47	5	1	59	15	15	31	29	60		
6	5	5	1	5	219	167	167	219	4	143	143	41	41	103	40	143		
7	2	3	1	3	112	45	157	47	5	26	59	100	59	28	31	59		
8	2	3	1	3	76	60	136	136	150	143	7	100	7	103	40	143		
9	1	2	1	2	50	30	80	136	136	143	80	136	136	84	16	100		
10	1	2	1	2	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	
11	1	2	3	5	20	15	32	3	18	14	17	35	1	63	99	162		
12	1	1	1	2	77	35	110	1	7	14	105	111	1	22	23	45		
13	1	1	1	2	50	20	44	6	48	28	2	48	2	84	16	100		
14	1	1	1	1	28	93	162	28	28	28	162	28	28	26	2	28		
15	2	4	2	4	69	20	89	20	14	101	100	45	15	52	63	162		
16	2	3	1	3	64	51	115	64	14	88	88	45	15	22	23	45		
17	1	1	1	1	22	23	45	22	45	45	100	100	100	84	16	100		
18	1	1	1	1	80	20	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	28	30	58		
19	1	1	1	1	58	58	58	58	6	52	58	58	58	28	12	40		
20	1	2	2	3	22	18	40	20	1	39	39	75	1	28	8	76		
21	1	2	1	2	44	32	56	20	11	65	75	216	4	214	2	216		
22	3	4	1	4	112	104	216	214	2	75	70	70	4	30	47	77		
23	2	3	1	3	41	36	77	77	2	75	70	70	4	30	47	77		
24	1	2	1	2	23	21	44	44	2	44	44	44	4	33	11	44		

25	4	1	1	3	45	56	101	3	3	98	88	9	9	4	40	61	101
26	1	1	1	3	16	23	39	12	12	27	39	20	20	4	37	2	39
27	3	4	1	4	120	107	210	114	198	6	100	17	17	3	100	18	210
28	1	1	1	3	103	107	210	198	198	35	190	35	35	1	190	20	210
29	1	1	1	3	15	20	30	5	5	59	59	15	15	1	20	15	35
30	1	1	2	3	36	24	60	1	1	59	59	15	15	1	31	29	60
31	1	1	1	3	143	143	143	143	143	17	143	143	143	1	103	40	143
32	1	1	1	3	26	17	43	26	26	17	43	43	43	1	37	6	43
33	1	1	1	3	39	20	59	10	10	49	59	43	43	1	28	31	59
34	1	1	1	3	30	12	21	20	7	35	42	39	39	1	39	3	42
35	1	1	1	3	53	57	109	1	1	110	110	110	110	1	107	3	110
36	1	1	1	3	72	70	70	72	72	72	72	72	72	1	72	72	72
37	1	1	1	3	75	69	144	2	2	141	118	24	24	1	89	55	144
38	2	2	4	2	288	288	288	288	288	68	263	25	25	3	288	288	288
39	1	1	1	3	72	40	86	30	86	38	84	24	24	7	66	6	72
40	1	1	1	3	46	40	86	4	4	68	84	24	24	3	83	3	86
41	1	1	1	3	36	28	64	1	1	63	61	2	2	1	44	20	64
42	2	2	2	4	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	2	55	5	60
43	2	2	2	4	133	128	128	5	5	6	129	129	129	2	130	3	133
44	1	1	1	3	20	20	20	20	20	20	16	16	16	4	14	6	20
45	1	1	1	3	272	202	202	68	2	272	268	4	4	7	259	13	272
46	1	1	1	3	124	70	70	24	30	4	106	9	9	2	118	6	124
47	2	2	2	4	120	100	100	20	20	4	120	120	120	2	120	120	120
48	4	4	4	4	170	170	170	168	168	2	168	168	168	2	160	10	170
49	1	1	1	3	104	104	104	96	96	8	96	96	96	2	91	13	104
50	1	1	1	3	61	52	98	12	3	113	110	8	8	1	110	3	113
51	1	1	1	3	40	14	54	11	11	53	54	1	1	1	50	4	54
52	1	1	1	3	74	63	63	71	71	71	73	1	1	1	73	1	74
53	1	1	1	3	31	9	40	2	2	38	40	40	40	1	40	40	40
54	1	1	1	3	17	25	42	1	1	41	42	42	42	1	34	8	42
55	2	2	2	4	30	32	62	36	36	62	62	62	62	1	54	8	62
56	2	2	2	4	262	226	226	36	36	260	247	15	15	2	262	262	262
57	1	1	1	3	30	6	36	10	10	26	34	2	2	1	34	2	36
58	3	3	3	3	20	34	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	1	23	31	54
59	1	1	1	3	32	19	51	1	1	51	51	51	51	1	12	39	51
60	2	2	2	4	16	29	38	7	7	40	45	10	10	1	27	18	45
61	1	1	1	3	72	78	150	72	72	150	130	10	10	10	85	65	150
62	2	2	2	4	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	2	70	2	72
63	1	1	1	3	50	50	50	35	35	15	45	5	5	1	11	39	50
64	2	2	2	4	82	82	82	79	79	3	78	4	4	1	82	82	82
65	1	1	1	3	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	20	20	1	136	14	150
44	60	77	181	4725	1414	5702	246	191	3984	2155	5746	320	21	52	5071	1068	6139

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTITUTION.

No.	Name of Institution and where situated.	Date of its foundation.	By whom founded.	Composition of Board of Direction.	Composition of Board of Teachers.
1	Ste. Anne Lapérade.....	1854	Rev. Mr. Brien, curate.....	The Superior and curate.....	Sisters of the Congregation.
2	St. Ambroise de Kildare.....	1855	Rev. Mr. Laporte, curate.....	The Superior.....	Religious Sisters of St. Anne.
3	L'Assomption.....	1847	The parishioners.....	The Directress and Sisters of the Con.N.D.	Sisters of the Congreg. and lay-tea.
4	St. Aimé.....	1855	Rev. Mr. Lecours c., G.A.Massue, Esq.	The Superior and 1 Assistant.....	Sisters of the Presentation of Mary.
5	Bate St. Paul.....	1846	Rev. Mr. Chauvin, curate.....	1 Superior.....	Sisters of the Congregation N. D.
6	Boucherville.....	1703	Mr. Guibert de la Soudrages, Sulpician, and P. Boucher.....	3 Rectors, 1 Superior.....	Sisters of the Congreg. & lay-tea.
7	St. Bernard.....	1853	Rev. Mr. F. Moore, curate.....	1 Rector, 1 Superior.....	Lay-teachers.
8	The Cédres.....	1841	The Vestry (fabrique) of the Cédres.	The curate and Sisters.....	Sisters of the Congregation N. D.
9	Chambly.....	1855	Madame widow J. Bresse.....	1 Directress.....	Sisters of the Congregation N. D.
10	St. Césaire.....	1855	Rev. Mr. Provencal, curate.....	The curate.....	Lay-teachers.
11	Ste. Croix.....	1849	Rev. Mr. Potvin, curate.....	Sisters of the Congregation.....	Sisters of the Congregation N. D.
12	Cowansville.....	1852	The parishioners.....	A committee of six.....	Lay-teachers.
13	St. Charles l'Industrie.....	1855	Rev. G. V. Manseau and commiss.....	The Commissioners.....	Sisters of La Providence.
14	Châteauguay.....	1844	Late Rev. Mr. Bourassa, curate.....	Sisters of the Congregation.....	Sisters of the Con. N. D. & 1 lay-tea.
15	St. Clément.....	1852	Rev. Mr. L. D. Charland, curate.....	1 Superior.....	Rel. Ladies of the Hy. Name of Jesus.
16	St. Denis.....	1783	Rev. Mr. Cherrier.....	1 Directress.....	Sisters of the Congregation N. D.
17	Ste. Elizabeth.....	.....	Rev. Mr. Quevillon, curate.....	The curate and Sisters.....	Sisters of La Providence.
18	St. Enstache.....	1833	Late rev. Mr. Paquin, curate.....	1 Directress.....	Sisters of the Con. N. D. & 1 lay-tea.
19	Ste. Famille.....	1886	Bish. de St. Valier & rev. Mr. Lany, c.	1 Directress.....	Sisters of the Congregation N. D.
20	St. Grégoire.....	1853	Rev. Mr. Harper, curate.....	The Superior and curate.....	Religious Sisters of the Congreg. of the Assumption of the B. V.
21	Ste. Geneviève.....	1850	School commissioners.....	The Commissioners.....	Religious Sisters of St. Anne.

22	St. Henri de Mascouche.....	1854	Rev. Mr. L. Gagné, curate.....	The curate and Sisters.....	Sisters of La Providence.
23	St. Hilaire.....	1850	Major Campbell and parishioners.....	1 Superior, 1 Assistant and 1 Secretary.....	Relig. Sisters of the H. N. of J. & M.
24	St. Hugues.....	1855	Rev. Mr. M. Archambault, curate.....	The Superior.....	Sisters of the Presentation of Mary.
25	St. Hyacinthe, Sisters of Charity.....	1854	Rev. Mr. Crevier, curate.....	The Superior.....	Sisters of Charity.
26	" Congreg. of N. D.	1816	Rev. Mr. Girouard, curate.....	1 Directress.....	Sisters of the Congregation N. D.
27	L'Islet.....	1845	The Vestry (fabrique).....	The Curate and Commissioners.....	Lay-teachers.
28	St. Jean Dorchester.....	1847	The Vestry (fabrique) and pub. subs.	1 Superior & Sisters of the Congregation.....	Sisters of the Congregation N. D.
29	St. Jacques L'Achigan.....	1851	Mme. Blondin, first Superior.....	1 Superior and a Council of 7 members.....	Religious Sisters of St. Anne.
30	St. Joseph de Lévi.....	1854	The Vestry (fabrique) and parishion.	The Curate and Commissioners.....	Relig. Sis. of Holy Name of Jesus.
31	Kamouraska.....	1856	School commiss. and parishioners.....	Sisters of the Congregation.....	Sisters of the Cong. and 1 lay-tea.
32	Laprairie.....	1705	Sisters of the Congrégation N. D.	Sisters of the Congregation and Curate.....	Sisters of the Cong. N. D. and lay-tea.
33	Languenil.....	1843	Eulalie Durocher, Henriette Céré & P. Dufresne.....	5 Religious Sisters.....	Relig. Lad. of the H. N. of J. & M.
34	St. Lin.....	1848	Rev. Mr. Chabot, curate.....	3 Members.....	Relig. Lad. of the H. N. of J. & M.
35	St. Laurent.....	1847	Rev. Mr. St. Germain, curate.....	8 Religious Sisters.....	Sisters of Ste. Croix.
36	Longue Pointe.....	1852	Sisters of "La Providence de Mont"	The Curate, 1 Superior and other Sisters.....	Religious Ladies of La Providence.
37	Ste. Marie de Monnoir.....	1853	Rev. Mr. Crevier, curate.....	1 Superior, 1 Assistant.....	Sisters of the Presentation of Mary.
38	St. Marie de Beauce.....	1822	Rev. Mr. Villade, curate.....	1 Superior, 4 Religious Sisters.....	Sisters of the Con. N. D. & lay-tea.
39	St. Michel de Bellechasse.....	1850	School commissioners.....	School Commissioners.....	Lay-teachers.
40	Nicolet.....	1854	Rev. Mr. Fortier, curate.....	School Commissioners.....	Lay-teachers.
41	St. Nicolas.....	1855	Rev. Mr. E. Baillargeon, curate.....	School Commissioners.....	Lay-teachers.
42	St. Paul de l'Industrie.....	1853	Curate and parishioners.....	School Commissioners.....	Sisters of La Providence.
43	Pointe Claire.....	1784	Rev. Mr. Sartelon, curate, sulpician.	1 Directress and School Commissioners.....	Sisters of the Con. N. D. and lay-tea.
44	Pointe aux Trembles, Montréal.....	1690	.....	1 Directress.....	Sisters of the Congregation N. D.
45	" Quebec.....	1713	.....	1 Directress.....	Sisters of the Con. N. D. & 1 lay-tea.
46	Rivière Ouelle.....	1809	Mgr. Panet.....	The Curate.....	Sisters of La Provi. and 1 lay-tea.
47	Rimouski.....	1853	Rev. Mr. Tanguay, curate.....	Bish. of Diocese, Curate and 1 Superior.....	Sisters of Ste. Croix.
48	Sorel.....	1850	Rev. Mr. Kelly, curate.....	1 Director, 1 Assistant and 1 Manager.....	Lay-teachers.
49	Ste. Scholastique.....	1850	The Vestry (fabrique) and S. com.....	The Curate and Directress.....	Sisters of the Con. N. D. & 1 lay-tea.
50	Sherbrooke.....	1855	Rev. Mr. Dufresne, curate.....	School Commissioners.....	Sisters of the Con. N. D. & 1 lay-tea.
51	Ste. Thérèse.....	1847	Rev. Mr. J. C. Ducharme, curate.....	1 Superior.....	Sisters of La Provi. and 1 lay-tea.
52	St. Thomas de Pierreville.....	1855	School commissioners.....	The Curate and Directress.....	Lay-teachers.
53	Terbonne.....	1826	Rev. Mr. St. Germain, curate.....	School Commissioners.....	Sisters of the Con. N. D. & 1 lay-tea.
54	St. Timothée.....	1847	Rev. Mr. J. O. Archambault, curate and parishioners.....	1 Superior.....	Sisters of Ste. Croix.
55	St. Thomas de Montmagny.....	1850	Rev. Mr. J. L. Beaubien, curate.....	3 Members.....	Relig. Lad. of the H. N. of J. & M.
56	Varenes.....	1855	The R. C. Bishop of Montreal.....	The Superior and her counsel.....	Sisters of the Con. N. D. and lay-tea.
57	Vaudreuil.....	1843	Miss E. Blondin and reverend P. L. Archambault.....	The Curate and 1 Directress.....	Sisters of Ste. Croix.
58	Yamachiche.....	1852	Rev. M. Dumoulin.....	1 Superior.....	Sisters of Ste. Anne.
59	Youville.....	1854	J. J. Girouard, Esq., N. P.....	The Curate and Religious Ladies.....	Sisters of the Congregation N. D.
60	Waterloo.....	1857	C. Alleyn, Z. Reynolds, J. C. Butler and others.....	The Curate and Sisters.....	Sisters of General Hospital.
				5 Directors.....	Lay-teachers.

ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS.—Continued.

FINANCES.

No.	Annual expenses of institution.	Annual revenue of institution.	Cost of tuition.	Cost of board.	Number of pupils receiving instruction gratis.	Number of pupils receiving board gratis.	Number of board gratis.	Sources of revenue, whence derived.	Value of real property belonging to institution.	Total amount of debts due by institution.	Cursory Statements of these Debts.	Value of buildings occupied for each educational purposes.
1	£ 250	£ 250	£ 1 10 0	£ 15	66			Tuition, school commissioners.....	75	175	Due for the building.....	£ 1500
2	105	85	2 10 0	12	50	5	8	Govt. grant, school commissioners.....	75	75	Due for the building.....	1200
3	375	420	1 5 0	18	50	1	1	Govt. grant, boarders and commissioners.....	50		.....	1400
4	176	184		15	15	4	8	Government grant and boarders.....		81	Building, furniture and books.....	1000
5	150	220		15	50	3	2	Government grant and boarders.....	1000		.....	500
6	207	209		15	26	3	2	Government grant, boarders and commissioners.....		300	Purch. of land, 2 pianos and furniture.....	800
7	186	180		14	28	1	3	Government grant and boarders.....	200	1125	Due to contractors for building.....	2000
8	250	350		15	38	3	6	Government grant, boarders and farm.....	300	37	Buildings.....	500
9	350	172		15	54	4	4	Government grant, pupils and farm.....	800	300	.....	300
10	172	172		15	22	3	2	Monthly fees.....	2400	970	On building.....	2000
11	225	195		15	25	6	12	Govt. grant, commiss. and subscriptions.....	900	25	Fire-wood.....	1250
12	155	128		13	47	22	3	Govt. grant, board. and work by Sisters.....	256	175	Addition to building.....	100
13	245	202		15	24	1	3	Govt. grant, boarders and commissioners.....	500	300	Building.....	300
14	250	212		11	15	1	3	Government grant and board.....	1000		.....	
15	525	530		11	15	1	3	Government grant, boarders, com., and gifts.....			.....	
16	170	182		11	15	1	3	Govt. grant, boarders and commissioners.....			.....	
17	343	113		11	15	1	3	Govt. grant, boarders and commissioners.....			.....	
18	200	189		11	15	1	3	Govt. grant, boarders and commissioners.....			.....	
19	180	160		11	15	1	3	Govt. grant, boarders and commissioners.....			.....	
20	746	746		11	15	1	3	Govt. grant, boarders and commissioners.....			.....	
21	149	92		11	20			Govt. grant, boarders and commissioners.....			.....	

22	300	263	1 0 0	0	13	25	4	15	Government grant and school commiss.	110	Expenses of house.....	1125
23	300	300	1 10 0	0	13	50	12	Major Campbell £20, sch. com. and pup.	300	683	Expenses in excess of income and building.....	1400
24	604	500		15	50			Government grant, increase and boarders	60		.....	3000
25	130	103			15	15	1	Gov. grant, inc. and income from farm.		85	Various expenses.....	275
26	683	626	2 0 0	12	60	60	4	Gov. grant, commissioners and pupils		2000	Due on building.....	3000
27	57	50			18	18	6	Government grant and monthly fees.....		16	To teachers.....	4000
28	850	850	3 0 0	18	130	4	4	Gov. grant, commissioners and boarders.....		450	Building and bills.....	2500
29	700	600	2 10 0	12	4	4	1	Income from farm and boarders.....		600	Sundry merchants.....	
30	798	799	3 0 0	15	30			Government grant and boarders.....		2379	Loan for building, furniture, etc.....	
31	397	205		10	82			Gov. grant, work done by sis. and board's		194	.....	2379
32	145	145		15	138		3	Government grant, and boarders.....	60	15	Loan for buildings.....	800
33	2598	2677		18	50		4	Sch. com., boarders and work of sisters.	2500	2500	Repairs and purchase of furniture.....	6000
34	99	136	2 12 0	11	12	12	6	Govt. com., tuition and work of sisters.....	765		.....	1300
35	720	825	3 0 0	15	12	12	2	Sch. com., tuition and work of sisters.....	400	417	Excess of expense for house.....	2000
36	630	636	0 15 0	15	21	21	12	30 A farm of 90 acres, com. and boarders.....	900	68	Repairs.....	500
37	258	190		15	17	17	2	16 A farm of 60 acres, and boarders.....	400	833	Rents, lods and ventes and pur. of land.....	1000
38	1277	877		13	138	138	5	Govt. grant, commissioners and boarders.....	2000	25	Purchase of land.....	400
39	185	180	0 11 0	14	10	10		5 Boarders.....	100	40	.....	700
40	120	120	0 12 6	15	20	20		Government grant and monthly fees.....	160	175	Building.....	1100
41	100	50		15	20	20		Fees and boarders.....	600	60	Repairs.....	300
42	120	130		27	2	2	2	Tuition and work done by sisters.....	700	51	Exceeding the revenue.....	1000
43	184	184	3 0 0	15	45	45	6	Boarders and commissioners.....	1000	56	Books and other goods.....	850
44	580	580		15	50	50	5	Boarders, com. and work done by sisters.....	150	818	Salary of teachers, repairs of the house and purchase of books.....	1600
45	250	200		15	100	100	3	Boarders, com. and work done by sisters.....	150	60	House repairs.....	1400
46	286	286		11	45	45	2	Boarders and Government grant.....	400	200	Repairs.....	1200
47	980	957		15	106	106	3	Boarders and Government grant.....	1000	192	To sundry tradesmen.....	500
48	500	500		13	6	6	6	Boarders and Government grant.....	1000	40	Due to support of the Cong. of Mont.....	1500
49	510	511	1 13 0	9	71	71	1	Boarders, Govt. grant and commiss.....	175	105	House support.....	1400
50	300	300		15	20	20	1	Government grant.....	150	15	Teacher salary and rent.....	100
51	206	205	2 0 0	15	20	20	1	Tuition, Govt. grant and commissioners.....	18536	17245	.....	66769
52	65	65			56	56	5	Commissioners, boarders and Government grant.....	50	45	.....	1400
53	376	364		10	15	15	12	Commissioners, Govt. grant. com. & wk. by S.	400	200	.....	2200
54	315	339	2 12 6	11	15	15	1	Boarders and Government grant.....	1000	40	.....	1500
55	582	390		15			2	Pupils, Gov. grant, com. and farm.....	100	105	.....	1400
56	566	364		12	21	21	4	Boarders Vestry (fab.) and Govt. grant.....	175	15	.....	100
57	127	90	1 0 0	11	39	39	1	Boarders, ground rent and (Govt. grant.....	150	15	.....	100
58	257	191	1 7 6	14	20	20	16	Commissioners and parishioners.....	175	15	.....	100
59	450	85						Government grant and monthly fees.....	18536	17245	.....	66769
60	75	75		20				Government grant and monthly fees.....	18536	17245	.....	66769



ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

FINANCES.

No.	Dimensions and general description of these buildings.	Number of years required to compl. course of studies.	Nature of the religious teaching.	Number of volumes in the pupils' library.	Number of volumes in the professors' library.	Total number of volumes.	Number of globes and ornaments.	Number of geographical or other maps belonging to the institution.	Number of pupils learning arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning mental calculation.	Number of pupils learning book-keeping.	Number of pupils learning algebra.	Number of pupils learning geometry.	Number of pupils learning differential and integral calculus.	Number of pupils learning natural philosophy.	Number of pupils learning astronomy.
1	175 by 50, of stone.		Catho.					6	60		2					
2	40 by 30, 1 story, of wood.	6	"	100		100	1	15	31	148	2					
3	60 by 45, 2 stories, of stone.	5	"	20	20	20	2	8	120	120	16					
4	62 by 42, 1 story, of brick.		"	20	150	170	2	15	60	15						
5	60 by 40, 3 stories, of stone.		"	560	560	560	1	11	60	15						
6	42 by 33, 3 stories, of stone.	4	"	150	50	200	1	3	30	76						
7	80 by 30, 2 stories, of wood.		"	60	60	60		7	31	64						
8	65 by 50.	5	"	30	30	30		6	84				6			
9	60 by 40, 2 stories, of brick.		"					2	62	98						
10	72 by 44, and 2 wings of 30 feet each, of 2 stories, of brick.	3	"	54	100	134	1	11	50	50						6
11	55 by 30, 1 story, of stone.		Prot.					2	20	15						
12	24 by 36, of brick.		Catho.	40	120	160	1	8	53	53						5
13	60 by 36, 3 stories, of wood.		"	25	25	25	2	9	86	4	28					10
14	70 by 50, 1 story, of stone.	5	"	25	150	175	2	8	24	74	9					2
15	130 by 36, 2 stories.		"					11	50							
16		5	"				3	9	44	52						
17			"		60	60		10	24	33	3					
18	80 by 30, 2 stories, of stone.		"		60	60		3	17	117	25					
19	150 by 30, 2 stories, of stone.	7	"	300	300	300	3	17	32	21	8					
20	55 by 45, 3 stories, 2 wings of 30 by 25 each, of 1 story, of wood.		"	150	12	162		8								
21	House of wood of 2 stories.	4	"													

22	100 by 50, 2 wings of 50, 2 stories.		Catho.					5	49							
23	75 by 50, 2 stories, stone.	8	"	60	60	60		9	30	11						
24	75 by 45, 2 stories, brick, outbuildings 100 by 24.	5	"	40	40	40		23	130	130	20					
25	40 by 40, 1 story, wood.		"	250	170	420	2	3	164							
26	100 by 50, 3 stories, brick.	5	"	300	300	300	6	8	56							5
27	40 by 26, 1 story, wood.		"	300	300	300		15	75							
28	102 by 50, 2 stories, stone.	4	Catho.	30	30	30		3	60	22						
29	60 by 36, 2 stories, stone.	4	Catho.				1	10	60	60						
30	158 by 45.	6	"					36	205	19	24					4
31	90 by 30, 2 stories, stone.		"		40	40		20	62	8	15					
32	3 buildings, 1 of 50 by 93, 1 of 40 by 70 and 1 of 50 by 93, stone.	6	"	200	700	900	3	5	80		37					
33	Buildings of wood.	6	"				3	5	30							
34	Buildings of wood.	6	"	36	36	36	1	9	40	20						
35	130 feet long, 3 stories, stone.	5	"	140	45	185	2	15	114	114	10					
36	96 by 32, 2 stories, stone.	5	"	516		516	2	9	110							5
37	50 by 35, 2 stories, stone.	5	"				1	6	37							
38			"													
39	67 by 36, 1 story, wood.	3	Catho.	700		700		1								
40	70 by 40, 3 stories, stone.	3	"													
41	36 by 31, wood.	5	"													
42	40 by 30 and 50 by 18, wood.		"													
43	60 by 40, stone.		Catho.	100	50	150		7	75	100	10					
44	65 by 55, 2 stories, stone.	5	"	200	200	200		9	130	120						
45	50 by 30, 2 stories, stone.	5	"	114	40	154	2	10	36	44	20					
46	A stone house.		"					12	106							
47	80 by 36, wood, 22 feet high.		"					13	66							
48	120 front, 2 stories, brick.	3	"	120	120	120	2	9	77	16	5					12
49	80 by 40, 1 story, stone.		"	108	108	108	1	2	20							
50	66 by 40, 2 stories, brick.		"	120	120	120	2	7	42	42	3					3
51	70 by 40, 2 stories stone.		Catho.					7	48		10					
52		5	"	310	310	310	2	7	62	100	21					
53	70 by 45, 2 stories, stone.	6	"	30	30	30		15	70	6						
54	Stone buildings.		"	161	161	161	2	16	68	13	13					
55	Stone, 2 stories.		Catho.	100	36	136		7	39	30	9					
56	30 by 40, 1 story.		"	12	28	40		1	50	4	4					
57		5	"	250	250	250	2	7	49	80						
58	80 by 40, brick.		Catho.					6	82	82						
59	40 by 40, 2 stories, brick.		"						5							
60	40 by 18, wood.		Catho.						4							





ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS.—Continued.

PROFESS. CHOSEN BY STUD. WHO HAVE LEFT WITHIN THE LAST TWO YEARS.

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

	Number of pupils learning belles-lettres.	Number of pupils learning rhetoric.	Number of pupils learning declamation.	Number of pupils studying intellectual and moral philosophy.	Number of pupils learning horticulture.	Number of pupils pursuing a special commercial course.	Number of pupils learning linear drawing.	Number of pupils learning sewing.	Number of pupils learning embroidery.	Number of pupils learning drawing.	Number of pupils learning painting.	Number of pupils learning instrumental music.	Number of pupils learning vocal music.	Number of pupils, who completed their course of studies last year.	Number of pupils left, who have com. more than half of the course.	Number of pupils who still prosecute their stu. in other institutions.	Number of stu. who have embraced a religious profession.	Number of pupils devoted to tuition.	Number of pupils devoted to agriculture.	Number of stud. who have chosen other vocations than those enumerated.	Number of pupils who have left the country.
1	1							15	10												
2								112	70	10	6	22	5								
3		8						120	40												
4		4						30	25	1		9	14								
5	4	10			12		12	5	14			5	20								
6								28	15												
7	4							34	21			8	16								
8								30	12	5		19	15		2	2	3				
9	8	1						58	26			20									
10	10	6	16					70	36	26		12	20								
11								30	20	6	4	12	10								
12								60	20				26								
13								60	33	4		8									
14								226	108	12	2	25	16								
15		2				35	12	94	15	5	1	8	12								
16								40	4				40								
17								44	15			10									
18							3	20	14												
19								50	40	19		18	30								
20		2						16	9				15								
21								43	6				8								
22								40	20	1			9								
23																					
24																					
	117	120	285	1	32	35	91	3544	1608	308	69	595	1373	28	66	17	4	94			2

24		20																			
25								130	100	12	17	17	17								
26								40	50	15		40	24								
27								36	20			6									
28	18		40					200	80	13		28	303								
29		2						40	20												
30								120	30	1		4	15								
31								62	25			18	12								
32								20	16			12	16								
33		6	85					205	95	38	12	63	230								
34		8	20					60	30				80								
35							14	74	40	5		30	38								
36								45	30												
37	8		8					100	50	8	4	10	12		2						
38	18	16					13	138	10	13	3	19	18		6	4					
39			18					89	30	6	2	12	10		3						
40								25	10												
41								25	6	12											
42								22													
43								12	15				21								
44								80	60	22		11	15								
45								60	50	10		44	24								
46								60	50	10		12	30								
47							17	30	10		4	12	7								
48		16						100	25												
49		4					5	54	40				50		10	3					
50								28	28				19		3						
51	11		18					30	10	10		7									
52								20	20												
53	2	7						60	38	13	3	16	33		4						
54								50	25												
55	5		36					108	40	12	6	14	40		7						
56							9	38	10												
57								25	7												
58								23	10												
59								60	30												
60	3							11	6	1											
	117	120	285	1	32	35	91	3544	1608	308	69	595	1373	28	66	17	4	94			2

PUPILS.

PROFESSORS.

No.	No. of religious teachers.	No. of lay female teachers.	No. of profs. either clerical or of a religious order.	No. of lay professors.	Total number of professors, regents, &c.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.	Number of day scholars.	Number of half boarders.	Number of boarders.	Number of catholic pupils.	No. of protestant pupils.	No. of pupils, whose parents reside within the county in which the ins. is situat.	No. of pupils whose parents reside within some other dis. in L. C.	No. of pupils, whose parents reside in Upper Canada.	No. of pupils, whose parents reside in the U. States.	Number of pupils under 16 years of age.	Number of pupils, above 16 years of age.	Total number of pupils.
1	3	1			4		129	76	33	20	129		129				108	21	129
2	3				3		80	65	15		80	1	78	2			76	4	80
3	5	1			6		172	60	46	66	171	1	165	5	2		134	38	172
4	6				6		120	114		6	120		113	7			115	5	120
5	3	1			4		94	67	5	22	94		94				92	2	94
6	3	1			4		115	30	62	23	115		110	5			111	4	115
7	3	5	1		5		30	6		24	30		30				16	14	30
8	2	1			3		76	53	3	20	75	1	74	2			72	4	76
9	4	1			5		128	103	5	20	126	2	126		1		124	4	128
10	2	2			2		98	98			96	2	98				82	16	98
11	3	2			5		70	21	7	42	70		68	2			55	15	70
12	2	2			2		24	30			8	22	24				246	8	254
13	7	1			8	6	254	199		55	254		254	6			72	12	284
14	2	1			3		84	46	3	35	84		78		1		217	9	226
15	7	1			8		226	92	12	122	220	6	207	18			113	2	115
16	4	1			4		115	88	7	20	115		102	11		2	134	13	147
17	4	1			4		147	84		63	147		133	14			134		147
18	2	1			3		84	40	32	12	82	2	81	3			44	1	84
19	2	2			2		25	25		20	45		45				143	25	168
20	8	2			10		168	75	42	51	168		148	19	1		88	2	168
21	3	1			3		90	77	10	3	90		90	4			103	3	106
22	3	1			3		106		61	45	106		102				73	7	80
23	3	3			3		80	54	21	5	78	2	79			1			

24	6	2			8		130	79	8	45	128		122	8			110	20	130
25	3				3		142	142		74	142		142				141	1	142
26	5				5		214	125	15		214		214				182	32	214
27	7	2			2		96	90		6	96		94	2			93	3	96
28	8				8		303	250		53	298	5	282	13		8	288	15	303
29	8				8		126	70	43	13	126		122	4			111	15	126
30	10	2			12		153	60	59	34	153		141	12			161	2	153
31	3	1			4		82	58	8	16	82		82				77	5	82
32	2	3			5		138	80	40	18	138		131	7	8		131	7	138
33	33	1			33		406	291	7	108	402	4	347	51	1	7	396	10	406
34	3				4		158	120	22	16	158		158	19			148	10	168
35	8	1			8		133	59	6	68	133		101		1		128	5	133
36	4	1			4		55	11	1	43	55		33	19		3	40	15	55
37	5	2			7		118	99	2	17	116	2	113	5			110	8	118
38	5	2			7		138	62	9	67	138		127	11			118	20	138
39		3			3		89	85		4	89		85	4			74	1	89
40		3			3		75	75			75		75				74	1	75
41		3			3		45	21		24	45		45				37	8	45
42	2				2		68	40	23	5	68		66	2			66	2	68
43	3	1			4		112	72	18	22	112		109	3			111	1	112
44	5	2			9		140	50	12	78	140		140				120	20	140
45	3				3		100	68	10	22	100		80	20			90	10	100
46	2	1			3		90	65		25	90		90				75	15	90
47	3	1			4		106	41	12	53	106		106	10			86	20	106
48	4	1			5		260	238		22	260		260	10			250	10	260
49	4	1			5		125	71	30	24	125		125	19			110	15	125
50		2			2		66	66			66		66				66		66
51	3	1			4		133	68	47	18	133		127	5			120	13	133
52		2			2	26	32	58			58		58			1	53	5	58
53	4	2			6		156	48	64	44	155	1	142	14			148	8	156
54	3	2			5		108	55	29	24	108		100	8			105	3	108
55	5	2			7		182	78	69	35	182		172	10			182	1	182
56	5	2			5		109	109	32	7	109		109				108	1	109
57	4				4		95	80	8	7	95		90	5			93	2	95
58	3				3		94	62	9	23	94		87	7			86	8	94
59	3				3		84	67	16	1	84		79	3	2		83	1	84
60		2			2	4	10	14					14				14		14
	234	67		4	305	36	7206	4591	963	1688	7176	66	6839	359	9	35	6701	541	7242

## ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS.—Continued.

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTITUTION.

No.	Name of the Institution and where situated.	Date of its foundation.	By whom founded.	Composition of Board of Direction.	Composition of Boards of Professors and Regents.
61	Three Rivers.....	1697	R. R. B. de St. Valier, B. of Quebec.	1 Superior and 5 Sisters.	Ladies of Ursuline Convent.
62	Berthier.....	1825	Rev. curate Lamothe.....	4 Sisters of Congregation N. D.	Sisters of Cong. N. D. & lay teachers.
63	St. Roch, Quebec.....	1846	.....	1 Directress.....	" of Congregation N. D.
64	St. Sauveur.....	1856	.....	1 Directress.....	" "
65	Lake of Two Mountains.....	1720	.....	1 Directress.....	" "
66	St. François, Rivière du Sud.....	1763	.....	1 Directress.....	" "
67	Congregation of N. D. Montréal.....	1653	Sister Bourgeois.....	1 Superior and Council.....	" "
68	Villa Maria.....	1855	Sisters of Congregation N. D.....	.....	" "
69	Ursulines of Quebec.....	1640	Mme. de la Peltrie.....	.....	Ladies of Ursuline Convent.
70	General Hôpital of Quebec.....	1725	R. R. de St. Valier, Bp. of Quebec.....	.....	Augustine Ladies.
71	Belœil.....	1846	Rev. F. Durocher and parishioners.....	1 Superior, 1 Assistant and 1 Secretary.	Ladies of Holy Names of J. and M.
72	Sisters of Charity, Quebec.....	1849	R. R. Bp. Turgeon and the Ladies of Education.....	1 Superior.....	Sisters of Charity.
73	St. Vincent de Paul.....	1842	R. R. Bourget, Bp. of Montreal.....	.....	Sisters of Sacred Heart.
74	St. Martin.....	1854	.....	.....	.....
75	Sisters of Bon Pasteur, Quebec.....	1852	Mme. F. X. Roy.....	.....	Sisters of " Bon Pasteur."
76	Sisters of Charity, Montreal.....	1747	Mme. Yourville.....	.....	Grey Sisters.
77	Sisters of la Providence.....	1828	Mme. Gamelin.....	1 Superior and Council.....	Sisters of " la Providence,"
78	Divers model schools of the Sisters of the Congregation at Montreal.....	.....	Sisters of Congregation N. D.....	.....	Sisters of Congregation N. D.

FINANCES.

No.	Annual expenses of the Institution.	Annual revenue of the Institution.	Cost of tuition.	Cost of Board.	Number of pupils receiving gratuitous instruction.	Number of pupils receiving board gratis.	Number of pupils receiving half board gratis.	Sources of revenue, from whence derived.	Value of real Estate, the property of the Institution.	Total amount of debts due by the Institution.	Cursory statement of these debts.	Value of buildings occupied for educational purposes.
	£	£	£ s. d.	£					£	£		£
61	2567	2150	.....	16	150	3	.....	Farms, a seignior, rents, boarders.....	9000	.....	.....	2000
62	355	359	.....	15	50	7	.....	Boarders.....	.....	.....	.....	2500
63	600	600	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	Tuition.....	.....	.....	.....	2000
64	150	150	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	".....	.....	.....	.....	550
65	75	75	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	".....	.....	.....	.....	500
66	150	150	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	".....	.....	.....	.....	600
67	4500	4500	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	Farms and boarders.....	.....	.....	.....	30000
68	2500	2500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	".....	.....	.....	.....	15000
69	2500	2500	.....	21	20	.....	.....	Seigniories and boarders.....	.....	.....	.....	5000
70	2000	2000	.....	17	.....	10	.....	Boarders and income of institution.....	.....	.....	.....	2500
71	400	400	2 17 9	11	4	1	.....	Pupils and commissioners.....	.....	100	Repairs.....	1200
72	1000	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The Legislature and Public Charity.....	.....	.....	.....	10000
73	2750	2750	.....	.....	2750	.....	.....	Boarders and Pupils.....	.....	.....	.....	4000
74	300	300	.....	74	300	.....	.....	Commissioners and Pupils.....	.....	.....	.....	400
75	525	525	.....	.....	750	.....	.....	The Legislature and Public Charity.....	.....	.....	.....	1500
76	750	750	.....	.....	750	.....	.....	Revenues of Grey Sisters.....	.....	.....	.....	15500
77	350	350	.....	.....	350	.....	.....	The Legislature and Public Charity.....	.....	.....	.....	5000
78	500	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	21972	21559	.....	.....	589	21	22	.....	9000	100	.....	96250

ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS.—Continued.

No.	Dimensions and general description of these buildings.	COURSE OF STUDIES.														
		Number of years required to compl. course of studies.	Nature of the religious teaching.	Number of volumes in the pupils' library.	Number of volumes in the professors' library.	Total number of volumes.	Number of globes and orreries.	Number of geographical or other maps belonging to the institution.	Number of pupils learning arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning mental calculation.	Number of pupils learning book-keeping.	Number of pupils learning algebra.	Number of pupils learning geometry.	Number of pupils learning differential and integral calculus.	Number of pupils learning natural philosophy.	Number of pupils learning astronomy.
61	80 by 48, 3 stories, stone, and another building, of 210 by 50, 2 stories, stone...	4	Catho.	50	1200	1200	3	24	106	20	25				6	6
62	70 by 48, 2 stories, stone.		"		200	250	2	8	80							
63			"						150							
64			"						110	30						
65			"						15							
66			"						32							
67			"	750	1000	1750			84							
68			"	400	300	700			31							
69			"	300	375	675			130	40	7				5	19
70			"	400	500	900			35							
71	60 by 36, 2 stories.		"	100	60	160	2	16	60	19	19					
72			"					4	171							
73			"	560	1000	1560		10	132	45						
74			"					2	31							
75			"					4	126							
76			"					4	61							
77			"					6	41							
78			"					26	243							
				2560	4635	7195	7	104	1638	154	51				11	25

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

	Number of pupils learning chemistry.	Number of pupils learning natural history.	Number of French pupils learning English.	Number of English pupils learning French.	Number of pupils learning French grammar.	Number of pupils learning French parsing.	Number of pupils writing French orthographical exercises from dictation.	Numb. of pupils composing French verse.	Number of pupils practising French composition.	Number of pupils learning English parsing.	Number of pupils writing English orthographical exercises, from dictation.	Numb. of pupils composing English verse.	Number of pupils learning English composition.	Number of pupils learning Geography.	Number of English pupils learning Sacred history.	Number of pupils learning Ancient history.	Number of pupils learning the History of England.	Number of pupils learning the History of France.	Number of pupils learning the History of Canada.	Number of pupils learning the History of the United States.	Number of pupils learning General history.
61	7	39	87	11	103	62	90	.....	22	22	22	.....	6	68	158	6	31	54	.....	.....	14
62	.....	.....	40	7	90	90	40	.....	12	15	15	.....	.....	60	30	25	25	25	35	.....	.....
63	.....	.....	.....	.....	235	235	200	.....	82	35	55	.....	.....	156	127	.....	75	125	.....	.....	.....
64	.....	.....	70	.....	154	125	100	.....	45	22	36	.....	.....	85	60	.....	32	32	.....	.....	.....
65	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	13	.....	15	10	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
66	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	27	22	.....	30	15	31	.....	.....	36	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	34	31	.....	26	12	37	.....	.....	62	29	.....	.....	34	36	.....	.....
68	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	16	16	.....	27	10	21	.....	.....	25	25	.....	.....	22	24	.....	.....
69	7	.....	.....	.....	34	16	16	.....	14	46	41	.....	.....	65	65	.....	.....	21	32	.....	.....
70	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	120	100	.....	51	25	22	.....	.....	41	40	.....	.....	11	27	.....	.....
71	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	66	45	.....	35	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
72	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	65	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	131	71	.....	.....	27	47	.....	.....
73	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	201	175	.....	67	67	41	.....	.....	49	26	.....	.....	15	17	.....	.....
74	.....	.....	.....	.....	132	132	132	.....	20	21	.....	.....	.....	31	18	.....	.....	10	25	.....	.....
75	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	21	20	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	61	26	.....	.....	31	37	.....	.....
76	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	37	30	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	39	.....	.....	27	28	.....	.....
77	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	51	41	.....	26	.....	25	.....	.....	115	41	.....	.....	21	21	.....	.....
78	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	31	15	.....	16	.....	25	.....	.....	429	52	.....	.....	32	46	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	246	137	125	.....	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	7	39	1230	110	1790	1465	1260	.....	534	335	452	.....	40	1549	844	31	31	444	626	.....	.....

ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

PROFESS CHOSEN BY STUD. WHO HAVE LEFT WITHIN THE LAST TWO YEARS.—Continued.

	Number of pupils learning belles-lettres.	Number of pupils learning rhetoric.	Number of pupils learning declamation.	Number of pupils studying intellectual and moral philosophy.	Number of pupils learning horticulture.	Number of pupils pursuing a special commercial course.	Number of pupils learning linear drawing.	Number of pupils learning sewing.	Number of pupils learning embroidery.	Number of pupils learning linear drawing.	Number of pupils learning painting.	Number of pupils learning instrumental music.	Number of pupils learning vocal music.	Number of pupils left, who have completed their course of studies.	Number of pupils left, who have completed more than half of the course	Number of pupils who still prosecute their studies in other institutions.	Number of students who have embraced or are preparing for the Clergy.	Number of pupils devoted to the educ. of youth.	Number of pupils devoted to agriculture.	Number of students who have chosen other vocations than those enumerated.	Number of pupils who have left the country.
61	16	6						155	45	15		20	65		15	12					
62		4						100	40	12		53	15								
63								340	65				205								
64								165	36				50								
65								27	10				27								
66								37	15				30								
67								89	18				41								
68								35	16				26								
69		16						136	38				25								
70								30	21				30								
71								66	66				24		17	1					
72								125	45				37								
73								45	33				33								
74								29	15				30								
75								47	10				24								
76								95	31				35								
77								155	47				25								
78								425	61				250								
	16	26	51	6	6	612	27	125	1002					32	13	8					



PUPILS.—Continued.

PROFESSORS.—Continued.

No.	No. of religious teachers.	No. of lay female teachers.	No. of religious or ecclesiastical professors.	Number of lay teachers.	Total number of professors, regents, etc.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of day-scholars.	Number of half-boarders.	Number of boarders.	Number of Catholic pupils.	Number of Protestant pupils.	Number of pupils whose parents reside within the County in which the institution is situated.	Number of pupils whose parents reside within some other district in Lower Canada.	Number of pupils whose parents reside in Upper Canada.	Number of pupils whose parents reside in the United States.	Number of pupils under 16 years of age.	Number of pupils above 16 years of age.	Total number of pupils.
61	20	1	.....	.....	21	.....	198	150	14	34	195	3	160	38	.....	.....	195	3	190
62	5	2	.....	.....	7	.....	110	50	40	20	110	.....	83	27	.....	.....	95	15	113
63	15	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	823	560	200	63	823	.....	823	.....	.....	.....	723	100	820
64	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	260	260	.....	.....	260	.....	260	.....	.....	.....	200	60	260
65	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	30	30	.....	.....	30	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	39
66	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	69	41	.....	28	69	.....	69	.....	.....	.....	61	8	62
67	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	182	.....	80	102	170	12	182	.....	.....	.....	176	6	186
68	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	66	.....	66	66	66	6	66	.....	.....	.....	60	6	66
69	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	186	.....	82	104	160	26	176	.....	5	.....	180	6	186
70	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	96	.....	96	96	96	.....	96	.....	.....	.....	92	4	96
71	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	116	50	35	31	116	.....	109	7	.....	.....	101	15	115
72	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	525	400	.....	125	525	.....	525	.....	.....	.....	455	70	520
73	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	180	.....	.....	100	180	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	153	27	186
74	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	66	66	.....	.....	66	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	60
75	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	250	.....	50	250	250	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	200	50	250
76	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	334	334	.....	.....	334	.....	334	.....	.....	.....	334	.....	330
77	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	270	270	.....	.....	270	.....	270	.....	.....	.....	270	.....	271
78	24	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	2351	2351	.....	.....	2351	47	2351	.....	.....	.....	2151	200	235
	126	3	.....	.....	129	.....	6112	4842	451	819	6065	47	6030	72	5	5	5542	570	6112

THIRD DIVISION.—NORMAL SCHOOLS.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTITUTION.

No.	Name of the Institution & where situated.	Date of foundation.	By whom founded.	Composition of Board of direction.	Staff of teachers.
1	Jacques Cartier, Normal School, Montreal.	1857	Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Sup. of Education and under the act 19 Vict., cap. 54.	Sup. of Education.	1 priest, (the principal) & laymen.
2	McGill, Normal School Montreal.	1857	" " "	Sup. of Education and Coun. of Univ. of McG. College.	Laymen.
3	Laval, Normal School, Quebec. Pupil-teachers, Female pupils-teachers	1857	" " "	Sup. of Education.	1 priest, (the principal) laymen & Ursuline Ladies.

NORMAL SCHOOLS—Continued.

FINANCES.

No.	Annual expenses of institution.	Annual revenue of institution from all sources.	Cost of tuition.	Cost of board.	Number of pupils receiving instruction gratis.	Number of pupils receiving board gratis.	Number of pupils receiving part of board gratis.	Sources of revenue, from whence derived.	Value of buildings occupied for educational purposes.	Dimensions and general description of buildings
1	£ 3355	£ 3355	gratis	£ 16	46	.....	24	Government Grant, Fees and Fines, from pupils for inattention and the income from Model Schools.	£ 6000	Brick, 4 stories. 180 x 70, 2 stories, stone. The Chateau St. Louis.
2	2849	2849	gratis	.....	70	.....	48		8000	
3	} 3055	} 2700	} gratis	} 16	36	1	24		} 8000	
4					12	40	.....			
	9259	8934	.....	.....	192	1	120	22000		

NORMAL SCHOOLS.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

No.	Number of years required to complete course of studies.	Nature of the Religious teaching.	Number of volumes in the pupils' library.	Total number of volumes.	Number of globes and orreries.	Number of geographical or other maps belonging to the institution.	Value of the museum of natural history.	Value of apparatus for study of natural philosophy.	Number of pupils learning arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning mental calculation.	Number of pupils learning book-keeping.	Number of pupils learning algebra.	Number of pupils learning geometry.	Number of pupils learning trigonometry.
1	2	Catho.	3050	3050	5	25	£ 20	£ 150	34	34	24	7	6	6
2	2	Protes	200	200	6	30	.....	300	70	70	.....	.....	.....	20
3	2	Catho.	200	200	4	.....	.....	150	28	28	28	16	16	16
4														
.....	.....	.....	3450	3450	17	55	20	600	167	167	52	23	22	42

NORMAL SCHOOLS.—Continued.

COURSE STUDIES.

No.	Number of pupils learning differential and integral calculus.	Number of pupils learning natural philosophy.	Number of pupils learning Astronomy.	Number of pupils learning chemistry.	Number of pupils learning natural history.	Number of French pupils learning English.	Number of English pupils learning French.	Number of pupils learning French Grammar.	Number of pupils learning French parsing.	Number of pupils writing French orthographical exercises from dictation.	Number of pupils practising French composition.	Number of pupils learning English parsing.	Number of pupils writing from dictation English orthographical exercises.	Number of pupils learning English composition.
1	.....	7	.....	6	6	43	3	46	46	46	7	46	46	.....
2	70	.....	20	20	70	.....	70	70	70	70	.....	70	.....	70
3	.....	28	.....	.....	28	27	1	28	28	28	16	16	28	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	5	35	35	35	12	.....	.....	.....
	70	35	20	26	104	100	79	179	179	179	35	132	74	70

NORMAL SCHOOLS.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.														Professions chosen by pupils.				
No.	Number of pupils learning geography.	Number of pupils studying Sacred History.	Number of pupils learning Ancient History.	Number of pupils learning English History.	Number of pupils learning French History.	Number of pupils learning the History of Canada.	Number of pupils learning belles-lettres.	Number of pupils learning declamation.	Number of pupils learning theoretical agriculture.	Number of pupils learning horticulture.	Number of pupils learning linear drawing.	Number of pupils learning crayon drawing.	Number of pupils learning painting.	Number of pupils learning instrumental music.	Number of pupils learning vocal music.	Number of pupils practising gymnastics.	Number of pupils left, who have completed their course of studies.	Number of pupils left, who have devoted themselves to teaching.
1	34	34	...	6	8	38	8	...	...	...	24	7	...	28	46	46	6	6
2	70	50	50	20	20	20	...	70	70	...	70	...	...	20	70	...	16	16
3	28	28	..	...	...	28	16	16	...	28	28	...	...	15	28	...	12	12
4	35	35	...	...	...	35	12	12	...	...	20	...	...	20	35	...	6	6
	167	147	50	26	28	121	36	98	70	28	142	7	...	83	179	46	40	40

NORMAL SCHOOLS.—Continued.

PROFESSORS.										PUPILS.									
No.	Number of religious teachers.	No. of lay female teachers.	Number of ecclesiastical professors.	Number of lay professors.	Total number of professors, regents, &c.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.	Number of day scholars.	Number of half-boarders.	Number of boarders.	Number of Catholic pupils.	Number of Protestant pupils.	No. of pupils, whose parents reside within the county in which the ins. is situated.	No. of pupils whose parents reside within some other district in Lower Canada.	No. of pupils, whose parents reside in Upper Canada.	No. of pupils, whose parents reside in the United States.	Number of pupils under 16 years of age.	Number of pupils, above 16 years of age.	Total number of pupils.
1	...	...	1	6	7	46	...	1	1	44	45	1	10	35	...	1	...	46	46
2	...	1	...	7	8	7	63	70	...	...	2	68	32	37	1	...	...	70	70
3	...	...	...	6	10	36	...	1	...	35	36	...	30	6	...	...	...	36	36
4	2	...	2					..	40	1	...	39	40	...	30	10	...	...	...
	2	1	3	19	25	89	103	73	1	118	123	69	102	88	1	1	...	192	192

RECAPITULATION of Statement C, containing the statistics of all the Institutions for Education, more particularly those comprised in the superior and secondary classes.

No.	INSTITUTIONS.	FINANCES.							
		Annual expenses of institution.	Annual revenue of institution, from all sources.	Number of pupils receiving instruction gratis.	Number of pupils receiving board gratis.	Number of pupils receiving part of board gratis.	Value of real property belonging to institution.	Total amount of debts due by institution.	Value of buildings occupied for educational purposes.
		£	£				£	£	£
1	First Division, Superior Schools,.....	15646	8409	.....	.....	.....	41490	4262	94500
2	Second Division, Classical Colleges..	36053	12800	270	42	119	185457	30114	131350
3	“ “ Industrial Colleges..	8255	7199	240	7	22	17460	7942	23025
4	“ Academies for Boys or Mixed..	12232	10946	861	13	36	8573	7358	29757
5	“ “ Academies for Girls..	47061	42576	2604	205	232	19436	17345	163019
6	Third “ Normal Schools.....	9259	8934	192	1	120	.....	.....	22000
	Grand total.....	128506	90864	4167	268	592	272416	67021	463651

\* This amount represents the value of the real estate of the University of McGill College and of Bishops College.

RECAPITULATION.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

No.	Number of volumes in the pupils' library.	Number of volumes in the professors' library.	Total number of volumes.	Number of globes and orreries.	Number of geographical or other maps belonging to the institution.	Value of the museum of natural history.	Value of apparatus for study of natural philosophy.	Number of pupils learning arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning mental calculation.	Number of pupils learning book-keeping.	Number of pupils learning algebra.	Number of pupils learning geometry.	Number of pupils learning trigonometry.	Number of pupils learning conic section.	Number of pupils learning differential and integral calculus.
1	15200	.....	15200	.....	.....	£ 5650	£ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	14443	52091	66534	48	386	3140	5925	1857	624	264	274	251	165	91	17
3	5428	1280	6708	21	142	50	773	1509	815	261	156	185	81	.....	.....
4	3000	3573	6573	74	419	.....	319	3757	1785	491	510	295	82	24	134
5	6091	8586	14677	58	686	.....	.....	5485	2410	340	8	6	.....	.....	20
6	3450	.....	3450	17	80	10	600	167	167	104	93	92	42	.....	20
	47612	65530	113142	218	1688	8850	7617	12775	5801	1478	1041	827	370	115	191

## RECAPITULATION.—Continued.

## COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

No.	Number of students learning natural philosophy.	Number of pupils studying meteorology.	Number of pupils learning astronomy.	Number of pupils learning chemistry.	Number of pupils learning natural history.	Number of French pupils learning English.	Number of English pupils learning French.	Number of pupils learning French grammar.	Number of pupils learning French parsing.	Number of pupils writing French orthographical exercises from dictation.	Number of pupils composing French verse.	Number of pupils practising French composition.	Number of pupils learning English grammatical parsing.	Number of pupils writing English orthographical exercises from dictation.	Number of pupils composing English verse.
1	295	240	317	110	173	1618	621	1669	1275	1201	65	675	1368	998	.....
2	65	22	54	108	166	1315	81	1164	1006	1081	11	319	732	723	1
3	167	75	230	69	222	1288	449	1724	1224	1239	17	378	1469	1530	116
4	11	.....	77	7	352	3025	338	5220	4420	3930	72	1948	1105	1193	9
5	10	.....	.....	26	104	109	.....	179	179	.....	.....	35	132	74	.....
6	643	337	678	320	1017	7346	1568	9956	8103	7630	165	3355	4806	4518	126

## RECAPITULATION.—Continued.

## COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

No.	Number of pupils learning English composition.	Number of pupils learning the Latin grammar.	Number of pupils learning Latin versification.	Number of pupils learning Latin composition.	Number of pupils learning the Greek grammar.	Number of pupils learning Greek composition.	Number of pupils learning the Hebrew grammar.	Number of pupils learning German.	Number of pupils learning geography.	Number of pupils learning sacred history.	Number of pupils learning ancient history.	Number of pupils learning the history of England.	Number of pupils learning the history of France.	Number of pupils learning the history of Canada.	Number of pupils learning the history of the United States.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	826	1043	290	336	548	80	14	23	1444	891	339	754	457	1032	373
3	175	68	14	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	768	506	200	61	207	401	37
4	1226	255	18	77	63	10	.....	.....	1979	862	321	251	230	811	78
5	562	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3761	2994	387	210	1072	1938	30
6	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167	147	50	26	28	121	.....
	2859	1366	322	448	611	90	14	30	8119	5400	1297	1302	1994	4303	518

RECAPITULATION.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

No.	Number of pupils learning arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning belles-lettres.	Number of pupils learning rhetoric.	Number of pupils learning declamation.	Number of pupils studying intellectual and moral philosophy.	Number of students in theology.	Number of pupils studying elements of jurisprudence.	Number of pupils studying elements of constitutional law.	Number of pupils learning theoretical agriculture.	Number of pupils learning practical agriculture.	Number of pupils learning horticulture.	Number of pupils pursuing a special commercial course.	Number of pupils learning linear drawing.	Number of pupils learning architecture.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	636	160	123	343	137	102	35	35	59	25	299	273	162	121
3	52	121	53	188	9	21	.....	19	180	146	245	258	137	118
4	215	28	76	798	22	.....	15	15	143	33	10	229	201	51
5	59	133	146	336	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	35	97	.....
6	.....	36	.....	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	28	.....	142	.....
	962	478	398	1713	169	123	50	69	452	204	620	795	739	290

RECAPITULATION.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

PROFESSIONS CHOSEN BY STUDENTS.

No.	Number of pupils learning sewing.	Number of pupils learning embroidery.	Number of pupils learning drawing.	Number of pupils learning painting.	Number of pupils learning instrumental music.	Number of pupils learning vocal music.	Number of pupils practising gymnastics.	Number of pupils learning fencing.	Number of pupils learning to dance.	Number of pupils left, who have completed their course of studies.	Number of pupils, left, who have completed more than half of the course.	Number pupils who still prosecute their studies in other institutions.	Number of students who have embraced or prepared for the clergy.	Number of pupils who have become teachers.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	70	3	200	626	30	58	40	97	136	37	66	20
3	.....	.....	68	4	135	396	202	50	.....	23	84	26	2	18
4	25	17	147	59	228	380	50	.....	12	129	99	72	7	86
5	5645	2220	335	69	720	2375	.....	.....	.....	28	98	30	12	94
6	.....	.....	7	.....	83	179	46	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	40
	5670	2237	627	135	1366	3956	328	58	52	317	417	165	87	258

RECAPITULATION.—Continued.

PROFESSIONS CHOSEN BY STUDENTS.—Continued.										PROFESSORS.				
No.	N. of students who have chosen Agricultural pursuits.	Number of students prepared for the Bar.	Number of students preparing for the Medical profession.	Number of students preparing for the Notarial profession.	Number of students learning surveying.	Number of students learning civil engin.	Number of students either fol- lowing or preparing for Common pursuits.	Number of students who have chosen other vocation than those enu.	Number of pupils who have left the country.	Number of religious female teachers.	Number of lay female teachers.	No. of profess. either clerical or of a religious order.	Number of lay professors.	Total number of professors regents, &c.
1	19	25	34	14	2	81	49	.....	4	.....	.....	33	37	70
2	93	5	3	15	15	4	99	43	.....	.....	126	76	39	164
3	175	10	2	5	18	.....	224	118	25	.....	1	60	23	100
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	360	44	70	77	181
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	434
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	19	25
	294	40	39	34	35	85	372	161	31	362	116	298	198	974

RECAPITULATION.—Continued.

PUPILS.

No.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.	Number of day scholars.	Number of half boarders.	Number of boarders.	Number of Catholic pupils.	Number of protestant pupils.	No. of pupils, whose parents reside within the country in which the ins. is situated.	Number of pupils whose parents reside within some other dis- tricts in Lower Canada.	No. of pupils, whose parents reside in New Brunswick.	No. of pupils, whose parents reside in Upper Canada.	No. of pupils, whose parents reside in the United States.	Number of pupils under 16 years of age.	Number of pupils above 16 years of age.	Total number of pupils.
1	436	.....	259	.....	177	348	88	321	86	.....	21	8	.....	436	436
2	2655	.....	1249	358	1048	1904	751	1553	1013	8	34	47	1461	1194	2655
3	1897	40	1392	308	237	1832	105	1703	215	.....	5	14	1762	175	1937
4	4725	1414	5702	246	191	3984	2155	5746	320	.....	21	52	5071	1068	6139
5	36	13318	9433	1414	2507	13241	113	12869	431	.....	14	40	12243	1111	13354
6	89	103	73	1	118	123	69	102	88	.....	1	1	.....	192	192
	9838	14875	18108	2327	4278	21432	3281	22294	2153	8	96	162	20537	4176	24713



## FOURTH DIVISION.—SPECIALS SCHOOLS.

No.	Name of Institution.	Date of foundation.	By whom founded.	Composition of board of direction.	Composition of board of teachers.	Number of professors.	Number of Pupils.
1	Deaf and dumb Institution, Coteau St. Louis .....	1849	Rev. Mr. Lagorce...	The directing professors .....	Priests and clerks of St. Viateur.....	3	15
2	Institution for female deaf mutes at Long Point .....	1853	Bishop Bourget.....	The Directing Nuns.	Nuns of the Canadian order of La-providence.....	5	30
						8	45

## FIFTH DIVISION.—PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

No.	SECTIONS.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers.	Number of Pupils.
3	First Section. Model Schools of the Normal Schools .....	5	10	589
4	Second Section. Primary superior <i>model schools</i> , comprising the superior schools for girls which are not mentioned in the fourth section of secondary schools .....	237	258	13010
5	Third Section. Elementary schools .....	2518	2662	110441
	Total.....	2760	2930	124040

## RECAPITULATION OF THE FIVE GREAT DIVISIONS.

No.	DIVISIONS.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers.	Number of Pupils.
6	Superiors schools.....	10	70	436
7	Secondary " .....	170	879	24085
8	Normal " .....	3	15	192
9	Special " .....	2	8	45
10	Primary " .....	2765	2930	124040
	Total.....	2945	3902	148798

## STATEMENT D.

## CONTAINING THE STATISTICS OF THE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN THE CITIES OF QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.\*

## No. 1.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN THE SEVERAL CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN THE CITY OF QUEBEC DURING THE YEAR 1857.

Ladies of the Ursuline Convent.	186
Ladies of the Ursuline Convent, Elementary Schools.	160
Schools of the Brethren of the Christian Doctrine.	1710
Sisters of the Bon Pasteur.	250
Sisters of Charity, & classes at the Institute.	268
Sisters of Charity, Près-de-ville.	157
General Hospital.	96
Congregation of Notre Dame at St. Roch.	823
Congregation of St. Sauveur.	260
Independent Academies and Schools.	678
Quebec Seminary.	386
Laval University.	57
Theological students in the higher Seminary.	45
Laval Normal School, monitors.	36
Female monitors.	40
Model Schools annexed to the Laval Normal School, boys.	111
Girls.	166
Total.	5528

## No. 2.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ATTENDING CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN MONTREAL DURING THE YEAR 1857.

Minor Seminary of Montreal (priests of St. Sulpice).	213
Students in theology (Priests of St. Sulpice).	43
St. Mary's College.	176
Schools of the friars of the Christian Doctrine.	2697
Schools of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame.	2351
Schools for Male and Female orphans at the General Hospital.	334
Schools conducted by the Sisters of la Providence.	328
Canadian schools under control.	325
Academies.	244
Independent schools in Griffintown, boys.	297
Girls.	362
Jacques Cartier Normal School.	46
Model School annexed to the Jacques Cartier Normal School.	83
Total.	7499

No. 3.

STATEMENT of the number of scholars attending the schools conducted by the Brethren of the Christian Doctrine at Montreal, 1857.

St. Lawrence Suburbs.			St. Mary Suburbs.			Récollections.		Bishop's or, St. James.		College Street.		St. Joseph Sub.		Recapitulation.														
School.		English.	School.		English.	School.		School.		School.		School.		Ward.	Number of Pupils.													
French.	English.		French.	English.		French.	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.															
1st Class.	96	190	70	90	120	160	4th Class.	68	88	86	98	150	65	86	130	3rd Class.	86	130	1st Class.	66	81	130	3rd Class.	62	125	60	Total	2697
2nd Class.	88	88	86	86	86	86	1st Class.	80	172	81	130	3rd Class.	62	125	60	2nd Class.	86	130	2nd Class.	82	84	92	2nd Class.	62	125	60		
3rd Class.	96	190	70	90	120	160	2nd Class.	80	172	81	130	3rd Class.	62	125	60	3rd Class.	86	130	3rd Class.	82	84	92	3rd Class.	62	125	60		
4th Class.	96	190	70	90	120	160	3rd Class.	80	172	81	130	3rd Class.	62	125	60	4th Class.	86	130	4th Class.	82	84	92	4th Class.	62	125	60		
5th Class.	96	190	70	90	120	160	4th Class.	80	172	81	130	4th Class.	62	125	60	5th Class.	86	130	5th Class.	82	84	92	5th Class.	62	125	60		
6th Class.	96	190	70	90	120	160	5th Class.	80	172	81	130	5th Class.	62	125	60	6th Class.	86	130	6th Class.	82	84	92	6th Class.	62	125	60		
7th Class.	96	190	70	90	120	160	6th Class.	80	172	81	130	6th Class.	62	125	60	7th Class.	86	130	7th Class.	82	84	92	7th Class.	62	125	60		
8th Class.	96	190	70	90	120	160	7th Class.	80	172	81	130	7th Class.	62	125	60	8th Class.	86	130	8th Class.	82	84	92	8th Class.	62	125	60		
9th Class.	96	190	70	90	120	160	8th Class.	80	172	81	130	8th Class.	62	125	60	9th Class.	86	130	9th Class.	82	84	92	9th Class.	62	125	60		
10th Class.	96	190	70	90	120	160	9th Class.	80	172	81	130	9th Class.	62	125	60	10th Class.	86	130	10th Class.	82	84	92	10th Class.	62	125	60		
11th Class.	96	190	70	90	120	160	10th Class.	80	172	81	130	10th Class.	62	125	60	11th Class.	86	130	11th Class.	82	84	92	11th Class.	62	125	60		
12th Class.	96	190	70	90	120	160	11th Class.	80	172	81	130	11th Class.	62	125	60	12th Class.	86	130	12th Class.	82	84	92	12th Class.	62	125	60		
13th Class.	96	190	70	90	120	160	12th Class.	80	172	81	130	12th Class.	62	125	60	13th Class.	86	130	13th Class.	82	84	92	13th Class.	62	125	60		
14th Class.	96	190	70	90	120	160	13th Class.	80	172	81	130	13th Class.	62	125	60	14th Class.	86	130	14th Class.	82	84	92	14th Class.	62	125	60		
15th Class.	96	190	70	90	120	160	14th Class.	80	172	81	130	14th Class.	62	125	60	15th Class.	86	130	15th Class.	82	84	92	15th Class.	62	125	60		
16th Class.	96	190	70	90	120	160	15th Class.	80	172	81	130	15th Class.	62	125	60	16th Class.	86	130	16th Class.	82	84	92	16th Class.	62	125	60		
17th Class.	96	190	70	90	120	160	16th Class.	80	172	81	130	16th Class.	62	125	60	17th Class.	86	130	17th Class.	82	84	92	17th Class.	62	125	60		
18th Class.	96	190	70	90	120	160	17th Class.	80	172	81	130	17th Class.	62	125	60	18th Class.	86	130	18th Class.	82	84	92	18th Class.	62	125	60		
19th Class.	96	190	70	90	120	160	18th Class.	80	172	81	130	18th Class.	62	125	60	19th Class.	86	130	19th Class.	82	84	92	19th Class.	62	125	60		
20th Class.	96	190	70	90	120	160	19th Class.	80	172	81	130	19th Class.	62	125	60	20th Class.	86	130	20th Class.	82	84	92	20th Class.	62	125	60		
21st Class.	96	190	70	90	120	160	20th Class.	80	172	81	130	20th Class.	62	125	60	21st Class.	86	130	21st Class.	82	84	92	21st Class.	62	125	60		
22nd Class.	96	190	70	90	120	160	21st Class.	80	172	81	130	21st Class.	62	125	60	22nd Class.	86	130	22nd Class.	82	84	92	22nd Class.	62	125	60		
23rd Class.	96	190	70	90	120	160	22nd Class.	80	172	81	130	22nd Class.	62	125	60	23rd Class.	86	130	23rd Class.	82	84	92	23rd Class.	62	125	60		
24th Class.	96	190	70	90	120	160	23rd Class.	80	172	81	130	23rd Class.	62	125	60	24th Class.	86	130	24th Class.	82	84	92	24th Class.	62	125	60		
25th Class.	96	190	70	90	120	160	24th Class.	80	172	81	130	24th Class.	62	125	60	25th Class.	86	130	25th Class.	82	84	92	25th Class.	62	125	60		
26th Class.	96	190	70	90	120	160	25th Class.	80	172	81	130	25th Class.	62	125	60	26th Class.	86	130	26th Class.	82	84	92	26th Class.	62	125	60		
27th Class.	96	190	70	90	120	160	26th Class.	80	172	81	130	26th Class.	62	125	60	27th Class.	86	130	27th Class.	82	84	92	27th Class.	62	125	60		
28th Class.	96	190	70	90	120	160	27th Class.	80	172	81	130	27th Class.	62	125	60	28th Class.	86	130	28th Class.	82	84	92	28th Class.	62	125	60		
29th Class.	96	190	70	90	120	160	28th Class.	80	172	81	130	28th Class.	62	125	60	29th Class.	86	130	29th Class.	82	84	92	29th Class.	62	125	60		
30th Class.	96	190	70	90	120	160	29th Class.	80	172	81	130	29th Class.	62	125	60	30th Class.	86	130	30th Class.	82	84	92	30th Class.	62	125	60		
31st Class.	96	190	70	90	120	160	30th Class.	80	172	81	130	30th Class.	62	125	60	31st Class.	86	130	31st Class.	82	84	92	31st Class.	62	125	60		
32nd Class.	96	190	70	90	120	160	31st Class.	80	172	81	130	31st Class.	62	125	60	32nd Class.	86	130	32nd Class.	82	84	92	32nd Class.	62	125	60		
33rd Class.	96	190	70	90	120	160	32nd Class.	80	172	81	130	32nd Class.	62	125	60	33rd Class.	86	130	33rd Class.	82	84	92	33rd Class.	62	125	60		
34th Class.	96	190	70	90	120	160	33rd Class.	80	172	81	130	33rd Class.	62	125	60	34th Class.	86	130	34th Class.	82	84	92	34th Class.	62	125	60		
35th Class.	96	190	70	90	120	160	34th Class.	80	172	81	130	34th Class.	62	125	60	35th Class.	86	130	35th Class.	82	84	92	35th Class.	62	125	60		
36th Class.	96	190	70	90	120	160	35th Class.	80	172	81	130	35th Class.	62	125	60	36th Class.	86	130	36th Class.	82	84	92	36th Class.	62	125	60		
37th Class.	96	190	70	90	120	160	36th Class.	80	172	81	130	36th Class.	62	125	60	37th Class.	86	130	37th Class.	82	84	92	37th Class.	62	125	60		
38th Class.	96	190	70	90	120	160	37th Class.	80	172	81	130	37th Class.	62	125	60	38th Class.	86	130	38th Class.	82	84	92	38th Class.	62	125	60		
39th Class.	96	190	70	90	120	160	38th Class.	80	172	81	130	38th Class.	62	125	60	39th Class.	86	130	39th Class.	82	84	92	39th Class.	62	125	60		
40th Class.	96	190	70	90	120	160	39th Class.	80	172	81	130	39th Class.	62	125	60	40th Class.	86	130	40th Class.	82	84	92	40th Class.	62	125	60		
41st Class.	96	190	70	90	120	160	40th Class.	80	172	81	130	40th Class.	62	125	60	41st Class.	86	130	41st Class.	82	84	92	41st Class.	62	125	60		
42nd Class.	96	190	70	90	120	160	41st Class.	80	172	81	130	41st Class.	62	125	60	42nd Class.	86	130	42nd Class.	82	84	92	42nd Class.	62	125	60		
43rd Class.	96	190	70	90	120	160	42nd Class.	80	172	81	130	42nd Class.	62	125	60	43rd Class.	86	130	43rd Class.	82	84	92	43rd Class.	62	125	60		
44th Class.	96	190	70	90	120	160	43rd Class.	80	172	81	130	43rd Class.	62	125	60	44th Class.	86	130	44th Class.	82	84	92	44th Class.	62	125	60		
45th Class.	96	190	70	90	120	160	44th Class.	80	172	81	130	44th Class.	62	125	60	45th Class.	86	130	45th Class.	82	84	92	45th Class.	62	125	60		
46th Class.	96	190	70	90	120	160	45th Class.	80	172	81	130	45th Class.	62	125	60	46th Class.	86	130	46th Class.	82	84	92	46th Class.	62	125	60		
47th Class.	96	190	70	90	120	160	46th Class.	80	172	81	130	46th Class.	62	125	60	47th Class.	86	130	47th Class.	82	84	92	47th Class					

STATEMENT E showing the Circuit of each Inspector, the Names of Counties or part of Counties included in it, the Number of Municipalities, the Population, Extent of territory the Number of Schools in operation, and the Residence and Salary of the inspectors.

No.	Name of Inspector, and description of his District of Inspection.	Residence.	Number of Municipalities.	Population.	Acres of land owned.	No. of schools under control.		Salary of Inspectors.	
						t	s.	0	0
1	J. B. F. Painchaud, Magdalen Islands, Gaspé.	Magdalen Islands.	1	2220	.....	3	31	5	0
2	J. Meagher, counties of Bonaventure & Gaspé.	{ Carleton,..... { Ste. Anne.....	22	20772	233340	39	250	0	0
3	V. Martin, county of Chicoutimi,.....	Chicoutimi.....	5	4951	69669	7	125	0	0
4	G. Tanguay, counties of Kamouraska, Rimouski, and Témiscouata,.....	St. Gervais.....	29	34088	584092	152	218	15	0
5	C. Cimon, county of Charlevoix and part of Saguenay,.....	Malbaie.....	10	13012	209007	36	125	0	0
6	John Hume, county of Mégantic and part of Dorchester and of Beauce,.....	Leeds,.....	17	16085	214121	48	187	10	0
7	F. X. Béland, counties of Beauce, Lévi, Dorchester, and of Lotbinière,.....	St. Antoine.....	30	58135	685437	220	218	15	0
8	J. Crépault, counties of Bellechasse, Montmagny, and Islet,.....	St. Valier.....	19	36729	386134	128	187	10	0
9	P. M. Bardy, counties of Quebec, Montmorency and Portneuf; Catholic Population of the City of Quebec,.....	Quebec.....	33	80673	544571	149	250	0	0
10	Rev. R. Pless, protestant Population of the City of Quebec,.....	Quebec.....	1	9118	.....	11	62	10	0
11	P. Hubert, counties of St. Maurice, Maskinongé and Champlain,.....	Three-Rivers.....	24	41181	443909	102	187	10	0
12	G. A. Bourgeois, part of the Counties Drummond, Bagot, and Arthabaska,.....	St. Grégoire.....	9	9305	175000	34	156	5	0
13	B. Maurault, counties of Nicolet and Yamaska,.....	Gentilly.....	17	34650	333482	99	187	10	0
14	M. Child, counties of Stanstead, Richmond, Compton, Wolfe, part of Drummond and Arthabaska,.....	Coaticook.....	35	35848	484143	241	218	15	0
15	R. Parmelee, counties of Missisquoi, Brome, Shefford, and part of Iberville,.....	Waterloo.....	22	43632	380704	235	218	15	0
16	J. N. A. Archambault, counties of Richelieu, Verchères, Chambly, and part of St. Jean and St. Hyacinthe,.....	Varennnes.....	28	60889	473296	129	218	15	0
17	A. P. L. Consigny, counties of Bagot, Rouville, part of St. Hyacinthe and Iberville,.....	St. Césaire.....	23	50889	457923	131	156	5	0
18	M. Lanctot, counties of Laprairie, Napierville, Beauharnois, and part of Chateauguay and of St. Jean,.....	Laprairie.....	21	55785	470523	141	218	15	0
19	John Bruce, county of Huntingdon, part of Chateauguay and of Argenteuil, and the Protestant Popula. of the City of Montreal,.....	Huntingdon,.....	16	48530	881139	142	250	0	0
20	F. X. Valade, counties of Jacques Cartier, Hochelaga, Vaudreuil and Soulanges, and Catholic Population of the City of Montreal,.....	Longueuil.....	42	82559	424175	119	250	0	0
21	A. D. Dorval, counties of Berthier, Joliette and Montcalm,.....	L'Assomption....	36	64558	630008	148	218	15	0
22	C. Germain, counties of Laval, Terrebonne, Two-Mountains, and part of Argenteuil,.....	St. Vinct. de Paul	42	46210	393584	119	187	10	0
23	J. J. Roney, counties of Ottawa and Pontiac,.....	Aylmer.....	25	23164	826227	85	218	15	0

STATEMENT F.—General Synoptical Table, giving a Summary of all the Statistics collected by the inspectors of schools, for the year 1857

No	NAMES OF INSPECTORS.	Number of Municipalities.	Number of divisions.	Number of school houses.	Number of schools in operation under control.	Number of elementary sch. and control of commissioners.	Number of pupils.	Number of primary superior schools for boys.	Number of pupils.	Number of primary superior schools for girls.	Number of pupils.	Number of academies.	Number of pupils.	Number of colleges.	Number of pupils.	Number of normals schools.	Number of pupils.		
<b>DISTRICT OF GASPÉ.</b>																			
1	J. B. F. Painchaud,.....	1	7	5	2	2	70				1	30							
2	Joseph Meagher,.....	22	72	56	39	39	1745												
	Total,.....	23	79	61	41	41	1815			1	30								
<b>DISTRICT OF KAMOURASKA.</b>																			
3	G. Tanguay,.....	29	161	58	150	140	5803	7	451	2	119			2	322				
<b>DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.</b>																			
4	C. Cimon,.....	10	36	36	36	36	1514												
5	John Hume,.....	17	63	44	48	48	1933	1	57	3	122								
6	F. X. Béland,.....	30	274	86	224	220	9888	2	110	2	100	2	140	2	130	2	359		
7	J. Crépaunt,.....	19	114	43	128	113	5269	10	309	4	183	2	290	1	125				
8	P. M. Bardy,.....	33	150	118	149	135	8699	6	522	3	93	2	37	4	374	2	453		
9	Rev. R. Pies,.....	1	5	1	35	17	335	8	584			3	102	3	169				
10	V. Martin,.....	5	12	13	13	11	439	2	76										
	Total,.....	115	654	341	633	580	28577	29	1658	8	315	11	462	11	963	5	937	2	76



STATEMENT C.—General synoptical table giving a summary of all the statistics, &c.—Continued.

No.	Number of educational convents.	Number of pupils.	Number of independant schools.	Number of pupils.	Total number of institutions of all kinds.	Total number of pupils attending all institutions of education.	*Number of pupils reading from A, B, C, to fluently.	Number of pupils able to read fluently.	Number of pupils reading well.	Number of pupils writing arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning simple arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning compound arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning book-keeping.	Number of pupils learning orthography.	Number of pupils learning geography.	Learning English grammar.	Number of pupils learning French grammar.	Learning parsing.	Learning epistolary style.	Learning horticulture or agriculture.	Learning mathematics.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	100	52	30	18	14	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	1745	466	488	399	576	296	41	.....	18	7	12	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	1845	518	518	417	590	310	41	.....	18	33	64	53	15	21	20	.....
3	285	89	3	89	157	7069	2315	2160	1944	2930	1404	912	78	3065	606	198	1715	1177	561	.....	18
4	1	94	2	35	39	1643	614	330	540	865	213	87	40	146	102	.....	225	147	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	2112	726	550	836	840	387	256	76	726	83	154	106	162	.....	.....	.....
6	3	361	1	25	234	11113	2178	3905	5035	4514	4334	2398	225	4505	3300	666	5560	2610	723	20	.....
7	3	241	1	30	134	6547	1408	2132	1902	2838	1372	1068	152	1577	762	163	1575	1459	382	40	32
8	1	1690	30	1381	190	13325	2672	2432	4367	5717	2314	1663	218	1324	1416	604	1977	1741	222	.....	15
9	.....	.....	4	525	35	2215	365	502	741	1230	1221	720	75	1140	936	420	255	809	303	.....	291
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	515	251	135	129	238	144	14	.....	21	23	.....	102	9	.....	.....	106
8	2436	1996	38	1996	694	37470	8314	9976	13550	16242	9985	6206	786	9389	6616	2007	9800	6937	1630	60	444





General Report on the State of Education in the Colony of Victoria, 1858.

No.	SALARY OF TEACHERS.										SALARY OF FEMALE TEACHERS.						Number of public Libraries.		Number of volumes.							
	Learning measurement.	Learning lineal drawing.	Learning vocal music.	Learning instrumental music.	Number of pupils learning history.	Teachers provided with diplomas.	Number of teachers having no diplomas.	Total number of teachers.	Female teachers having diplomas.	Number of female teachers having no diplomas.	Total number of female teachers.	*Teachers receiving under £25 salary, extra.	Teachers receiving from £25 in to £50 extra.	Teachers receiving from £50 in to £100 extra.	Number of teachers receiving over £100 in.	Minimum of teachers salaries.	Maximum of teachers salaries.	Number of female teachers receiving under £25 extra.		Teachers receiving from £25 in to £50 extra.	Teachers receiving from £50 in to £100 extra.	Teachers receiving £100 and upwards.	Minimum of female teachers salaries.	Maximum of female teachers salaries.	Number of public Libraries.	Number of volumes.
1	62					1	2	3																		
2	62					6	27	33	5	2	7		2	15	14		42	60								
3	36	43	200	46	919	20	6	26	1	131	132	3	14	9		18	75	94	38			12	40	11	4200	
4						16	1	17	6	13	19	5	12	1		25	50	18	1							
5			50		266		16	20	4	26	30	5	11	4		15	52	18	12			16	40			
6	16	34	165	75	4860	12	12	24	160	40	200	3	14	3		18	85	102	98			10	40			
7	88	85	200	82	1131	20	2	22	98	4	102		6	14		25	150	69	33			15	45	3	725	
8	171	84	180	60	1445	46	23	69	65	23	92	6	32	5		20	200	29	53			15	45	4	1600	
9	30	195	291	76	396	6	10	16	2	35	37	9	9	7		25	75	19	18			15	45	4	10000	
10						3	1	4	1	8	9	1	2	1		16	60	62	3			18	25			
305	398	886	293		8115	107	65	172	336	153	489	20	86	56	7	15	200	271	218			10	45	12	21825	

11	68	54	253	9	817	22	14	36	68	19	87	8	20	7	1	21	110	59	28	12	45	18	6825		
12	...	...	...	...	45	6	10	15	9	24	24	4	6	2	...	22	50	12	10	13	40	...	...		
13	20	30	15	...	632	14	3	17	61	23	84	3	9	5	1	20	152	65	17	13	70	4	750		
88	84	268	9	1494	42	21	63	144	51	195	15	35	14	2	20	150	146	55	1	12	70	22	7575		
14	...	8	...	109	29	47	76	37	148	185	39	28	9	...	...	18	80	138	46	10	50	...	...		
15	...	...	...	1251	22	7	29	151	43	194	6	16	7	...	...	18	75	107	87	15	35	...	...		
...	...	8	...	1360	51	54	105	188	191	379	45	44	16	...	...	18	80	248	133	10	50	...	...		
16	31	116	108	1278	35	...	35	81	1	82	...	20	14	1	25	100	35	46	1	15	60	2	3400		
17	69	60	137	1146	32	2	34	13	100	5	...	15	14	1	15	90	45	51	1	16	55	...	...		
18	5	5	243	50	874	43	...	43	98	3	101	...	23	18	2	25	100	33	68	16	45	9	2045		
19	388	442	1955	255	1413	37	78	115	9	62	71	26	60	21	8	22	200	21	38	11	18	125	1	250	
20	368	376	1390	370	2709	37	64	101	24	81	105	20	17	19	8	22	200	41	50	13	15	80	24	17190	
21	...	...	...	...	375	47	6	53	59	36	89	1	37	16	...	23	84	29	59	1	15	50	8	1700	
22	27	110	418	112	1259	26	8	34	59	21	80	...	23	11	...	26	80	30	49	1	15	52	5	1450	
888	1109	4251	963	9055	257	158	415	417	211	628	52	195	113	20	15	200	234	361	28	1	15	125	49	26035	
23	194	16	402	8	907	48	37	85	9	11	20	4	38	43	...	22	90	8	12	...	15	45	2	875	
24	62	...	...	...	...	7	29	36	5	2	7	3	17	15	...	22	60	3	4	...	17	40	...	...	
25	36	43	201	46	919	20	6	26	1	131	132	3	14	9	...	18	75	94	38	...	12	40	11	4200	
26	305	398	886	293	8115	107	65	172	336	153	489	20	86	56	7	15	200	271	218	...	10	45	12	21825	
27	88	84	268	9	1494	42	21	63	144	51	195	15	25	14	2	20	150	146	55	1	12	70	22	7575	
28	...	8	...	...	1360	51	54	105	188	191	379	45	44	16	...	18	80	248	133	1	10	50	...	...	
29	888	1109	4251	983	9055	257	158	415	417	211	628	52	195	113	20	15	200	234	361	28	1	15	125	49	26035
30	194	16	402	8	907	48	37	85	9	11	20	4	38	43	...	22	90	8	12	...	15	45	2	875	
1673	1658	6007	1339	24850	532	370	902	1100	760	1850	142	419	266	29	15	200	1004	821	30	1	10	125	96	60810	

A P P E N D I X B.

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STATEMENT OF THE FINANCES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

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*Report of the Distribution of the Grant for Superior Education.*

TO THE HONORABLE THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

MONTREAL, 28th Nov. 1858.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith the lists of the distribution, which I recommend to be made under the Superior Education Act, to the Universities, Colleges, Academies, and Model Schools of Lower Canada.

The state of the Fund for Superior Education does not permit me to recommend this year any grant of money to aid in the erection of buildings or in the liquidation of the debts of any institution.

I therefore deem it necessary to increase by £200 the annual aid to the University of McGill College, on account of the progress made by this institution, and of the great expenses incurred by the Directors.

In consequence of the number of Classical Colleges in the District of Montreal, I have not thought it necessary to recommend a grant in favor of Lower Canada College, the application and report of which I nevertheless transmit with this report.

I have recommended an additional grant of £50 to the High School of Quebec, and £100 to the Model Schools of the Catholic Commissioners of Quebec. The High School is the only institution for Superior Education for the Protestants of the District of Quebec, and the Catholic Commissioners of Quebec are obliged, from a want of sufficient means, to refuse every day numbers of children who present themselves to attend the Elementary and Model Schools.

These reasons, together with the liberality with which the Corporation of Quebec has increased by one half its contribution for the maintenance of Common Schools, have induced me to make these recommendations.

I have not given a summary of the reports; but I have added to the list the number of pupils in each institution. I will transmit the reports themselves if necessary. My aim is to avoid any delay in the distribution of the grant. Nevertheless, as the slight changes which I have recommended in the lists of Schools for boys and girls, are founded principally on the number of pupils, and as the relative condition of the institutions is generally, in all other respects, the same as last year, I have considered that these statements would be sufficient.

The total amount distributed last year was £18777 15s. 10d., and exceeded by £1777 15s. 10d. the £17,000 which remained after the deduction was made of several sums which it was lawful to appropriate to other objects from the £22,000 annually granted for Superior Education.

But as the Normal Schools were not in operation in 1856, we were able to take the sum from their quota of the £5000, the rest having been appropriated to the expenses of installing the three Schools. This year the total amount of the sum which I recommend to be appropriated, amounts to £17,114, still exceeding the sum of £17,000. But I have still left in hand £263 of the apportionment made last year, which has not been claimed, or has been claimed by institutions which have not complied with the conditions of the order in Council. I submit a list of these institutions and of the sums to be employed.

The auditor of accounts having reported that there is still a probable deficit in consequence of the smallness of the revenue of the Jesuits' estates, I recommend that a distribution of the funds for Superior Education, and of the Common School, ordinary as well as supplementary, be made on the same scale as last year, and that the necessary sums be advanced, subject to be re-imbursed from the income of the Jesuits' estates, which the Government is at present engaged in collecting, I am happy to hear, in a more efficacious manner than formerly.

The whole respectfully submitted,

P. J. O. CHAUVEAU.



LIST No. 4.—ACADEMIES FOR BOYS, OR MIXED.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	COUNTY.	Number of pupils in 1857.		1855.		1856.		1857.				
		f	s.	d.	Annual grant.		Grant for building and pay-ment of debts.		Total.			
					f	s.	d.	f		s.	d.	
Aylmer, protestant.	Ottawa.	39	75	0	0	0	67	10	0	67	10	0
Aylmer, catholic.	Ottawa.	50	75	0	0	0	67	10	0	67	10	0
Aubigny.	Lévi.	110	75	0	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0
André, St. de Kamouraska.	Kamouraska.	78	75	0	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0
André, St. d'Argenteuil.	Argenteuil.	112										
Abbotsford.	Rouville	57	50	0	0	0	45	0	0	45	0	0
Beauharnois.	Beauharnois.	219	75	0	0	0	67	10	0	67	10	0
Bonin.	Argenteuil.	157	50	0	0	0	45	0	0	45	0	0
Bate du Fevre.	Yamaska.	136	50	0	0	0	45	0	0	45	0	0
Barnston.	Stanstead.	80	50	0	0	0	90	0	0	90	0	0
Berthier.	Berthier.	27	100	0	0	0	90	0	0	90	0	0
Buckingham	Ottawa.	35	50	0	0	0	45	0	0	45	0	0
Belœil.	Vercheres.	50	100	0	0	0	90	0	0	90	0	0
Cap Santé	Portneuf.	28	50	0	0	0	45	0	0	45	0	0
Charleston	Stanstead.	162	100	0	0	0	90	0	0	90	0	0
Clarenceville.	Missisquoi.	115	100	0	0	0	90	0	0	90	0	0
Coaticook.	Stanstead.	76					40	0	0	40	0	0
Clarendon	Pontiac.	45	50	0	0	0	45	0	0	45	0	0
Cassville.	Stanstead.	100	50	0	0	0	45	0	0	45	0	0
Compton.	Compton.	58	50	0	0	0	45	0	0	45	0	0
Cookshire.	Compton.	40	50	0	0	0	45	0	0	45	0	0
Cyprien, St.	Napierville.	216	50	0	0	0	45	0	0	45	0	0
Danville.	Richmond.	75	75	0	0	0	67	10	0	67	10	0
Dudawell.	Wolfe.	44	50	0	0	0	45	0	0	45	0	0

Dunham	Missisquoi	101	100	0	0	0	90	0	0	90	0	0
Durham, No. 1.	Drummond	39	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0
Eustache, St.	Two Mountains.	120	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0
Farnham, catholic.	Missisquoi	210					67	10	0	67	10	0
Farnham, protestant.	Missisquoi	35	75	0	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0
Freleighsburg	Missisquoi	60					45	0	0	45	0	0
Foye, Ste, catholic.	Quebec	45	50	0	0	0	90	0	0	90	0	0
Granby.	Shefford.	59	100	0	0	0	45	0	0	45	0	0
Georgeville	Stanstead.	42	50	0	0	0	45	0	0	45	0	0
Genilly.	Nicolet.	110	50	0	0	0	45	0	0	45	0	0
St. Grégoire	Nicolet.	72	50	0	0	0	45	0	0	45	0	0
Huntingdon	Huntingdon.	144	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
Jean, St., Dorchester, catholic.	St. Jean	288					45	0	0	45	0	0
Jean, St., Dorchester, protestant.	St. Jean	72	100	0	0	0	90	0	0	90	0	0
Jean, St., Isle d'Orléans.	St. Jean	86	50	0	0	0	45	0	0	45	0	0
Knowlton.	Montmorenci	64	100	0	0	0	90	0	0	90	0	0
Kamouraska	Brome	60	75	0	0	0	67	10	0	67	10	0
Laprairie	Kamouraska.	133	50	0	0	0	45	0	0	45	0	0
Lothbière.	Laprairie.	20	50	0	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0
Longueuil	Lothbière	272					40	0	0	40	0	0
Laurent, St.	Chambly	134	150	0	0	0	135	0	0	135	0	0
L'Islet.	Jacques-Cartier	120	50	0	0	0	45	0	0	45	0	0
Montmagny.	L'Islet.	170	75	0	0	0	75	0	0	75	0	0
Montreal, com. acad. catho.	Montmagny	104					67	10	0	67	10	0
Marthe, Ste.	City of Montreal.	113	50	0	0	0	45	0	0	45	0	0
Missisquoi.	Vaudreuil	56	50	0	0	0	45	0	0	45	0	0
Pointe-aux-Trembles, Mont., cath.	Missisquoi	74	100	0	0	0	90	0	0	90	0	0
Phillipsburg.	Hochelega.	40	50	0	0	0	45	0	0	45	0	0
Potton.	Missisquoi	42					45	0	0	45	0	0
Sherbrooke.	Brome	62	111	2	2	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
Sorel, catholic.	Sherbrooke Town.	262	75	0	0	0	67	10	0	67	10	0
Sorel, protestant.	Richelieu.	36					40	0	0	40	0	0
Stanbridge	Richelieu.	51	75	0	0	0	67	10	0	67	10	0
Sutton.	Missisquoi.	45	100	0	0	0	90	0	0	90	0	0
Stanstead	Missisquoi.	150	75	0	0	0	67	10	0	67	10	0
St. Timothée	Brome.	72	37	10	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0
Three Rivers, catholic	Stanstead	51	50	0	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0
Vaudreuil.	Beauharnois	82	50	0	0	0	45	0	0	45	0	0
Yamachiche	Vaudreuil	150	50	0	0	0	45	0	0	45	0	0
	St. Maurice	599	3588	12	2	0	1702	10	0	1722	10	0
			50	0	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0
			3638	12	2	0	4095	0	0	4095	0	0







*Institutions to which an aid has been granted out of the balance not paid to certain Institutions in 1856, in virtue of a subsequent order in Council.*

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Aid granted.	Grand total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Free School in connection with the American Presbyterian School Society, Montreal.....	50 0 0	
Ste. Foye, Protestant Academy.....	45 0 0	
Church & School Society, Sherbrooke.....	50 0 0	
Varenes, Academy for girls.....	10 0 0	
	<hr/>	155 0 0

RECAPITULATION.

	Number of pupils.	NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Aid granted.	
List No. 1	181	Universities.....	1367 15 4	
" 2	1794	Classical Colleges.....	3714 0 0	
" 3	1937	Commercial Colleges.....	2325 0 0	
" 4	5999	Academies for boys, or mixed.....	4095 0 0	
" 5	7528	Academies for girls.....	2817 0 0	
" 6	5917	Model Schools.....	2795 5 6	
	<hr/>			17114 0 10
	23356			<hr/>
				£17269 0 10

COUNTIES.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Reasons for granting supplementary aid and for establishing amount granted.	Amount of assessment levied	Amount of annual grant.	Amount of supplementary aid applied for.	Amount of supplementary aid granted.
Argenteuil	Ste. Angélique, Mille-Isles.	To build two houses costing £70.	17 15 10	17 15 10	20 0 0	10 0 0
Arthabaska	Aston	Very poor. Have raised £8. Repairs of school houses	10 4 8	7 9 4	10 0 0	10 0 0
Do	Warwick	New settlement. Several school houses built	36 0 0	32 19 6	20 0 0	10 0 0
Do	Warwick, dissentient				75 0 0	10 0 0
Do	St. Norbert.	Poor	43 2 10	47 14 4		10 0 0
Do	Stanford.	"		49 6 7		10 0 0
Do	Tingwick	"		34 3 1		10 0 0
Do	St. Christophe	"		31 14 10		10 0 0
Bonaventure	Cox.	Have raised £50. A building.	58 17 6	58 17 6	20 0 0	10 0 0
Do	New Richmond.	Poor. Settlement scattered.	44 6 7		20 0 0	10 0 0
Do	New Richmond, dissen.	"			20 0 0	10 0 0
Do	Port Daniel			28 15 5	20 0 0	10 0 0
Do	Nouvel	Poor. Settlements scattered.		20 6 10		10 0 0
Do	Carleton.	"	56 6 3	29 15 7	25 0 0	10 0 0
Do	Hope	"	45 0 0	38 17 6	20 0 0	10 0 0
Do	Marie.	Have raised £80 for two school houses.	46 18 7	46 18 7	20 0 0	10 0 0
Bellechasse.	St. Lazare	" £25 for a	63 11 0	59 1 0	30 0 0	10 0 0
Berthier	St. Norbert.	Have built three school houses costing £182. Poor.	43 2 10	37 0 8	30 0 0	10 0 0
Bagot	Acton.	Have taxed themselves very heavily.	70 0 0	14 17 0	30 0 0	10 0 0
Do	Soraba.	Poor and few in number		17 5 7		10 0 0
Beauce	Aylmer	New place. Very poor	44 0 0	9 4 3	20 0 0	10 0 0
Do	Lambton.	"	45 0 0	20 17 7	12 10 0	10 0 0
Do	St. Frédéric	Have built a church. Very poor	58 0 0	40 19 10	20 0 0	10 0 0
Do	St. Ephrem.	New settlement and poor		11 8 7		10 0 0
Brome.	Bolton, dissentient.	Very poor and few in number.	36 0 0	15 0 0	50 0 0	15 0 0
Chicoutimi.	Latérière	Very poor.		12 16 8		10 0 0
Do	Bagot.	"		35 17 11		10 0 0
Do	Bagotville.	"		48 19 5		10 0 0
Champlain.	Batiscan	Have raised £60 to build a school house	110 0 0	33 5 0	30 0 0	10 0 0
Compton.	Winslow	New and poor settlement.	35 0 0	25 3 2		10 0 0
Do	Hereford	"	25 0 0	12 11 10	15 0 0	10 0 0
Do	Clifton	Going to build two school houses	13 5 9	13 5 9	20 0 0	10 0 0
Do	Bury	New and poor settlement.	62 0 0	27 4 7	20 0 0	10 0 0
Do	New Port.	Have raised £125 to build two school houses	20 0 0	11 18 2	10 0 0	10 0 0

COUNTIES.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Reasons for granting supplementary aid and for establishing amount granted.	Amount of assessment levied.	Amount of annual grant.	Amount of supplementary aid applied for.	Amount of supplementary aid granted.
Charlevoix	St. Irénée	Have raised £50 for the building of two school houses.	33 0 0	30 5 1	20 0 0	10 0 0
Do	St. Urbain	Have repaired school houses and are poor.	35 0 0	25 8 1	.....	10 0 0
Do	St. Fidèle	Are building a school house. Poor	32 10 0	32 10 6	20 0 0	10 0 0
Do	Petite Rivière	"	23 0 0	20 1 2	25 0 0	10 0 0
Do	St. Agnès	Have raised £30 for building and are very poor.	44 9 4	44 9 4	25 0 0	10 0 0
Two Mountains	St. Columban	Have built two school houses, and are poor	30 0 0	30 18 6	40 0 0	10 0 0
Dorchester	St. Marguerite	Poor and has suffered from failure of crops	49 19 6	49 19 6	.....	10 0 0
Do	Granboune	Have subscribed £15	9 19 1	9 19 1	5 0 0	5 0 0
Drummond	Durham No. 1, dissentient.		7 0 0	7 0 0	.....	10 0 0
Do	Durham No. 2		24 0 0	19 9 10	.....	5 0 0
Gaspé	Grande Rivière		24 0 0	24 0 4	20 0 0	10 0 0
Do	New Port		32 18 1	32 18 1	.....	10 0 0
Do	Cap Roster		35 0 0	27 7 0	20 0 0	10 0 0
Do	Ile Bonaventure	A small locality. Poor.....	30 0 0	5 1 6	10 0 0	7 10 0
Do	Malbaie	Poor	36 0 0	27 3 6	20 0 0	10 0 0
Do	Douglas	"	25 0 0	19 19 1	32 0 0	10 0 0
Do	Cap Chat	Have built a school house and is building another.	39 0 0	33 12 8	32 0 0	10 0 0
Do	Longue Pointe	" costing £50.	40 0 0	35 6 0	20 0 0	5 0 0
Hochelaga	Côteau St. Louis		25 0 0	5 5 1	30 0 0	5 0 0
Do	Huntingdon, dissentient.	Very poor.....	7 0 0	7 0 0	.....	15 0 0
Huntingdon	St. Cyrille	Have three schools in operation. Poor.	20 0 0	15 12 11	20 0 0	10 0 0
L'Islet	St. Ambroise, dissentient.	Poor	15 0 0	11 13 10	20 0 0	5 0 0
Joliette	St. Alphonse	"	72 0 0	39 4 7	10 15 6	10 0 0
Do	Mont Carmel	"	37 0 0	20 17 7	15 0 0	7 10 0
Kamouraska	St. Pâcome	Have five schools in operation.....	60 0 0	51 18 9	15 0 0	7 10 0
Do	Lxworth	A new settlement. Poor.....	25 0 0	20 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Do	St. Alexandre		.....	39 17 10	.....	7 10 0
Do	St. Apollinaire		.....	41 5 11	15 0 0	7 10 0
Lothbinière	St. Flavien	Insufficient annual grant.....	25 0 0	19 16 3	26 0 0	7 10 0
Do	St. Gilles		.....	36 17 11	.....	10 0 0
Do	St. Agathe		40 0 0	18 5 4	.....	10 0 0
Massinongé	St. Paulin	Insufficient annual grant. Poor	28 0 0	27 10 4	.....	10 0 0
Do	St. Didaace	"	.....	24 15 7	25 0 0	10 0 0

Montmorency	St. Férol	"	15 0 0	5 0	.....	10 0 0
Do	St. Pierre	Have built a school house costing £75	38 17 11	30 17 10	25 0 0	7 10 0
Montcalm	Kilkenny	"	.....	41 11 8	.....	10 0 0
Do	St. Jérôme	Repairs of school houses, £25. Poor	30 0 0	26 10 1	25 0 0	15 0 0
St. Maurice	St. Sève	Building church. Poor.....	42 0 0	34 12 1	16 0 0	10 0 0
Do	Shawenigan	Are building two school houses. Poor	27 18 11	20 17 7	50 0 0	15 0 0
Do	Poite du Lac	"	31 8 4	31 8 4	25 0 0	7 10 0
Nicolet	St. Pierre Célestin	Voluntary subscription of £60. Poor	31 8 4	31 8 4	25 0 0	10 0 0
Do	St. Monique, No. 2	"	.....	14 1 3	.....	10 0 0
Ottawa	St. André Avelin	"	.....	.....	.....	10 0 0
Do	Eardley	"	.....	.....	.....	10 0 0
Do	Portland	"	.....	.....	.....	10 0 0
Pontiac	Calumet	Have built a school house costing £60	27 5 6	27 5 6	.....	10 0 0
Do	Mansfield	Population scattered over a wide district.....	21 6 10	21 6 10	.....	15 0 0
Do	Sheen	"	.....	8 0 7	.....	10 0 0
Do	Ghichester	"	.....	6 0 6	.....	10 0 0
Portneuf	St. Basile	Insufficient grant. Poor.....	24 18 4	24 18 4	15 0 0	10 0 0
Do	St. Raymond	"	59 3 1	59 3 1	25 0 0	15 0 0
Do	Écureuils	"	43 0 0	19 17 0	.....	10 0 0
Québec	St. Dunstan	Are building a house costing £110. Poor	13 13 4	13 13 4	20 0 0	10 0 0
Rimouski	St. Octave	New municipality with five schools.....	66 0 0	25 6 3	25 0 0	15 0 0
Do	Métis	Have built two houses costing £90	20 0 0	8 2 3	20 0 0	10 0 0
Richmond	Orford	Insufficient grant. Poor.....	20 4 8	20 4 8	.....	10 0 0
Shefford	Grandy, dissentient	Poor	70 0 0	25	50 0 0	15 0 0
Do	Roxton	"	125 0 0	38 11 9	30 0 0	15 0 0
Do	Milton	Have built a school house	40 0 0	3 619 10	50 0 0	15 0 0
Do	Stukely	Insufficient grant. Poor.....	55 0 0	55 0 0	50 0 0	15 0 0
Soulanges	Côteau Landing	"	21 15 0	8 8 11	20 0 0	10 0 0
Témiscouata	Notre-Dame du Portage	New municipality.	41 18 5	32 16 1	20 0 0	10 0 0
Do	St. Modeste	Have two schools. New settlement. Poor.....	25 0 0	14 10 0	25 0 0	10 0 0
Vaudreuil	Newton	Have built two school houses costing £70.....	25 0 0	17 0 8	40 0 0	10 0 0
Do	Wotton	Are building a new school house costing £20.....	27 0 0	23 2 3	20 0 0	10 0 0
						1000 0 0

## Statement of the expense of Journals published by the department, in the year 1857.

The "JOURNAL DE L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE" and "JOURNAL OF EDUCATION" in account  
Dr. with the "EDUCATION OFFICE," Lower Canada. Cr.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	Dr.	Cr.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1856.				
December..	18	Warrant No. 9652..	Grant for the year 1856.....	450 0 0
1857.				
February..	7	Sénécal and Daniel.	Printing, &c.....	50 0 0
" .....	20	" ..	Agency.....	1 14 7½
" .....	27	James Walker.....	Engravings.....	15 0 0
" .....	27	B. Dawson.....	Subscription to Periodicals....	2 0 0
" .....	28	J. G. Bennett.....	Subscription to N. Y. Herald..	2 5 0
March.....	4	Sénécal and Daniel.	Printing, &c.....	50 0 0
" .....	19	P. L. Morin.....	Engravings and plans.....	8 10 0
" .....	23	James Duncan.....	A design for the journal.....	5 0 0
April.....	6	Sénécal and Daniel.	Printing, &c.....	51 0 0
" .....	24	James Walker.....	Engravings.....	15 2 6
May.....	8	W. A. Leggo.....	" ..	13 15 0
" .....	27	P. L. Morin.....	Plans and engravings.....	15 0 0
" .....	27	Dynes and Babin..	" ..	3 0 0
June.....	6	Sénécal and Daniel.	Printing &c.....	30 0 0
" .....	27	W. A. Leggo.....	Engravings.....	6 5 0
July.....	4	Sénécal and Daniel.	Printing, &c.....	77 10 0
" .....	6	" ..	Commission on collections.....	0 14 10
" .....	18	W. A. Leggo.....	Engravings.....	6 10 0
" .....	27	Sénécal and Daniel.	Printing, &c.....	50 0 0
August...	6	B. Dawson.....	Sundries.....	5 14 9
September.	12	W. A. Leggo.....	Engravings.....	33 0 0
" .....	12	Sénécal and Daniel.	Printing, &c.....	15 0 0
" .....	21	" ..	" ..	32 10 0
October...	3	Sénécal and Daniel.	" ..	75 17 0
" .....	3	" ..	" ..	11 8 0
" .....	8	J. Walker.....	Engravings.....	5 0 0
" .....	19	Sénécal and Daniel.	Printing, &c.....	16 4 0
" .....	28	" ..	" ..	43 16 0
November.	5	Various persons....	Commissions, &c.....	0 16 2½
" .....		" ..	Included in the deposits and yet charged, 20 Feb., 1857.....	1 15 0
" .....	17	Sénécal and Daniel.	Printing, &c.....	16 4 0
" .....	28	Sénécal and Daniel.	" ..	52 16 0
December.	24	J. G. Hodgins.....	Electrotypes.....	2 0 0
" .....	29	Salter and Ross....	Engravings.....	1 10 0
" .....	31	Sénécal and Daniel.	Printing, &c.....	41 0 0
" .....	31	P. L. Morin.....	Engravings, plans, &c.....	24 12 1
" .....	31		Total amount of subscriptions.....	179 19 9
" .....	31		Government grant for 1857.....	450 0 0
" .....	31		Balance in hand.....	296 9 9
				1079 19 9
				1079 19 9



List of pensions granted for 1857 from the Poor Teachers' Savings' Fund.

No.	NAMES OF TEACHERS.	WHERE BORN.	RESIDENCE.	RELIGION.	Number of years passed in teaching.	Date of application for pension.	Date of retirement from teaching.	Amount allowed, deducting £1 premium according to regulation.
1	P. Boucher.	Rivière Ouelle	St. Denis	Catholic	26	Mar. 1852	June 30.	2 5 0
2	Jonathan Beers	Irlande.	Maria	Presbyterian	10	18 Feb. 1855	July 1.	3 15 0
3	Alexis Bouchard	Rivière Ouelle	St. Pascal.	Catholic	12	30 Mar. 1854	June 30.	3 5 0
4	Joseph Balleau	Québec	St. Louis de Gonzague.	"	14	19 do 1857	Mar. 1.	4 11 9
5	Dlle. J. Blanchard.	Laprairie	Laprairie	"	20	24 Feb. 1856	Dec. 24.	4 10 0
6	Thomas Bégin	Pointe Lévi	Rivière Ouelle.	"	22	17 Mar. 1854	May 24.	3 4 2
7	Louis Bolduc	St. François, Beauce.	St. Roch l'Achigan.	"	26	1855	July 8.	3 15 0
8	A. P. Bernard.	Chartres, France.	Varenes	"	13	Mar. 1849	do 1.	2 0 0
9	Dame Louise Bérubé.	St. Pascal.	St. Pascal.	"	7	28 Mar. 1854	June 30.	3 5 0
10	Miss E. Brown.	Windsor.	Windsor.	"	14	16 do 1856	Sept. 20.	4 7 1
11	Dlle. Gen. Piessis Bélaire.	Ste. Geneviève.	St. Augustin.	Protestant	21	12 Feb. 1856	July 25.	4 5 10
12	Andrew Clarke.	Ecosse.	New Carlisle, Richmond	Catholic	25	23 do 1856	do 1.	4 5 0
13	Dame Clarke.	Trois-Rivières	St. Henri.	Catholic	36	10 Mar. 1856	June 1.	4 4 2
14	Dlle Esther Clément.	Terrebonne	Ste. Scholastique.	"	31	24 Feb. 1855	July 1.	3 15 0
15	Archibald Campbell.	Ecosse.	Williamstown, H. C.	Presbyterian	41	6 do 1848	Sept. 16.	2 0 0
16	D. C. Chèvrefils.	Québec	St. Rémi.	Catholic	26	Mar. 1855	Feb. 23.	2 10 0
17	Dlle Louise Collin	St. Thomas	St. Thomas.	"	5	16 do 1855	do 1.	4 12 6
18	Joseph Croteau.	St. Nicholas	St. Romain.	"	28	8 do 1857	April 1.	2 14 2
19	H. Dalton.	Ireland.	Grande Rivière.	"	5	30 do 1854	May 11	2 10 0
20	E. Dillon.	Ireland.	Leeds	"	7	8 do 1856	July 9.	3 10 0
21	Marguerite Dorion.	Québec	St. Louis de Gonzague.	"	10	19 do 1857	Mar. 1.	4 11 9
22	Jeffery O. Donohoe	Ireland.	Allumettes.	"	12	16 April 1857	Jan. 3.	4 10 0
23	Robert Dupont.	Québec	St. Roch des Aulnets.	"	44	4 do 1854	July 17.	2 15 0
24	Dame Gen. Fluette	Québec	Bonaventure	"	15	Mar. 1856	Oct. 17.	4 7 11
25	Dlle. Julie Fournier.	Montréal.	St. Calixte	"	16	23 do 1857	Mar. 1.	4 11 9

26	Dlle. Sophie Girouard.	St. Eustache.	St. Eustache.	"	20	26 do 1855	July 30.	5 15 10
27	P. J. Gahion	St. Joseph.	St. Polycarpe.	"	6	26 do 1852	Aug. 30.	2 6 3
28	Dlle. A. Guilmain.	Melbourne.	Stukely	Protestant.	15	26 do 1856	April 1.	4 10 0
29	P. Guay.	Rivière du Loup, en bas	St. Roch de Québec	Catholic.	5	27 do 1856	do 15	2 10 0
30	John Haipin.	Ireland.	Sherrington	"	20	1 April 1855	do 15	3 13 9
31	J. B. Langlade.	France	St. Hilaire.	"	16	17 Feb. 1856	Aug. 15.	4 6 3
32	Dame E. Landry.	Québec	Maria.	"	11	Mar. 1851	Oct. 3.	2 0 0
33	Dlle. E. Lefebvre.	St. Joachim.	Ste. Martine.	"	30	do 1852	Sept. 23.	2 17 6
34	L. Lacasse	St. Michel.	St. Jean	"	23	13 do 1853	Sept. 23.	2 5 0
35	J. B. Leclair	Nicolet.	Kingsey	"	35	23 Feb. 1856	July 1.	4 5 0
36	P. J. Mathon	Batiscan	St. Prosper.	Protestant	23	24 Mar. 1852	do 1.	2 0 0
37	Thos. Morris.	Ireland	New Richmond.	Catholic.	20	6 do 1856	Sept. 1.	4 6 8
38	L. De Montigny.	France	Champlain.	"	35	30 do 1856	May 1.	4 13 4
39	L. T. St. Michel.	Québec	St. Jérôme.	"	23	23 Feb. 1856	June 15.	4 4 7
40	Dlle. J. Matherbes	Pointe Lévi	Québec	"	10	Mar. 1856	April 12.	4 2 6
41	Dlle. C. Michaux.	Kamouraska.	Kamouraska.	Protestant	41	do 1854	do 1.	3 0 0
42	J. N. Moulton	Stanstead	Stanstead	Catholic.	10	do 1856	July 30.	4 5 10
43	Joseph R. Maigrette.	Montréal	St. Rémi.	"	19	19 do 1857	Feb. 28.	4 11 8
44	Dlle. V. Pélerin.	Québec.	St. Jean Port Joli	Protestant	25	16 do 1854	Aug. 1.	3 3 10
45	Dlle. C. Rankin.	Littleton, N. H.	Windsor	Catholic.	29	24 do 1856	Sept. 1.	4 6 8
46	P. Ryan	Ireland	St. Columban.	"	22	28 Feb. 1856	Sept. 1.	2 5 0
47	Dame O. Richard	St. Eustache	St. Martin.	"	20	25 do 1852	Aug. 15.	2 6 3
48	Dame E. Soucy	Kamouraska.	St. Pascal.	"	18	4 Mar. 1856	Jan. 1.	4 0 0
49	Dame Veuve Thibaut.	St. Laurent.	St. Roch de Québec.	"	21	20 do 1856	June 14.	4 4 7
50	Jean de Tonnancour.	Three Rivers	Three Rivers	"	24	15 do 1857	Jan. 15.	4 10 5
51	J. Ls. Wolfe.	Montréal.	Wotton	"	32	4 May 1857	April 30.	4 12 6
52	Josephite Proulx.	Bate du Febvre	Bate du Febvre.	Protestant	9	6 do 1856	Dec. 31.	4 10 0
53	Dame veuve Talbot.	Québec.	St. Roch de l'Islet.	Catholic.	13	3 Mar. 1852	June 30.	2 5 0
54	John Scanlan.	Cahill, Ireland.	St. Zotique	"	28	29 June 1857	June 26.	2 0 0
55	George Gray.	Roxburgh, Scotland.	Laclaire	Protestant	36	30 Mar. 1857	July 26.	4 15 0
56	Dame E. Badaeux Turcotte.	Three Rivers	St. Columban.	Catholic.	27	7 July 1850	Dec. 31.	1 0 0
57	John Caffery	Ireland.	Three Rivers	"	13	22 June 1851	Dec. 31.	1 10 0
58	William Tilly	Glasgow, Scotland.	Cape Cove, County Gaspé.	Protestant	17	8 do 1857	May 1.	4 15 0
59	Olivier Aubry	Three Rivers	Maskinongé.	Catholic.	17	8 do 1857	May 1.	4 13 4
60	Dominique LeFrançois.	Québec	St. Ambroise.	"	21	22 June 1851	Dec. 31.	4 15 0
61	Dame Victoire Denault	St. Martin.	St. Julien.	"	17	8 do 1857	May 1.	4 13 4
62	Dame Zéphir. Labrie Desrochers	St. Eustache.	Notre-Dame de Lévi.	"	17	8 do 1857	May 1.	4 13 4
63	J. K. Grant	Scotland.	Ste. Marie Madeleine.	Presbyterian	17	8 do 1857	May 1.	4 13 4
								221 14 6

List of Teachers inscribed on the Register of the Savings' Fund, to 31st December, 1857.

No.	NAMES OF TEACHERS.	Number of years entered since 1848.	Premium received.	Amount of premium to be deducted from the first year's pension.	No.	NAMES OF TEACHERS.	Number of years entered since 1848.	Premium received.	Amount of premium to be deducted from the first year's pension.
1	M. William M. Hart.	9	1	9	37	Mlle. Henriette Portelance.	9	1	9
2	M. Alexandre M. A. Moffatt.	9	1	9	38	M. Joseph Bourgois.	9	1	9
3	M. Léon Kirouac.	9	1	9	39	Dame Catherine O'Keefe.	9	1	9
4	Mlle. Marie Marg. E. Blanchard.	9	1	9	40	M. Pierre Jardin.	9	1	9
5	M. John B. Robertson.	9	1	9	41	Mlle. Louise Méthot.	9	1	9
6	M. Félix Rosier.	9	1	9	42	M. Vital Tremblay.	9	1	9
7	M. Richard P. O'Donnell.	9	1	9	43	M. Louis François Tardif.	3 1/2	1	3 10
8	M. A. Magloire Langlois.	8	1	8	44	Mlle. Marie Dupont.	4 1/2	1	4 10
9	M. James Lockyer Bischoe.	9	1	9	45	Mlle. Marie Fournier.	9	1	9
10	M. Joseph Jodoin.	9	1	9	46	Mlle. Mathilde Fournier.	9	1	9
11	M. Benjamin Joassim.	9	1	9	47	M. Rodolphe Puize.	9	1	9
12	M. Alexis Soulard.	9	1	9	48	Mlle. Honorine Dumais.	2	1	2
13	M. William Colgan.	9	1	9	49	M. Jos. Hilaire Biron.	3	1	3
14	M. James Garaty.	9	1	9	50	Mlle. Emilie Robitaille.	9	1	9
15	M. J. Charles Pacaud.	9	1	9	51	M. James Emslie.	9	1	9
16	M. Robert Morrow.	9	1	9	52	Mlle. Caroline Rankin.	9	1	9
17	M. James Lloyd.	6	1	6	53	M. Basile Yannier.	9	1	9
18	M. William Ramsay.	9	10	9	54	M. François Fortin.	9	1	9
19	M. William Fraser.	9	1	9	55	M. Jacques Labranche.	9	1	9
20	Mlle. Léocadie Dubuc.	9	1	9	56	M. Francis Dowse.	9	1	9
21	M. Henry Dawson.	7	1	7	57	M. John Martin.	9	1	9
22	Mlle. Sophie Varin Puize.	8	1	8	58	M. William Cunningham.	9	1	9
23	M. Dominique Boudrias.	8	1	8	59	M. George Gray.	9	1	9
24	M. Peter Scannell.	8	1	8	60	Mlle Thécle Létourneau.	6	1	6
25	M. Joseph Bernier.	9	9	9	61	Mlle. Hélene Létourneau.	6	1	6
26	M. Martin Edme Grossier.	9	1	9	62	M. Charles Dion.	9	1	9
27	Mlle. Mary Ann Greensil.	9	1	9	63	M. Jean-Baptiste Dugal.	9	1	9
28	M. Pierre Bouchard.	9	1	9	64	Mlle. Adélaïde Talon.	9	1	9
29	Mlle. Marie Dorothee Lacerte.	4	1	4	65	M. Félix E. Juneau.	9	1	9
30	M. Patrick John T. Blake.	7	1	7	66	M. A. C. Wolfe.	9	1	9
31	M. Charles Honoré Paquin.	7	1	7	67	Mlle. Luce Lesieur Desaulniers.	9	1	9
32	Mlle. Angélique Butler.	7	1	7	68	M. Bernard Gravel.	9	1	9
33	M. Joseph Blais.	7	1	7	69	Mlle. Emérance Michaud.	9	1	9
34	M. François-Xavier Gilbert.	7	1	7	70	M. P. J. Anger.	9	1	9
35	Mlle. Zoé Bourgeois.	4	1	4	71	M. Edouard Lafond.	9	1	9
36	M. Joseph Buisson.	8	1	8	72	Mlle. Marie Carpentier.	9	1	9

73	Mlle. Agnès Hamel.	9	1	9	117	Mlle. Marguerite Leblanc.	4	1	4
74	M. William Wilson.	9	1	9	118	Mlle. Hermine Raymond.	9	1	9
75	M. Félix Beaudry.	9	1	9	119	M. L. A. Desrochers.	9	1	9
76	Mlle. Julie Gagné.	9	1	9	120	M. Nazaire Caron.	9	1	9
77	M. Joseph O. Manteth.	9	1	9	121	Mlle. Angélique Vallée.	9	1	9
78	M. H. T. Goslin.	9	1	9	122	M. John S. Lawler.	9	1	9
79	M. Jos. G. Vincent dit Ferrier.	9	1	9	123	Dame A. D. Laplante.	9	1	9
80	M. Charles Huot.	9	1	9	124	M. Louis M. Laplante.	9	1	9
81	M. Isidore Belleau.	9	1	9	125	Mlle. Elizabeth Lemire.	9	1	9
82	M. Pierre Bouleau.	9	1	9	126	M. Thomas Allan.	9	1	9
83	M. Maurice Ractot.	9	1	9	127	M. Etienne Fecteau.	9	1	9
84	Mlle. Eliza Robin.	9	1	9	128	M. Benjamin Blanchard.	9	1	9
85	Mlle. Geneviève Robin.	9	1	9	129	M. Robert Wright.	9	1	9
86	Mlle. Helene Tremblay.	2	1	2	130	M. John McKercher.	9	1	9
87	M. Pierre Augustin Drolet.	3	1	3	131	M. François Oat.	9	1	9
88	Mlle. Adèle Milette.	9	1	9	132	Mlle. Marie Elizabeth Gervais.	9	1	9
89	M. A. Z. Gouin.	9	1	9	133	Mlle. Ursule Bouffard.	9	1	9
90	Mlle. Milburge Casault.	9	1	9	134	Mlle. Edesse Richer.	9	1	9
91	M. John Rutherford.	9	1	9	135	Mlle. Théotiste Perrault.	2	1	2
92	Mlle. Emilie Ansbrow.	9	1	9	136	M. Joseph Beaulieu.	6 1/2	1	6 10
93	Mlle. Henriette Ansbrow.	4 1/2	1	4 10	137	Mlle. Flavie Senéchal.	9	1	9
94	Mlle. Virginie Buteau.	9	1	9	138	Mlle. Marie Senéchal.	9	1	9
95	M. Francis Corr.	9	1	9	139	Mlle. Rose Délima Bellefeuille.	9	1	9
96	M. Charles Hudon.	9	1	9	140	M. Andrew Doyle.	6	1	6
97	Mlle. Adélaïde Vallières.	9	1	9	141	M. Louis Roy.	6	1	6
98	M. Augustin Vallières.	9	1	9	142	Mlle. Louise Arotte.	9	1	9
99	M. Joseph Létourneau.	9	1	9	143	M. Hégesippe Fournier.	9	1	9
100	M. McVurty.	9	1	9	144	M. H. C. Dozois.	9	1	9
101	M. John Burns.	9	1	9	145	M. W. Stinson.	9	1	9
102	M. Antoine Laflair.	9	1	9	146	M. A. Dalair.	9	1	9
103	M. Paul H. Guilbault.	9	1	9	147	F. Z. De Lottinville.	9	1	9
104	Mlle. Odile Baril.	2	1	2	148	Mlle. Marguerite Béliveau.	9	1	9
105	Mlle. Emilie Baril.	9	1	9	149	Mlle. Elodie Beliveau.	5	1	5
106	Mlle. Anastasia Duff.	9	1	9	150	Mlle. Hermine Rousseau.	6	1	6
107	Mlle. Césarie Richard.	7	1	7	151	Mlle. Demerise Dumais.	7	1	7
108	Mlle. Flora Maguire.	4	1	4	152	Mlle. Zoé C. Lalonde.	9	1	9
109	M. Louis Paultalson Resch.	9	1	9	153	M. S. Trepanier.	9	1	9
110	Mlle. Michaud.	5	1	5	154	M. Zéphirin de S. Aubin.	9	1	9
111	M. J. B. Gaudreault.	9	1	9	155	Mlle. Apolline Proulx.	3	1	3
112	Mlle. Louis Dubé.	9	1	9	156	Mlle. Renriette Carrier.	5	1	5
113	Mlle. Adéline Casault.	9	1	9	157	Mlle. Julie Christin.	9	1	9
114	Mlle. Zoé Lemire.	7	1	7	158	M. Finlay McEwan.	6	1	6
115	M. John Rogan.	7	1	7	159	M. A. M. Langlois.	9	1	9
116	M. J. E. Labonté.	7	1	7	160	M. P. A. Parent.	5	1	5

A TABLE SHEWING THE BOOKS SENT TO SCHOOL

No.	NAMES OF INSPECTORS.	Books distributed in 1856.	Bibliothèque de la Jeunesse Chrétienne de Mame, Série In 8.	Bibliothèque de la Jeunesse Chrétienne de Mame, Série In 12.	Bibliothèque de l'Enfance Chrétienne de Mame, Série In 18.	Bibliothèque des écoles et des familles, par A. Rion.	Fables de Lafontaine In 18.	Les Servantes de Dieu en Canada.	Abrégé de l'Histoire du Canada de Garneau.	Fables de Paul Stevens.	Traité de l'Agriculture Flamaude.	Miller's Illustrated London Library.	Home Books by Cousin Alice.
1	J. N. A. Archambeault, .....	225	10	16	16	200	2	.....	50	6	30	2	6
2	John Bruce, .....	229	3	3	6	24	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	6	60
3	P. M. Bardy, .....	250	20	20	36	180	2	2	40	2	10	2	6
4	F. X. Béland, .....	275	8	12	30	150	.....	75	4	12	.....	.....	.....
5	G. A. Bourgeois, .....	75	6	8	12	80	.....	30	4	6	.....	9	.....
6	J. Crépault, .....	250	8	12	40	150	1	1	90	6	12	.....	.....
7	C. Cimon, .....	75	3	3	6	80	1	2	60	2	.....	.....	.....
8	M. Childs, .....	320	3	3	6	36	.....	12	.....	18	24	75	.....
9	A. D. Dorval, .....	250	10	18	18	200	.....	2	40	12	30	.....	.....
10	C. Germain, .....	249	10	20	36	200	.....	1	50	6	6	2	6
11	P. Hubert, .....	200	8	12	6	162	.....	40	.....	18	.....	.....	.....
12	John Hume, .....	75	3	6	12	50	.....	25	.....	.....	3	16	.....
13	M. Lanctot, .....	265	10	18	18	150	.....	2	40	2	18	.....	6
14	B. Maurault, .....	192	6	6	6	126	.....	2	80	2	24	.....	.....
15	V. Martin, .....	50	2	6	12	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Jos. Meagher, .....	75	3	3	6	36	.....	1	28	.....	2	12	.....
17	J. B. F. Painchaud, .....	25	1	2	2	12	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
18	R. Parmelee, .....	300	4	8	12	80	2	.....	24	.....	18	20	90
19	R. G. Plees, .....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	18	.....
20	G. Tanguay, .....	250	10	12	30	150	2	1	80	6	6	.....	6
21	F. X. Valade, .....	286	4	6	12	90	.....	30	12	6	.....	6	.....
22	J. J. Roney, .....	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, .....		4358	132	194	316	2268	10	14	824	64	214	67	318

INSPECTORS TO BE DISTRIBUTED AS PRIZES IN 1856 AND 1857.

Sadler's Popular Library.	Canon Schmidt's Tales.	Boynood of Great Painters.	Popular and Moral Tales by Madame Guizot.	Stories for Children by Miss Edgeworth.	Canadian Settler's Guide, by Mrs. Trail.	The Child's Book of Nature, by Hooker.	Salmon Fisheries of Canada, by Nettle.	Canada and Paris Exhibition, by J. C. Taché.	Pretty little Poems for Pretty little People.	Hodgin's Geography and History of British North America.	Esop's Fables.	Gems of Fables.	Book of Birds.	Book of Animals.	Robinson Crusoe.	Hind's Essay on the Wheatfly.	French	English	Grand Total for 1857.
3	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	330	30	360
3	12	.....	48	24	2	20	1	6	12	90	6	6	6	6	6	36	48	350	398
6	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	306	48	354
6	18	.....	6	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	291	34	325
6	18	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	8	2	2	2	2	2	.....	168	59	227
10	10	.....	4	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	320	29	349
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157	.....	157
3	12	.....	36	24	2	12	1	12	6	75	6	6	6	6	12	36	78	354	432
4	16	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	330	33	363
6	12	2	3	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	18	1	1	1	1	1	.....	331	59	390
6	18	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	246	31	277
3	16	.....	6	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	.....	96	60	156
10	36	6	3	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	2	3	3	3	.....	258	127	385
3	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	252	15	267
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	44	7	51
6	16	.....	16	12	2	6	2	2	4	12	6	6	6	6	6	.....	77	122	199
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	23	13	36
10	36	6	36	24	2	20	1	12	6	125	10	6	6	6	12	36	148	464	612
.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	2	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	42
10	20	1	8	.....	1	2	2	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	297	56	353
8	30	2	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	24	1	1	1	1	1	.....	260	82	342
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
103	326	19	181	92	20	81	13	39	30	434	34	32	33	35	50	110	4060	2015	6075



STATEMENT of sums disbursed by the Department of Public Instruction from 1st  
January to 31st December, 1857.

Grant to Common Schools for the last six months of 1856 and the first six months of 1857,.....	£28,550	18	0
“ To Colleges, Academies, &c.,.....	18,552	0	0
“ To poor Municipalities, .....	673	0	0
“ “ Normal Schools, .....	8,712	2	1
“ “ Salaries of School Inspectors, .....	4,352	3	3
“ “ Salaries of Officers of the Department,.....	2,190	0	11
“ “ Library of the Department.....	464	18	4
“ “ Books for prizes,.....	517	11	3
“ “ Journal of Public Instruction and Journal of Education, .....	783	10	5
“ “ Contingent expenses of Department,.....	971	2	9
“ “ Parochial libraries, .....	48	10	6
“ “ Pensions to retired Teachers,.....	226	15	2
“ “ Aid towards the building of School Houses,.....	27	7	10
	<u>£66,471</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>

STATEMENT of the Normal School Fund for 1858.

<i>Jacques-Cartier Normal School.</i>	Cr.	Dr.	
Received for board of pupils of the Normal School and from pupils of Model School, .....	£181	0	10
Quota of fund for expenses of installation,.....	1074	1	4
Disbursed for “ “ .....			1168
Quota of the £5000 for salary of professors and contingent expenses,.....	1766	13	4
Salaries of professors and contingent expenses,.....			1581
Quota of fund of £1000 for exhibitions,.....	334	0	0
Balance on hand,.....			606
	<u>£3355</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>6</u>
<i>Laval Normal School.</i>			
Quota of installation fund,.....	£1074	1	4
Disbursed for expenses of installation, .....			688
Quota of the £5000 for salaries of professors and contingent expenses,.....	1616	13	4
Salaries of professors and contingent expenses,.....			2583
Quota of £1000 for exhibitions, .....	333	0	0
Received from pupils in Normal School for board and fees from pupils of Model School, .....	198	0	3
Balance carried to Dr. acct. of 1858,.....	50	0	0
	<u>£3271</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>11</u>
<i>McGill Normal School.</i>			
Quota of installation fund,.....	1074	1	4
Revenue of Model Schools, .....	216	16	9
Disbursed for expenses of installation, .....			963
Quota of the £5000 for salaries of professors and contingent expenses,.....	1616	13	4
Salaries of professors and contingent expenses,.....			2103
Quota of the £1000 for exhibitions, .....	333	0	0
Balance on hand,.....			174
	<u>£3240</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>5</u>
Total amount of expenses of Normal Schools,.....			9088
“ Received, .....	9867	11	10
Balance in hand,.....			780
	<u>£9868</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>
Total,.....			9868

APPENDIX C.

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REPORTS OF THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

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*Report of the Principal of the Jacques-Cartier Normal School.*

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT :—

I have the honor to present to you the report of the Jacques-Cartier Normal School, for the scholastic year 1857-58.

Notwithstanding the short duration of the session of last year, it sufficed to show a part of the advantages offered to teachers by this school, and the happy reforms which it will introduce into the elementary instruction in this part of the Province.

Notwithstanding the number of applicants for admission up to the month of September last, from different parts of our district, the limited extent of our halls, especially of the dormitory, did not permit of receiving more than forty-six candidates. Of these, twenty-two were free pupils. The remainder obtained the twenty-four half scholarships, which the Government, with wise foresight, has established to aid pupils who have not the means of paying for all their board. Forty-four pupils belonged to the District of Montreal, one to that of Ottawa, and one to that of Three Rivers, and four were formerly teachers and had received the certificate of qualification from the board of examiners.

Towards the end of the year, we were grieved to see this number reduced to thirty, a number, however, still very great for an institution of this kind. There are several Normal Schools in Europe where only forty, and even in some cases only twenty-four pupils are admitted, in order that the progress of each may be observed closely, and good order more easily maintained.

The principle causes of this diminution are :—1st. Unfitness. 2nd. Poverty. 3rd. Illness.

The first cause should not surprise any one. It is natural that young persons, deceived by what they have seen, should think that to teach school well, it is sufficient to know what it is necessary to teach. Sometimes distance lends enchantment to the view, and they see in the most attractive colors a profession, the charm of which lies in the ideas, which induce them to enter it. They forget that in order to fill it worthily, they need more powerful motives than the hope of an easy life, and a livelihood gained without much trouble. It follows then, that, as soon as they perceive the real state of the case, they change their minds. Then they no longer work with the ardor of those who know that each instant of study will affect their future life for good or ill, according as it is well or ill employed. They can no longer endure a discipline unsuited to them, and at last become really an obstacle to the advancement of their fellow-pupils. For this reason, whenever we have met with such pupils, by and with the advice of the corps of professors, we have advised them to retire. We have compelled two or three so to do, and we have sincerely approved of the conduct of those who, of their own accord, withdrew from a career for which they were unfit. Had we acted otherwise, we should have considered ourselves responsible for the numerous sacrifices made for them by the state and by their families.

Secondly. Poverty. A talented young man, who loved instruction, was compelled to give it up on account of his extreme poverty. Three, who had been formerly teachers, after making many sacrifices, were obliged to return to their families, who could no longer do without them.

Thirdly. Sickness compelled four or five pupils to interrupt, for this year at least, their course of study. I should add that their diseases had been contracted without the establishment. They were chiefly organic affections, the intensity of which was increased by a studious and sedentary life. One of our pupils, Mr. Joseph Dalcour, succumbed to a pulmonary affection, and his death was the more regretted from his being endowed with remarkable talents, and from his excellent character.

It has not yet been possible to teach everything laid down in our programme, owing to its having been necessary to devote much time to the inculcation of arithmetic and the English and French languages. It is to be observed that the study of these two languages doubles the work of our pupils, who have, however, but two years to complete their course.

Another cause which prevented us from carrying out our course fully, was, that we were unable to commence the teaching of natural history until this spring, and we very much regret that we have not even the smallest piece of ground in which to exercise our pupils in horticulture, until we shall be able to give them lessons in agriculture.

Some persons here have raised doubts concerning the utility of inculcating the principles of these two branches in Normal Schools; but they forget that good principles will always be spread thereby, insensibly if not rapidly, that the teacher finds a means of making his living more agreeable and at the same time more certain, and that this knowledge will obtain for him the esteem of that class of people among whom he is destined to live, and that in consequence he will be less likely to be disgusted with his position.

We have, however, besides the branches above-mentioned, caused to be taught, geography, sacred history, the history of Canada, France and England, the principles of literature and composition, vocal and instrumental music, geometry, and the elements of natural philosophy, mechanics and linear drawing. When knowledge becomes more extended, and the pupils admitted into our establishment are better instructed, we shall no longer be compelled to take up nearly the whole of the first year in teaching the elements of these branches, with which a pupil will be acquainted after attending a model school or even a good elementary school, and we shall thus in reality lengthen our curriculum without causing additional expense to the government or to families.

It is my opinion that we may anticipate this happy result, by becoming gradually more strict as to the conditions of qualification for the admission of candidates. For this purpose, I beg leave to proceed in this examination on a new plan, which will doubtless obtain your approbation.

For the scholastic year, which will commence on the fifteenth of September, 1859, the examination for admission shall take place in the beginning of May of the same year. All who wish to follow the course of the Jacques Cartier Normal School must present themselves with their certificate of baptism and the recommendation of their curé or minister as the regulations provide. They shall then undergo a written examination.

1st. On the principal rules of the elementary French grammar, as for instance that of l'Homond, which is generally studied—the exercise to be about a page, in order to leave less to chance.

2nd. On the first rules of arithmetic, the problem given to be resolved only in figures. To judge of and classify these different exercises, a system of figures expressing their intrinsic value might be adopted, as from 10 to 0 in the following order:—

10	} Very well	4	} Medium.
9		3	
8	} Well	2	} Ill.
7		1	
6	} Passable	0	} Null.
5			

The pupils who have not in the two written examinations obtained a total of 10 shall not be admitted to oral examination.

Oral examination shall consist of: 1st. Reading; 2nd. The Catechism; 3rd. Grammar; and 4th. Arithmetic; which subjects are required by the regulations.

To show the intrinsic value of the oral examination, the above-mentioned system might be followed, and as a young man may probably be nervous, the total of 16 only for the four subjects would be required. Those who did not obtain this number, would be put back for another year, or for another examination, according to circumstances.

This plan will not diminish the number of our pupils, since we are obliged to refuse many applications for local reasons; and, we think besides, that the knowledge and talents of our pupils, much more than their number, will add to the reputation of our establishment.

For the year which has just drawn to a close, such an examination would perhaps have been very difficult, and in order to meet all requirements, and to be as useful as possible to several young men, the professors have consented to undertake a supplementary course, though nearly all their time was already taken up with the ordinary course. Thanks to this devotion, which I cannot sufficiently praise, we have been able to present to you several candidates for the Elementary School diploma, who would not otherwise have obtained it.

If we confined our efforts merely to imparting to our pupils the greatest amount of knowledge possible, we should have obtained but one of the ends which ought to actuate the Directors of a Normal School. Discipline is the basis upon which every institution of the kind should be conducted. In a Normal School it should at once be a probation and a subject taught, so that pupil-teachers who shall have seen its advantages, and known likewise the difficulty of enforcing it, may be able to cause it to be observed subsequently in their schools by exercising an influence combining mildness with decision.

At all times we have endeavored to inculcate those ideas of cleanliness order and decorum and especially that Christian dignity so necessary to command the respect of children.

I have to acknowledge that we have generally met with good will and ardour among our pupils. Sometimes, however, especially at the beginning of the year, we have had to contend with that negligence and indifference which has become accustomed to look upon reprimand and summary punishment as matters of course. One year's experience has shown how much reason there was to adhere strictly to the line of discipline which you had laid down. The pupil who behaves in a disorderly manner, receives a private admonition for the first, second, and third transgressions. For the fourth, fifth, and sixth offence, he is reprov'd before his companions. At the seventh he is considered incorrigible, and cannot hope to be allowed to remain with us any longer.

We have caused our pupils to undergo two examinations in the course of the year, one in the beginning of February, and another in the month of June, and each was of three week's duration. We examined our pupils separately on each of the subjects which they had studied, and on most of the subjects they underwent two examinations, one written at which a whole class were examined at the same time, and the other oral. The latter lasted generally from twenty minutes to half an hour for each pupil on each subject. It was at the termination of our February examination that we gave a supplementary course to part of our second division.

At this time, when we have just concluded the second of these examinations, I shall have the honor of presenting to you a certain number of pupils, are who are candidates for a certificate of fitness for the office of teacher. Five entitled to the Model School certificate, and ten to that of the Elementary School. If we add to these, eight certificates of the Model School and one of the Elementary School awarded at the end of the scholastic half year of 1857, we find that twenty-three teachers have, up to the present time, gone forth from our school. All, without exception, are engaged in, or purpose to be engaged in, instruction.

I shall be compelled at the same time to hand you the names of several pupils who did not seem to deserve the certificate. Part of them have followed the ordinary and supplementary course, and a longer continuance at the school would only uselessly increase the expenses incurred for them by their families and the Government. The remainder, to the number of eight, by their conduct and application, and by the manner in which they underwent their examination, seem to me to deserve to be admitted to a second examination next year.

Such, Sir, has been the progress and the advancement of the Jacques-Cartier School, during the past year. The number of applications for admission, which are addressed to us from all parts, and which already greatly exceed the number of vacancies at our disposal, are a warrant of the public confidence reposed in us.

My warmest thanks are due to those gentlemen who have united with us in giving a public course, by which the youth of this city have greatly profited. Twelve lessons on literature, by yourself; twelve on general history, by Mr. Desmazures, of the Seminary of St. Sulpice; six on the art of instruction, by Mr. Regnaud, assistant professor at the school; and six by myself, on the history of Canada, collected in our halls numerous audiences, before whom our pupils were enabled to practice public speaking by reading them.

If this establishment was not under your worthy direction,—if you had not watched its progress with particular care,—I would take the liberty of reminding you of the zeal and devotion of the professors. You have yourself witnessed it. They are justly worthy of the proofs of good will and confidence which the inhabitants of the city have given them, and the marks of submission and respect shown them by their pupils, foretel the gratitude with which the latter will always regard them.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

HOSPICE VERAU, *Ptre.*

*Principal of the Jacques Cartier Normal School.*

To the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, LL.D., Superintendent of Education, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,—

I have much satisfaction in reporting the successful close of the Session of this School for 1857-8 on the 15th July last. The total number of teachers in training during the Session has been 70. Of these 32 were resident in Montreal, 37 from various parts of Lower Canada, and 1 from Upper Canada. Six were young men, 34 young women. Nearly all devoted themselves with great assiduity and success to the studies of the Normal School and the practice of teaching in the Model School. At the close of the Session, fourteen were found to be entitled to Model School diplomas and 26 to diplomas for Elementary Schools, which were conferred upon them by yourself at the closing meeting of the Session. Of the others, eight have been promoted to the Senior Class as fitted to enter upon the studies for the Model School diploma in next Session. Nine left the School during the Session, owing to illness, the removal of their families from the province or unfitness for the work of the School; three or four of those who remained till the close of the Session, have been advised by me to abandon the intention of being teachers, and the remainder, we hope, will return to renew their studies next Session for the elementary diploma.

The large number of pupils in attendance at the Model Schools has rendered it necessary to devote the balance of the building fund and of the Model School fees to the erection of an additional School building for the accommodation of the junior pupils. This will also enable us to exhibit in connection with the School the best methods of primary School instruction.

In connection with this subject I may mention that we labor under a great deficiency of books in our library, and that the means by which I had hoped to increase the library, will be absorbed in the new Primary department. Any further aid therefore, which would enable us to improve this part of our means of education would be very acceptable.

In arranging the course of studies for next Session, I have, with the aid of the Professors and Model School teachers, endeavoured to bring the experience of the two last Sessions to bear on the improvement, as far as possible, of the course of instruction, and we trust that it is now of such a character as to compare favorably with that of any similar institution.

In conclusion, I regard the School as eminently successful in its attendance and the character and qualifications of the teachers it has sent forth. It now only remains to be ascertained if the public will give to these trained and competent teachers adequate support and encouragement. I trust that by the divine blessing on our efforts, this end also may be obtained and that a great and healthful impulse will be given by this and the other Normal Schools to the cause of Education in this Province.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. DAWSON,

*Principal.*

## REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE LAVAL NORMAL SCHOOL.

To the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Superintendent of Schools.

Quebec, 16 July, 1858.

SIR :

I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, my report on the working of the Laval Normal School, the direction of which is confided to me as Principal, since the 1st May last.

I remain, Sir, with most distinguished consideration,

Your very humble and obedient servant,

JEAN LANGEVIN, *Ptre.*

*Principal of Laval Normal School.*

The Laval Normal School, established by the Act 14 and 15 Vict., ch. 97, was inaugurated on the 12th May, 1857. It is divided into two principal departments, that of the male and that of the female pupil teachers. The first was opened on the 15th May, the second on the 15th September of the same year. One, therefore, has been in action but twelve months and the other ten. However, I have to say in praise of the professors, and particularly of my predecessor, Mr. Horan, now Bishop of Kingston, that the establishment has had very notable success, even in so short a time, in respect of the number of pupils and their progress in study, as may be seen in the following details :—

I. *Department of the Male Pupil Teachers.*

On the 15th May, 1857, the day of the opening of the classes, seventeen pupils, all boarders, began their normal course; two more shortly after joined them, so that at the beginning of the vacation, the school contained nineteen pupils. At that date, four left; but to make up for this, sixteen new pupils, one of them a day scholar, came when the class again met, on the 15th of September, and, with the fifteen who remained, gave a total of thirty-one. During the year, four left, and one entered. We thus end the year with twenty-eight pupil masters.

They are in two divisions: the most forward, or the first, contains sixteen pupils; the least advanced, or the second, twelve. The former includes more pupils of superior talent than the latter; but their application has been equal, and great efforts have been made by both. Most of them were not in very good circumstances; several had previously been teachers; and some were fathers of families, who must have made considerable sacrifices to come and pass a year at the Normal School.

The pupils are subjected in the house to rules which have been generally well observed. My predecessor, as well as the schoolmaster, Mr. Damase Matte, ecclesiastic, and myself, have found nearly all of them constantly docile, while the professors have remarked among them much good will and attention. I felt bound to bear witness of this publicly at the examination which they have just undergone.

1st. *First Division.*

The pupils of the divisions have studied, under Professor de Fenouillét, the whole of the French Grammar, including even the most difficult parts, and grammatical and logical analysis. The comments and explanations given by the professor were applied and made more clear by frequent dictation and numerous exercises, taken nearly always from the best authors, which, at the same time, improved the orthography and the style of the pupils.



The same professor also gave them some elementary lessons in literature, to which was added some short account of mythology. He exercised them a little in some easy compositions, and took pains to inculcate good literary taste, by pointing out to them the beauties which were to be met with in well chosen reading.

What they have been able to learn of history, was, of necessity, this year, confined to Sacred History and the History of Canada to the conquest.

Professor Toussaint taught them their geography of America and Europe more especially, arithmetic very fully, bookkeeping by double entry, algebra, and the elements of geometry and trigometry. He also taught them the use of the terrestrial globe.

### 2nd. *Second Division.*

Several pupils of this division having been admitted without having previously received much instruction, inevitably retarded the progress of their fellow students. Nevertheless, Mr. de Fenouillet succeeded in imparting to them the greater part of the French History, and Mr. Toussaint taught them the whole of arithmetic, bookkeeping by single entry, and the geography of America and Europe.

### 3rd. *Both Divisions united.*

All the pupils, united into one class, have received lessons in botany, from Rev. Mr. Ferland, Professor of Laval University; lessons in linear and perspective drawing, from Mr. Lecourt, architect and civil engineer; and the principles of the art of teaching, from Mr. Toussaint. Together, they studied vocal and instrumental music, under the direction of Mr. Tuoié, a young Irish musician, during the absence of Mr. Ernest Gagnon, who has gone to complete his musical studies at Paris.

For my part, following the example of Mgr. Horan, I have commenced a course of religious instruction twice a week, using Guillois' excellent summary of the catechism. I also taught them English every day, and a tolerably numerous first division have been through the whole of Murray's small grammar, and are capable of translating English into French with tolerable correctness, and even *vice versa*, whilst a second division was taught English reading and the vocabulary. To both divisions I imparted the elementary principles of natural philosophy; some of the answers in which subjects, given at the examination and exemplified by experiments, seemed to afford much pleasure to the spectators.

These exercises were intermixed with recitations in prose and poetry, and in French and English, by several of the pupils, with great success.

A numerous and enlightened audience assisted at the examination, which lasted all yesterday, 15th July. Mgr. Baillargeon, administrator of the diocese, who had arrived only the previous evening from a long and fatiguing pastoral visit to the Lower St. Lawrence and the Bay of Chaleurs, was good enough to preside at it himself, and his condescension was warmly felt by the pupils and their teachers. He expressed himself satisfied with the progress, addressed words of encouragement to all, and gave paternal advice to those pupils to whom he had just distributed the diplomas, which you had been pleased to award them. Nine received certificates for Model Schools, and three for Elementary Schools. They had undergone some days previous a private and very severe examination.

I must not forget to mention a speech made by Mr. de Fenouillet. This erudite and talented professor described, in a few well chosen words, the labours undertaken and executed at the Laval Normal School from its foundation. He rendered a just tribute to the merit of the former Principal, alluded to the difficulties which have been overcome, and concluded by enumerating what hopes we may legitimately cherish for the future.

## II. *Department of the Female Pupil Teachers.*

It was not in our power to open this department until the 15th September last. The boarders are under the wise and intelligent direction of the ladies of the Ursuline Convent. There were about 40 pupils. These were reduced to 35 at the end of the scholastic year. These pupils were also divided into two divisions; the first consisted of 12, the second of 23 pupils.

### 1st. *First Division.*

This division was certainly composed of the most talented and intelligent pupils in the whole of our institution. They have made perfectly astonishing progress, especially in grammar and arithmetic. Under the direction of Mr. Fenouillet, they have studied the whole of the French grammar, with grammatical and logical analysis, the History of Canada to the conquest, and the elements of literature. Under Mr. Toussaint, they have studied European and American geography and arithmetic. Several have also succeeded very well in drawing geographical maps. With their excellent directresses, they have applied themselves to the study of English and penmanship, drawing, and music, and particularly of religion. I myself gave them some lessons on religious instruction and the art of teaching.

### 2nd. *Second Division.*

Although hardly so talented or so advanced in proportion, this second division has, nevertheless, made considerable progress. They have, with the same professors, studied French grammar, and grammatical analysis; the geography of America and arithmetic. Under the direction of the Ursuline ladies, they have learned the same subjects of the first division, but with various success.

### 3rd. *Both Divisions Re-united.*

Besides the strict examination to which the eight pupils who received certificates for Elementary schools were subjected, all underwent a public examination, the day before yesterday, with great success. A considerable number of members of the clergy and other friends of education were present. The ordinary dullness of the proceedings was relieved by the execution of pieces of music and singing, recitation of several French and English pieces, and, above all, by the representation of an interesting and Christian drama,—“*The Martyrdom of St. Catherine.*” As president, I addressed some words of advice and encouragement to the pupils to whom I had just distributed certificates and prizes; and I thought it my duty to acknowledge publicly the generous devotion with which the Ursuline ladies have accepted the important and delicate mission of assisting to educate good secular female teachers for our cities and country districts.

The female class have throughout the year, rivalled the male pupil teachers in zeal, application and docility, as they will I hope hereafter rival them in assiduity and success, when imparting to the youth of the country a solid and religious education.

I now pass to the two schools annexed to our Normal School.

## III. *Model School for Boys.*

One hundred and eleven children have attended this school in the course of the year. Several causes have retarded their progress, especially in the French language; but I have every reason to hope that more satisfactory results will follow our efforts with regard to this school after another year. Nevertheless these children made a very creditable figure at the examination which took place on the 10th of this month. It consisted in the French portion, of reading, grammar, arithmetic, and sacred history; in the English, of writing, grammar, translation, arith-

metic, algebra, mensuration, geography, use of the globes, and history. Some of the pupils recited French fables, and some pieces of poetry in English. They also represented with success an English drama,—“*The Juvenile Trial.*”

I have great reason to praise the good will of the two teachers, Messrs. Juneau and Doyle. They were assisted for two hours every day by the pupil-teachers, who were thus exercised in the management of a school.

IV. *Model School for Girls.*

This school is under the direction of the Ursuline ladies. It contained this year 61 children in the French class and 104 in the English. I caused them to undergo an examination this day in the presence of the ladies of the convent and their chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Lemoine, and distributed prizes to them. They were examined in reading, grammar, sacred history, arithmetic and geography in both languages.

It is my intention to strive to improve this division of our school in a similar manner this year.

GENERAL REMARKS.

At the end of the year the number of pupils in each division of the institution was as follows:

Normal School	{	Male pupil teachers .....	28	
		Female pupil teachers .....	35	
			—	63
Model School	{	Boys .....	93	
		Girls .....	159	
			—	252
		Grand total.....		315
From the beginning, that is to say, from 15th May, 1857.				
Normal School	{	Male pupil teachers .....	36	
		Female pupil teachers .....	40	
			—	76
Model School	{	Boys .....	111	
		Girls .....	165	
			—	276
		Grand total.....		352

Out of this large number of pupils, there has been but one death to deplore, that of Miss Eliza Létourneau, a female pupil teacher and an excellent subject, who died at her own home.

With regard to the professors, I feel bound to testify to the zeal and devotedness with which Messrs. Toussaint and Fenouillet have applied themselves to teaching their respective branches. I am happy to follow Mgr. Horan in giving this testimony in their behalf.

I make no remarks as to the *material* of the house and the manner in which the class-rooms are furnished. The whole of the arrangements were made by that worthy prelate, which is a sufficient guarantee for their fitness in every respect. The site of the Normal School building, formerly the residence of the Governor General, is one of the finest of the many magnificent sites in Québec. It is therefore exceedingly well adapted as an agreeable and healthy residence for the young persons this establishment.

In concluding this report, I take the liberty of offering a few brief suggestions, perfectly in keeping with your views.

1st. Would it not be advisable to grant some special privilege to holders of Normal School certificates, in order to protect them against competition on the part of utterly incompetent male and female teachers who are not holders of plomas, and who seek' engagements at lower rates of remuneration?

2nd. Would it not have been advantageous, in order to promote the interest of the said pupils, to fix a *minimum* rate of salary for male or female teachers, a least as regards the Model Schools and Academies?

3rd. Is not the Laval Normal School justly entitled to a larger share of the allotment granted to the Normal Schools of Lower Canada, in consideration of its double boarding-house and double Model School, and would it not be just that this more equitable distributions of the public monies should take effect at least from the date of the opening of the classes, 15th May, 1857? This would not be a favour; it would be an act of simple justice.

In conclusion, Sir, I rejoice cordially with you upon the result of your generous and persevering efforts for the establishment of Normal Schools in Lower Canada. Their success is now a matter of certainty. The fears entertained by too many in this respect must be completely dissipated. Now that this attempt has been brought to a successful issue, the necessity which existed for such an institution is generally felt and understood, as well as the benefits to be derived from these nurseries for male and female teachers.

A time of trial, a clerkship was necessary in order to become an advocate, a notary, a doctor, or a surveyor; stranger still, serving an apprenticeship, was considered indispensable for masons, joiners, blacksmiths, or workmen of any kind. And, strange to say, it was thought to be quite natural, as regards the important and difficult avocation of teaching, that young men and young women should enter upon it without previous study or preparation and without any rule or the knowledge of any method whatsoever! But thanks to the wisdom of the Legislature, and thanks especially to your intelligence and perseverance in leading the way, this state of things no longer exists. Henceforward our Normal Schools will send out every year male and female teachers, trained by a continuous course of serious, and more important still, of special studies for the laborious duties of teaching; and the abundant and precious fruits which the country is destined soon to reap, will cause you to be ever regarded as one of the most sincere and enlightened friends of sound and solid education.

JEAN LANGEVIN,

*Priest, Principal of the Laval Normal School.*

QUEBEC, 26th July, 1858.

APPENDIX D.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS

OF THE

SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS  
OF THE  
**SCHOOL INSPECTORS,**  
FOR THE YEAR 1857.

*Extract from a Report of Mr. Inspector MARTIN.*

Several Boards have at last taken proper steps to insure the success of the schools. The commissioners for the municipalities of Chicoutimi, and Laterrière as well as the majority of the rate-payers, became convinced that the only means of obtaining the funds necessary for the maintenance of the schools was by levying the rates as imposed by law upon the assessed value of real property; and in pursuance of this conviction they took the necessary steps in order to attain the end in view. As a consequence of this new mode of proceeding, I am now enabled to inform you that in the county of Chicoutimi, where we had but one very middling school, we have managed to make sure of four good schools, two of which have been open for some days, one of them being a Model School. We are in hopes of being able to establish one in every section, provided the difficulties in the way of procuring competent teachers can be surmounted.

Although matters have not progressed so far as to enable me to submit a much more satisfactory table than that which accompanied my first report, I can at least announce a real and satisfactory change as regards the future, at least with reference to some of the parishes confided to my care, in which the means of attracting the attention of the people seems to be better understood.

The municipality of St. Joseph is poor, and there is but little zeal. The election of new commissioners has been neglected, and up to the present time, apparently, there have been no steps taken for the establishment of a single school, although I have urged the matter upon the fathers of families. However, I entertain the hope of being enabled to revive the zeal of this locality with the assistance of a new board of commissioners.

In Hébertville application has been made to the Board of Education for an alteration of the limits of the municipality, and for the appointment by His Excellency of five commissioners.

In pursuance of the order emanating from your board, concerning the Tadousac Schools, I communicated with the commissioners in that locality; but I regret to state that the reply was only calculated to confirm the existence of a determination to do nothing in behalf of the schools.

I have much pleasure in reporting the existence of a free school at Grand Baie. It has been established, at his own expense, by Mr. Blair, the agent of the house of Price. I visited the establishment, at Mr. Blair's invitation, and was much gratified at the sight of some twenty children, one half of whom were competent to figure with credit in an academy.

I acknowledge with regret, that from the time when I entered upon my duties up to a still recent period, the schools remained in a deplorable state of neglect, owing to the apathy of parents in some places and to the prevalence of sickness among children during the winter. It is to be hoped that the latter obstacle will not be a permanent one, and, as regards the former, I can state that a favorable

change is being operated in the minds of the people. I consider this a fitting opportunity to acknowledge the zeal of the worthy parish priests, the authors of all the good that is being accomplished, and without whom nothing would be done.

There has been more zeal displayed in Chicoutimi than in any of the other school municipalities under my control. The municipality of Laterrière is also moving on in the right direction, with the encouragement of the zealous and intelligent priest, Mr. Casgrain

These two municipalities adopted without hesitation the compulsory assessment system, and this circumstance leads us to hope that the clause relating to poor municipalities will soon cease to be taken advantage of.

The municipality of Bagot is not prepared as yet for the adoption of this system. The people have decided to continue the uncertain system of voluntary contributions. I am, therefore, far from sanguine as regards this locality, as the commissioners will be unprovided with the funds necessary to secure competent teachers.

In the municipality of Bagotville, although it has been decided that the system of voluntary contributions shall be continued for the present year, there is much more reason to hope for success, as they have been enabled to retain an excellent teacher holding a model school diploma.

In compliance with the wishes of several young persons in Bagotville, who are very anxious to be instructed, the teacher has just opened a special class for the benefit of those who cannot attend during the regular class hours.

You, Sir, will appreciate the very great difficulties to be met with in this extensive district, the population being scattered over a vast extent of territory, and being also poor and exposed to all kinds of accidents. There is, however, one consoling fact, which is the great increase in the number of children attending our schools. Last year there were only two hundred and thirty-four; this year the numbers reach five hundred and fifteen.

The very unusual circumstances attending the performance of my duties, obliged me to acquire, by close study, an acquaintance with the real feelings of the inhabitants of Chicoutimi, as regards the education of their children, which it was absolutely necessary that I should possess before proceeding to devise a system calculated for practical application; and I am convinced that they are, generally speaking, sufficiently well disposed to justify the hope of success; but there were obstacles of more than one kind to overcome, and of these an almost universal poverty was the chief. If to this be added the indifference which with a great many had become a matter of habit, together with the prejudices entertained by a few ill-advised persons, an idea may be formed of the magnitude of the difficulties to be overcome.

In order to remove these impediments and to create a taste for sound education, and to awaken an interest among parents, I made it my duty to resort to every possible expedient, making use of persuasion or remonstrance, as the circumstances required, even at the risk in some cases of giving offence. I am happy to inform you that, generally speaking, there is no longer any obstacle as regards the feelings of the people; poverty is now the great difficulty, and many sections have been prevented thereby from obtaining Schools. It must be admitted, however, that the increase in the number of children attending the schools, is, at least, an indication of success.

*Extract from another Report of Mr. Inspector MARTIN.*

It was by urging the matter upon families and especially upon the School Commissioners, who in general gave me a prompt concurrence, that I was en-

abled to labour with any success. The difficulties of communication in some localities called for a great display of energy on the part of the inhabitants.

Amongst all the School municipalities under my control, Chicoutimi has been the most faithful to its obligations. Great success has resulted from the zeal there displayed, and I am happy to recommend this municipality, being convinced that any assistance which may be granted it will, undoubtedly, conduce to the advancement of the children attending its schools.

The municipality of Bagot rejects the assessment system, and has only two middling elementary schools. I think this municipality does not furnish a sum equal to the share of the Legislative grant which it receives.

In Bagotville, notwithstanding the system of voluntary contributions is still adhered to, some progress has been made and an excellent model school is supported, at a cost of sixty pounds, together with two elementary schools.

In Laterrière steps have been taken to establish taxation, and three elementary schools are supported, but the small sum of twelve pounds sixteen shillings and five pence, which this locality receives as its share of the grant, is scarcely sufficient to enable it to make any progress. The population, which is the poorest of all, would require five or six schools.

The municipality of St. Joseph having but lately obtained a Board of Commissioners, has been unable to secure teachers, and on this account matters have remained in a state of inactivity.

I wish to draw your attention to the powers granted to the inspectors. Persuasion being the only weapon with which these officers are armed, they must submit in many cases to see their recommendations neglected if not despised, and, under such circumstances, the success of the most competent and the most zealous will be found only on a par with that of the least competent inspectors. The office of inspector, if well filled, is certainly calculated to do much good; he would only require, in my humble opinion, the power to do good, unfettered by the caprices and unwillingness displayed occasionally by Commissioners who are not sufficiently enlightened to understand the whole extent of their obligations.

*Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector CREPAULT.*

It is admitted by all, that since the establishment of the compulsory system in Canada, education has, relatively speaking, made a great step in advance; under the mere voluntary system, the light would never have penetrated amongst the masses; the inestimable benefits of education would have remained forever unknown except to a small number of privileged persons.

There has been a great outcry, perhaps it is still to be heard in some places; but it is certain that all murmurs and complaints will vanish with the growing up of the generation now on the benches of our schools, and which will soon be old enough to reap the precious fruits of the knowledge now being acquired. It is destined to give the death blow to apathy and to the still existing prejudices against education. Indeed, I am happy to inform you that in many localities these prejudices are by no means deeply rooted. In some places where the *tax* or *assessment* was a bugbear to the people, they have become so much accustomed to it that they now pay it without a murmur; they no longer dread its approach; it is in fact a sort of pleasure to some persons to pay it, and I should not be surprised if, with the help of God, the system were soon to meet on all sides none but devoted friends. This happy change has been brought about solely by persuasion and experience; the people were soon convinced that the sacrifices to be made under taxation were nothing in comparison with the benefits to be derived therefrom; that the profit was infinitely greater in this than in any of the



other transactions of life, in which a far greater outlay generally produces a much smaller return. This argument will have more weight as education progresses, and discontent will gradually disappear.

It was then by the compulsory system alone, as all will admit, that education could be, as it were, enthroned in our midst.

I am not the first to remark, that the course of studies followed in the rural districts does not meet the wants of the masses. I consider that those persons who entertain a contrary opinion are either enthusiasts who are too easily pleased, or persons who have not the advantage of knowing what takes place in a great many of the school municipalities. It is true, as I said before, that education has made a comparatively satisfactory progress; but it would be a great mistake to fancy that under the present method of instruction children acquire a sufficient fund of real knowledge to enable them at a later period to rank as citizens useful to their families and to the country. We must not be deceived by the books piled on the teacher's table or carried under the arms of the children. It often happens that they do not carry one of them in their head. Here as elsewhere, quackery may be playing its mischievous part to which it would be time to put a stop.

The course of studies in the country is very limited, especially for boys; as soon as a child has required a little bodily strength, there is no dearth of work requiring his presence at home and compelling his parents to interrupt, and in many cases to break off for ever, all his connection with the schools. The child can therefore devote but a very short period to study. The most essential and the most strictly useful acquirements on the teacher's list should therefore be imparted to him without delay. This is not always the case. The child's memory is overloaded with matters of very secondary importance, which, besides, are quickly forgotten for want of constant and uninterrupted study; so that a new beginning is almost continually required.

Parents are also strongly deterred by the increased expenditure for an unnecessarily large number of books. It would be better to have a smaller number of books adapted to the more pressing wants of the pupils, as a classical course is not required in the rural districts, but a *practical* education. Writing, French, English and Arithmetic, are essential and indispensable acquirements, whatever career the child may select hereafter; and yet I have remarked that many of the teachers neglect these branches in order to devote a portion of their time to teaching sciences of very secondary necessity.

Is it not to be deplored that amongst the school books there is not a single pamphlet, a single page, on the subject of agriculture? And this for children who are nearly all, destined to become farmers; I cite this want merely that it may be borne in mind; others have remarked upon it long before me. A small *catechism* on agriculture would certainly be one of the most valuable books which it would be possible to place in the hands of the pupils.

There exists another and a no less grievous want, the evil effects of which are with us a matter of every day experience: it consists in a total want of instruction in matters civil, political, rural, &c. Does the child attending school receive the slightest insight into these matters? No: he will grow up in complete, profound ignorance of his rights, privileges and obligations as a citizen: in transacting the most ordinary public business he will be embarrassed, will grope in the dark and go astray, becoming almost inevitably the dupe of a crowd of speculators of all ranks and kinds.

The course of studies pursued in the country will remain insufficient so long as these two gaps are not filled up; until then the children will acquire but one half the knowledge requisite for a good citizen; until then there will be no marked improvement, morally, or materially speaking, in the heart of families, of society, of the country.

A word now as to the causes which retard the progress of education.

One of the principal, in many localities, is the ignorance of the commissioners, united as it is in many cases to a profound antipathy for every thing relating to education ; an antipathy which is continually nourished and fostered by the *extinguishers* (*éteignoirs*) ; for we should greatly deceive ourselves if we fancied that the country is entirely rid of the *extinguishers*. We are perhaps indebted to their influence for the still existing prejudices against public instruction. They may differ as to the means ; but their object is always the same : to keep the light under the bushel.

The result is that some commissioners either do their work badly, through lack of knowledge, or do it by halves, unwillingly, and solely because they are compelled. How can it be expected that men without the smallest measure of education, and in many cases imbued with an instinctive hatred of it, should labour with the same ardour for its diffusion as persons capable of estimating it at its proper value. Commissioners of this stamp never do any thing until the last moment, until they are as it were driven to the last extremity, and even then they act with contemptible stinginess. Thus, to cite but one instance, the school houses in many localities are in a sadly defective condition, and unprovided not to say with the greatest comforts, for these are entirely unknown, but with the most indispensable requisites, to the great prejudice of the teachers and children.

This apathy and this neglect on the part of the commissioners exert a most fatal influence on the rate-payers who themselves suffer through their children, and who generally throw the blame on the education law in place of going to the real root of the evil.

But those who suffer most under the control of such commissioners are undoubtedly, the teachers. In the first place, whatever their salary may be, they receive it only at very irregular intervals. This of itself is a great inconvenience, which is owing to neglect on the part of the commissioners who take but little pains to collect the assessment in time. The salary is besides insufficient. In many cases, through parsimony, the preference is given to very young girls of small capacity, too weak to inspire respect and fear, so that the children soon fall into insubordination.

This stinginess is at times pushed to incredible lengths. I have known poor teachers who were in want of the merest necessaries of life and who dragged out a most miserable existence. And yet they had rendered immense service to the country during their long and laborious career.

This is not all, besides the fact that he is not paid in proportion to his labour, there is something yet more painful which helps to discourage the teacher ; the want of respect and consideration displayed towards him by the Commissioners and as a consequence by the children, who are of course naturally inclined to follow their parents' example. Some Commissioners are not ashamed to compare the teachers to the lowest class of servants and to treat them as such.

It is unnecessary, worthy sir, that I should tell you the result of all these mortifications suffered by teachers, and of the egotism and harshness of which they are the constant butt. They become completely disgusted ; whatever energy or skill they may possess is lost in discouragement. Besides, having no interest whatever to induce them to do better, they confine themselves to performing solely what is matter of rigorous obligation : they do an amount of work proportioned to the amount of money paid them, in many cases unwillingly.

Within the limits subject to my inspection, I have been enabled to verify the striking contrast which exists between such municipalities as St. Michel, St. Thomas, St. Pierre, L'Islet, and St. Charles, in which the Commissioners are men of education, and others in which they are men devoid of any education

whatever. In the latter, education is, if not on the decline, at all events at a standstill. But in the former, it is making most satisfactory progress.

It is then absolutely necessary that a certain measure of education should be considered a necessary qualification for the office of School Commissioner; without this, it will be impossible to improve the moral and material position of the teachers. Without this, there can be no good Schools and but little education.

Complaints have with some justice been made as to the small number of teachers possessed of the requisite acquirements and skill. It has been said that the Normal School will supply this want. It will do so, but not of itself alone; the teacher's labour must be more justly remunerated and his merits better appreciated. Is it to be expected that after going through an expensive course of studies at the Normal School, a young man should embrace a career beset with obstacles, privations and bitter mortifications? Whatever the Normal School may do, there will be no increase in the number of good teachers in our rural districts, unless, by some means or other, the salaries are increased. The mission of the Normal School is to instruct pupils and grant them diplomas. The next step will be to provide them with a respectable means of support.

*Extracts from the Reports of Mr. Inspector HUME.*

#### COUNTY OF BEAUCE.

*St. Victor de Tring.*—A more prosperous state of affairs exists in this Municipality than was the case last year. Other teachers, some of them better qualified, have been engaged. The attendance of pupils has been more regular and numerous and more progress has been made. There are three schools in operation with female teachers, who appear to devote much attention to their duties. The school commissioners complain of the difficulty they experience in collecting the arrears of assessment due, and in many cases they fear, that they will have to bring actions for their recovery.

*St. Ephrem de Tring.*—In this municipality which has been but lately erected. No very great progress has been made, many of the inhabitants are poor, and the assessments have not been regularly paid up. Two schools have been in operation during a part of the year. But as there had been no schools previously in operation, in the localities in which they were opened, none of the pupils are much advanced. The School Commissioners have, within the last year, built another school-house. There was one school house previously in that portion of the Township of Tring which now forms this municipality, but as it is placed nearly on the line of division between the two municipalities it has not been used.

*Forsyth.*—I regret that I am unable to speak in favorable terms of this municipality notwithstanding the zealous exertions of the curé, the Rev. Mr. Bégin, many of the inhabitants exhibit the utmost indifference to the cause of education. The municipality has been assessed and although the school rates amount to but a small sum for each individual, the majority of the rate-payers refuse or neglect to pay them. There have been two schools in operation but they have not been regularly attended and but comparatively little progress has been made.

*Lambton.*—It affords me much pleasure to be enabled to state, that this municipality still continues in a prosperous condition, the School Commissioners and Secretary-Treasurer devote themselves with commendable zeal to the performance of their respective duties. Two schools are in operation with the same teachers, who taught last year. Both schools have been numerously attended and very satisfactory progress has been made.

*Aylmer.*—Much credit is due to the school Commissioners of this municipality for the zeal which they have shewn in the cause of education. Although the share of the Government grant is but very small there are two good schools in operation with well qualified teachers, both are female, one has a salary of £24, and the other £20, the latter has a diploma.

#### COUNTY OF MEGANTIC.

*Broughton.*—Two schools have been in operation in this Township during the last year, one attended by pupils of French origin, and the others by those of British. The latter school is numerously attended and the progress of the scholars has been satisfactory.

*Leeds.*—Four schools have been in operation in this municipality during the last year, one of them however only for the half of the year. At the other three which have been under the care of well qualified and competent teachers very great progress has been made. At the visits which I have made to those schools, the proficiency shewn by many of the pupils was highly gratifying and creditable alike to the teachers and scholars.

*Nelson.*—There has only been one school in this municipality during the greatest part of the year, attended by children of French origin at which the pupils have made considerable progress.

*Inverness.*—In this Township there have been six schools under the Commissioners, and one dissentient. The schools under the Commissioners had generally male teachers in the winter months, and female teachers in the summer. The attendance has not been so numerous as in some former years but in several of the schools good progress has been made.

*St. Calixte de Somerset.*—The school affairs of this municipality are in a very flourishing condition. The schools are regularly and numerously attended, and generally satisfactory progress has been made. There are four elementary schools and one model school. For the model school the services of a well qualified teacher (having a model school diploma) have been secured. The school is attended by upwards of 50 scholars, many of whom have attained considerable proficiency in the various branches taught.

*St. Julie de Somerset.*—There are now two schools in this municipality, one additional having been established during the last year. The school first established continues in a flourishing condition having a good teacher and being well attended. The pupils generally have made much progress in the various branches taught. In the other school the progress made is less satisfactory. This municipality would require at least two more schools, and like some others municipalities more alacrity in paying the school contributions would also be desirable, as a year ago they were unable to send the half yearly report, not having received a sufficient sum in contributions to equal the Government grant.

*St. Ferdinand de Halifax.*—In this municipality during the last year great exertions have been made. Seven schools under the Commissioners and one dissentient school were in operation. As there had been no schools under the Commissioners for some years previously, nearly all the pupils who attended were mere beginners: very few in the schools being able to read. For the time they have been in operation, sufficient progress has been generally made.

*St. Sophie de Halifax.*—Nothing has, as yet been done in this municipality towards the establishing of schools.

*Ireland.*—In this Township also, no schools are in existence, and this is the more surprising, as its municipal council is in active operation. I have frequently urged some attention to schools upon the Commissioners and others of the inhabitants.

• COUNTY OF DORCHESTER.

*Frampton.*—In this Township there has been but little change since my Report of last year was transmitted. Of the schools under the Commissioners, two have been attended, and the pupils generally have made very satisfactory progress. Of the others, I cannot speak in such favorable terms. The dissentient school has been closed since the month of June last.

*Standon.*—In this Township there is still one school in operation as heretofore, but no school house has yet been built. The Commissioners were desirous of retaining the services of the former teacher for another year, as the school was kept in his house, until the got a school house erected, the attendance at the school has not been numerous. Some progress has been made by those who attended.

*Cranbourne.*—In this township three schools have lately been established: two during last winter, but one only in the summer. The teachers are not very well qualified and but little progress has been made. The inhabitants are however very desirous to have good schools established and to engage teachers of higher qualifications.

In reviewing the state of education in my District during the past year I am of opinion that there is some room for congratulation. A reference to the statistical tables which accompany this Report will shew, that there has been a large increase in the number of pupils attending the schools, and this increase has been much larger than what had taken place in any of the preceding years, since my appointment as inspector. During the last year also the services of several teachers possessing diplomas have been secured. One of them with a diploma for a model school. The Commissioners are generally anxious to procure as soon as possible the services of teachers possessing diplomas, and thereby comply with the law.

*Extracts for the Reports of Inspector MEAGHER.*

CARLETON, 4th Dec. 1857.

SIR :

I have the honor to transmit you my sixth Report on the state of education, throughout the Counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure under my inspection, during my visits to the different municipalities in the months of July, August and September last, of which the following is a detail commencing as follows, viz :

*Fox and Griffin Cove.*—Found no schools in operation. the Commissioners informed me that two female teachers were expected from Quebec, one for the school at Fox River, and the other for the school at Griffin's Cove.

*Cap des Rosiers.*—One school in operation, but very inferior. The Commissioners had however concluded an agreement with a male teacher, who was to begin in a few days.

*Gaspé Bay (North) and Sydenham.*—One school had been in operation, but was closed at the time of my visit.

*Gaspé Bay (South).*—One private school in operation up the South West which I visited in company with the Rev. Mr. Delemar and John Eden, Esquire. Found it kept by the old teacher from York and Haldimand. It was only opened lately, the teacher very competent. This school has since been put under control of the Commissioners.

*York and Haldimand.*—Found no schools in operation.

*Douglas.*—One good school in operation, kept by Mr. Redmond Lee, a very competent teacher at a salary of £40 per annum. I proceeded to visit this school,

accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Faffard, Mr. Viet and other gentlemen; the examination proved very satisfactory.

*Malbaie*.—No school in operation: the Commissioners informed me that they had engaged a teacher, who would commence the following week.

*Percé*.—Only one school in operation at the time of my visit, in Irish town, kept by Mr. Wm. Furlong, which I visited, the examination very satisfactory.

*Bonaventure Island*.—The school here at the time of my visit was closed.

*Grand River*.—Only one school in operation, kept by Mr. Renouff. The Teacher's time being completed he intended to leave for Quebec; examined the school affairs of this Municipality with the Rev. Mr. Desjardins, and found them in good order.

*New Port and Pabos*.—Visited the school kept by Mr. Donald McTavish at Petite Pabos, 37 pupils in attendance, examination satisfactory, teacher's salary £50. The Commissioners had engaged a teacher for their other school, who had just commenced.

*Port-Daniel*.—Two schools in operation. No. 1, kept by Mr. James Ryan and No. 2 kept by Mr. Brotherton, both of which schools I visited and examined. At the former 67, and at the latter 45, children were in attendance. The examinations satisfactory.

*Hope*.—Two schools in operation, the one kept by Mr. Leek is still making progress. 52 children, all English, were in attendance; the examination excellent. The other kept by Mr. St. Croix, not so progressive as formerly, owing to complaints by the Rate Payers against the teacher. The Rev. Mr. Milne, the President of the Commissioners, being at the time of my visit absent, a meeting could not be called until his return.

*Cox*.—Four schools in operation, No. 1, kept by Mr. Decan is an excellent school, 69 pupils were in attendance, examination very satisfactory. The teacher deserves much praise for the attention he pays to his pupils. A superior or model school is very much required in this municipality, and Mr. Decan is perfectly qualified to be teacher thereof. No. 2, kept by Mr. George Anney, 34 children in attendance, examination good. No. 3, kept by Mr. Mc Coubray 46 children in attendance. This school it appears by the journal kept by the teacher had been very irregularly attended for some time. The children, however, in attendance shewed a considerable degree of improvement. No. 4 kept by Miss Clarke, 23 children in attendance, this school having only been opened a few days previous to my visit, I could not judge of the progress of the children.

*Hamilton*.—Only one school in operation kept by Mr. Alfred Beauبران, 48 pupils, all French, in attendance. Found this school very inferior.

*New Richmond*.—No school under control of the Commissioners in operation. Two dissentient schools under the Trustees. No. 1 kept by Mr. Moir; 69 children in attendance. No. 2 kept by Mr. Fallow, 60 children in attendance. The examination of both schools very satisfactory, the children making great progress.

*Maria*.—Three schools in operation. No. 1 kept by Miss Gauvreau, 38 children, all French, in attendance. No. 2 kept by Mr. P. Dugas, 54 children, all French, in attendance. No. 3, kept by Miss Pritchard, 44 children, French and English, in attendance: the examinations very satisfactory.

*Carleton*.—One school kept by Miss Delphine Allard: 34 children in attendance, all French: examination very satisfactory.

*Nouvelle*.—One school in operation, all French, kept by an aged female: 38 children in attendance, and beginning to make improvement.

*Shoolbred*.—Two schools in operation, No. 1, kept by Mr. Thomas Verge,

35 pupils, French and English, in attendance. No. 5 kept by Mr. Ed. Russel: 33 children, English, in attendance, examinations good.

The municipalities of *Mann*, *Matapedia*, and *Ristigouche*, have no schools in operations.

Subjoined is a general statement of statistics of that part of the District of Gaspé under my inspection with remarks thereon.

MUNICIPALITIES		No. of school districts in each.	No. of school houses belonging to the Commissioners.	No. of schools in operation.	No. of male teachers.	No. of female teachers.	No. of scholars attending the schools in operation.	No. of children under control of the Commissioners.
County of Gaspé.	Fox and Griffin Cove.....	2	1	1	1	.....	47	101
	Cap des Rosiers.....	3	2	2	2	.....	58	72
	Gaspé Bay North and Sydenham.	2	.....	1	1	.....	37	82
	Gaspé Bay South.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	36	123
	York and Haldimand.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
	Douglas.....	2	1	1	1	.....	48	148
	Malbaie.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	68
	Percé.....	4	3	2	2	.....	37	273
	Bonaventure Island.....	1	1	1	1	.....	39	42
	Grande Rivière.....	2	2	1	1	.....	58	136
New-port and Pabos.....	3	2	2	2	.....	69	69	
County of Bonaventure,	Port-Daniel.....	3	3	2	2	.....	112	180
	Hope.....	2	2	2	2	.....	92	127
	Cox.....	4	4	4	3	1	172	189
	Hamilton.....	5	5	1	1	.....	68	210
	New Richmond.....	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	187
	" " dissentients.....	2	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
	Maria.....	5	5	5	2	3	260	235
	Carleton.....	3	3	2	1	1	733	145
	Nouvelle.....	3	1	1	.....	1	47	168
	Shoolbred.....	5	5	2	2	.....	68	197
	Mann.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	86
Matapedia and Ristigouche.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	
Total		69	53	35	22	6	1211	3066

By the above table you will perceive that although 69 school districts are formed throughout, there were only 27 schools in operation at the time of my visit, with 1211 children in attendance. This want I found to be owing partly to the sickness of last winter, still prevailing in different municipalities, and partly to the immediate want of competent teachers; the Rate Payers, however, being in general so very poor, the Government allowance so very small such teachers cannot be procured, without a sufficient salary to support them in the honorable occupation of school teaching. I still continue in the expectation that the Government will see the necessity and importance of increasing or granting a special sum to poor municipalities, thereby securing to the poorer classes, the education their children stand so much in need of.

Of the 1211 scholars who were attending the 27 schools in operation, 349 are able to read correctly, 309 to read without spelling, 262 can spell, and 291 are learning their letters, 257 learning to write, 305 writing well, 258 are learning the simple rules of arithmetic, 196 the compound rules, 87 the rule of three, 62 other branches of arithmetic including mensuration, 28 learning book keeping, 19

orthography, 28 French grammar, 32 English grammar, 16 geography, 21 epistolary writing.

With respect to monetary affairs, I have to state that they appear throughout to stand in a more satisfactory condition than when I last reported on them. The rates for the year which ended 1st July last amounted to £953 6s. 8d., the annual Legislative grant to £646 19s. 8d. Sums are due by the rate payers, including arrears of former years, to the amount of £196 14s. 7d. Sums due by the school Commissioners £89 17s. 4d. and lastly the amount of money in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurers £245 13s. 7d.

*Extract from a Report of Mr. Inspector TANGUAY.*

I have the honor to transmit my second report on the working of the education law within the districts under my inspection, during the year 1857.

I regret to see that this report does not evidence an amount of progress as generally satisfactory as the reports of preceding years. This state of things may be attributed to many causes which were beyond our control. One of the first of these is, beyond doubt, the state of distress which has prevailed so extensively in the district of Kamouraska for some years back. It is well known that the inhabitants of this district are almost exclusively devoted to agriculture and that a pretty large proportion of the farmers have been placed in a comparatively precarious position by the bad harvests of the last two years. The scarcity of money has awakened a spirit of opposition to the law of education which was considered to have been set at rest forever. Besides the distress there is another cause to be considered, but for which this opposition would probably never have broken forth, I refer to the going into operation of the Municipal Act, which has been every where, and particularly in this district, an object of execration. In presence of this Act, the people began to regret having assumed so easily the yoke of the education law; they fancied that the new law was the fruit of their former pliability. They saw nothing in either of them but an odious machinery for taxation, likely to be followed by others of the same kind, unless a prompt and energetic opposition were made to their introduction.

It was for this purpose that the municipal Councils in many families were assailed. They succumbed without resistance; the higher authority did not interfere, and the people again lifted up their heads. "We must also get rid of these School Assessments" then became the cry, in many places.

Seven or eight parishes within my district, after getting rid of the municipal Councils, gave vent to this outcry. But strange to say, no further steps were taken. The education law has now taken such deep root in the habits of the people, that they consider the education of their children a duty equally sacred with that of giving them food and clothing. And besides, any efforts against the law would have met an unflinching resistance on the part of the pastors and principal inhabitants of the different parishes, who are all zealous advocates of popular education.

A short review of the working of the law in each municipality will give a more exact idea than any general statement, which would of necessity be vague and to some extent incorrect.

*Matane.*—In this municipality there are four Schools, two of them under male, and two of them under female, teachers, and attended, on an average, by 142 pupils. They have been in operation nearly the whole year. One of these Schools has been conducted with some skill and ability; two of them may be classed as middling and the fourth as defective. Instruction has been entirely confined to the elementary branches, in this municipality. The two male teachers are holders of diplomas. These schools are generally in want of books and



of the apparatus so essential to the progress of the pupils and the maintenance of good order. The female teachers receive a salary of £20; one of the male teachers receives £33, and the other £25.

The School tax has been paid with sufficient punctuality, and the Secretary-Treasurer appears to me to be well qualified for the duties of his office.

The isolation of this municipality from the neighbouring municipalities renders it a matter of serious difficulty for the School Corporation to procure good teachers. The latter are very unwilling to abandon the large and beautiful parishes, in the upper portion of the country, in favor of Matane. The expectation of a higher salary could alone induce them. To sum up:—

Duration of school year  $10\frac{1}{2}$  months.—Average attendance 95 pupils.—Proportion of pupils attending school to the whole population, according to census of 1851-52, 1 to 9.—Cost of instruction for each pupil attending school 18s. 6d.

*Métis*.—The municipality of *Métis*, under the present limits, is divided into three sections. A single teacher has been appointed to teach alternately for a week, in each of the Sections. The municipality is too extensive for a single section, and the School Corporation adopted this course, which is not free from serious inconvenience. To obviate this as far as possible, the children have been permitted to follow the teacher to the different sections. During the summer the three sections are united in one.

A school-house is being built on the spot where the school was held during the latter part of the year. There is a second school-house in one of the other sections, but it is in a state of utter neglect.

The allotment for *Métis*, from the Government grant, is only £8 2s. 6d. The amount raised by assessment was £20 10s.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ d., besides the minimum of the monthly fees. These different sums united are scarcely sufficient to support one school.

As this school was not in operation at the time of my Fall and Spring visits, I can merely state that the parents seemed satisfied with it. The teacher holds a model school diploma:

Duration of School year, 8 months. Average attendance at School, 42. Proportion on the total of population, 1 to 7. Cost of instruction for each pupil attending school, 17s. 6d.

*St. Octave*.—In this new municipality, which hitherto formed a part of *Métis*, I was pleased to find 5 schools in operation, two of which I found in a perfectly satisfactory condition. In the other three, the children have, however, learned reading, writing and some idea of arithmetic, and have received religious instruction. These schools were attended by 166 children during nearly  $8\frac{1}{2}$  months. Nearly all the children began with the alphabet, and at the time of my last visit, in June, 47 read well; 51 read passably well and the remainder were able to spell; 57 were able to write and in fine, 13 were fit to study French Grammar.

All these schools are conducted by young female teachers, some of whom have not even reached the age required by law. Their salary is only from £16 to £17. This was all that could be afforded from the small fund at the disposal of the School Corporation.

This small beginning, however feeble it may be, is however a great benefit to these poor children, who are far removed from all other opportunities of instruction.

The school corporation is animated with a good spirit, and the rate payers are glad to have schools at last. The Secretary-Treasurer is well fitted for the duties of his office:

Duration of school year,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  months.—Average attendance at school 111 children.—Proportion to the whole population 1 to 8.—Cost of instruction for each child attending school 13s.

*Lepage.*—In the municipality of Lepage 6 schools have been in operation during the school year. These six schools have been attended, on an average, by 125 children during the first period of the year, and by 184 during the second period. In 3 of these schools, the result has been middling, but comparatively satisfactory; the remaining three are inferior, the utility of such schools is certainly a matter of doubt. Notwithstanding the existence of this state of things, it would be unjust to ignore the zeal and efforts of the venerable President of the School Corporation and of the Secretary-Treasurer. Unfortunately they are not seconded and they meet nothing but ill will on all sides. In fact, with some few exceptions, the rate payers are either indifferent or opposed to everything calculated to promote the education of their children. The school rates are unwillingly paid and the children are not assiduous in attending school. If to this be added the incompetency and lack of zeal displayed by some of the teachers; the want of books and furniture for the School; it will be easily seen that there has been of necessity but little, if any, progress in many of the Sections.

The male teachers of Schools No. 2 and 3 are sufficiently well instructed; what they require, is to know how to preserve discipline, so necessary in a large school with but one teacher who is obliged to instruct several classes at one time in different branches.

Two of the male teachers are holders of diplomas and receive a salary of £35 and £25 respectively. The salary of the female teachers does not exceed £18:

Duration of school year, 10½ months.—Average attendance at school 124.—Proportion to the whole population 1 to 10.—Cost of instruction to each child attending school 18s. 6d.—Premiums distributed 7.

*Lessard.*—I found in this municipality six schools, 4 of which, under the direction of able and devoted male teachers, gave proof of extraordinary progress; the other two, though inferior, are also not devoid of merit. These schools are attended by 212 children. I would refer in a special manner to the satisfaction afforded me by Nos. 1 and 2. It was a source of real pleasure to me to see these young minds shining with increased brilliancy at each of my visits. Three of the male teachers hold diplomas, the three others are awaiting the formation of a Board of Examiners at Rimouski, in order to undergo the necessary examination.

It is evident that all would go on perfectly well in this municipality, were it not for the culpable indifference of the School Corporation, and their unpardonable neglect in not collecting the school rates. It is a painful reflection that these good teachers who receive, but £18, £20, £30 or £40 as salary, are obliged to wait whole years for the miserable pittance.

The finances of the Corporation are in a greatly involved state; this has prevented the opening of a 7th school which is necessary, from the extent of the municipality.

Duration of school year 10½ months.—Attendance at school 180 children.—Proportion to the whole population 1 to 8½.—Cost of instruction to each child attending school 15s. 3d.—Rewards distributed 23

*Rimouski.*—The Rimouski Academy for girls is conducted in an unexceptionable manner by the good ladies of the Congregation, and I cannot too earnestly congratulate the parish on the zeal displayed in encouraging this institution, which, notwithstanding it is yet in its infancy, has been placed on an equality with the best houses of the order, in order to meet the ever increasing wants of this flourishing locality. 100 pupils, of whom 53 are boarders, attend this house and there imbibe science, order, discipline and piety. The progress made this year has been greater than usual.

I wish I could make the same statement as regards the Industrial College,

but this institution, in spite of the zeal and good will of its founders and of the professors, has been beset with difficulties of various kinds which have greatly impeded its development. The want of proper premises, the absence of strict discipline which must be maintained among of youths, ready at any moment to shake off the yoke of obedience, misunderstandings between the professors, such were, I believe, the chief obstacles to be contended with during the year just ended.

I do all in my power to encourage the founders of this useful institution to continue the laudable efforts already made by them to endow the county of Rimouski with these two establishments, the want of which has long been felt by all true friends of education. 73 pupils have attended this institution.

Nine other schools, 3 of which are good and 6 middling, have assisted the Academies in diffusing education throughout this extensive and important parish. Two of the Sections had no teachers on account of their lack of zeal in profiting by those whom they had heretofore.

Here the school municipality has not had the energy to collect the rates. The teachers suffer from this neglect and were this state of things to continue any longer, the result would be that good teachers would go elsewhere. Most of the schools lack supervision and encouragement. From this arises indifference on the part of parents, want of assiduity on the part of the children in attending school, want of books and other indispensable requisites :

Duration of School year, 10 months.—Average attendance at school 375.—Proportion to the whole population 1 to 8.—Cost of instruction to each child attending school, 17s. 3d.—Premiums granted 16.

*Bic.*—There were 3 schools in operation in this municipality at the time of my last visit ; two of them gave very satisfactory proof of progress. All these schools are under the direction of female teachers. The schools are passably well provided with the necessary apparatus, they were attended by 144 children ; 50 read well ; 60 pretty well ; 70 write. Geography, Sacred history, the history of Canada, epistolary composition and French grammar are also taught. In addition to the 3 schools already existing, two more would be required in order to supply the wants of the whole municipality. The smallness of the fund at the disposal of the Commissioners renders the accomplishment of this impossible.

I may state with reference to this municipality what I have said of several others, that the collection of the rates is neglected, that the duties are performed with but little zeal, and that thereby a real injury is done to the cause of education. The female teachers receive a salary of from £26 to £27.

Duration of school year, 10½ months.—Average attendance at school 101.—Proportion to the whole population 1 to 9.—Cost of instruction for each child attending school 17s. 5d.—Premiums distributed 10.

*St. Fabien.*—This municipality had four small schools in operation, at the time of my visits. The branches taught were reading, writing, spelling and some idea of arithmetic. The attendance was not good, and the schools were badly provided with books, benches, tables, &c. They are all under the direction of young female teachers, but little skilled in teaching. 145 children attended them, on an average, during the whole year. The teachers receive a salary of £14 to £20. None of them are holders of diplomas. The progress has therefore been very small, but it would be difficult to do better with the means at hand. The accounts, though not kept with much system, are yet intelligible and correct. The arrears of rates are not great.

Duration of school year, 10½ months.—Average attendance of children at school 103. Proportion to the whole population 1 to 8.—Cost of instruction to each child attending school, 12s. 6d.

*St. Simon.*—There were 6 schools in operation at the time of my first visit, but a female teacher having been displaced, for lack of capacity, her place has not as yet been filled up. Three of these schools may be set down as good, the other two are middling. The actual state of things evinces great progress in comparison with former years. 200 children attended these 5 schools. In addition to the matter prescribed for elementary schools, some of the pupils were taught epistolary style and parsing. I am gratified to remark the prevalence of a better spirit amongst the rate-payers. Three of the schools are well enough provided with books, benches, black boards, &c. The accounts and records of the School Corporation are kept with regularity; the finances are in a satisfactory state. Two of the teachers hold diplomas, the one for a model school, the other for an elementary school.

Duration of school year,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  months.—Average attendance of children at school 165.—Proportion to the whole population 1 to 9. Cost of instruction to each child attending school, 12s. 10d. Premiums distributed 8 volumes.

*Trois-Pistoles.*—I found ten schools in operation in this municipality at the period of my visits. These schools were attended by 355 children during the first part of the year, and by 461 during the latter part. Of these ten schools five may be classed as good and efficient; one as excellent and four middling. Nearly all the female teachers in this parish have passed the necessary examination and hold proper diplomas. I must state here, that these diplomas are not always a proof of capacity, much less of skill in teaching, owing to the unfortunate facility with which they are granted. In this parish, education, though not in a very flourishing state, is making satisfactory progress, and goes on improving from year to year. The fact that this parish, with nothing to rely upon but its own zeal, has succeeded in erecting an educational building, such as the one which is soon to be opened therein, renders it unnecessary for me to enter into any further details. The finances of the Corporation are in a most satisfactory condition. The schools are well enough provided with books and other necessary matters. Duration of school year, 11 months. Average attendance at school, 298 children. Proportion to the whole population 1 to  $6\frac{1}{3}$ . Cost of instruction to each child attending school 11s. 4d. Premiums distributed 38 volumes.

*St. Eloi.*—In this municipality there have been four schools in operation; three of them have given very satisfactory evidence of progress, the fourth, in consequence of the prejudice existing, has been attended by only a small number of children. Madam Perrault deserves an entirely special notice at my hands. The number of her pupils is rapidly increasing, and I am always struck with their improvement; she holds a model school diploma. I am enabled to report favorably of the 3 schools in St. Eloi. The Corporation rates are somewhat in arrears. The accounts are kept regularly. In consideration of the efforts made by this parish, and of the comparatively large number of children who attend the schools, it is entitled to a continuation of the supplementary aid which it received for the past year. Duration of school year,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  months. Average attendance at School 195 children. Cost of instruction to each child attending school, 9s. 14d. Premiums distributed 6 volumes.

*Isle Verte.*—We had only eight schools in operation in this municipality during the year just passed. Owing to the indifference of the parties interested, two sections remained without schools. I am sorry to say that only one of the schools, that of Mlle. Adèle Richard, has given evidence of real progress. All the others have given but meagre results, owing to several causes. Want of assiduity in attending school on the part of the children; want of books, apathy amongst parents, incapacity and neglect on the part of several teachers; and, I may add above all, want of superintendance and encouragement on the part of

the School Commissioners. Here as in many other municipalities it is considered sufficient to comply with the mere letter of the law, without reference to its spirit. Teachers have been engaged, the assessment and monthly fees levied, the schools visited twice a year, and no further interest manifested as to the result.

As a compensation for this sad state of affairs, I am happy to state that it is proposed to entrust the direction of the two principal schools, next year, to parties whose very names are a guarantee of success. To attain this end very laudable sacrifices have been made which it would be unjust to pass over in silence. In most of the sections the salaries of the female teachers have been from £13 10s. to £18, that of the model school male teacher, £45, and of the female teacher £35.

Notwithstanding the large outlay in this parish during the last few years for building a church, a convent, a priest's house, bridges, &c., the school rates are not greatly in arrears. Duration of school year,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  months. Average attendance at school 298 children. Proportion to the whole population 1 to  $7\frac{1}{2}$ .—Cost of instruction to each child attending school 12s. 6d. Premiums distributed 4 volumes.

*Kakouna*.—Five schools were kept in operation during the first part of the year, and four only during the latter part. Two of them are good, one tolerably good, and the remaining two entirely useless. The teachers (female) of the two last were dismissed at my first visit; for one of them a successor has not been found. The model school is everything that could be desired. The order, regularity and zeal on which I congratulated this parish in years past, have given way to apathy and indifference. I regret to state that education advances more slowly and with less success than formerly, and also that this state of things is owing for the most part to lack of zeal on the part of the School Commissioners in performing their important duties. I hope for good results from an institution just opened in this parish, under the auspices of the good Sisters of Charity. I must not include in my censure Sections No. 1, 2 and 5. The finances of the Corporation are in an unsatisfactory state. The children are negligent in attending school, particularly during the Summer, when the influx of strangers to this parish takes up the time even of our school population.

To sum up, there has been but little progress for the last two or three years in many of the sections; the schools are but ill provided with necessaries. Duration of school year,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  months. Average attendance at school, 121 children. Proportion to the whole population 1 to 8. Cost of instruction to each child attending school 11s.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. Premiums distributed 9 volumes.

*St. Arsène*.—Six schools under the law and one independent school have been in operation during the school year just ended, I class them as follows:—highly progressive two, passably good three, unproductive of any appreciable result two. These seven schools were attended by 291 pupils only during the latter part of the school year, and by 381 during the first part. This enormous difference is owing to the discontent which has arisen in one of the principal sections, resulting in the removal of a large number of pupils. In this municipality the people are, generally speaking, zealous in behalf of education, punctual in meeting the School assessment, and strongly interested in every thing relating to the instruction of youth. A large numbers of families make great sacrifices in order to give their children a classical education. Pupils from this parish take high rank in our large educational establishments. To sum up, there is reason to be satisfied as regards the spirit which animates this municipality. The accounts and records are regularly kept, and the finances are in a prosperous state. Duration of School year,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  months. Average number of children attending

school 251. Proportion to the whole population 1 to 7. Cost of instruction to each child attending school 12s. 6d. Premiums distributed 16 volumes.

*St. Modeste of Whitworth.*—There has been but one school in operation. It was attended by 56 children, and the progress made has been sufficiently satisfactory. The poverty of the rate payers, the insufficiency of the Government grant and debts previously contracted, have prevented the Corporation from establishing a second school, the want of which was severely felt. Were it not for the unfortunate difficulties just mentioned the inhabitants of this locality would be well disposed. Next year two schools will be maintained, and by this means the greater part of the children will be enabled to reap the benefit. There is reason to be satisfied with what has been done in behalf of education in this small municipality. Duration of school year, 10½ months. Attendance at school 40 children. Proportion to the whole population 1 to 8. Cost of instruction to each child attending school 10s. Premiums distributed 4 volumes.

*St. Edouard.*—There have been two schools in operation in this municipality, which have been very well conducted. They are primary superior schools, the one for boys, under the direction of Mr. M. T. Traver, and the other for girls, directed by Dlle. Ph. Vallée, a young teacher whose talents and zeal deserve my highest meed of praise. The English and French languages have been taught with equal care in these two schools. The course of instruction also comprised penmanship, geography, history and arithmetic, together with needlework for the young girls. A praiseworthy spirit of emulation between the two schools contributed to accelerate the progress of the pupils, and especially to exhibit in a brilliant light the talent, for instruction, possessed by the female teacher. These schools have been attended pretty regularly by 153 children. I am sorry to say that the tardiness with which the school rates are paid, and, as an inevitable result, the delay in paying the salaries of the teachers, have been for the latter a ground of complaint and discouragement. The male teacher receives a salary of £75, and the female teacher £40, in addition to fuel and lodging. The majority of the rate payers being persons in a small way of business who are entirely unable to contribute anything beyond the real property assessment, the maintenance of those two schools weighs heavily on a small number of persons, so that there is some excuse for their delay in acquitting themselves of this duty. The accounts, though somewhat in arrear, are regularly kept. Duration of school year, 10½ months. Average number of pupils attending school 125. Proportion to the whole population 1 to 6½. Cost of instruction for each child attending school 15s. Premiums distributed 11 volumes.

*Rivière du Loup.*—There have been seven schools in operation in Rivière du Loup. The result of the examinations was sufficiently satisfactory as regards five of them; the two others were found below mediocrity, and the money expended for these two schools is so much lost. Education progresses slowly in this municipality, the schools are ill furnished with necessaries, the parents of the pupils display but little zeal for their improvement, and the supervision of the Commissioners is insufficient. Here again there are more pains taken to comply with the letter of the law than to carry out its spirit. 340 children attend these schools with some regularity during the greater part of the school year. The following have been taught with more or less success in all the schools: reading, writing, spelling, grammar, some notions of arithmetic, religious instruction has also been given.

The new parish of *N. D. du Portage* will be erected into a separate municipality, to date from the beginning of next year. The school rates and monthly fees are in arrears. Duration of school year, 10½ months. Average attendance

of pupils 280. Proportion to the whole population 1 to 8. Cost of instruction for each child attending school 15s. 4d. Premiums distributed 4 volumes.

*St. André.*—In St. André there were 9 schools in operation during the greater part of the school year; one section only was without a school. The examination of the model school, under the skilful and enlightened direction of Mlle. de Beaumont, produced an entirely satisfactory result. Some of the books of literary composition and penmanship which were shewn me could not be surpassed. 74 pupils have received the benefit of instruction from this worthy teacher. Five other schools have contributed, in conjunction with the first, to give the youth of this parish an education suited to the wants of the country, and to entitle the parish itself to rank with the first amongst those which are really in earnest in the work of educating the rising generation. The last three schools are very inferior. The accounts and records of the Corporation are kept with regularity. With the assistance of the Board of Education and the cooperation of the property holders in Section No. 2, a large and commodious school-house has been erected. It is to be a model school, and the classes are to be opened in it during the course of the Autumn. Duration of school year 11 months. School attendance 309 pupils. Proportion to the whole population 1 to 6½. Cost of instructing each child attending school 13s 11d. Premiums distributed 15 volumes.

*St. Alexandre.*—In St. Alexandre there were 4 schools in operation during the first part of the year, and 3 only during the latter part. The result of the examination has been very satisfactory as regards 3 of them. The school kept by Mlle. Dumais deserves a most favourable notice on my part. The pupils under this teacher have progressed in a really astonishing degree within the space of a few months. Except that the school rates are in arrears, every thing goes on well in this municipality. In consequence of the slender means at its disposal the Corporation has found it necessary to reduce the number of schools to 4, thus leaving 2 sections deprived of schools. 143 children attended these four schools, or rather three of them, the fourth having been all but deserted. Duration of school year, 10½ months. Average daily attendance at school 111 children. Proportion to the whole population 1 to 7. Cost of instructing each child attending school 17s. Premiums distributed 4 volumes.

*St. Helene.*—In St. Helene I found six schools in operation at the time of my visits. The examinations of two of them gave very satisfactory results; the other four gave no proof whatever of progress. In the latter the course has been confined to teaching very imperfectly reading, writing, the first ideas of arithmetic, spelling and the Catechism. In consequence of the smallness of the salary paid by the Corporation, the office of teaching has fallen into the hands of young females possessed of little knowledge and without experience, except in the case of the two schools before mentioned. These schools have been attended by 137 pupils only, and the greater number of them are no further advanced than the class above described. The accounts and records of the Corporation are regularly kept by a competent person. The arrears of rates due are comparatively small. Duration of school year, 10½ months. Average daily attendance at school, 98. Proportion to the whole population 1 to 8. Cost of instructing each child attending school 13s. 1d. Premiums distributed 2 volumes.

*St. Paschal.*—I found 10 schools in operation in St. Paschal at the time of my visits during the past year; there remained but one section unprovided with a school. 343 pupils are entered on the records; 4 of the schools are in a prosperous condition: Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 8. The Misses Ainsbrow display the same zeal as heretofore in performing their painful task, and their efforts are crowned with the same success. It is, however, a matter of regret that many of the pupils absent themselves too frequently, particularly at certain seasons of the year, by which

their progress is retarded, a portion of the fruit of their labour is lost, and the classification of the pupils is impeded. 6 of the schools have made but little progress owing in some instances to lack of capacity on the part of the teachers, in others to want of punctuality on the part of the pupils, and in others again to an absence of good will and encouragement from the Commissioners.

Several of the schools are ill furnished with books. Something more might undoubtedly have been done in these six sections. French grammar, geography, history and composition, ought to have been taught. The accounts and records of the Corporation are kept in an unsatisfactory manner. The rates and fees are also largely in arrears. Duration of school year  $10\frac{1}{2}$  months. Average daily school attendance 295. Proportion to the whole population 1 to  $8\frac{1}{2}$ . Cost of instructing each child attending school 14s. 2d. Premiums distributed 11 volumes.

*Kamouraska.*—In this important municipality I found eight schools under control, and 2 independent schools, attended by a total of 395 children. All these schools, except 3, gave but a middling result. The Academy for girls under the direction of the "Sisters of the *C. de N. D.*," is conducted in a most satisfactory manner. 79 pupils are entered on the records. The course of instruction is the same as in all the houses of the order, including the English language and instrumental music. The academy for boys did not produce results equally satisfactory. The schools under Miss E. Vézina and M. L. Hudon, also gave proofs of progress. I regret that the other schools have not been provided with more competent teachers, and that they have not been better overlooked and encouraged. They are in general badly furnished with school requisites. All that is required in order to insure their success is an active surveillance and proofs of interest on the part of the authorities. The rate payers are friendly to education, and would willingly make the necessary sacrifices to place their schools in a flourishing condition. The state of things which I have just described has been brought on by a large reduction in the salaries of the teachers and the multiplications of the schools. The school rates are in arrears. The accounts and records are regularly kept. Duration of school year  $10\frac{1}{2}$  months. Average daily school attendance 325 children. Proportion to the whole population 1 to 6. Cost of instructing each child attending school 13s. 9d. Premiums distributed 2 volumes.

*St. Denis.*—There have been seven schools in operation here during the first, and only 6 during the second, part of the year, Sections No. 1, 3 and 4 having been united. Of this number five are under the control of the Corporation and the sixth is independent. I am happy to report favourably as regards the examination of four of them. The results as regards school No. 6, were middling, but they were satisfactory as regards school No. 1. 340 pupils attended these 6 schools during a portion of the year. The bad financial management of previous years has left the Corporation to struggle with a comparatively heavy debt. On this account it was found necessary to increase the rate of assessment and to diminish the number of schools, to reduce the salaries of the teachers and exact the monthly fees. These measures have not been carried out without creating some temporary discontent. In spite of those little difficulties and the mediocrity of some of the schools, the parish of St. Denis retains, nevertheless, the title of "the cradle of school teachers," and is looked upon as taking the lead amongst the parishes friendly to education. The schools under the direction of Miss A. Bégin, of M. C. Petitgrew and M. A. Coté have been carried on with much success.

The Secretary-Treasurer is possessed of all the zeal and energy which were required to re-establish order in the finances; his willingness made up for every thing. Duration of school year,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  months. Average daily school attendance 296 children. Proportion to the whole population 1 to 6. Cost of instruction to each child attending school 12s. 6d. Premiums distributed 10 volumes.



*Notre Dame du Mont Carmel.*—This small municipality has now two schools in operation, and the result of their examination was satisfactory; 102 children have been instructed in these schools. Two more schools would have been required to meet the wants of the municipality, which is pretty extensive; but the means at the disposal of the school Corporation did not admit of establishing them for the past year. The municipality of *Mont Carmel* includes a locality hitherto forming a part of *St. Denis*, from which it is isolated by a high range of mountains which render it extremely difficult of access. These two schools which, besides teaching the matters prescribed for elementary schools, give religious instruction, are therefore, a great blessing for these poor children, who are, during a part of the year, deprived of all other means of instruction.

Notwithstanding the poverty which renders some of the parents unable to clothe their children so as to send them at all seasons to school, and notwithstanding the great distance which the poor children have to travel, these two schools have been carried on with a satisfactory result. The accounts and records of the Corporation are kept with little regularity. Duration of school year,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  months. Average daily attendance during the year 69. Proportion to the whole population 1 to 7. Cost of instructing each child attending school 9s. 9d.

*Rivière Ouelle.*—There have been four schools in operation during the past year, all under the care of very competent teachers. The principal school, which is under the skilful and talented direction of M. C. Ouellet, has been carried on in a manner to leave no room for complaint. Mr. Ouellet is a man of education, laborious and punctual in the fulfilment of his duty, and never misses an opportunity of instructing the pupils and increasing their stock of knowledge. The other teachers in this parish seemed also to be successful in their teaching, and their methods appear to be such as are approved. The convent of the ladies of the congregation gives an excellent education to 60 young girls. One section remained without a school. The schools are still maintained by voluntary contributions; but it needed all the zeal and devotedness of a few of the rate-payers to make up the deficiency under this system. Next year, it will probably be necessary to have recourse to legal or compulsory assessment. The accounts and records are kept in an unexceptionable manner. Duration of school year,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  months. Average daily school attendance 180. Proportion to the whole population 1 to 6. Cost of instructing each child attending school 20s. Premiums distributed 9 volumes.

*Saint Pacome.*—There were six schools in operation at the time of my last visit. One of them is independent and is supported by benevolent friends of education; 5 are under our control. All of them were conducted by teachers of some talent, and the fact that some of them have not been as successful as heretofore must be attributed to circumstances apart from the question of educations which do not detract from the zeal, the efforts, and, in fact, the sacrifices made by the venerable president of the Corporation, to whom we are indebted for all the good which has been done during the last few years. 157 children attended the schools, which are pretty well provided with books, &c. The Secretary-Treasurer is active, and performs the duties of this office with punctuality: the accounts are not by any means so much in arrears as they are in richer parishes, a proof that the good or bad state of the finances may, in almost all cases, be attributed to a corresponding carefulness or neglect on the part of the Secretary-Treasurer.

Duration of school year,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  months, or 208 school days. Average daily school attendance 125. Proportion to the whole population 1 to 9. Cost of instructing each child attending school.

*Ixworth.*—In this small municipality which is rather poor, the schools have been kept open during 5 months only, with a view of paying off some old d

These two schools were attended by 72 pupils, and, considering the short time they were in operation, the result was satisfactory. A very small portion of the rates had been paid at the time of my visit. The rate payers have claimed the benefit of the 5th clause of the Act 12 Vict. cap. 50, relating to poor municipalities. No municipality could be more justly entitled to it. Duration of school-year, 5 months. Average attendance at school 45. Proportion to the whole population 1 to 10. Cost of instructing each child attending school 10s.

*St. Anne de la Pocatière* — 11 schools: 10 under control and one independent, have been in operation during the year just ended. 435 pupils were entered on the records. The school (independent) directed by Mlle. A. Gagnon gave strong evidence of progress. I can say the same of the schools under the Misses A. Richer, M. Gagnon, and L. Hudon. The teachers (female) in sections 2, 6, 7, have had but very poor success. Schools of the kind should not be tolerated. Besides 435 pupils taught in these 11 schools, more than 50 followed the College course; so that there are 585 children receiving instruction in this parish. I am pleased to see that the number of pupils attending the classes of the fine College of St Anne, goes on increasing from year to year. The greater number of the Schools are pretty well provided with requisites. Better results would have been obtained, if all the School Commissioners were men of enlightened minds and sufficiently devoted to the cause of education, of which they are the natural protectors, to second the good dispositions of the parishioners, to sacrifice paltry feelings of party spite to the duties of their position, to look to nothing but the true interests of education, in fine, if they were capable of realizing the greatness of the responsibility which weighs upon them.

I regret to state that this has not been the case during the year just ended, and that the progress made is not the work of the Commissioners, but the result of deep conviction of the advantages of a good education, and of the necessity of following up the intellectual movement of which the College is so active an agent.

The rates are considerably in arrears, and to such an extent as to evidence a degree of neglect not very excusable. The proceedings of the Corporation are regularly recorded. Duration of school year, 10½ months. Average daily attendance at school 380 pupils. Proportion to the whole population 1 to 6¼. Cost of instructing each child attending school 11s. 9d. Premiums distributed 28 volumes.

The preceding summary statement shews that the principal obstacles to the working of the law have been :

1st. Incompetency on the part of the School Commissioners, of whom nearly two thirds have but little education and make their chief almost their sole object, not to promote the interests of education and compel the rate payers to make the sacrifices necessary in order to obtain it, but to spare their own purses. With these men the whole system as regards the administration of the law, consists in establishing a certain number of schools at the least possible expense; to do just enough to screen themselves from the penalties imposed, without going any further. The few enlightened men and real friends of the people and of education sitting as School Commissioners, find it impossible to do all the good they would wish, being obliged to struggle continually against a majority of their colleagues, and to avoid collision with them. It is to be hoped, therefore, that we shall soon see the day when none but educated men, or at all events, men friendly to education, will be appointed Commissioners. And, furthermore, the discretionary powers vested in school corporations are still too great.

2nd. The smallness of the salaries paid to teachers. This drives away, year after year, the most competent subjects, and leaves the task of teaching entirely

in the hands of young females, who are generally sufficiently instructed, but devoid of experience, which is more important still than knowledge. After teaching for three or four years, those young girls get married and abandon the avocation of teaching, which they do not embrace as a permanent calling. They must be replaced by other young girls who, in the same manner as their predecessors, give up teaching, just at the time when their experience would render them competent for the duties. A female teacher is, no doubt, preferable to a male teacher where the school is made up of quite young children, but she should nevertheless be possessed of sufficient experience and weight to go through her part in a proper manner. Out of 153 schools in operation within my district, there are 126 in the hands of female teachers.

3rd. The extreme poverty which weighs heavily on the country within my district, is an obstacle of a more serious nature than the two first, because it excuses a want of liberality towards the teachers on the part of the school corporations, and is also an excuse for the parents to keep their children at home, during a good part of the school year to assist them in their farm work. A great deal of time is lost, and the progress of education is greatly retarded by frequent non-attendance at school, owing to many causes such as the badness of the weather, the great extent of the school sections, the want of warm or suitable clothing, or some slight dissatisfaction. Sometimes, also, it arises from the fact that the children are kept at work on the farm, particularly in the new settlements, or from the delay, in many cases three or four months, attending the opening of the schools. A pupil whose name appears on the books for 7 or 8 years back, and who tells you that he has attended school during that period, could not shew proof of a consecutive yearly attendance of more than two or three years, except, perhaps, 3 or 4 months in the year. Allowing in addition, for the want of books, paper, ink, pens, &c., which is most severely felt in the sections distant from towns, and for lack of competency on the part of some of the teachers, it will be easy to account for our slow progress.

In order to do all in my power to combat this evil, I made it a condition in granting the prizes which the departments of public instruction generously placed in our hands for distribution, that none should receive them except those who were punctual in attending school, and displayed good conduct and application; no prizes have been granted except on these conditions, even in cases where success and marked progress were attained. I remarked at my second visit, that all or nearly all those who were likely to compete for the prizes had been more punctual, better behaved in school, and more studious. These prize distributions are more gratifying to the feelings of the parents than of the children themselves, and I am in hopes that they will produce the happiest results. If they be granted with discernment and impartiality they will have more effect with the former than the thunders of the law, and with the latter than the punishments usually inflicted upon them.

In order to give a better idea of the class of instruction imparted to youth in the different kinds of educational institutions within the district under my inspection, I submit the following abstract from my statistical tables, shewing the number of children receiving instruction in the different branches referred to, as compared with the population and with the number of children attend ng school.

*Statistical Tables of children attending School.*

Subjects Taught.	Number of pupils.	Proportion to the total number attending the schools.	Proportion to the total population under the census of 1852.
Pupils reading from A B C, to fluent reading . . . . .	2038	31 $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.	4 $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent.
Reading well in French & Latin.	2458	37 $\frac{2}{3}$ "	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Reading fluently . . . . .	2037	31 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	4 $\frac{3}{8}$ "
Writing . . . . .	3268	50 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	7 "
Learning four first simple rules of Arithmetic . . . . .	1213	18 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
" compound rules of "	1209	18 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Arithmetic in general . . . . .	375	5 $\frac{3}{11}$ "	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Learning book-keeping . . . . .	60	1 "	$\frac{1}{7}$ "
Orthography (spelling book) . .	3548	54 $\frac{1}{3}$ "	7 $\frac{7}{12}$ "
Learning Geography . . . . .	681	10 $\frac{1}{3}$ "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
" History . . . . .	989	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
" French Grammar . . . . .	2025	31 $\frac{1}{7}$ "	4 $\frac{3}{8}$ "
" Parsing . . . . .	1403	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3 "
Epistolary style and composition . . . . .	662	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
English Grammar . . . . .	266	4 "	
Dead Languages . . . . .	75	1 $\frac{1}{7}$ "	

Primary and superior schools for boys..	12	Attended by 744 pupils.
" " for girls . . . . .	3	" 186 "
Colleges . . . . .	2	" 259 "
Academies for girls . . . . .	3	" 238 "
Male Teachers . . . . .		28
Female " . . . . .		125

Notwithstanding the few drawbacks which I have mentioned, the progress made as shown in the above table, is satisfactory. The opening of the Normal schools and the eagerness of the teachers to take advantage of them; the publication of a Journal of Public Instruction, and the cordiality with which it has been every where greeted would seem to indicate the opening of a new era for the cause of public instruction. It is to be hoped that our Normal schools will be followed by the introduction into our schools of class books, less expensive and better adapted to our social wants, so that a more energetic and lasting impulse may be given to the intellectual movement now in progress in this country.

*Extract from a Report of Mr. Inspector DORVAL.*

Although I am aware, that in estimating the progress of public instruction it is not sufficient, "to count the number of schools and pupils, or the number of teachers and the amount of salary paid them; but that the results must also be looked into, that the mode of teaching adopted must be mentioned,

as well as the extent to which with the cultivation of the mind, is combined the vastly more important task of cultivating the morals with a view to the improvement of the people;” I am obliged to omit herein a portion of these details. It is no doubt the Inspectors’ duty to examine and watch over all these, but they could not be recorded in his report without the inconvenience for himself, and especially for his readers, (I refer merely to my own case) of filling up a large volume on each occasion.

I shall therefore make no reference to the special duties with which you have entrusted me, or their result. As to the method of teaching, I have nothing to say which is not already known to every body, as, with some four or five exceptions, it is nothing but the old routine which the Inspector does his best to correct and improve. The inhabitants of my district are animated with a good and exceedingly well affected spirit and if it be true that whatever is earnestly wished for can always be attained, the anxiety or rather the impatience which they manifest for more sensible progress shews the degree of success which may be expected.

If I may be allowed to say a word with reference to myself, I repeat what I have already had the honor to tell you, that notwithstanding my earnest desire to visit my schools with more regularity, I have to my regret been prevented from doing so by unforeseen and unavoidable domestic cares, in addition to the various inquiries with which you have intrusted me and the time consumed in travelling over four of the most extensive and populous counties in the country.

The last may be looked upon as a complaint with regard to the extent of my district; it is not, however, prompted by an desire on my part to exaggerate the value of my time and trouble in visiting it and travelling it over, but solely by my devotion to the cause of public instruction.

I believe, as it is believed in all countries in which the school, receive government aid, that it is necessary that they should be inspected; but in order that this inspection may be efficacious, in order that it may be what the law undoubtedly intended it should be, I think that the inspectors’ time and the whole of it should be devoted to the school and the boards of Commissioners, and that he should be free from all occupations foreign to the duties of his office, and be enabled to devote himself exclusively to them.

Having prefaced my remarks on the management of the school in the different school municipalities with a few general observations bearing upon them all, I beg to draw your attention to those which follow.

#### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

##### *School regulations.*

The law vests in the school Commissioners the right of framing regulations for the internal government of their schools; and yet I can scarcely count, out of my forty school municipalities, ten in which they have been established. How is this to be accounted for? The reason is evident: who is to make them? The law vests the right in the Commissioners, taking it for granted that they are competent for the task, whereas the contrary is generally the case; and unfortunately even if it were otherwise, it would be worse for the interests of the teachers, as most of the Commissioners look upon them as earning their money too easily. I cannot therefore too earnestly suggest, that if we wish to retain the few good teachers we have; if we wish to induce competent and devoted men to become teachers, we must, while defining their important duties, protect them at the same time from the possible abuse of the all but unlimited powers conferred by the law on the Commissioners and frequently usurped and exercised jointly by

the parents of the pupils. An effort is being made to unite the teachers as a body, but without uniform rules defining the duties of the teachers, appointing class hours and a system of punishments and rewards; and in fine, directing the teachers in their choice of subjects and school books, there will always be a lack of the harmony and union necessary for every organization. Their conferences which are being every where established, and which ought to enable them to combine their resources and exchange useful suggestions, will be a mere scene of confusion where every one will preach up the books of his choice and his plan for conducting his school, of which he is now the sole manager.

If the formation of the council of public instruction is to be delayed for any length of time, I think it would be advisable, in order to expedite this matter, that the different district inspectors should be authorised to draw up regulations, and as uniformity is the characteristic of whatever is lasting, and in order that this, in my opinion, desirable uniformity may be attained throughout the whole country, these different drafts of regulations should be submitted to the department of education with a view to the selection of the best provisions they may contain, to be condensed and established as final by the Department. The regulations might allow a certain degree of liberty on some points, in order to enable the different school municipalities to modify as circumstances may require, particular provisions, such for instance, as the period for opening and terminating the class sessions, with reference to the season for field work, as our youngest children, in consequence of emigration, are obliged to devote thereto a portion of their time which ought to be spent at school.

#### *Model schools.*

I am about opening a correspondence immediately with the commissioners of my two finest municipalities, St. Cuthbert and St. Barthélemy, in order to consult with them as to the feasibility of establishing a model school. I avail myself of the occasion to state, if I may be permitted to offer an opinion, that the majority of our rural districts are not sufficiently advanced in elementary instruction to justify as yet the establishment of model schools in all of them. Under the present circumstances, I fear that superior schools would only languish, and to languish is to recede, as our elementary schools would be unable to furnish a sufficient number of competent pupils. I should be inclined to recommend that they be established only in parishes where the elementary schools have attained a certain degree of progress owing to the efforts of the commissioners and the zeal of parents. Besides, there is still a lack of teachers for such schools, as well as for the others; we want teachers, not merely men who, because they hold diplomas, consider themselves justified in remaining in ignorance, but men trained by experience and study (until we begin to reap the fruits of the Normal School) and capable of delivering the country from ignorance, the greatest if not the only evil with which it is afflicted. Happily, sir, the establishment of our Normal schools, so opportunely inaugurated under your auspices, will fill up this great gap in our system of public instruction; but it is necessary to have the inspector's close scrutiny of all that passes in order to appreciate the amount of work before them. The people look for incredible good results from this noble institution, which is absolutely essential to our progress if, as Guizot says, "*The master makes the school.*"

#### *School attendance.*

I think I have proved in my last report, how much evil has resulted, and still continues to result, on this point, from the emigration of our young men to

the United States. Our young laborers leave the farms without hands, and our farmers are of necessity compelled to replace them with their younger children. When will a cure be found for this gnawing cancer? Unfortunately, the time for field labour is not the only period during which the children do not attend school with regularity, and very often, the apathy of parents is the sole cause. But the people of Lower Canada are so much attached to the religion of their fathers, that the ministers of their church exercise a degree of influence over them very rarely possessed by clergymen in other countries. Apart from doctrine or discipline, with which I do not pretend to meddle, I think I may assert that it would be easy for the clergy, without teaching the one or the other, to assist greatly in removing the apathy which is so prejudicial to our progress.

Education and instruction are too intimately connected with religion to admit of the ministers of the latter belying their past history, and remaining indifferent to the progress of the former.

If, therefore, to the instructions in catechism given by the parish priest, every year, and in fact, in many cases, during several months of the school year, to the young children, were joined certain conditions binding upon parents, there can be no doubt whatever but the latter would submit to them with a good grace. For instance, if the priest were to announce from the pulpit that none but children reading fluently would be admitted to catechism (reserving to himself the right of making exceptions); I feel convinced that of the four or five frivolous reasons put forward by parents when reproached for the irregular attendance of their children at school, at least three-fourths would disappear. They would feel ashamed that a child of 12 years of age should not know how to read, because they would feel ashamed that at that age, he had not made his first communion, and therefore, they would send him to school. Enough would be economised from the expenditure for fine shawls for the daughter, and for the eldest son's "cutter," to provide the younger children with clothes, and to buy them the necessary books, and they would be sent to school, even though they might not be so well dressed as the children of a wealthy neighbour, and all this in order that they might make their first communion. Add to this the present system of teaching the letter of the catechism at school; now in place of the priest spending three or four months, I will not say explaining, but hammering the words of the catechism into the pupil's heads, he will take but one month, and the remainder of the time the children can, without loss to him, spend at school; the children would learn reading, writing and arithmetic more rapidly, and would be enabled to leave school at an earlier age, but better instructed, to take part in the labor of their parents and fill up the places of their elders who may have emigrated.

No doubt the distribution of prizes, which the inspector is authorised to make, incites the pupils to a more regular attendance at school in order to merit them: but this lack of punctuality arises very often, as I said before, from the parents themselves; no prizes can be given to the latter, and I really believe that nothing but arguments based on religious motives can rouse them from their apathy and compel them to send their young children, who can be of very little real service at home, to school.

#### *Distribution of books. System of prizes.*

What I have just said about the books which the inspector is authorised to distribute in the schools, leads me to say a few words with reference to the system of giving prizes. I am not one of those who think that they "merely serve to excite an inordinate degree of ambition and vanity amongst a small number of the children and to discourage and dissatisfy the rest."

Were these prizes to be awarded for that progress which a long supervision over the scholar could alone enable one to judge of, I do not say that the error which the Inspector might in that case fall into would not be productive of the unhappy results so deprecated by the American school system. But to ascertain at once who is the best reader in each class, who is the most proficient in grammar, arithmetic, geography and writing,—In this I see no great difficulty. I think that even a rapid examination will suffice to prove who is most deserving. Now where there is justice there seldom is discontent, or discontent of but short duration, for a child not as yet prejudiced as we are, often reasons with surprising clearness and justice.

But supposing this discontent to exist in a few cases, if it is only an exception, it cannot counterbalance the real and general advantages which this system of distribution gives rise to. A school is a regiment on a small scale, like a regiment it has an *esprit de corps*, if then more particularly in the present day, we oppose so few difficulties to the decoration of brave soldiers, without on that account for a moment supposing that their comrades would fight less bravely, may we not take this illustration as an authority?

In conclusion, I think that my system of awarding prizes, causes less discontent, if any at all. When my examination is concluded, after having noted the most proficient in each class to which I intend to give a prize, after having also consulted the teacher, to make doubly sure that I have not been deceived, I then generally cause the class to elect the prizeman and I have seldom to complain of their choice, I do all in my power to prevent injustice being done, and the class do their utmost to shew themselves just and even generous.

*Remarks on the administration of affairs in each municipality.*

*Lachenaie.*—I visited this municipality on the 25th June and on the 29th September last, nothing extraordinary has occurred since my last Report. The school houses are in good repair, and well furnished with tables, &c., and black boards, I have for some time past been applying for geographical maps, and was promised some in September last, I am counting upon them. The slow progress I remarked at Lachenaie is attributable in my opinion to the want of diligence on the part of the scholars. Matters appear to be managed if not with all the skill at least with all the honesty and good will that can be desired.

*St. Henri de Mascouche.*—I visited the seven schools, the college and the convent in this municipality on the 23rd, 24th and 25th of June, and again on the 30th September and 1st October last. Notwithstanding the number of institutions and of generally speaking well qualified teachers, I cannot say that the parish has progressed satisfactorily; in all the schools excepting one or two, (I am only speaking now of the schools under the control of the Commissioners) very little progress is made. The children only go to school when they have nothing better to do. The Commissioners had placed the funds for the payment of the teachers and to meet the requirements of the schools in the hands of a merchant in the place, the chairman of the Commissioners. I put a stop to this practice, which might result in speculation, and which several of the teachers complain of. Not one of these schools had a register in October last, several had no maps. The commissioners' books and registers are well kept.

*St. Lin.*—I visited this municipality in December last. The schools are very good on the whole. That kept by M. F. X. David is excellent, that at the convent ranks next. The Commissioners do not visit the schools often enough. They are deficient in maps, and the most urgent repairs to the buildings are not attended to. The children manifest increased assiduity, and this point gained, if it only last, leads me to augur well for their future progress.



Despite repeated remonstrances, the Commissioners do not exert themselves to collect old arrears of school taxes which are still due, the sum due is worth the trouble. I made an estimate of these arrears, they amounted in the month July 1856 to £387 9s. 7½d. It is true the Commissioners owe nothing, but they might improve their buildings, which all need repair.

*Dissentient school in Wesleyville.*—I went to visit this school on the 8th Dec., and to my regret I found it closed; Mr. Kerr, the secretary-treasurer was absent.

*St. Callixte de Kilkenny.*—I am unable to reach this municipality unless in winter; and even then with difficulty, and with a guide I proceeded thither on 9th December 1856. The Commissioners have erected, near the Chapel, a pretty house, 32 feet by 22, which they were finishing. It is the only one they have, and is the best building in the place. The Misses Fournier had succeeded tolerably well; their school is pretty well provided with furniture, maps, &c. The other two are poor schools; and the best we can say of them is that they will I hope awaken parents from the apathy in which they are at present plunged. This apathy is not surprising, when all the misery which reigns here is taken into consideration. The commissioners books are pretty well kept. They still owed on their new building a sum of £33 2s. 6d. To the teachers they owed merely the current quarter. Their share of the supplementary assistance had been of great service to them. When the accounts were balanced, it was found that the secretary had in hand at my last visit a sum of £4 0s. 2d.

*St. Roch.*—I visited this parish on the 22d and 23d June 1857. Very great changes are projected in this municipality. The model school is to be put under the direction of the clerks of St. Viateur, and the girls' school (village) is to be replaced by a convent for instruction, the building for which is already erected. I shall be able to give a more detailed account of these two institutions in my next report. Generally speaking, things are going on well at St. Roch; the salaries of the teachers are reasonable enough; but here as elsewhere the neglect of application among the children is the great evil. The Commissioners are very well disposed, and their accounts are well kept.

*Repentigny.*—I visited this place on the 26th and 27th February, the 28th September, and the 22nd December, 1857. The municipality was divided into two, last summer. Mr. Gaudry keeps a very good school there, the only one in the parish, since the separation of that of St. Paul L'Hermite.

*St. Paul L'Hermite.*—This division of the parish of Repentigny has three districts; the school formerly No. 4 (Presqu'île) is very indifferent. The Commissioners should change the teacher immediately. The other schools nearly opposite the site of the projected church (little village) are good, as the master and mistress exert themselves and succeed in proportion to their efforts. They are in need of geographical maps.

*L'Épiphanie.*—Notwithstanding frequent changes of teachers, in four out of the five districts of the parish, the schools are very far from being what they should, and what they might, be. However, I hope for a change shortly. The Commissioners begin to see that the necessary change is in the salaries; and their school No. 1, from the knowledge I have of the talents of the new teacher who is tolerably well paid, will, I hope, convince them of the truth of the adage, applicable to instruction as well as to commerce, that "for money you can but have money's worth."

*St. Félix de Valois.*—It is not in my power to give any recent details concerning this municipality. My last visit was on the 17th March last. Only two of the four districts in the parish were at that time in working order, viz: No. 1 and No. 4. In each of these there were about 80 children attending the school; this is far too many; and it is surprising that Mr. Du-

charme succeeds so well in these two districts united as he has done. No. 2 and No. 3 also united under the care of Mr. Donaire Bondy, are subject to the same inconvenience, which always results from the union of districts formed for the purpose of relieving a poorer by a junction with a richer one; this last school has over 80 pupils, a number much too great for the powers of Mr. D. B. who would have quite enough to do with half the number. It requires a good deal of courage to undertake to teach 80 pupils, and to clothe and provide for a family of eight or ten children, on a salary of £35 a year. The accounts kept by Mr. Crépeau the Secretary-Treasurer, are in good order.

The independent school of the range of Ramezay, under the direction of Mr. Israël Mathieu, and which takes the place of the dissentient school, was closed at the time of my visit.

*St. Jean de Matha.*—Has been divided into two districts since the 1st December 1856, and has two schools in operation, one near the chapel and the other in the range of St. Guillaume. The school No. 1, kept by Mr. S. Beaudoin, at a salary of £40 a year, is tolerable, especially when compared with No. 2. The account books, registers, &c., of the Commissioners are small books composed of loose leaves, for which they have promised to substitute good books; however, the entries seem to have been made more regularly than they used to be. Only the school house No. 1, belongs to the Commissioners; No. 2, is rented. The Commissioners ought to sell, (by permission,) the old school house which used to serve for the whole parish. The municipality contains 130 children of an age to attend school. Its share of the government grant is £23 1s. 10d., and notwithstanding the poverty of this mountainous region, but lately cleared by the French Canadians, the amount paid by those liable to be taxed is £53 10s. 6½d., which is in proportion to their means much more than many a richer community pays.

*St. Gabriel de Brandon.*—I visited this place on the 19th March 1857. Of the five districts in this parish, but three are provided with schools. District No. 4, had not yet collected its funds which had been lent for four years, No. 2, had as yet no school; the teacher Mr. Morrison had sent in his resignation and his successor had not at the time of my last writ, been engaged. The schools of St. Gabriel are generally inferior; I did not observe any remarkable progress. The account books, registers, &c., have not been kept in so clear and intelligible a manner as they should have been, and this has caused serious difficulties between the Commissioners and their Secretary, Mr. Giraudin, at the auditing of the accounts. The Commissioners will have trouble in overcoming these difficulties: but zealous as I know them to be, they must succeed. Mr. C. Piché has succeeded Mr. Giraudin as Secretary. The amount of the monthly collection is at present £32. The dissentient school on the shore of Lake Maskinongé was no longer in operation.

*St. Norbert.*—I visited this place on the 19th March and the 9th October 1857. This municipality is divided into three districts. District No. 2, on the *route d'Alfred* has been without a school since last March. School No. 1, near the chapel is kept by Mr. Renaud who has succeeded Mlle. Chênevert: with the exception of reading which is tolerable, no progress has been made. The school of district No. 3, conducted by Mlle Philomène Jacques was one of the best. The Commissioners for the sake of a difference of £3 in the salary have substituted Miss Sophie Lafond, for Miss Jacques; I was satisfied at the last examination I held there in October, but the effect of the previous teacher's work was still apparent.

*St. Cuthbert.*—I visited this place in May and October last. During two years, of seven schools included in this municipality, there is but one in which there has been no change of teacher. District No. 2 has had five masters or

mistresses within the year. It is strange to see how party spirit interferes with school affairs at St. Cuthbert; I cannot, however, say that, as a general rule, affairs are badly managed, at least at present. School No. 1, conducted by Mr. Barret, is a good one, and considering the importance of the parish, the number of pupils and the good state of the school, I purpose shortly to consult with the Commissioners as to establishing a model school, a thing greatly desired by the principal inhabitants. District No. 3 (Côte St. Thérèse) is unfortunate; I know no district where there is a worse school. Mde. Paquet's school in district No. 5, is pretty good. Nos. 6 and 7 have very ordinary schools. The Commissioner's accounts are very well kept. They are not in debt, but there are arrears due for last year to the amount of £31 13s. 2½d. I wrote to the Commissioners to provide their schools better with benches, tables, and maps; some require repairs.

*Berthier, (Parish)*—I visited this parish in May, and a part of it only in October last. District No. 1 possesses a very good school. The four other schools are tolerably good; there is general progress, but not to the same extent by any means as might be expected, in so intelligent and so old a parish as that of Berthier. Two of the houses have been repaired; but most of them, in spite of my reiterated recommendation, are in want of geographical maps. Mde. Guérout's seminary or young ladies' boarding school, at Fief d'Autray, still flourishes, and has this year 20 pupils.

The affairs of the Commissioners are neither clear nor prosperous. They have been compelled to borrow, and are still in the debt of several of their teachers; on the 1st July last, the Dr. exceeded the Cr. £34 17s. 1d.

*Berthier, (village)*—I visited the village in May and October last. The academy has been closed since July last. Professor Lavallée had in May three pupils in Latin syntax, seven in French syntax, six in English syntax, and sixteen or eighteen in the elements of French. The total and usual number of pupils is thirty-two. It is much to be regretted that the authorities of the academy, have allowed it to subside into desuetude, for it would have been most useful in this part of the country which is so far removed from colleges. I have since my visit been informed that influential citizens of Berthier were energetically striving to set it again in operation.

The library association and Institute of Berthier are in a flourishing condition. The directors have this year succeeded in raising the sum of \$50 towards the purchase of books.

There are 150 pupils at the convent of Berthier. I refer to my report of August 1856, for details of the system of teaching followed in this institution, which is conducted by five sisters of the Congregation of Our Lady.

M. Heseltine, at a salary of £50, is the teacher of the dissentient school. He has usually thirty two pupils, nine of whom are French Canadians and catholics; it is a good school. The funds raised by the dissentients, are obtained by subscription.

District No. 1, boy's school. Mr. L. Dérosiers was teacher of this school in March last; since July he has been succeeded by Mr. Paquet. Notwithstanding all the trouble which Mr. Paquet gives himself, the school does not progress, the pupils will not listen to, nor to respect their teacher. Three of the commissioners who accompanied me in my last visit, came to the same conclusion with me.

In school district No. 2, Miss M. Bayeur keeps an elementary school for young children of both sexes. She teaches reading, writing, a little grammar and arithmetic, but chiefly prayers and catechism.

The affairs of the commissioners for the village of Berthier are not in a much better state than those of the parish commissioners: in July last the liabilities exceeded the assets by £6 3s. 7½d.

*Isle du Pads*—I visited this municipality in July and October last. *L'Isle St. Ignace* was detached from this municipality in July 1856, and forms a separate municipality, though it belongs to the same parish. There is only one school in the municipality; Miss Grinsell, the former teacher has been succeeded by Mr. George Marchessault. There is no progress to record, except perhaps some little as regards punctuality in the school attendance. Mr. Marchessault receives a salary of £50. The affairs of the commissioners are kept in the most regular manner. They are kept by Mr. Filiatrault, the parish priest, who fills gratuitously the office of secretary-treasurer. He has on hand an unappropriated balance of £33 11s. 2½d. No debts.

*Isle St. Ignace*—I visited this municipality in July and October last. Miss H. Carrier, the teacher, receives a salary of £40. With the exception of writing, in which a certain degree of neatness and regularity was evident, the school offers nothing worthy of comment, unless it be the lack of geographical maps which exists, notwithstanding the fact that I was promised them a year ago. The Rev. M. Filiatrault acts as secretary-treasurer here also, and gratuitously; he had a balance in hand of £35 9s. 5½d.; no debts. The accounts are kept in an exemplary manner.

*St. Alphonse de Rodriguez*—I visited their municipality on the 12th March last. Serious complaints were lately made to me concerning the conduct of the teacher belonging to district No. 1, I wrote to the commissioners on the subject. I am informed in a letter from the chairman that the matter has been arranged. School No. 1 was still unprovided with a black-board and geographical maps, and I saw no evidence of real progress. M. Rogan is too much occupied with matters unconnected with the school to succeed, as might be hoped from his talents. The English language is in reality the only one taught, notwithstanding the attempt to teach French in conjunction with it; the school is attended by twelve French Canadians. School No. 2, under Mr. Brault and an assistant teacher, is carried on with some success. In school No. 3, under Mrs. McPhee, both languages are taught. Neither of them with success.

The secretary-treasurer, Mr. Luke Corcoran, furnished his accounts in July 1855, he shewed a balance on hand of £1 17s. 5½d.; the commissioners and rate payers approved of them. St. Alphonse is a very unfortunate parish; the internal dissensions with which it was agitated are revived at every election of commissioners. Election contests have been known to last there during a whole year. At the present time, (December 1857) every thing is quiet enough, as I am told by the chairman and secretary-treasurer of the board of commissioners, owing to the zeal of Mr. Piché, the parish priest, and the generosity of different individuals, a public library of 130 volumes has been established at St. Alphonse.

*St. Ambroise de Kildare*.—I visited this parish in June last. In seven schools belonging to the parish, I remarked scarcely any progress. The branches taught are only those required for mere elementary schools. Mr. St. André, of school No. 4, succeeds exceedingly well, I noticed some progress in reading and writing at the convent *des Dames de St. Anne*. The commissioners' books are well kept by the secretary-treasurer.

The dissentient school in Kildare, visited in March and June last. My visit in March occurred at the time of vacation, and I was unable to see the teacher in June. Since my appointment as inspector, I have as yet been unable to meet the pupils of this school. However, I saw the chairman of the board of trustees and the teacher, Mr. Stinson, in June last; the average number of pupils is twenty. No register or book of accounts. I have been promised

them. No debts and no assessment. The equivalent of the amount here received from the government grant is made up by voluntary contributions.

*St. Mélanie d' Aillebout.*—Visited on 15th and 16th March. With the exception of the school under Mr. J. Robillard, which is pretty good, the schools in Ste. Mélanie are very inferior and unprogressive; they are, in fact, below mediocrity in some instances. The slender means at the disposal of the commissioners, which they must distribute amongst five schools, would not enable them to offer adequate salaries to more competent teachers. A more competent secretary-treasurer might no doubt be found, but the commissioners' affairs seem to me to be faithfully managed.

*Ste. Elizabeth.*—I visited this locality in May last. Mr. Geoffroy who holds a model-school diploma, keeps one of the best schools in my district, in section No. 1; besides the ordinary branches of elementary instruction, he also teaches history and something of geometry. The school in range No. 3, (Ste. Emilie) under Mr. Cadot ranks next; he teaches, with some slight difference, the same branches as Mr. Geoffroy. The convent, which is a house of education and an hospital combined, succeeds well. I saw the five commissioners, and they promised me to visit their schools more frequently, to provide them with blackboards and geographical maps, and to make some pressing repairs which I suggested to them. The other schools in Ste. Elizabeth are merely elementary, and are tolerably good.

The dissentients were not to be found; complaint was made to me, that they had not the requisite number of children to form a separate corporation. The secretary-treasurer, Mr. McNichols, had lately left *Ste. Elizabeth*, to reside at St. Hyacinthe. He has been succeeded by Mr. Lacasse, notary. The money matters of the municipality were during Mr. McNichols time, in a good condition and well managed; I look for an equally satisfactory result, under Mr. Lacasse.

*Rawdon.*—I visited this locality in December 1856, and March 1857. I know but few municipalities where everything is so backward as here. Party spirit pervades everything, and is felt even in the administration of the schools, that is to say, in the matter from which, above all others, it should be excluded. The schools are left to themselves, and generally speaking they are inferior: not a single one of them can be classed amongst good schools, even of the mere elementary kind. The large number of schools required for this mountainous country, with its widely scattered population, render it impossible to give the teachers more than a small salary, and this may be considered a reasonable excuse. I noticed with pleasure that most of the schools were proficient in reading.

The school-houses are far from being in a good state, particularly Nos. 3, 4 and 5; some of them are mere cabins, and the greater number are unprovided with necessary furniture and geographical maps.

Mr. Luke Daly, secretary-treasurer to the school commissioners, keeps their accounts in an unexceptionable manner.

*St. Julienne de Rawdon.*—I visited this locality in December 1856. School No. 1 (heretofore No. 1 of St. Elizabeth) under Mr. De Caussin, is an exceedingly good school: unfortunately he is about to give up teaching, with the consent of the commissioners. In section No. 2 Mme. Dupuis, assisted by Mlle. Teuker, keeps a school for both languages: the attendance is small. There is a great deal of poverty in this section, and the children are so much wanted at home, that there is very little punctuality in attending school. School No. 3, under Mlle. Landreville, holds a middle rank between the other two.

Mr. J. E. Beaupré, secretary-treasurer to the school-commissioners, manages

their money matters exceedingly well. At the time of my last visit, the commissioners owed a sum of £80 on their school buildings, which, particularly Nos. 1 and 3, are a credit to them.

*St. Esprit.*—Visited in December 1856. With the exception of the excellent school (No. 1) under Mr. Lamarche, the schools in St Esprit are very poor. School No. 3, in particular, had been neglected, and I refused to grant premiums in No. 2, for lack of improvement. The commissioners have been notified. The majority of the schools lack the most indispensable requisites, such as blackboards and geographical maps. The secretary-treasurer keeps the commissioners accounts in an orderly manner, but their affairs are far from prosperous. They still owe £108, for teacher's salary, and borrowed money.

*St. Jacques.*—I visited this municipality in February last. In St. Jacques there are 8 sections and one convent. The schools are not all good, in fact, with the exception of school No 1, the convent, and schools No. 5 and 6, they are very inferior. The school in section No. 8 (lake Ouareau) was suspended for some time, after my last visit, by order of the commissioners; I also received complaints concerning the negligence of the teacher. I know of no schools in which the children are less punctual in their attendance than those in school section, No. 3. The accounts of the secretary-treasurer are well kept; but at the time of my visit, the commissioners were still greatly in arrears in collecting the rates.

*St. Charles E. rromée.*—I visited this municipality in January last; the parish was divided, by a resolution of the 20th of August, 1856, into new sections; there are two additional sections, which are as yet unprovided with schools. In January last, the school belonging to section No. 2, was removed from *la côte Petite Chaloupe*, to *la côte Julie*; this was exchanging a very good school-house for a very miserable cabin. Mr. Rousseau of this school has 84 names entered on his journal; out of this number he has never had more than 40 in attendance, and this may be all the better, for the school-room is so small, that I really do not know where he could put the others. Generally speaking, only five children from *Petite Chaloupe* attend; the school is only a primary one, and is unprovided with geographical maps. The convent and the English school attached to it are in a prosperous state. There are in all 139 pupils, of whom only 100 are under the control of the commissioners, there are 24 at the boarding school; 15 attend the English school. I have no new details regarding Joliette college, the number of pupils is the same as last year; this establishment is in a flourishing condition.

The school, conducted by two clerks of *St. Viateur*, and under the control of the commissioners, is entirely elementary, and is rather inferior; but I find that the lack of progress which I remarked arises chiefly from frequent absences on the part of the children. This school is also in want of geographical maps. The accounts of the commissioners seem to me to be kept carefully enough. They owe nothing. By a resolution of the 27th September, 1856, the monthly fees have been fixed at the lowest sum allowed by law.

*Lavaltrie.*—I visited this locality in May last. There are four elementary schools, in which the children make no progress. The affairs of the commissioners had been neglected, but they are now on a good footing, at least as far as I can judge. The secretary-treasurer is zealous, and the schools have been well provided with furniture and geographical maps. The commissioners, provide the pupils with all necessary books. Nothing is wanting but more competent male or female teachers, to make everything go on well in this municipality; for I think the parents would then remark some improvement in their children and would send them to school with more regularity. The school-houses are fine buildings, and with, one exception (*la Petite Rivière*), belong to the commissioners.

*St. Alexis.*—I visited a portion of this municipality in February, and the remainder in March last. There are four sections, and only two out of the four schools are passably good, namely: those in sections No. 1 and 2, the others are in a pitiable state, and especially No. 3, the mistress of which is but little better informed than her pupils; and I cannot understand how she came to get a diploma. The rate-payers in this section are poor; so much so, that, in some cases, the children, being stinted for time and clothes, attend school only in fine weather, and when there is nothing to be done at home. I have been asking for geographical maps for the last two years, and the commissioners do not grant them. The pecuniary affairs of the commissioners are in a satisfactory condition; they owe nothing. The fee has been fixed at 3s. for every child, of age to attend school.

*St. Barthélemy.*—The schools in St. Barthélemy have been greatly improved this year. Out of the six schools in operation, belonging to this municipality, I know but one in which the teacher is a person of little capacity, that is the school in section 6. It is to be regretted that they have not all as yet been furnished with black-boards and geographical maps; I have been promised them. Sections 1, 3 and 4, have elementary schools which I consider worthy of the first rank amongst those in my district; the children, especially in school No. 1, have made remarkable progress. No. 3 has done but little during the past year, but the mistress at present in charge is usually very successful. The commissioners have rebuilt the school in section No. 6, (north); the other buildings are good houses. They have increased the salaries of most of the (male and female) teachers. Serious illness on the part of the secretary-treasurer, prevented me from ascertaining the condition of the monetary affairs of the commissioners.

*St. Liguori.*—This locality is now divided into four sections, in place of 2 as hitherto. Section No. 1, in which there was but one school for both sexes, is now provided with a separate school for girls. The village of Montcalm also forms a new section. I find a great deal of difficulty in St. Liguori, from the continual struggle going on between the two parties in the municipality. Matters have improved at present, but all is not right as yet; for the 4 schools in the parish are very inferior, particularly the girls' school (No. 2); the teacher was to be changed. Mr. Renaud, notary, has taken the place of an incompetent secretary, and I trust all will be right for the future.

*St. Paul de Lavaltrie.*—There is a great deal of trouble at St. Paul, regarding the management of the commissioners' affairs. The pupils attending the school in section No. 1, in the parish still make but little progress; the school in section No. 4 (Lake Ouareau) is better managed; the commissioners have changed the teacher (female), and I think they will have no cause to regret having done so. The business of selecting a teacher prevented the parents from sending their children to the school, during the whole of last winter; in place of 17 pupils, the maximum attendance last winter, there were as many as 43 in December last. There is far less punctuality in the school attendance than there might be; but if, as I hope, the teacher continues to merit the confidence of the parents, she will succeed.

The *clerks de St. Viateur* (section No. 1, near the church) have been replaced by a lay teacher, Mr. Renaud. The model school for girls, conducted by the nuns, has a good number of pupils.

In St. Paul the people are zealous in behalf of education.

*St. Sulpice.*—I visited this locality in February and June, 1857. At the time of my visit in February, the schools were in vacation. In June last, I found a new teacher in school No. 1, in place of Mr. T. Michon, who has given up

teaching. I was not pleased with the result of my examination in June; I found no improvement, and the teacher must be very active in order to succeed, as the number of his pupils is large, amounting at times to 83. The school in section No. 2 (Mr. St. Jean teacher), is a proof of what labour and perseverance can accomplish.

*St. Thomas.*—I visited this locality in February and April. There is not a single school worthy notice of in St. Thomas. They are very inferior, and the reason is evident: lack of diligence and capacity on the part of the teachers. I drew the attention of the commissioners to the fact, and urged them also to visit their schools frequently. When the teachers and pupils feel that they are closely watched, they will no doubt do better.

*Lanoraie.*—There are 5 schools in this municipality. In school No. 1, I found no improvement. School No. 2, for girls, but little evidence of progress, except in writing. School No. 4 (Bois d'Autray), a little school in which I never found any but small children whom their parents send there when they can be of no service at home. School No. 3, no progress, except in writing, and even that but slight. In school No. 5, Mlle. R. Dugas has succeeded Mlle. A. Hervieux.

There is also a Mechanic's Institute and reading room in Lanoraie. The secretary-treasurer has procured new books, and keeps them in pretty good order; the commissioners owe nothing.

*L'Assomption* (parish).—Visited in March, May, and December 1857. The parish is divided into 6 sections, with six elementary schools, none of which offer any thing worthy of remark, in the way of progress. The houses are well kept and provided with furniture, tables and geographical maps; the average of the salaries is only £25. It is not a very tempting sum for first class teachers, consequently there are some rather inferior ones in the parish. The secretary-treasurer, Mr. Martel, keeps the accounts of the municipality in a manner which cannot be surpassed.

There is a public library in the parish, containing about 800 volumes, and an Institute with 21 active, and 18 honorary, members, a library of 100 volumes, receiving seven journals.

*L'Assomption* (village).—In this municipality, there is one school; the course of instruction consists merely of the branches given in ordinary elementary schools. Mr. Contant works and succeeds well. The elementary school for boys, under the same roof as the model school, is conducted by Mr. Lippé who is very successful. There is also an elementary school for the younger children, conducted by Mlle. Fr. Guyon Lemoine, who has 13 pupils.

The college of *L'Assomption* continues to flourish. I am informed that this institution has about 170 pupils.

The Convent is in a prosperous state. The religious ladies by whom it is conducted have this autumn laid the foundation of a new wing to their building, on ground given them by the parish priest, Mr. Dorval. There are 80 pupils; my last report contains very full details, regarding the branches there taught:



## COMPARATIVE statement of progress, from July 1856, to July 1857.

	In 1856.	In 1857.	Increase In 1857.
Number of pupils attending colleges . . . . .	315	341	26
Number of pupils attending institutions of all kinds..	7710	8179	469
Number of pupils reading from A B C, to fluent reading . . . . .	1708	1818	110
Number of pupils reading fluently . . . . .	1780	1867	87
Number of pupils reading well . . . . .	2056	2264	208
Number of pupils learning writing . . . . .	2546	2748	202
Number of pupils learning the compound rules . . . . .	719	879	160
Number of pupils learning geography . . . . .	840	858	18
Number of pupils learning French grammar . . . . .	1406	1650	244
Number of pupils learning English Grammar . . . . .	93	136	43
Number of pupils learning methodical grammar . . . . .	206	272	66
Amount paid by rate-payers . . . . .	£3185 18 5½	£3465 12 11½	£279 14 6¼

*Extracts from a report of Mr. Inspector BARDY.*

Generally speaking, the schools work well; the system of distributing prizes seems to have excited a great spirit of emulation among the pupils. In a great many schools I was obliged to draw lots amongst 6, 10, 12, or even 20 children, in order to decide which of them should have the prize; sometimes I sold a book by auction and knocked it down to the highest bidder, the price being several thousand good marks; how many times have I been a gratified witness of their evident joy or regret, when distributing these prizes, especially when chance was to point out the victors.

I am happy to state that almost all the teachers have taken pains to exercise their pupils in orthography and parsing, Greater progress has also been exhibited in arithmetic; reading and writing have been much better attended to; I have also remarked a much greater punctuality in school attendance.

But while the greater part of the teachers do everything in their power to improve their pupils in knowledge and in virtue, the same cannot be said of all the commissioners; for, in some of the school municipalities, they want to give out their schools to the lowest bidder, preferring elementary schools of the most inferior description to well-managed academies, and intending forsooth, to appropriate among the different sections the £50 granted by the Legislature for their superior school, diminishing, by so much, the tax imposed upon the rate-payers.

I do everything in my power to rectify errors of this kind, by urging on every occasion that the school law must be carried out liberally and faithfully, inasmuch as the improvement and welfare of the children are at stake; and I take advantage of every opportunity to set forth the solid and invaluable benefits certain to result from the proper working and prudent administration of the schools.

However, I have generally found it impossible to meet those commissioners, who, taking no manner of interest in, and attaching no importance or value whatever to, the education of the children in their municipality, join themselves to the perpetual malcontents, in order to impede the course which has been adopted, and to prevent the good intended to be done, in their respective school sections,

I use every possible opportunity to impress upon them how necessary it is, that their proceedings should be marked with unanimity; that they should take an interest in visiting the schools and dispensing judicious advice, in order to promote their proper management and the continued improvement of the children; that they should seek, rather than avoid, a meeting with the inspector, at the time of his visits, in order to obtain useful and indispensable information.

Having learned from experience how to judge of men and things, I cannot hesitate, in view of my responsibility, to apply a remedy to the abuses which ignorance and stinginess are continually endeavoring to introduce into the school municipalities, to the injury of sound education, especially in relation to money contributions; and I have frequently had the pleasure of seeing my advice prevail, and produce happy fruits, and in many cases re-establish order and harmony.

A word now, as to each of the school municipalities, following the order of my tour of inspection.

### COUNTY OF MONTMORENCY.

*St. Laurent*—Some of the children here are pretty far advanced, especially at the central school, in which instruction is given not only in arithmetic, grammar and parsing, but also in book keeping. The commissioners have merited and received my thanks and praise, as also the rate-payers in section No. 3, for the erection of a pretty school-house, built at my suggestion.

*St. Jean*—The schools work well, and that in No. 1, under M. Mignault, has formed pupils who give proofs of knowledge and progress in book keeping, the use of the globes, the higher rules of arithmetic, etc., and I had the pleasure of crowning several of the pupils, as a reward for epistolary composition made by them in my presence, on subjects which I had suggested.

*St. François*—The two schools in operation here, do not make as much progress as might be desired, in consequence of neglect on the part of the parents in not sending the children with regularity.

*Ste. Famille*—*Les Sœurs de la Congregation*, at *la Sainte Famille*, teach their pupils with success, grammar, parsing, rhetoric and epistolary composition; also, domestic economy, embroidery, sewing and knitting. The boys' school in this municipality has made progress, in all the branches of elementary instruction, since my last visit.

*St. Pierre*—The three schools here in operation are very well kept, and I have pleasure in stating that two female teachers belonging to this parish were found to have merited their diplomas, at their examination in March last.

*Château-Richer*—The three teachers, one male and two female, in *Château-Richer* evince great activity in instructing their pupils, who are also indebted for their improvement to the enlightened solicitude of their commissioners, headed by the zealous parish priest, the Rev. E. Parent.

*Ste. Anne*—At St. Anne, one of the female teachers, Mlle. Vallée, is exceedingly competent, and continues, as heretofore, to make her pupils advance as rapidly as possible.

*St. Joachim*—The two schools in St. Joachim are conducted on a good footing, and particularly that in section No. 1, in which the teacher has too many pupils.

*St. Féréol*—The single school in St. Féréol, works well enough, notwithstanding the poverty of the locality, and taking into account the short time it has been in operation.

*Ange-Gardien*—The commissioners are exceedingly zealous and watch over their three schools with all possible care. The schools work well, especially the centre one, which is under a very competent teacher.

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 COUNTY OF PORTNEUF.

*St. Catherine.*—Has four schools in operation; they would work properly, if it were possible to persuade the people that the only means of removing the obstacles retarding the education of their children, is to establish the assessment as the law requires.

*St. Raymond.*—In St. Raymond, notwithstanding the poverty of the rate payers, they have at heart the education of their children; and, generally speaking, their three schools work well.

*St. Bazile.*—There are two Schools in St. Bazile, one of which is attended by Irish children, and the other by Canadian children; notwithstanding the poverty of the people, these two schools are passably good.

*Cap Santé.*—There are seven schools in Cap Santé, and most of them are well managed; the school in No. 7, under Mr. and Mme. Lesroches, is an honor to them; the children answer well in parsing and geography, are acquainted with book-keeping, and translate from English. Some of the pupils in school No. 1, under Mr. Gaudry translate English well, and have a good knowledge of arithmetic.

*Grondines.*—There are here five schools in operation, three of which work pretty well. The commissioners had a great many difficulties to overcome, in the matter of engaging teachers, owing to the rate-payers interfering too much in the management of the Schools.

*Deschambault.*—I found all the schools in Deschambault on a good footing. The male and female teachers seem to rival one another in zeal. In Mr. Rouleau's school, in particular, are to be seen children remarkable for good conduct, proficiency in arithmetic and parsing, and for their beautiful writing.

The superior school under Mr. Belleau has progressed as heretofore, and his pupils gave me evidence of their proficiency in arithmetic and wrote some capital epistolary compositions in my presence.

*St. Casimir.*—The schools in St. Casimir go on improving, and I remarked a degree of progress since my last visit.

*Écureuils.*—In the only school belonging to this locality, I was sorry to find that the children were in want of books and other necessaries; nevertheless the teacher performs his duty faithfully.

*St. Augustin.*—Here there are 4 schools on a good footing. The children in Nos. 2, 3, and 4 are progressing in grammar and arithmetic. But the attendance at School No. 1, is so small that I consider as lost the time and money spent upon it.

*Pointe-aux-Trembles.*—The four schools at *Pointe-aux-Trembles* are well organized. In that of Mr. Labranche, No. 3, besides the branches required for elementary schools, mensuration is taught with success. In school No. 1, Mr. Blumhart teaches English as well as French to several of his pupils; writing is attended to.

*Cap Rouge.*—A large number of children attend the school, and receive instruction in both languages.

## COUNTY OF QUEBEC.

*Beauport.*—Here are five schools under control. I found them in general well conducted, and I am happy to say that the progress of the pupils is owing in a great degree to the active and enlightened zeal of the Rev. parish priest of the place.

*Ancienne Lorette.*—The six schools here in operation, are conducted in a satisfactory manner. In schools Nos. 1, 2 and 3, the children shew great willingness, and are improving rapidly in parsing, grammar, arithmetic and writing.

*St. Dunstan.*—Here is one school under control which has made some progress. The other, a Protestant school, has been independent since last summer, not having the number of students which the law requires.

*Charlesbourg.*—The five schools in Charlesbourg are well managed, and especially those under Messrs. Vallières and Blais, and Mlle. Paradis. The pupils of the first mentioned answer well in grammar, English and arithmetic. Those of the last do exceedingly well in parsing and arithmetic.

*Ste. Foye.*—The school under Mr. Linnais, at Ste. Foye, is kept on an excellent footing. In addition to French, the pupils are instructed in English translation, and apply themselves with emulation to learn well. The dissentient school has made some progress, and at my last visit the pupils underwent with credit a severe examination in reading, arithmetic and parsing. The course of instruction is altogether English.

*St. Columban.*—I examined the pupils of the academy, and found them proficient in mathematics, arithmetic, composition and the use of the globes. The pupils of the schools, under the Misses Miller and Wickstead, gave proof of progress in French and English, and the writing was in general good in these schools.

*St. Ambroise.*—The schools are well managed; but the progress made in the centre school, under the Misses Dubuc is astonishing; the children answer correctly in history, geography and grammar; they also read, write and compose well.

*La Banlieue de St. Roch.*—There are two schools, one of which under the *Sœurs de la Congregation*, is for girls, and is divided into three classes; the pupils are making daily progress. The other is a boys' school held in the village of St. Angèle.

*Stoneham.*—There is a Protestant school in this locality which is beginning to make some progress.

#### CITY OF QUEBEC.

*Cap Blanc.*—The Christian Brothers have four classes, three in English and one in French. In the first English class, the pupils learn arithmetic, geography and the use of the globes. The other two English classes and the French class are in a fair way of progress. In the same place, the sisters of Charity keep an English class and a French class; the pupils, especially in the English class, excel in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and vocal music.

*Faubourg St. Jean.*—The *Sœurs de la Charité* hold six classes in their fine convent on the glacis, four for French and two for English. Their pupils, as you remarked on the occasion when I had the honor to accompany you in your visit to that institution, with Mr. Cremazie and the Reverend Mr. Horan, have given proof of progress in reading, writing, recitation of history, arithmetic, parsing, geography, &c.

Your yourself, sir, were enabled during your visit to the establishment of the Christian Brothers, on the glacis, to judge of the progress of the pupils, by their satisfactory replies on the different branches taught in this institution: mathematics, geometry, trigonometry, mensuration, algebra, the use of the globes, linear drawing, book keeping, &c.

*Faubourg St. Louis.*—The six classes in the establishment *du Bon Pasteur* are well managed, and the pupils make wonderful progress in grammar, history, geography, arithmetic, reading and writing, the latter of which is very well attended to.

*Faubourg St. Roch.*—Here the Brothers have nine classes, in which the pupils receive, in addition to elementary instruction, lessons in the art of letter-writing, book keeping, algebra, geometry, linear drawing, parsing, astronomy, chemistry, mensuration, the use of the globes, &c. At my last visit, in company with the Rev. parish priest, Mr. Vallée, one of the Commissioners, Mr. Juneau, a professor in the Normal school, and Mr. Dion a teacher in St. Roch, I was delighted, as were also these gentlemen, to hear the pupils answer, with great precision and ability, our different questions, on French and English grammar, arithmetic and geography, and solve, in an instant, problems of some difficulty.

Mr. Dugal, in the *faubourg* St. Jean, and Mr. Dion, in St. Roch's, conduct their elementary schools, which are also under the control of the Commissioners, with great success, and teach all the branches required by law.

In the Lower Town, Miss Brophy keeps a school which is attended by only a small number of children, most of whom are in want of books and other necessary matters.

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*Extracts from the Report of Mr. Inspecteur CIMON.*

*Escoumains.*—There is a school divided into six classes in this municipality. This remote municipality is poor, the school is ill furnished with books and stationery, the pupils display, but little assiduity; several of the children, however, in the first class read and write passably well, and are acquainted with arithmetic, as far as compound subtraction.

*St. Fidèle.*—This municipality is divided into two sections. There is a school in each. The teacher in school section No. 1, holds a diploma. He divides the school into three classes; and teaches grammar, writing, reading and arithmetic. I gave two prizes in this school. The other school has a teacher who holds a diploma; he divides his school into four classes; in the first, the children read well enough. Here, also, I gave two prizes.

*Malbaie.*—In this municipality, there are only three sections in active operation; in the first there is a school for boys and one for the girls. The boys' school is intrusted to a teacher holding a model school diploma. In the first class, the children read very well in French, and pretty well in English; they parse well and almost all of them have learned arithmetic in all its parts, and are beginning to learn book keeping. They have also commenced geography; but unfortunately the Commissioners have not as yet thought proper to provide them with maps. The girls' school is under a female teacher, who is competent enough, but has no diploma as yet. The children of the first class read very well, parse well, write pretty well, have learned something of geography, arithmetic as far as the rule of interest inclusively, the history of Canada, and sacred and Roman history. I gave four prizes in the first, and three in the second, of these classes. There is also in this section an independent school, in which the English language is the only one taught. In section No. 2, there is only an independent school, which is under a tolerably competent female teacher. The teacher in section No. 4, holds a diploma and keeps a good school. In the highest class, the pupils read and parse exceedingly well, and have learned the geography of America and arithmetic. I gave two prizes. There were only five or six children in school No. 5, at the time of my visit, owing to the prevalence of scarlatina.

*Ste. Agnès.*—There are three schools in this municipality. I was enabled to visit but two of them, the other was in vacation. The teacher in section No.

2, is a young girl who holds no diploma; she has succeeded in keeping a pretty good school. The pupils in the first class read pretty well, and have learned something of grammar, sacred history, geography, and arithmetic. The teacher in section No. 4, is also unprovided with a diploma. The same branches are taught; some of the children write pretty well, but their copy books are badly kept. I gave three premiums.

*St. Irénée.*—At the time of my visit to this municipality, the schools were not as yet in operation, but the Commissioners had taken steps towards opening two.

*Eboulements.*—There are four sections and four schools in operation. The children in the first class, in section No. 1, read well, have gone through the whole grammar, understand the "Rule of Three," parse well, have gone through the geography of Europe, and write. I can say as much for schools Nos. 2 and 3. I gave two prizes in each of these schools. In the last of the four schools, the children can do little more than read. Many of them have forgotten every thing through long and frequent absences. However, some of them write, work some of the rules, and know a little geography.

*Isle-aux-Coudres.*—Here are three schools, under female teachers. In school No. 1, the children read pretty well in French and Latin; a good many of them are beginning to parse, and are learning aliquot parts and the geography of Asia. I can say the same, as regards school No. 3. In school No. 2, the more advanced children read very well, parse pretty well, work the rule of three, write well, and are learning geography; the copy books are well kept. There is also an independent school in the municipality.

*Baie St. Paul.*—In this municipality, there is an academy for girls, under the *Sœurs de la Congrégation de Notre-Dame*, and ten elementary schools which, with one exception, are directed by teachers who were educated at the academy, and are well qualified to teach. The boys' school in section No. 1, is intrusted to a teacher who holds a diploma. He divides his school into four classes; in the highest, the pupils read and parse very well and learn sacred history, the history of France, and of Canada, geography, arithmetic, as far as the rule of interest inclusively, and writing. In these ten schools, all the branches required for elementary schools are taught with tolerable success, and even some of those required for primary superior schools. The schools in this municipality are the best in my district, but it is still to be desired that they should be better furnished with books, maps, &c., and that the pupils should be more punctual in their attendance. However, the Commissioners have exerted themselves in a praiseworthy manner. I gave ten premiums, and more in some cases, in each of these schools.

*St. Urbain.*—I found only two schools, one for boys and the other for girls, in operation in section No. 1. However, there are two others (independent,) in sections where the Commissioners were unable, for want of money, to secure teachers. The boy's school is under a teacher who holds a diploma; both seemed to be pretty well managed; I gave two prizes in each of them.

*Petite Rivière St. François.*—There is only one school in this municipality, it is under a female teacher. In the first class, the pupils read and parse exceedingly well, and are learning something of geography and arithmetic; they are well acquainted with sacred history, the history of France and of Canada, and are able to write.

It is to be regretted, that discontent exists in several of the municipalities; in some of them, the difficulties originate in the bad management of the Secretary-Treasurer; in others they arise from the manner in which the sections are

divided. The county of Charlevoix is indeed an exceptional county. In consequence of the large number of streams, hills, mountains, rocks and precipices, the settlements are so widely scattered, that convenient centres for school sites are rare and difficult of selection; and on this account, more than one-third of the children are unable to attend school, though their parents are obliged to pay the school tax and monthly fees. There are in fact some municipalities in which the large majority of the children are unable to attend the schools. You may infer how these people oppose the carrying out of the law, and put difficulties in the way of its different functionaries. This county would need special legislation.

In distributing the books which you sent me, I endeavoured to reward the children for punctuality and willingness, rather than for success; by so doing, I trust I have acted in accordance with your views.

*Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector BELAND.*

I have the honor to send herewith, my report of the visits made by me, throughout the whole of the district under my inspection, during the course of the year 1857. I feel convinced that you will be gratified to remark the improvement, in every respect, which has taken place in nearly every one of the 30 municipalities under my control.

Last year, there were 197 common schools under my control. This year they number 220, attended by 9888 pupils. Without exaggeration, I can say that, out of these 220 common schools, at least 75 might be classed as model schools, as nearly all the subjects required for such schools are taught in them.

In order to place the matter in a clearer light, I offer a statement of the number of pupils attending the different classes of schools.

Common elementary schools.....	220	9888	pupils.
Model schools, boys.....	3	205	"
"    "    girls.....	3	140	"
"    "    dissentient.....	2	100	"
"    "    Independent.....	1	25	"
Academies.....	1	25	"
Convents.....	3	445	"
Colleges.....	2	270	"
<hr/>			
Total number of Institutions.....	235		
"    "    "    Pupils.....		11118	
Institutions in 1857.....		235	
"    "    1856.....		206	
Increase.....			29
Increase of pupils.....		2855	
The number of pupils reading well in all the above institutions amounts this year to.....		5035	
Last year, 1856, it was.....		2882	
Increase.....		2173	
Reading fluently, in 1857.....		3995	
"    "    1856.....		2023	
Increase.....		1877	
The number of pupils able to write shews, this year, the respectable figure.....		4514	
Last year the number was.....		3422	

Increase.....	1092
Pupils learning grammar.....	5570
The increase is very considerable, as it shows a figure amounting to.....	2000

For sake of brevity, I shall merely give the figures of this year, in the other branches.

Pupils learning simple arithmetic.....	4334
“ “ Compound “.....	2398
“ “ Book-keeping.....	225
“ “ Orthography.....	4505
“ “ English grammar.....	666
“ “ Parsing and methodical grammar.....	3610
“ “ Epistolary style.....	823
“ “ Agriculture and horticulture.....	20
“ “ Mathematics.....	32
“ “ Mensuration.....	16
“ “ Linear drawing.....	34
“ “ Vocal music.....	165
“ “ Instrumental music.....	75
Teachers holding diplomas.....	12
Teachers not holding diplomas.....	12—24
Teachers (female) holding diplomas.....	160
“ “ not holding diplomas.....	40—200
Total of teachers.....	224

Not including the teachers (male and female) belonging to houses of superior education, the average of the salaries paid to female teachers varies from £25 to £35 and the salaries of male teachers from £45 to £75. The total expenditure for the support of primary schools was £5535. I am informed that the expenditure in the convents and colleges amounted to at least £1800, which would give a total of £7345. The want of houses solely devoted to school purposes is so universally felt, that the rate payers, generally speaking, contribute liberally for that purpose. I have the pleasure of informing you that there are now 86 houses built, and 6 or 7 in course of construction. I trust that, before long, every section will have its school-house. It is desirable that the rate payers should understand the importance of having a small garden near the school house. I distributed with pleasure in several of the schools the short treatise on agriculture, which the government was pleased to furnish *gratis*. I gave strict injunctions to the teachers to instruct their pupils in the matter of these books, and I trust that little by little parents will see the necessity of giving their children a course of special studies, if they wish to make them good farmers.

With regard to our schools, they are generally kept on a good footing; if the progress is not as great as might be hoped, the parents are certainly to blame, for the majority of them make no scruple of keeping their children away, under pretext of requiring their services.

Since July last, almost all the parishes have made it a point of honor and of duty, to provide themselves with teachers holding diplomas. I have also the pleasure to state that the latter are somewhat better paid. Something more remains to be done in this respect, but we must wait a little yet; after good harvests, the rate payers will make less difficulty about paying something more for monthly fees. This tax is still a great bugbear to many of the parishes.



According as education spreads, people will understand that every thing must be paid for. Every where, or nearly so, the monetary affairs are in a satisfactory condition, and the necessary provision for expenditure is made with liberality.

The compulsory system has not been everywhere adopted, which is undoubtedly a blemish; but notwithstanding this, a sum equal to the government grant is everywhere, or nearly everywhere, made up.

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*Extracts of the Reports of Mr. Inspector PLEES.*

During the past six months, sickness and still more the monetary pressure which has been so extensively felt have retarded the progress of education in this city. Many persons of the poorer classes, accustomed to send their children to school, having, for the reasons above mentioned, either sent them irregularly, or altogether kept them at home.

Although, however, the advantages of the schools have been shared by a somewhat smaller number, yet frequent visits to those under my inspection, and a careful and minute examination of them, held just before the Christmas vacation, have convinced me that the cause of public instruction has not, in other respects, declined in them. An encouraging progress has, on the contrary, been made; and when the return of prosperity shall enable parents so to do, it is hoped that they will more generally cause their offspring to avail themselves of the schools, provided for their instruction.

The want of the school-house in the Champlain District, remains as yet, unsupplied—the commissioners not having been able to raise a sufficient building fund. This is to be regretted, inasmuch as the rooms now held by them on lease for the purposes of the school, although the best which the neighborhood affords, are deficient in light and ventilation, and less suitable than might be desired.

Of the commissioners' school-house in the St. Louis District (embracing the two departments of boys and girls), I have before spoken as commodious, and as reflecting credit on the public spirit of those under whose auspices and direction it was built. In the entrances some improvements have recently been made; and the commissioners have in contemplation a plan for the better ventilation of the school rooms.

TABLE OF PROTESTANT SCHOOLS UNDER CONTROL IN THE CITY OF QUEBEC.

No.	School Districts and Teachers.	Number of teachers.		Average numbers.		Total number of pupils.	Learning to read.	Able to read well.	Learning spelling with definitions.	Able to write.	Learning simple arithmetic.	Learning compound do.	Learning mental do.	Learning English grammar.	Learning to parse.	Learning French grammar.	Learning Book keeping.	Learning Geography.	Learning History of England.	Learning History of Canada.	Learning History of Rome.	Learning English composition.
		Boys.	Girls.																			
1	Upper Town school, conducted by Mrs. C. Brown	2	6	30	36	36	36	24	32	36	10	26	16	34	28	12	12	34	24	24	8	8
2	St. Louis district school, No. 1, conducted by Mr. R. C. Geggie,.....	1	64	.....	64	48	18	18	40	40	28	13	64	15	13	0	0	10	.....	.....	10	10
3	St. Roch district school No. 1, conducted by Mrs. McLean,.....	3	15	14	29	24	14	19	24	24	6	11	17	20	12	4	4	18	18	18	13	8
4	St. Louis district school No. 2, conducted by Miss Geggie,.....	1	.....	48	48	45	19	18	30	30	30	18	48	24	18	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	32
5	St. Roch district school No. 2, conducted by Miss Parker,.....	1	9	33	42	30	29	32	25	25	9	7	12	13	8	.....	.....	13	3	.....	.....	.....
6	Champlain district school, conducted by Mr. J. Lloyd,.....	2	13	12	25	18	7	12	10	14	14	7	18	10	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7
		10	107	147	244	211	111	113	165	165	97	82	175	116	79	16	.....	102	45	18	21	71

• About 4-5ths of Mr. Geggie's pupils learn to spell, but without the definitions; but explanations of many words are given by the Teacher.

*Extract from the Report of Inspector MAURALT.*

The present year, remarkable for the adoption of general measures calculated to give an additional impulse to our system of public education, has also witnessed much good effected, and numerous signs of intellectual progress, in new inspection districts, happily coinciding with the efforts of government and the legislature, in the noble cause of the diffusion of knowledge.

The establishment of several new academies and model schools, the increase in the number of children attending the various educational institutions in this district, and the well sustained improvement in a great number of schools, are the leading manifestations of this gratifying progress.

The formation of two literary institutes, one at Baie-du-Febvre and the other at Bécancour, also deserves mention. Each of these institutions possessed a convenient library and reading room, in which are to be found many of the newspapers and periodicals; public lectures have been given, from time to time, by members of the institute. The taste for parish libraries is also extending, and soon no important parish will have neglected to form such an abundant source of instruction and intellectual enjoyment. The number of teachers who subscribe to the *Journal of Education* in my district is very considerable, and several even of the pupils in our colleges, academies and model schools, have obtained from their friends the means of subscribing to that excellent publication. I shall not fail to make every effort to extend the circulation of this review of education, which is destined to effect so much good in a moral scientific and literary point of view.

The establishment of a library at Three Rivers by our enterprising compatriot Mr. Larue, and the success which appears to crown this laudable undertaking, are eloquent proofs of the progress of public instruction in our district.

I must not omit to mention that all the officers, appointed to see to the execution of the law, have generally performed their duties, in so far as they relate to the appointment of teachers, and the administration of the finances, in a satisfactory manner. They have not, however, paid sufficient attention to the internal management, and school visiting duties they abandon in almost every case to the inspector. This want of attention on the part of the Commissioners gives rise to negligence, on the part of the teachers, which is prejudicial to the progress of the pupils, and produces just complaints from their relations. I may remark that many of the school-houses are unsuitable, and do not present all the evidences of cleanliness and progress. All the municipalities do not deserve this censure, but were there but two or three, the number of children who suffer from the negligence of the Commissioners and of their relations, make it sufficiently important to justify my speaking in their behalf.

One fact however to which I ask the liberty of drawing your attention in my report of 1856, and which seriously impedes the advancement of the scholar is the want of books, paper, etc., and I am of opinion that it will continue to be so, so long as all these things are not purchased by the corporations and furnished to the children, they paying the price within a given time.

By buying all the books required for the schools, the corporations would obviate another serious difficulty: very often parents buy books of an edition which is not used in the school.

I shall proceed after the above general remarks, to make a few special observations with respect to each school municipality, in which I shall confine myself to noticing the progress, in whatever form, which has taken place.

## REMARKS.

*Gentilly*—The number of schools is the same as in 1856, but there is an increase of 33 in the number of scholars, that is to say that instead of 497 children attending the schools in 1856, there are 520 in 1857. There is also a considerable increase in the amount of the contributions. In 1856, the amount received was £151 8s. 7½d. In 1857, £319 was collected, balance in favor of this year £167 11s. 4½d.

The house destined for the academy which has been completed, affords a vast and comfortable shelter for the pupils, a Mr. Laplante, assisted by one his daughters, has charge of the boys' school, and Madame Laplante with the aid of another Mlle. Laplante, superintends the girls' school. The master's salary is £125. The list of subjects, in which instruction is given in the academy, has been extended since 1856, as you may judge by the report of this institution, made to you in July last. Gentilly has two pupils at the Normal School in Quebec, and many others in our colleges and convents.

*Becancour*.—The number of scholars attending the school in 1857, was almost the same as during the previous year, but there has been an increase of £67 6s. 4d. in the contributions. In 1856, the contributions were £157 3s. 8d., and in 1857 they reached £225. The schools in charge of the Dlls. Rheault, Levasseur and Revard, deserve to be classed with the model schools. Attempts have been made to establish a school of the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine in this parish, but obstacles have presented themselves which have caused this project to be given up for the present.

*St. Gertrude*.—In 1856, the schools were attended by 218 children, and in 1857 by 227; increase, 11. The independent academy for girls, opened and supported at the cost of the Rev. Mr. de Villers, curé of this parish, does him great honor. You would be surprised, in visiting this little parish, so little to be admired as regards its geographical position, situated as it is in rear of Becancour, and on one side adjoining the forest, to find a house of large dimensions, with a basement, constructed with elegance, and capable of containing a large number of boarding pupils, and you would be still more surprised at meeting there a very considerable number of young persons who receive an excellent education in the two languages, whilst at the same time they learn everything that is desirable in domestic economy. The contributions, in 1857, were £52 10s. 4d., and in 1856, £41 10s. an increase of £11 8s. 6d. in favor of 1857.

*St. Grégoire*.—In this parish, there has been an increase in the number of pupils over the preceding year of 49. The number of children (704) attending the schools, does honor to this parish. The convent has 163 pupils, including boarders and day scholars, and the academy for girls, 63. This convent which increases visibly, and in which young persons receive a careful education, has inflamed the ardor of Nicolet, where they also desire the honor of possessing a similar institution. It appears that arrangements for that purpose have already been made, and that one of these houses must speedily become a branch of the other. It would be useless for me to refer at any length to the Convent of St. Grégoire, and the course of study pursued there, inasmuch as the report which reaches you each from that house acquaints you with all that relates to it, and the progress made there. The local contributions which at St. Grégoire, in 1856, amounted to £128 17s., have increased £68 19s. 8d., being £197 16s. 8d. for 1857. The master of the academy receives a salary of £75. The furniture of the village school, which had been in bad order for several years, has been renewed, and the arrears of assessments, which were very considerable, have been partially collected.

*St. Monique.*—Hitherto I have had but little to say as regards this locality, which has seemed to be willing to remain behind the others as regards progress; but new energy has suddenly taken possession of the friends of education, and appears to animate the rate-payers. A model school has been opened at great expense, under the direction of Mr. Rochon, a young gentleman who was educated at the Seminary of Nicolet, and who seems to have all the qualities requisite in a teacher of youth. Mr. Rochon's salary, which is considerable, is due in a great measure to the generosity of the rate-payers of the village. The School Municipality No. 2, called the "Irish Municipality," has also opened a new school, and seems determined not to give way to its rival, in the improvement of its schools. Generally speaking, the schools are on a good footing, and the Commissioners have acquired a well deserved confidence by the prudent administration of the school affairs, under the difficult circumstances in which this parish has been placed for some years past. One want makes itself felt, however, and that is, the necessity of a school-house in the village; but the zealous rate-payers whom I saw are disposed to erect one very soon; and I trust that the present year will not pass without this project having been carried into effect.

*Baie du Fevre.*—I have already stated, that in Baie du Fevre there has been an increase in favor of the present year, in the local contributions, which, in 1856, amounted to £268, whilst this year they reach £320, giving a surplus, for 1857, of £52. If the difficulties which have existed in this parish between the School Commissioners and the Secretary-Treasurer have not absolutely retarded the cause of education, it certainly has gained nothing: as it is well known that all these difficulties, trifling as they are, have the effect of dividing the rate-payers into two sections, who regard each other with more or less of unfriendly feeling. One pleasant fact I notice, however, and that is the respect always manifested for the decision of the competent authority, with reference to the matters in dispute, and the salutary effect it has produced.

*St. Zephirin.*—The schools in this locality are in a flourishing condition, and continue to improve every day. A school-house has been built in the course of the year, and they speak of establishing a model school in the village; the old *presbytere*, which is a good and spacious house, would be given by the *fabrique* for that purpose. Thus they appear to be striving to recover the ground they have lost.

*St. Francois.*—This parish shews an increase in the number of its scholars for the current year. In 1856, only 349 children attended the schools, in 1857, there were 370. The contributions have increased in about the same proportion: instead of £82, the amount received in 1856, they amounted to £112 in 1857. The model school, kept by Madame Robellard, is still in a flourishing condition, and is attended by a great many children. At present there are no school-houses in the other districts; but I have reason to believe that, now that several local undertakings in the village are completed, the necessary number will soon be built. The schools in this municipality have perceptibly improved.

*St. Thomas de Pierreville.*—The contributions in Pierreville have increased by £20, that is to say, that instead of £102 10s. in 1856, they amount to £122 10s. for 1857. Placed in circumstances of difficulty; and having had, like St. Francois, extensive public works to carry out, having also had to strive, like others, against the hardness of the times, this parish will probably postpone, for another year, the erection of its academy; but I am very certain that, though the work may be deferred, the zeal of the Commissioners is a guarantee that the work will be accomplished.

*St. David.*—The schools here are on the best possible footing; and this can-

not be otherwise, when we see the zeal displayed by the Commissioners in the execution of their duties. Three school-houses have been erected this year, making in all six, all of which are spacious, well lighted, and built in good taste.

Before concluding Sir, I will make a *resumé* of my statistics. My inspection district, including Yamaska and Nicolet contains 17 Municipalities, 90 school districts, 67 school houses, 99 schools in operation under control, 91 of which were elementary attended by 4169 scholars, 4 academies for boys, attended by 336 scholars, one academy for girls, having 163 pupils, one college with 230 students eight independent schools with 169 scholars: making a total of 5327 children, attending the various kinds of educational institutions in the two counties.

Of the number of scholars attending the schools under the control of the Commissioners 1528 do not yet read fluently, 1642 read fluently, 1731 read well, 1344 write, 995 learn simple arithmetic, 713 the compound rules, 165 book-keeping, 798 do orthographical exercises, 714 learn geography, 25 English Grammar, 1140 French Grammar, 943 parsing, 132 epistolary composition, 20 surveying, 30 linear drawing, 15 vocal music, and 632 history.

Of the male teachers, 14 hold diplomas, and three do not. Of the female teachers, 61 hold diplomas, and 23 do not. The salary of the male teachers in the academic schools, ranges from £75 to £125; in the model and superior girls' school £45 to £70, and in the elementary schools from £10 to £40. The ages of the male teachers vary from 20 to 60 years; of the female teachers, from 18 to 50 years. Lastly the total amount of contributions, for the support of schools under the control of Commissioners, amounts to the sum of £2197 Os. 2½d.

*Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector BOURGEOIS.*

Within the last few days, I have completed a thorough inspection of all the schools in operation within the limits of my district of inspection for the first six months of 1857, and I have much pleasure in informing you, that they were all then in as satisfactory a state of progress, as they were at the time of my last report, in December last.

I regret however to have to remark, that the financial affairs are, generally speaking, in a complicated state, and that the difficulties occasioned by the want of means are numerous, and, in some districts, almost beyond control.

Every where, the necessity is felt of putting schools on a better footing, by replacing by others more qualified, those teachers who have been hitherto employed, and who, although poorly educated, could teach the first rudiments of learning to beginners. It is also felt, how useful and important it would be to establish in each municipality a primary superior school, with a view to provide for scholars in the locality who manifest the inclination, the means of acquiring a more extensive and more important education; and better calculated to make them useful members of society. But how are these well qualified teachers to be properly paid? This is the great difficulty, and more especially for those who, being for the most part settlers in the Eastern Townships, have but narrow means of subsistence, and who often want even the necessaries of life. Some have tried to do it, without examining into their means, and who, trusting to the future and their own good intentions, have contracted debts from which they will have great difficulty in freeing themselves. They have hitherto been unable to pay those already contracted. I like to put forward these facts, to shew the necessity of liberally aiding municipalities which are really poor, and the greater number of those I visited may indeed be considered as such.

Several schools would remain empty during the present year, because many of the female teachers employed last year have not obtained diplomas, some have offered as an excuse the distance from the Board of Examiners; others their

want of means, to defray the expenses of the journey; some their incapacity to obtain them.

I regret to have to inform you that one of the school-houses of the municipality of Acton (that at the depôt) became the prey of the flames, in the conflagration which ravaged, during the present year, a great part of the eastern townships. The inhabitants of the municipality did all they could to prevent and arrest the flames which however, despite their efforts, destroyed their beautiful school-house and six other houses, in the village, near the depôt.

These generous people are almost discouraged: they had hardly finished the building which they had erected by means of the greatest sacrifices, when the fire in a moment destroyed the fruits of their toil and devotion. Under present circumstances, it is almost impossible that the inhabitants of Acton can without help erect a new school-house.

The good will they have hitherto shewn, and the generous sacrifices they have made, to promote the operation of the law, lead me to hope that they will obtain a liberal aid, proportioned to their present requirements.

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*Extracts from the Reports of Inspector BRUCE.*

I have the honor of submitting my report of school inspection for the preceding six months. Since the first of May last, I have gone over every part of my field of inspection, where schools are in operation; and where schools are closed, I have endeavored to ascertain the cause or causes. All the schools in operation have been visited and examined.

The average time spent in examining each of the smaller schools often exceeded three hours. Five or six is the average time I generally take to examine our larger schools. A special report of each is appended; and also a tabular view of the schools of each Municipality, with a column, stating the results of examinations.

Of 119 schools in operation, I have reported of 16 as in a very satisfactory state; of 50, as satisfactory; of 30, as pretty satisfactory; and of 14 as moderate. I have reported of 9 as not doing well, being conducted by incompetent teachers.

The prevailing impression left upon my mind by the schools I have examined since the beginning of May last, is one of increasing hopefulness and trust in the progress of a sound and an enlightened education. The improvements I trace, and which form my ground of hope, are, however, but mere beginnings. The art of conducting schools, with the best possible effect, is far from having reached the utmost developement of which it is capable. An advancement in the right direction is, nevertheless, most cheering. In over 60 schools, improvements in methods of teaching, are as much as could well, in so short a time, be expected. Indeed some improvements in methods of teaching are manifest, in nearly all the schools under my inspection, though not nearly to the same degree. The principal improvements as yet are the introduction of more oral instruction in teaching—communicating knowledge, and acting more in sympathetic union with scholars—training their minds to self-exertion—exercising their understanding on every thing they learn, and thus strengthen their minds and extend their knowledge by reasoning. There is now in not a few schools much of oral teaching, explanation and illustration by the aid of blackboards and other apparatus; and in schools in which formerly teachers did little in imparting knowledge, or exercising the scholar's mind on what he was learning. With painful exertion he had to acquire the knowledge by himself, and received merely the corrections of the master, by which he was a hundred times discouraged by fruitless efforts to conquer difficulties to which his unaided powers were unequal.

In schools conducted by our more efficient teachers, both the analytic and synthetic methods are beginning to be used. By analysis, materials are prepared for the mind of the pupil: by synthesis these materials are put together, and by an actual mental act of the pupil; and it is by thus acting, or doing for itself that the mind acquires that independent self-reliance, that power of discriminating between truth and error, that flexibility and strength which form the true characteristics of a well-cultivated mind.

Defining and applying words are now attended to in many schools within my bounds. In reading lessons words are analysed etymologically, by separating the root from its prefix and postfix—explaining each part, and showing how the current meaning is evolved. When the root of the word is brought out with its prefix and suffix, other words from the same root are then required, each child repeating the first that occurs to him. He is then required to give a sentence embodying the exact word, thus cultivating a habit of thought in giving the term. By forming the word into a sentence, a proof is also afforded that he knows its meaning and can use it himself; or if it be used in a wrong sense, or ungrammatically, it is the duty of the master to show its proper and grammatical use.

An improvement in teaching orthography or spelling is now practised, less or more, in nearly all the schools within my sections of supervision. As soon as the scholar is able to write with tolerable freedom, he *writes* his spelling exercises, and by methods of proper checks. The principal use of spelling, or correct orthography, is, that we may be able to *write* properly, to retrace, upon paper the relative situation of the letters in a word, without misplacing them. It is, in short, a kindred art to that of painting from memory. When is spelling of use? Not when we read, but when we write. Spelling, therefore, should be taught by transcription and dictation. If the eye is accustomed to see, and the hand to trace, words correctly spelt, there is not much fear of the child, whose eye and whose hand are thus trained, offending against the laws of orthography. I here speak from experience. For at least twenty years I taught orthography by this method, and with far greater success than by the old oral method.

Writing also is, in the majority of schools, better taught. More attention is paid to pupils when writing, in pointing out mistakes, and showing how these should be corrected; and teachers are at more pains in explaining the formation of letters. But there is yet great room for farther improvement. In a number of schools, the character of the writing is bad—being stiff, scratchy and in slant very irregular. By many too little attention is paid to the proper position of the body, the hand and the pen. It is of the utmost importance, in learning to write, to acquire a proper position of the body, as well as a proper method of holding the pen. For if once bad habits be acquired in these respects, it will be very difficult, if not impossible, in many cases, to alter them afterwards.

The least improvement is in teaching capital letters. Many teachers know little of the proportions of these; and from their shapes in copy-books, one would be apt to suppose they are letters to which no definite forms have yet been given. In schools in which penmanship is best taught, the formation and principles of letters are described by the blackboard. In no school, I know, is this so successfully done as in the Huntingdon Academy. There every letter, small and large, is by itself, and in combination with other letters, described, and pupils are made to do the same, and practise their formation at the same time, till done satisfactorily.

Arithmetic. This branch is now, in not a few schools, more intelligently taught than it was. Principles and rules are better explained and exemplified, and their application in business is more illustrated. The greatest improvement is in mental arithmetic, and in going through processes with more expedition



and correctness. Mental arithmetic is taught in nearly, if not in all the schools within my field of supervision. The children are exercised on numbers, and elementary processes as soon as they begin their A, B, C lessons. From upwards of twenty years' experience in thus exercising and training scholars, I consider it one of the best methods for creating and keeping up attention in a class, giving quickness to the intellect, and forming an excellent basis for rapid and correct calculation. In my best conducted schools, much is done to develop the principles of arithmetic as a science, and to show the application of its rules as an art. Instead of cramming the child's memory with unexplained rules, he is taught principles, and shown how to deduce rules for himself out of these principles. Instead of telling a boy, for example, that the upper figure of a fraction is the numerator, and the under figure its denominator, and leaving him in possession of that bare fact, and these unexplained terms, the meaning of a fraction is analysed and explained by some familiar illustration, and the names of its parts at last communicated; and himself is then made to explain and exemplify—and *repeatedly*—till the educator is satisfied that his pupil has got hold of, and practically understands the things explained.

Reading. The state of reading classes in about three fourths of schools is as satisfactory as could be expected. The improvement, in about a half, is quite satisfactory. Comparing the character of reading in schools, of the two last visits, (making due allowance for the absent time of many scholars,) a favourable advancement was manifest. In lower classes, boys and girls who last winter were incapable of putting together the words of simple sentences, and many, who imperfectly knew their letters, read, when last examined, with not a little ease and correctness, long sentences, containing words of not very easy pronunciation, and, in answers to examinatory questions, gave the meaning of much of what they read.

In the more advanced classes, the progress of many was equally satisfactory. In not a few schools a marked improvement was observed in the tone of voice, manner, pronunciation and animation. Much of the drawl and sing-song, which I observed on my first tours has disappeared. Ease, fluency, and a more natural tone of voice characterised the reading of thousands. What is now required, and to effect which efforts must be made, is to get teachers to train more, in teaching the art of reading. This, as yet, is practically understood by but few even of our best teachers. The old tedious method of teaching reading is still too much pursued, by which the labour of both the teacher and the scholar is unnecessarily great, and much school time lost. By the common method, which embraces little or no training, and almost excludes the exercise of the understanding, pupils are treated too much as machines. But instead of this repulsive, pushing on method, let a leading and directive one be pursued, by which correct orthoëpy, and tasteful, impressive reading, are exemplified by the teacher, and the scholar, by closely imitative repetitions, made to follow till he comes up to the example. But care must be taken that, as this training goes on, the understanding accompany the reading; i. e. that every word pronounced be a word understood. For every word not understood creates a difficulty, and forms a stumbling block in mastering the reading. This mode of teaching reading simplifies and lessens the labor of the scholar, makes the work more interesting, and creates a desire to come up to what they are required to imitate. Of this training and practical exemplification, the old method is totally destitute. The principles of correct and intelligent reading are entirely overlooked, both in theory and practice. Of the few schools in which *training* to read is successfully taught, I beg to mention, Mr. Arnold's School, City of Montreal. See my report of his school, pages 33 and 34.

Another serious want in teaching reading, is a more systematic and comprehensive method of studying words. To this study too much attention can scarcely be paid. What is reading without an accurate knowledge of words? In the very *first stages* of education *particular* attention should be paid by the teacher to this part of his duty. The child's future progress very much depends on it. In what should he be more exercised, than in acquiring a correct and an early knowledge of the vocables of his mother tongue? The more he understands these, and his mind is stored by them, the more certain and rapid must be his progress in every branch of education. It is by linking the conceptive faculty with words, *well understood and mastered*, that we acquire a ready and an unfailing command of speech, and are able at once to read an author's meaning.

Grammar. There is perhaps, less done to teach grammar, in an intelligent practical and rational way, than in teaching any other branch. Teachers generally appear to be quite satisfied, if their pupils can rhyme over the definitions of grammarians with verbal correctness. They seldom put themselves to the trouble of ascertaining, how far these are understood, or what knowledge of the grammatical facts or laws of the language they convey to the pupil. In few schools yet within my fields of supervision, is any attempt made to familiarise scholars with words, with reference to their grammatical classification, and to exercise them upon these, in such ways as to enrich their minds with terms to express their ideas, with reference to their illimitable application in language. The scholar is taught first its technical part, then its ratiönative part, and lastly its intelligible facts exhibited in composition : i. e. the crabbed rudiments are first aught, and lastly its grand patent facts. This is surely not the right way to acquaint a student with his mother tongue, and make him understand its wealth and compass. The grammar of a language is to be learnt in its literature : hence an acquaintance with the literature of a language should precede the study of its grammar, or rather, grammatical knowledge should be taught from the literature of a language. It is found possible to convey much grammatical knowledge by *vivä voce* communication ;—always adhering strictly to the great principal of leading the scholar's understanding to gather knowledge for himself, rather than compelling him to receive it from another, made up, and ticketed. A child, properly trained and exercised in this way, is very soon prepared to understand and distinguish the parts of speech. I do not mean that oral teaching should supersede the use of a grammar : but I do mean that a great deal more than elements of grammar can be thus taught, and in a way far more interesting and profitable, than by the common mode of cramming his memory with dry and little understood definitions from books.

Teaching grammar orally, if properly done, has these farther advantages :—the pupil, I find, is more excited to reflect and reason, and, also to put his own ideas coherently together ; and when such instruction falls upon an inquisitive mind, there is the farther advantage, that he carries about with him the means and materials of farther experiment and enquiry.

Geography. Geography is not so generally taught as it should be. This is not so much the fault of teachers, as of parents, who will not buy books, and atlases, for their children. School commissioners and trustees also are not a little to blame. Many of them, like parents, know such a branch of education only by name. Of its value, and use, and training advantages in schools they know little or nothing. The time spent in teaching it, they therefore consider as a waste of school hours, and the money laid out in geographies, and maps, as thrown away. This, however, is not the case everywhere. In about 50 schools, in which no attention was paid to geography, it is now taught with

considerable advantage to schools. Nearly 20 schools have now wall maps, by which teachers are enabled to give map instructions to nearly all their scholars. Their instructions as yet are, however, too much confined to exercising the children on names of places, countries, &c. To make geography an interesting and profitable study, its teaching must be accompanied more with delineations, and made the medium of useful entertaining knowledge. Till then, its study can never be attractive to the scholar, nor of much advantage. History should be combined with its study. Ignorance of geography has often put it out of my power, to do justice to classes reading history, when examining them. I might question them as much as I pleased, on names of places, towns, rivers, mountains, &c., but it was out of my power to impress on their minds correct ideas of their local and relative situations, distances, &c., or in any way make my examinatory questions profitable or stimulative.

The study of the external world, including an acquaintance with the great fact of the material universe, and of the general laws by which it is governed, is one which should, to some extent, enter into the course of instruction in our schools. The question is, to what extent should it be carried, or within what limits should it be restrained? These limits will be variously defined according to the views taken of it. But in the *present state* of educational advancement in this country, there is not much danger in extending too far the study of geography. It may be safely asserted, that in no school or seminary should it be taught as a mere string of names. Interesting descriptions of places, natural scenery, simple explanations of natural phenomena, brief accounts of the physical and moral condition of man under various circumstances of climate, government and religion; and whatever other knowledge may be calculated to develop the intelligence of the pupils, should be embraced in the study of geography. Suitable books for teaching geography profitably are much wanted. The maps at present in use are imperfect. They are little else than mere outlines.

The study of geography would be much facilitated had we *raised* maps for our schools, on which the natural features of the country strike the eye more forcibly than on a common map; where, if the physical details are given, the names, and positions of places, boundaries, &c., are often obscured by them.

Composition. This is a branch of education which was entirely neglected in the schools under my supervision, before their inspection commenced. It is now taught, less or more, in 46; and in about half this number pretty successfully. The book I have recommended, (and which some teachers have procured,) for teaching composition in our common schools, is Brookfield's first book of composition. It is one of the best guides to composition I have seen. On the left hand page stands a series of suggestive questions on a given subject; on the opposite page are hints how these questions are to be answered in the shape of an essay, which the child is to write in his own words. The subjects are well chosen, and judiciously progressive.

The next thing to which I beg to direct attention, are school-houses. About 50 within my sections of supervision are too small. In many, in winter, the children are overcrowded. An overcrowded schoolroom cannot but be most injurious to health. To have children confined in a small space for three or four hours, with very short recesses, cannot but be detrimental to health; but when packed together within a less space to each child than 4 square feet, with no ventilating apparatus, or windows constructed for the ready and safe admission of fresh air, the confined vitiated air they breathe for hours must not only cause headaches, depression of spirits, and debility, but tend to impair health, and lay the foundation of many diseases. None need more of the invigorating influence

of fresh air than children, and especially when in school, where, for hours they are debarred from physical exercise, and have so little to keep their spirits lively and buoyant.

To make school-houses comfortable and healthy, many things are required. 1st. They should be located in healthy, well selected spots, with wholesome water near. 2d. Their dimensions should be such as to afford an area of at least 9 square feet, that is, to each scholar. 3d. When a ventilating apparatus cannot be got, windows should be so constructed as to make the admission of fresh air easy and safe, and be so high that they would be above their heads. The windows of school-houses are generally too small. They should be much larger than they are, for the free and abundant admission of air, and *light also*. People are not aware how very essential to the health of their inmates is the abundant admission of light into their houses. The windows of school-houses especially should, therefore, be large, and so placed as to equalize the admission of light, that no part of the room or house may be either under or over lighted.

The state of the inside of the walls of school-houses has also something to do with health. It is well known that color affects the health. Light reflected from some colors, as yellow ochre, tends very much to produce a melancholy state of mind, and is found to be injurious to health, reflected from others—white especially—its tendency is to promote health and produce a cheerful state of mind. The following observations on this subject, and that of light, is from a correspondent of the London Builder. They deserve the particular attention of those who have any thing to do with the building and repairing of school-houses, school commissioners and trustees, specially. He writes:—

“From several years’ observation, in rooms of various sizes, used as manufacturing rooms, and occupied by females for twelve hours per day, I found that the workers who occupied those rooms which had large windows with large panes of glass in the four sides of the room, so that the sun’s rays penetrated through the room during the whole day, were much more healthy than the workers who occupied rooms lighted from one side only, or rooms lighted from very small panes of glass. I observed another very singular fact, viz: that the workers who occupied one room were very cheerful and healthy, while the occupiers of another similar room, who were employed on the same kind of work, were all inclined to melancholy, and complained of pain in the forehead and eyes, and were often ill and unable to work. Upon examining the rooms in question, I found they were both equally well ventilated and lighted. I could not discover any thing about the drainage of the premises that could affect the one room more than the other; but I observed that the room occupied by the cheerful workers was wholly whitewashed, and the room occupied by the melancholy workers was coloured with yellow ochre. I had the yellow ochre washed off and the walls and ceilings whitewashed. The workers ever after felt more cheerful and healthy. After making this discovery, I extended my observations to a number of smaller rooms and garrets; and I found, without exception, that the occupiers of the white rooms were much more healthy than the occupiers of the yellow or buff coloured rooms; and wherever I succeeded in inducing the occupiers of the yellow rooms to change the colour for white-wash, I always found a corresponding improvement in the health and spirits of the occupiers.”

Short engagements. Of this evil I have repeatedly complained, and the more I study and trace its crippling tendency, the more imperative does directing consideration to its impeding effects, to me become. In no district where short engagements are persisted in, is education really thriving. That it is so, must be patent to every observant reflecting mind. Small indeed must be the

modicum of instruction that a teacher can give in four or six months; and smaller still, where it happens that he was preceded in office by another whose chance to improve the school was no better than his own. What adds to the evil is, that it seldom or never happens in such cases, that when the term of one teacher expires, a successor is engaged and ready to step in, as the other steps out. Months, nay years, not unfrequently pass, before a successor makes his appearance; and after he does, and the children are convened, how little of the teaching of the last they bring with them! But the evil is not confined to frequent succession of teachers, and long intervenient closings of schools. Those who accept such schools are in nine cases out of ten, persons far from competent to conduct with profit any school. The instruction they give is generally of the lowest and most defective kind. Frequent inspections and strict examinations of schools are, no doubt, checks on a careless, negligent discharge of duty; but even this this can be, only when engagements are sufficiently long to afford opportunities of repeated visits.

Respecting this hindrance to the advancement of education, in about half the school districts within my field of inspection, I have remonstrated with school Commissioners, I have remonstrated with many parents, but as yet, in most cases, very unsatisfactorily. Not till the law is on our side, can we successfully combat it. Of 129 teachers under my inspection, only 55 are engaged for 1 year; 15 are engaged for 10 months, 3 for 9 months, 4 for 8 months, 2 for 7 months, 25 for 6, 8 for 5, 8 for 4, 4 for 3, 1 for 2, and 3 for 1 month. The engagement of 1 teacher was for 11 months—129. The terms of 74, therefore, were under 12 months, and of 51 under 8. A few further remarks respecting the engagement of teachers may not here be out of place. Nearly all the best teachers within my sections of inspection are engaged for twelve or eleven months; but even this extension of term is not sufficient to secure the steady and continuous advancement of the scholar. In twelve months, the efficient active teacher can, no doubt, do not a little to raise the character of a school and bring it into healthy working order. But if, after having done so much and well, he then leave, not a little of the effects of his labours will be lost, though he may be succeeded by even his equal in competency. I have observed this, and with regret, in some of our best institutions, our best scholars are generally those who continue longest under the same efficient teachers. I have repeatedly averred, that three years should be the minimum period that a teacher should have charge of the same school. In all the schools under my inspection, that have had for two or three years the same competent zealous teachers, the progress of the scholars is the most satisfactory. But in schools that have a yearly succession of even good teachers, the advancement of the children is less, and less thorough.

In conclusion, I would state with respect to my own field of inspection, that wherever there is a willing and hearty co-operation of School Commissioners, trustees, and people with the inspector, there is manifestly a very favourable change. Schools are better conducted, teaching is more efficient, and children are treated more as rational, intelligent beings. Their understandings are more addressed and cultivated, and the value and uses of the truths taught are more frequently adverted to and illustrated. This, however, is not everywhere the case. Former notions about schools, schoolmasters, and teaching are tenaciously clung to, and not a little effort is made to resist as expensive innovations and not in the least required, what we call educational improvements. Such opposition rework ders theof inspection difficult, and of school improvement slow.

In comparing the progress of education in some municipalities and school districts with that of others, there is a favourable difference, scarcely to be traced by the unobservant, though evident. In others the difference is manifest and

striking,—showing in every round of visits, that the good work is satisfactorily progressing, though yet in not a few, I regret to say, the standing still system shows its inergetic tendency. Wherever indifference, apathy, or national prejudice exists, improvements in anything must be slow and doubtful; and it is only when the former give way, and convictions of the worth of the latter gain the ascendancy, that their advancement acquires an onward steady tendency, that their growth quickens, and their perfection speeds on. The most valuable discoveries and improvements of modern times, met with opposition, and many of those who made them received for reward the contempt and laughter of the incredulous and vulgar. Fulton, who first blessed America with a steamboat was, in his first attempt to put his experiment into operation on the Hudson River, hooted and laughed at, and his services were so little valued that he was allowed to die a beggar! When, on one occasion, he requested of Congress the use of the Hall of the house of representatives to deliver an address on the use of steam for propelling boats, he was refused, the assembled wisdom of the nation deeming the idea too absurd for the consideration of reasonable men. Any opposition we may meet cannot equal this, nor can our services be so little valued.

#### CITY OF MONTREAL.

School No. 1, Griffintown, under the protestant board of school commissioners. Mr. Robertson is still the teacher of this school. Found it in its usual good order, and conducted with spirit and sound judgment. By the school journal, there is a gradual increase of numbers, and less irregularity in the attendance. All the classes were examined, *seriatim*, from the highest to the lowest. Results very favourable to Mr. Robertson's assiduity and zeal. The reading of his most advanced class was very correct, fluent and expressive; and the meaning was well brought out both by tone and emphasis. The examinatory questions were well and readily answered, though much varied, and somewhat excursive. Dictation spelling good. The under senior classes also showed very satisfactory advancement, since last examined. All their test exercises were gone through very creditably. The progress of his junior divisions is very considerable, since my last visit. To make them advance so satisfactorily must require not a little pains and teaching skill. Writing is taught with much care. Boldness and freedom characterised not a few copy-books. In grammar and geography there is a steady advancement. Arithmetic receives much attention. Rules and their principles are well explained and exemplified; and the scholars are exercised on each rule, till familiar with it, and have some idea of its application in the affairs of life. Considerable pains is taken in grounding well his junior division in the fundamental rules. A few are studying book-keeping, and have gone through a set or two of single entry. The other branches at present taught are, drawing, French and music. The most advanced scholars are taught the use of globes, and nearly all the scholars are taught charts and wall maps. The school is at present in a healthy flourishing state.

School No. 2, Colborne Avenue, conducted by Mr. Arnold. I have always reported favourably of Mr. Arnold's school, and of his method of teaching; but wishing to familiarise myself more with his modes of teaching and training his classes, and his system of school organisation, I spent the whole forenoon and afternoon of the 4th September, observing how his school is conducted, and his scholars are taught.

The best way to obtain my object, I thought, was to allow Mr. Arnold and his assistant, (his daughter,) to go through their school work in their usual way. This would enable me to form a more correct idea of their method of teaching and training, than by examining each class myself and in my own way.

The following is the substance of my notes, written as each was proceeding with his or her class, viz :

1st. A, B, C, class. This class is taught letters in a very interesting way : letters are described and explained so as to make learning the alphabet a pleasing exercise. By supposing parts of letters left out or cut off, other letters are formed, which the child has to name. This commands attention and exercises the understanding. Sometimes an addition to a letter is supposed, by which a different letter is formed, to make out which, he has to compare and consider. To make them familiar with the different shapes of letters, and impress them more and more on the mind, they are made to trace their forms in the air, or on a smooth surface, and also by finger-positions to give their shapes as nearly as they can. In writing the letters to form words, (the simplest of course at first,) the same method of describing, explaining, omitting, adding, &c., is continued, by which the whole process of teaching and training the class is interestingly followed up. The responses of the children are sometimes individual, and sometimes simultaneous, according to the signal of the teacher. In the course of these exercises, training the voice is not neglected. And this is continued, till they have acquired perfect command of their vocal powers.

2d. The next division is taught and trained in the same intelligent, and pleasant way. The general rule is "that no part of the lesson is passed, till read correctly, and every word is understood, separately and combined." The teacher at first leads the class, showing them how to read, as this respects manner, tone, enunciation and orthography. Then they read, the teacher guiding and keeping them right; and care is taken that every word is distinctly, slowly and correctly pronounced, first separately, then combined with other words. Thus the forming of bad habits is prevented, and proper habits in reading are early fostered. In questioning the class many interesting truths, illustrative of the lesson are thrown in; and all his explanations are given, in a manner familiar and inviting, and calculated to draw out the ideas of the children, and aid them in generating new ones. The different meanings and various applications of words are also attended to, and successfully, even at this stage of advance.

This class understood lessons better, and in answering questions, showed more knowledge of many things, than the highest classes in some schools.

3d. This division is taught in nearly the same manner as the preceding. But more attention is paid to vocal modulations and emphases. Test questions are answered with books closed; but when the class is under training, with books open. Much attention is paid to spelling in this class, and in such ways as to compel attention and interest them.

What drew my attention most, in observing his plan in teaching this class was, his method of reading and explaining their prescribed lesson for next day, *to be studied at home*. The lesson is, first, read through, slowly, and with distinct enunciation, to show the connexion of the whole passage lesson; then, from stop to stop, the children pronouncing simultaneously every word, imitating the teacher as closely as possible; then every word, expression, phrase, &c., even to the title of the lesson, and the number of the page, supposed to need explanation, is explained as plainly and familiarly as possible; and they are made to repeat his explanations to enable him to ascertain whether or not they were attentively listening to him, and knew, so as to remember, what was said. Thus they are prepared to study at home what they understand, and they come next day prepared immediately to undergo the teacher's testing, and be farther trained. The efficacy of the course of training, gone through in the lower classes, shows itself manifestly in this class. Here much care is taken to prevent the formation of any disagreeable or incorrect habit. Manner, tone, ease, and correctness of pro-

nunciation are carefully attended to ; and the class appear to take as much interest in the work, and in trying to come up to the teacher's standard as himself. This is altogether attributable to the teacher's way of conducting the work of the class, especially to his method of questioning and giving illustrations. No inattention was observable ; no weariness or mental wandering could be traced in their movements or appearance.

Their new lessons are read and explained in the same way as are those of No. 3.

5th. The reading of this class showed considerable taste and correctness, and the understanding evidently went along with the reading. No stammering, hesitancy, or blundering of any kind was observed, and the least defect in tone, manner, emphasis, &c., was instantly checked, and the correction well repeated by the scholar. After the questioning and training part of the work is gone over, when time admits, exercises in definitions, derivation of words, and paraphrasing, simple and enlarged, are given. The good effects of these are very observable in the correctness of their definition of words, and the readiness with which they apply words in sentences constructed by themselves.

6th. The reading of this class, (which is the most advanced in the school,) was fluent, and the tone was easy, and in a few instances, expressive. The niceties of tasteful reading, and not a few of the principles of elocution, are more attended to in this class, but less of the minutiae of training. The proper place to attend to these being the lower classes. Here the study of words is more followed up, analysing sentences, and general paraphrasing are also more practised. Dictation and outline exercises are also given to this class.

Speaking generally of Mr. Arnold's methods of teaching and training his reading classes, I would remark, that he evidently aims not at any affected style of reading. A plain, transparent mode is what he seems to aim at : and this he teaches by his own example in every class, from the highest to the lowest. The rule is, "when you read, *be in earnest*, and think of the *sense*, as you read; and so read, as to make that sense plain to those who hear you."

The rest of my notes I reserve for another report. I have no object in view, in writing so much about an individual school, but a wish to direct as much attention as I can to improvements in teaching, wherever I find them, and thus help to *diffuse a spirit of imitation and improvement as much as possible*.

I visited and have to report favorably of the national school in connexion with the Church of England, the British and Canadian schools, the American Presbyterian free school ; the ladies' benevolent institution, and the orphan asylum.



TABLE ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF MR. INSPECTOR BRUCE.

A

Tabular view of Mr. ROBERTSON and Mr. ARNOLD'S Schools, under the Protestant Board of School Commissioners,

No.	TEACHERS.	Ages.	Engagements.	Salaries.		Attendance.			Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	Composition.	Bookkeeping.	Vocal music.	Instrumental music.	French.	Results of examination.
				£	s. d.	Highest.	Average.												
1	Mr. Robertson.....	36	1 year.	110	0 0	155	110	155	89	89	89	89	89	23	3	155	.....	6	Quite satisfy
2	N. Arnold.....	39	1 "	90	0 0	143	120	143	90	95	120	60	60	22	23	143	20	.....	Very satisfy.
			Totals....	200	0 0	298	230	298	179	184	209	149	45	26	298	20	20	6	

Both these schools are at present in a very healthy and flourishing state. There is a gradual increase of numbers in both. The instruction received by the children in the common and essential branches of education, comes up to that received in our High Schools and Academies.

**B**

Tabular view of McGill College and other Superior Educational Institutions, Montreal.

DESIGNATIONS.	RECEIVING INSTRUCTION IN—																			Number of students.							
	Reading.	Writing.	Grammar.	Geography.	Arithmetic.	Mental arithmetic.	Composition.	Geometry, P.	Higher Mathematics, Trig., &c.	Algebra.	Bookkeeping.	History.	Use of the Globes.	Dictation.	Greek.	Latin.	French.	French Composition.	Vocal and Instrumental Music.		Drawing.	Natural Philosophy.	Moral Philosophy.	Medicine.	Law.	Engineering.	Astronomy.
1 McGill College .....	166	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166	20	166	166	.....	166	.....	.....	166	166	166	166	.....	.....	.....	166	166	96	16	9	.....
2 High School Department .....	252	252	252	252	252	170	59	45	15	59	22	214	15	114	56	214	170	59	5	10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3 Protestant Normal School .....	276	276	276	140	220	276	220	56	.....	56	.....	56	56	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4 Model School, under Mr. Hicks, .....	500	500	500	500	500	500	200	100	.....	40	.....	100	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	
5 Lower Canada College .....	263	263	263	263	263	263	100	56	.....	45	10	120	.....	210	10	50	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Totals .....	1457	1291	1291	1155	1235	1291	1153	665	277	181	366	32	756	71	744	212	430	356	225	725	230	181	181	66	16	6	80

No.

Table of other Protestant Schools and Benevolent Institutions Receiving Government Aid, Montreal.

No.	DESIGNATIONS.	RECEIVING INSTRUCTION IN—													Remarks.	
		Number of scholars.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	Composition.	Drawing.	Dictation.	History.	Algebra.	Latin.	Vocal Music.		Bookkeeping.
1	National School.....	175	175	175	175	75	100	35	100	75	.....	.....	175	3	.....	Girls' School. Boys' do.
2	British and Canadian } .....	175	175	175	157	175	100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	175	.....	175	
3	Schools ..... } .....	165	165	165	100	83	100	50	100	12	7	.....	165	4	.....	
4	American Presbyterian } .....	176	176	100	90	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86
5	Free School ..... } .....	120	120	40	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	60
6	Ladies' Benevolent Society ..... } .....	30	30	20	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
7	School of Industry ..... } .....	50	50	50	50	6	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	24
	Orphan Asylum.....	891	891	725	785	439	507	185	35	300	75	7	715	7	.....	345
	Totals.....	891	891	725	785	439	507	185	35	300	75	7	715	7	.....	345

**D**  
TABLE OF PROTESTANT SELF-SUPPORTING SCHOOLS, CITY OF MONTREAL.

No.	NAMES OF TEACHERS.	Number of scholars.	RECEIVING INSTRUCTION IN—																
			Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Latin.	French.	Composition.	Vocal Music.	Drawing.	Natural Philosophy.	Intellectual Philosoph.	Geometry.	Greek.	Algebra.	Instrumental Music.
1	Charles Nichols.....	68	68	68	68	68	68	24	12	17	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Miss Malcolm.....	100	100	100	100	100	50	90	15	40	50	30	12	25	25	50	.....	.....	.....
3	Mrs. Lays.....	100	100	100	100	100	80	80	.....	20	50	20	20	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Miss Lyman.....	100	100	100	100	100	80	90	.....	.....	50	20	20	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	M. Brodwell.....	80	80	74	70	70	70	25	.....	.....	35	80	20	30	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Miss Abbott.....	90	90	70	50	70	50	50	.....	.....	20	.....	70	25	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Misses Turner.....	70	60	50	50	60	50	50	.....	10	20	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Miss Grinton.....	70	60	60	60	60	60	50	.....	.....	40	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Miss Bowie.....	67	67	60	30	30	15	15	.....	.....	10	.....	25	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Miss Matchett.....	50	50	50	25	25	15	15	.....	.....	10	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Miss McDonald.....	50	50	30	45	15	20	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Mrs. Marshall.....	40	40	40	40	40	40	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Misses Power.....	50	50	50	40	40	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Mrs. Huddle.....	50	50	35	25	25	25	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Mrs. Griffin.....	60	60	25	45	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Mr. Edwards.....	55	55	30	20	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Miss Allen.....	30	24	24	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Miss Bell.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Miss Rhynas.....	30	25	25	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Miss Dutton.....	30	30	30	30	30	20	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Totals of smaller-schools.....	172	102	100	100	111	.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Totals.....</b>		<b>1386</b>	<b>1186</b>	<b>1146</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>1034</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>6</b>

GENERAL TOTALS OF PRECEDING TABLES.

RECEIVING INSTRUCTION IN—

No.	TABLE	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Latin.	French.	Greek.	Composition.	Geometry, P.	Higher Mathematics, Trig. &c.	Algebra.	French Composition.	Vocal Music.	Instrumental Music.	Natural Philosophy.	Moral and Intellectual Philoso- phy.	Drawing.	Use of the Globes.	Bookkeeping.	Astronomy.	Engineering.	Medicine.	Law.	Needle-work.	
1	A	298	179	184	209	149	656	430	6	45	277	181	366	225	720	298	20	181	181	230	71	32	80	6	96	16		
2	B	1457	1291	1291	1155	1235	656	430	356	212	665	277	181	366	225	720	5	181	181	230	71	32	80	6	96	16		
3	C	891	891	725	785	75	7			185			12		715							7					345	
4	D	1386	1362	1156	1146	1334	509	33	87	1	419	85	9		162	218	80	48	172									
Totals.....		4032	3842	3351	3406	3205	1968	696	517	363	816	795	277	202	366	1102	1236	105	229	353	230	71	65	80	6	96	16	345

No.



TABLE showing the Aggregate School Attendance of each Municipality, with reference to ages, from three years of age to twenty-one, inclusive.

No.	MUNICIPALITIES.	ATTENDANCE WITH REFERENCE TO AGES, FROM 3 to 21, YEARS INCLUSIVE.																		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	St. Anicet.....	8	32	19	54	53	43	86	46	47	27	31	17	4	2	3	2	2	1	
2	Lachûte.....	8	18	36	36	44	44	3	40	34	23	17	17	12	9	4	3	1	2	
3	Gore.....	.....	20	21	16	22	26	29	20	24	21	18	21	9	6	7	.....	3	.....	
4	Montreal.....	.....	32	40	34	39	39	26	22	25	20	3	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5	Chatham.....	.....	4	35	57	69	66	60	49	55	54	40	18	16	10	6	5	6	3	
6	Elgin.....	.....	2	11	19	16	23	33	17	16	23	12	8	9	4	1	2	1	1	
7	Dundee.....	.....	3	8	34	14	36	28	25	23	15	14	8	9	3	1	.....	.....	.....	
8	Godmanchester.....	.....	11	21	25	37	42	45	32	51	32	27	17	22	9	8	8	2	3	
9	Huntingdon.....	.....	4	8	17	25	21	29	22	27	32	29	16	9	1	1	6	.....	.....	
10	Franklin Town.....	.....	7	12	20	21	29	23	19	33	21	20	8	7	5	2	2	1	.....	
11	Hinchinbrooke.....	.....	.....	20	37	48	67	61	42	62	54	43	26	26	15	13	4	4	6	
12	Hemmingford.....	.....	9	71	68	95	101	96	71	77	60	53	45	18	6	3	2	1	.....	
13	St. Jean Chrysostôme No. 1.	1	6	22	44	40	47	56	50	36	24	30	14	8	2	1	.....	.....	.....	
14	" " No. 2.....	.....	5	20	40	30	40	55	43	25	20	20	7	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	
15	St. Andrews.....	.....	12	19	34	40	39	41	37	40	56	17	20	8	2	2	.....	1	1	
16	St. Malachie.....	.....	10	19	39	77	63	74	74	66	77	65	50	18	10	3	1	3	3	
	General Totals.....	1	89	368	560	652	732	775	624	668	510	427	256	180	87	56	35	25	20	

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*Extract from the Report of Inspector RONEY.*OTTAWA, AYLMER, *July*, 1858.

SIR,—in transmitting my Annual Report, for the 12 months ending the first of the present month, I have to state that I had the pleasure of visiting all the schools in this extensive and populous district, one embracing a larger territorial extent than any other in Canada, under the jurisdiction of one School Inspector; and although my visits were not so frequent as what might be expected would be paid by one School Inspector in more condensed districts; still, with the exception of the more remote municipalities, which could, of necessity, only be visited once a year, in consequence of the state of the roads, which latter I have only visited once, to those more proximate to this place, I have paid several visits.

You will perceive from the accompanying statistical tables, that there is no diminution during the past year, either in the increase or progress of the pupils in attendance within the district of my inspection; and if we look retrospectively, it will be seen that the increase has more than quadrupled, since the commencement of my inspection. A glance at the returns of your predecessor, Dr. Meilleur, will fully corroborate this statement. The friends of education in this district, and the advocates and supporters of the present law, cannot behold but with the utmost gratification this important announcement. Again if we look at the more remote and newly erected municipalities, the improvement is even greater than in the old ones. Let us take for instance the four most westerly municipalities within the district, and consequently in this Province, viz: those of Mansfield, Waltham, Chichester and Sheen. In the year 1852, there were no schools whatever within these municipalities. At the present period there are seven, one of which might be classed as an academy. At the period already referred to, there could scarcely be found, in those municipalities, a youth of the age of ten years who knew more than his alphabet, whilst, at the present period, there could scarcely, I think, be found a youth of that age who is not a good reader, and who also is not somewhat acquainted with writing and arithmetic; there are also to be found youths above that age, who are advanced in the higher branches of an English education, and also well versed in arithmetic, geography, and the natural sciences. He who has paid a visit to the schools, that were in operation in those municipalities, in the year 1853, and those that are in operation at present, cannot but remark this extraordinary and gratifying fact. Much credit is due to the School Commissioners of these municipalities who wisely, and at much sacrifice of time, and receiving at the same time much public odium, insisted upon the law being carried into effect there. Much credit is likewise due to the principal school teachers in these municipalities, viz: Messrs. Burton, Corr, Donahoe and O'Neil, for the extraordinary progress made by the pupils there; I might mention that some of Mr. Corr's pupils in the Greek and Latin classics, and mathematics, are now students in the College of Bytown; the system is likewise highly appreciated in the northern municipalities of this district, and also in the eastern, more particularly in Masham, Wakefield, Maniwaki and St. André Avelin.

The academies, all of which have sprung into existence since 1852, and which are conducted by teachers of good classical attainments, are well attended, and have been productive of much good, towards advancing pupils in the higher branches of education. These institutions have likewise trained many youths as schoolmasters, and have in a great measure supplied the desideratum of a Normal school here, to dilate upon the advantages of such institutions, in such a district as Ottawa, where there are no Normal schools, would be superfluous.



There is a manifest improvement with regard to the qualification of common school teachers in this district, within the past few years. The progress of the scholars in the attendance at the common school, is attributable to this circumstance; and if we expect that progress to continue, we must do all in our power, not only to ameliorate the condition of the teacher, but also to aid him whilst he is endeavouring to elevate himself for the important position that he is called to fill. The country fortunately possesses sufficient advantages to enable the teacher to fulfil the duties of one part of his destiny, owing to the numerous institutions that exist in every part of Canada, and which for excellence are not surpassed, if equaled in any British colony. These yield him such an education as is necessary to enable him to fill that important part, either in society or over his charge that he is expected to fill; but I regret to say that, in a pecuniary point of view he can scarcely afford himself that advantage. The low salaries of teachers will fully corroborate this statement, and it affords me much regret to state that on the opposite shores of the Ottawa, which are in Upper Canada, the school-master is better remunerated than he is in this section of the Province. It is, however, gratifying to learn that even here, his position is, at the present time, much improved to what it was several years ago, this change might be attributable both to the influence of the School Commissioners and the Inspector.

I have invariably impressed upon Commissioners and others the importance of having a small lot of ground for a garden, attached to the school-house; and this suggestion has in some cases, been attended to.

While some improvements have been made in the construction of school-houses, still I regret to observe there is much room for improvement in this respect; the old ones are, in general, too diminutive, badly supplied with desks and other furniture, and few possessing either maps or black-boards; it affords me, however, much pleasure to state, that our best common schools, and all our academies, are tolerably supplied with these important appurtenances, and some of them are possessed of libraries.

It again affords me much gratification in observing, that there is a great improvement in the literary qualification of school Commissioners within these past years; there is also a manifest desire, on the part of the population, to elect well educated Commissioners; and nothing has more contributed to advance the cause of education in this district, than the proper selection of such functionaries.

I am happy to state, that the principle of voluntary contribution is chiefly abandoned in this district; still, in some indigent municipalities, it is the only expedient that can be resorted to, for raising an equivalent equal to that which is required, in order to obtain the government grant. I am happy to state, that several of such municipalities have at considerable sacrifice, used their utmost exertions to comply with the law, I might particularize those of St. André Avelin, Portland, and Maniwaki. A great number of teachers have availed themselves of the opportunity of obtaining diplomas, owing to the appointment of a Board of Examiners. This Board however, as it is constituted chiefly of business men and a few clergymen, and all of the latter being, with one exception, non-residents, is far from being available.

The prizes which you entrusted to my care, to be distributed to the most meritorious scholars in my district, have all been awarded by me in strict accordance with your instructions; and I have much pleasure in observing, that such a system, which has hitherto been carried on by private donors, but now by the government, has given an animus to the pupils, and added materially to their proficiency in the different schools. The provision was benevolent, granting to superannuated teachers a pension. This provision has as yet only been taken advantage of by very few in this district. In fact owing to this section of the

Province having only been comparatively recently settled, a limited number only are entitled to this Grant, but it is consoling for the old teacher to know that Government has made some provision for him in his old age.

The Journal of Education has been regularly received, and perused by me with much satisfaction, and also by all with whom I have conversed throughout this District.

Whilst I cannot but say that the Grant for the erection of School buildings was in many instances misapplied, and the Law not strictly carried into effect, still the object was a good one, and if continued, and the appropriation made judiciously, would operate beneficially.

It is with much gratification that I have to observe, that all cavils existing in this district between religious parties, on school matters, have been pretty nearly quashed. Every opportunity and assistance have been afforded those parties who desire to become dissentients. The only municipalities that have availed themselves of the provisions of the law in this respect since the period of my inspection are Buckingham, Aylmer and Bristol, while at the present moment, the catholic population of Hull, who it appears are in the minority, are about becoming dissentients.

I will now, as usual, give you a recapitulation of the matter, embodied in the statistical tables, accompanying the same with a few remarks.

*Seigniory of Petite Nation.*—There are three municipalities in this Seigniory, and in no section of the district has education made more rapid strides. By taking a glance at the returns of the superintendent of education for 1853, and the tables accompanying this Report, this will be easily perceived. At present there are 19 schools in operation in these municipalities.

*Lochaber.*—Much attention has invariably been paid to education in this municipality; and much credit is due to the school Commissioners there, among whom I might particularize the names of Messrs. Camerons of Thurso, Dole and others. The village of Thurso, a rapidly growing place, and in which the circuit Court for the lower section of this district is held, is well entitled to a model school, there are at present 6 schools in operation in this municipality.

*Buckingham.*—The academy that was established here in 1855, and of which Mr. Fitzgerald has continued to be since 1855, the head master, has supplied the wants of the lower section of the district, in providing them, in a great measure with common school teachers. This institution has always been well attended, and it affords me much gratification in stating, that the course of instruction has been such as to commend itself to parties of all religious denominations. The Rev. Messrs. Brady and Morris, the former of the catholic, and the latter of the protestant persuasion, have been the most strenuous supporters, not only of the cause of education in the municipality, but also in the lower section of the county. With the exception of the schools in the village, I regret to state, that I cannot report so favorably of those at present throughout the township, still I yet augur much good through the patriotic exertions of these Revd. Gentlemen.

*Templeton.*—There is a slight improvement in this municipality since my last report, yet much apathy still exists, there are only 2 schools in operation here.

*Hull.*—I regret to state, that owing to a dispute in the Chelsea District of this municipality there are fears entertained of dissent; this I regret exceedingly, as matters have heretofore gone on harmoniously, and with much profit, these few years past. The number of schools and the number of pupils in attendance at these schools, have in no manner diminished, within these few years past, except in the Chelsea district.

*Aylmer.*—The state of education in this municipality is, as usual, flourishing. The number of schools of all kinds is 4, and 2 academies. On the whole, as might be expected, the youths are better educated than any in the district, a circumstance solely to be attributed to the liberality of the government, in endowing liberally the public institutions here.

*Wakefield.*—There are 2 good schools in operation here, conducted by well qualified teachers, the youths are pretty well advanced in the ordinary branches.

*Masham.*—There are 4 schools in operation in this Township, one of which is in the French Canadian section of the municipality.

*Low.*—Notwithstanding all my exertions, I cannot get the inhabitants in this municipality to comply with the law: there is only, as usual, one independent school in operation here.

*Eardley.*—There has been much improvement in this municipality during the past year. The schools at present in existence are 3; and the principal inhabitants exert themselves, as they have always done, to promote the cause of education.

*Onslow.*—There is very little change in this municipality since my last report; the most influential persons there take very little interest in the cause, the entire burden devolving chiefly on the poorer classes; the schools are, however, tolerably well attended, the teachers are well qualified, and possess diplomas.

*Bristol.*—Much interest has always been taken in the cause of education in this municipality: the attendance is good, and the qualifications of the teachers are likewise good.

*Clarendon.*—The academy alone can be spoken of with praise; the common schools languish, and the attendance is far from being satisfactory.

*Litchfield.*—Education still continues to improve here, and it would be well for the neighbouring municipalities to profit by it; all the most influential of the inhabitants are most active in the promotion of it, and the result is most satisfactory. An academy is very desirable at Portage du Fort, which is the County Town.

*Calumet Island.*—There are 3 good schools in operation in this municipality, conducted by well qualified teachers, the attendance is good.

*Mansfield and Waltham.*—There are likewise 3 good schools in operation in this municipality, and the progress of the pupils is very satisfactory.

*Chichester and Sheen.*—There are three schools in operation here, and about being commenced, all of which are attended, and conducted by well qualified teachers.

*Allumette Island.*—Much attention has invariably been given to the state of education in this Municipality, through the exertions of the Revd. Mr. Lynch, a gentleman to whom I have frequently alluded in my former Reports. The attendance is good, and the progress of the pupils highly satisfactory.

*Waterloo.*—One school here: the progress is good, and the attendance large. The qualification of the teacher is likewise good.

*Manswaki.*—Municipality indigent, population chiefly Indians, one school in operation. The Rev. Father Deleage, of the order of Oblats, who superintends the Mission, takes most lively interest in the cause of Education in this Municipality.

*Portland.*—This is a very thinly settled Township, and the inhabitants who are chiefly poor, are struggling hard to support one school.

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*Extract from a Report of Mr. Inspector LANCTOT.*

I have but little new matter to add, in this report, to the remarks which I had the honor to make in my last report, concerning the state of education in this district of inspection.

The progress to which I was happy to testify, last year, has, in general, continued since, with drawbacks more or less important, in different municipalities. The teachers, male and female, have in general been selected with greater care than heretofore. The salaries granted, more especially to the latter, are as high as the means of the majority of parents would warrant; the school houses have been enlarged and repaired in several localities; the pupils have been furnished with books at the expense of the municipalities. Under the influence of the measures introduced by the government, and by the department of public instruction, education will, no doubt, continue to progress with increased activity. Such is my conviction, and such is my hope; but, on the other hand, the Inspector should be the last to conceal from himself, or overlook in his reports, the difficulties still to be met with. It is his first duty, at whatever cost, to make them known, as he alone, in his visits, can discover them; and as an evil can generally be remedied easily when once its cause is well known. I shall, therefore, set forth here, those which I consider the most serious.

1st. Although the Legislature has acted with great generosity towards the primary schools, and though its solicitude for the education of the people is beyond doubt, the amount granted for common schools, seems to me to be still insufficient. In my opinion, the people contribute with generosity, and as much as their resources permit, towards remunerating the teachers. They feel that they cannot allow the men who devote themselves to the education of their children to remain in poverty. They have, I feel certain, done everything in their power; still, a great deal remains to be done. The model school teachers are not sufficiently well paid. The school-masters lack school apparatus, which is all but indispensable, and many other wants are felt. A little more money for the schools would make matters easy, and produce benefits hitherto unknown.

2d. The examination which the law obliges teachers to undergo, has not had the desired effect; for the extreme indulgence shewn to female teachers, has made the law all but a fiction. The number of female teachers manifestly incompetent to direct a school, who hold diplomas, is so great as to justify a refusal of all confidence in such diplomas. In several parts of this district, the commissioners have been deceived by these apparent evidences of competency, and a large proportion of the schools visited by me, owe their inferiority to this cause. I could mention several municipalities in which these female teachers, *holding diplomas*, receive salaries of £36 and £40, and are yet scarcely able to write. This is a very serious evil, which will greatly increase and assume a much greater development, unless the commissioners, as I have everywhere urged, make them undergo an examination previous to engaging them.

Besides the female teachers who are absolutely incompetent, there are a large number of them, who, though well instructed, are unwilling to make use of the new methods, and who, I must say, do not do their best to give complete satisfaction to the public. I am aware that it is very difficult to provide a remedy for this matter. Improvement on this head is only to be looked for from our superior schools for girls, the influence of which is already very beneficially felt, and from an attentive supervision.

Male teachers are now very rarely to be met with, except in the model schools or academies. They are all, I believe, sufficiently well instructed, and the majority of them perform their duties well.

3d. There is great room for improvement in the teaching. There ought to be fixed rules, giving the outlines of the system, and pointing out the course of studies to be pursued. These rules could never have weight and be respected, unless as emanating from a higher authority, such as the council of public instruction. In all our schools, but more especially in the *elementary schools*, the method of

teaching is not sufficiently *practical*. There are too many subjects taught, and the teaching is too *mechanical*. The children are not shewn how to make use of what they are taught. The consequence is, that the pupils fall into apathy, and the parents become fatally prejudiced. In fine, everything asserted in relation to this subject, by the author of the admirable writings on teaching, as re-published in the "Journal of Public Instruction," would apply literally to our schools.

4th. Another obstacle to education arises from the very books used in the schools, more especially the reading books. I look upon this subject as of great importance. I enlarged upon it in the first report which I had the honor to present to the superintendent of education. We have but one reading book, and no doubt a very fine, and better still, a very excellent book, "*Les devoirs du Chrétien*," but it is insufficient. After attending our schools during three years, the children have read and re-read it, *ten* times. The same ideas and the same words, are continually presented to them and they tire of them. They lose all taste for reading. Bearing in mind the discernment and prudence, with which the series of reading books used in the Irish national schools, have been prepared, and that they have been adopted in the Upper Canadian schools, and in the English schools in Lower Canada, is it not to be regretted that these books have not been translated, and introduced into our schools. It would occupy too much time to enter into details here. I shall merely mention the fact, and I beg respectfully to call your attention to this point, which seems to me of great importance.

I wish it to be understood that I do not wish to banish from our schools, the noble work above mentioned. On the contrary, let it remain, but not alone; let the others also be provided. It seems to me that we have no good works on arithmetic, or book-keeping.

It is also requisite that our schools be furnished with an arithmetic, based on the decimal system, as this system of calculation has now been all but universally adopted in this country. We are also in want of good treatises on the Arts and Sciences, for our model schools.

I have succeeded in introducing Mr. Garneau's abridgement of the history of Canada, as a reading book in several of the schools. The pupils are also to commit the substance of it to memory, so as to be able to answer any question which may be put to them, pointing out the places on the map of Canada.

5th. The schools are not visited often enough, by persons competent to make such visits with good result. Two searching visits from the inspector, with at least the same number from any educated parties residing in the vicinity, would perhaps suffice. But as regards myself, with a tract of country nearly 187 leagues in extent to be traversed in any direction, it appears to me beyond the power of man to accomplish the task with all the care, and devote to it all the time which it would require. I think it would be better to increase the number of school inspectors, and to allot to each of them a less extensive district. As to visits from persons other than the inspectors, there are none made, or, if there be any, they are made with so much haste, and in so superficial a manner, as to be of no benefit whatever.

Having pointed out the most evident obstacles in the way of education, in this district of inspection, I shall say a few words concerning the new elements tending to promote it.

1. At the head must, I think, be placed, the "Journal of Public instruction for Lower Canada," of which this section of the country may justly be proud. What a fund of instruction may not the teacher find therein, both for himself and for his pupils; I must acknowledge, however, that there are still to be found teachers who do not receive it and who are indifferent regarding a publication of so much interest to themselves

3. The privilege which the law now grants of doubling the maximum rate of the assessment, is productive of great benefit. The poor, especially, reap benefit by it; under this alteration of the law, we have been enabled to reduce the minimum rate of the monthly fees, which weighed heavily on the people, in many of the municipalities and to exempt from them *in toto*, many parents who were too poor to pay them. On the other hand, the rate of assessment has been liberally increased, in several municipalities. The amendment to the Law, authorising the commissioners to have the school rates collected by the Secretary-Treasurers of the municipal councils, and in accordance with the system of collection in force under the municipal law, has also its good effect, as the taxes are, by this means, more easily collected, and the teachers paid with more regularity.

3. The conferences of the teacher's associations belonging to the different districts of Inspection, must also do great good. That of my district is regularly organised: three meetings have already taken place, and I hope the teachers will have sufficient zeal to keep their association in its present encouraging position.

4. The book distributions made by me, in pursuance of your instructions, have created a good deal of emulation in the schools: it is, I believe, an excellent means of inducing punctuality and application, on the part of the pupils. The books distributed were certainly well selected for the purpose. I regret that I have not a yet larger number at my disposal. It is impossible for me on this account, to do full justice to *merit*, in many of the schools.

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*Extracts from a report of Mr. Inspector LEROUX.*

I have the honor to transmit, as Inspector for the counties of Rouville and Bagot, and for a portion of St. Hyacinthe and Iberville, the report of my visit to the schools in these counties.

Without undertaking to point out what it would be important to do, in order to remove all obstacles to the cause of education, I shall confine myself to a statement of the causes by which its progress is obstructed in some localities, and, in my opinion, completely paralysed in others. I shall, therefore, refer in the first place to the manner of carrying out the law in the different parishes within my district. There are thirty-three parishes in this district. Out of this number, only seven seem to me to proceed in conformity with the law and with your instructions; in not one of the schools have I found rules in force for the guidance of the teachers, in the performance of their duties.

The school-houses are generally in a very bad state, they are also unfurnished with tables and proper benches. Nearly all of them lack geographical maps, that is to say good maps, for there are maps in many of the schools, but they are inferior, and all in pieces; a large number of the schools are even unprovided with blackboards. The school commissioners are in general very negligent in collecting the amounts owed by the rate payers. I must state also, that the teachers are very irregularly paid, although their salaries are certainly exceedingly small. During my visit, I met a great many school commissioners who had no knowledge whatever of the affairs of their corporations: these, of course, are in a very bad state. I found secretary-treasurers entirely unfit for properly performing the duties of their office. Many of them have not the education required for their position, others of them are really hostile to the cause of education. I regret being obliged to add, that the latter are men of education, or rather of bad education. It was only with great difficulty I succeeded in obtaining the information which

I required, with regard to monetary matters; for this reason, I should not be surprised to find that errors had found their way into my statistics. But if, on the one hand, I found badly disposed persons, I must, on the other hand, do justice to those who are not of that number, and who for that reason deserve greater credit.

I also regret, Mr. Superintendent, being obliged to mention a fact which should put to the blush all School-Commissioners, and especially all Secretary-Treasurers, to whom it applies, for their abuse of the confidence placed in them by the Commissioners. It consists in engaging the teachers at the lowest bid. This manner of acting is exceedingly blame-worthy. The result of it is, that the commissioners, being unable to procure good teachers at a bargain, usually engage unfit parties, so that the schools make no progress, and the parents continually protest that their money is wasted, and that their children lose a large portion of their time and leave school as ignorant as when they entered it.

Lack of uniformity in the books, and of method in the teaching, are two other obstacles which it would be very important to remove. I am of opinion that there will be but little progress, until a change is made in the present system of teaching. I thought it my duty to forbid the use of certain books in a large number of the schools. In one of the schools there were six reading classes, and I reduced them to three, in order to avoid expense to the parents, and to economise the teacher's time.

I recommended the teachers, male and female, to adopt the mutual system, or the simultaneous system of teaching, because I am convinced that these two methods are the best and most expeditious. I also pointed out the order in which each subject should be taught, and the time to be devoted to each. I now shew the state of the schools, in the different parishes within my district of inspection.

### COUNTY OF IBERVILLE.

*Christieville.*—There are two middling schools in this locality; in that under Mr. Patrick Murphy, there are eighty pupils; the teacher's salary is fifty pounds and both languages are taught in the School; progress, slow. This results from the large number of pupils, their lack of punctuality, the want of requisites, and above all, from apathy on the part of some of the parents. In spite of all the efforts made by the teachers who seems to me, and has the name of being, a very zealous person, it is almost a matter of impossibility that very rapid progress should be made.

The girls school is directed by the Misses Virginie and Matilda Hudon, holders of diplomas; their united salaries amount to £55. Their pupils number 45, they make no marked progress. Most of the rate payers in this locality, of any means, send their children to the *St. Jean Dorchester* academies.

*St. Athanase.*—In this municipality, there are eight catholic schools of which two are under the control of Mr. Inspector Parmelee. Two of those under my control are closed, one on account of the poverty of the section, the other because the teacher got married and gave up teaching; of the other four, two are slow in progress. One of them, is under Miss Louise Poirier, who holds a diploma and receives a salary of £27, she has 30 pupils; the other is directed by Miss Philomène Nadeau, who holds a diploma, receives a salary of £20, and has 23 pupils. The two remaining are excellent and well conducted schools. Miss Marie Lavignon, who receives a salary of £32, conducts one of them, she has 28 pupils; the other is under Miss Céline Daigle, who holds a diploma, receives a salary of thirty pounds, and has 29 pupils. The pupils of these two schools are in general well forward in arithmetic, orthography, parsing and history; but the study of

geography has not been encouraged, because neither of the schools had geographical maps. The reading and writing were in general very good, and I must say that the success attained in these two schools, does honour to the worthy teachers by whom they are conducted.

*St. Grégoire.*—There are 10 schools in this parish: 1 primary superior-school 8 catholic elementary schools, and one Protestant dissentient school, under Mr. Trefflet Bruillet, who does not hold a diploma and is married; his salary is £50; pupils 12: eight protestants and four catholics. The pupils of these schools are merely commencing to read; only four of them have commenced writing. Of the other six schools, the first is conducted by Miss Henriette Demers, who has no diploma; salary, £20, 15 pupils. The second conducted by Miss Clara Hervieux; diploma, salary £20, pupils 27. The third by Miss Angélique Hervieux; 23 years of age, diploma, salary £20, pupils, 32. The fourth under Miss Elmire Carreau, 17 years of age, holding a diploma, salary, £30, and 65 pupils. The fifth, under Miss Piédalu, who holds a diploma, has a salary of £20 and 56 pupils. The teacher (male) of the sixth, was absent at the time of my visit; all these schools are very inferior. In some of them this want of success is the result of ignorance, and in the others, of a lack of ability and energy, on the part of the female teachers; the lack of zeal displayed by a large number of parents is one of the principal obstacles to the progress of these schools. Many of them cannot make up their minds to part with their children when they are to be instructed. Complaints are also made of a want of books and other matters required by the children. The other two elementary schools are conducted, the one by Miss Philomène Fréchette, aged 19 years, who holds a diploma, receives a salary of £35, and has 45 pupils; the other under Miss Adeline Massé, aged 22 years; she holds a diploma, receives a salary of £23, and has 30 pupils. A large proportion of the pupils read and write well, know all the elements of grammar, parse with great facility, learn the rule of three and the rules of Interest, and something of geography, and history. These two schools are in a most satisfactory state. The Model-School, under Mr. Louis A. Auger, is without exception, the best school within the whole district under my inspection. He is 33 years age, married, holds a model-school diploma, receives a salary of £60, and has 36 pupils. The precision and facility displayed by the pupils of this school, in their answers on the different branches taught, are a convincing proof of the labor which the worthy teacher must have undergone, and of the zeal which he must have daily displayed, for the welfare and improvement of his pupils, who, in their turn, seem to second his efforts by constant application.

With the exception of the use of the globes, all the branches which the Law appoints to be taught in model-schools, together with the English language, are taught with the greatest success in this school. I must say, however, that it is a matter of regret that Mr. Auger's zeal and talents are not better appreciated by those for whom they are put forth; his salary is only £60.

*St. Alexandre.*—There are five elementary Catholic schools in this municipality; there are three of them under the control of Mr. Inspector Parmelee. One of the schools under my control is conducted by Mr. Mathias Périan, who is 22 years of age, unmarried, holds an elementary diploma, has a salary of £40 and 68 pupils. The second is under Miss Virginie Massé, who is 19 years of age, holds a diploma, receives a salary of £45 and has 79 pupils. These two schools are very inferior. Reading, writing and the other branches, are taught with but little system therein. The pupils also display but little punctuality, and a large number of them are in want of school requisites.

*Ste. Brigitte.*—There are five elementary Catholic Schools in this parish; a few Protestant children attend these different schools. The English and French languages are both taught in four of these schools. One of them remained closed



this year, owing to the poverty of the rate payers in the section. Mr. Alexis Darche, 23 years of age, conducts one of the schools; he holds a diploma, salary £45, pupils 27,—his is the best managed school. The pupils read pretty well in both languages, some of them begin to translate both English and French; but their knowledge of arithmetic, grammar, history and geography is very small. Mr. F. X. Bossette conducts another of the schools, he is 40 years of age, holds a diploma, receives a salary of £25, and has 35 pupils. Miss Olympe Côté, 21 years of age, has another; she holds a diploma, has a salary of £30 and 23 pupils. The remaining school is under Mrs. Bénonie Loïselle, 24 years of age, holds a diploma, receives a salary of £25, and has 35 pupils. The three latter schools are far from perfect, only a small number of the pupils have commenced to read and write, and the others are learning to spell; only five or six, in each school have learned something of grammar, arithmetic and history, and even this is merely theoretical. Indifference is one of the chief causes of this want of success, but incapacity on the part of many of the teachers, has a great deal to do with it.

#### COUNTY OF ROUVILLE.

*St. Césaire.*—There are 15 schools in this parish; one dissentient and fourteen under control, including the convent day school. The Protestant dissentient school is middling,—it is conducted by Mr. Olivier Warren. The pupils are pretty well forward in arithmetic, read well, and write rather neatly; but the study of the English language and the other branches, are very much neglected. Five of the Catholic Schools are below mediocrity; I could scarcely find in them one child able to read passably, and all the other branches are very much neglected. One of these schools is conducted by Miss Héloïse Laurandean, 36 years of age, holds a diploma, receives a salary of £26, and has 42 pupils; Second by Miss Placide Maurin, 17 years of age, holds a diploma, salary £23, pupils 47; Third by Miss Julie Courtemanche, 23 years of age, holds a diploma, salary £34, pupils 26; Fourth by Miss Sarah Langevin, 16 years of age, holds a diploma, salary £25, pupils 40; Fifth by Miss Céline Dupont, 17 years of age, holds a diploma, salary £20, pupils 37. The following five schools give a better result. First by Miss Marie Bourbeau, 17 years of age, holds a diploma, salary, £22, pupils 30; Second by Miss Cléopée Cadieu, 16 years of age, no diploma, salary £24, pupils 46; Third by Miss Joséphine Demers, 16 years of age, holds a diploma, salary 21, pupils 40; Fourth by Miss Josephite Bienvenue, 19 years of age, salary £32, pupils 60; Fifth by Miss Malvina Guyon, 19 years of age, holds a diploma, salary £18, pupils 23. The zeal displayed by these young school-mistresses, and the progress already reached, lead to the hope that these schools will soon be in a pretty flourishing condition.

In fine, two of the schools are entitled to a quite special notice. The first is conducted by Miss Julie Halde, age 21 years, diploma, salary, £32, pupils 60; the other by Domitilde Casavan, 21 years, diploma, salary £27, pupils, 55. These two schools are on the very best footing, and I can assure you that I have no where found pupils able to answer with so much precision in arithmetic, orthography and parsing; with regard to the other branches, such as geography and history they are somewhat neglected; but this is because the parents are opposed to the teaching of these subjects. The last is the model school, under Mr. J. B. Délage, 35 years old, holds a diploma for a model school, receives a salary of £90, and has 100 pupils. He has an assistant school-mistress. This school is all that could be desired, taking into account the large number of pupils; all the branches appointed for model schools are taught with marked success. In addition to the

school hours, this worthy teacher is also pleased to sacrifice many others to teaching with success the Catechism and the Latin language. In conclusion, I may state that Mr. Délage is a model that many of the teachers should strive to imitate.

There is also in St. Césaire an excellent academy conducted by the ladies of the *Présentation de Marie*; five religious and two lay persons constitute the teaching body; there are 44 boarders and 120 day scholars. The day school is carried on with the greatest success by two of these ladies; reading, writing, arithmetic and geography are taught, with all possible care, and to the entire satisfaction of the commissioners and rate payers. The boarding house is conducted by three religious and two lay persons, one of whom teaches English and the other music, both with equal success; grammar, arithmetic, geography, the history of France and of Canada, Sacred and Ancient history, the history of the Church, literature, composition, drawing and book-keeping are taught in this institution, and all with the greatest care, and I think this institution, which is as yet in its infancy, is destined soon to take rank amongst the first of the kind in Canada. It was founded by the Rev. Mr. Provençal whose generous sacrifices and zeal, duly exercised for the maintaining of this institution, do him the highest honour.

*Ange Gardien.*—There are five schools in this parish, one of which remained closed, this year, owing to the poverty of the rate payers in the section; the other four are conducted No. 1 by Mr. Auguste Peltier, age 40 years, married, diploma, salary £28, pupils 30, No; 2 by Mr. Joseph Casavan, age 22 years, married, diploma, salary, £30, pupils 27. These two schools are below mediocrity, there is hardly one good reader among the children, and every thing is falling into neglect. The other two are under Mr. Joseph Gemme, age 18 years, diploma salary £12, pupils, 18; Mr. Fedéon Guertin, age 40 years, married, diploma salary, £34, pupils, 40; these two schools are only middling, nevertheless, they show some progress; but the opposition made by some of the parents, more especially to the village teachers, is a great obstacle.

*St. Paul, Abbottsford.*—There are four schools, three of which are very inferior; they are kept by Miss Clarence Benoit, aged 15 years, diploma, salary £16, pupils, 30; Mrs. Nathalie Nolin Depuis, aged 43 years, diploma, salary £20, pupils 36; Miss Celina Langevin, aged 20, diploma, salary £21, pupils 18. Besides the lack of ability displayed by the teachers of these schools, the apathy of the parents, want of punctuality of the part on the children, and the absence of indispensable school requisites, are more than sufficient to prevent any progress. The fourth is conducted by Miss Philomène Pion aged 18 years, diploma, salary £30, pupils 48. This school is something better, the different branches of instruction are pretty well taught, discipline, mild, but well kept. There are also some protestant dissentient schools, which were not in operation at the time of my visit. In St. Paul there is also an academy, conducted by Rev. Frank Robinson, M.A., 35 years of age, married, salary £100, pupils 59. This academy is somewhat on the same footing as our model-schools, as regards geography, composition and history; but in arithmetic, parsing and other branches it is inferior to them. Five of the pupils study Latin, but with little success; English and Latin are the two languages taught in this institution.

*Ste. Marie.*—In this parish there are nine schools under control. Three of them are very inferior. They are under, No. 1, Miss Margaret Vigneau, aged 18 years, diploma, salary £30, 25 pupils No. 2, Miss Josephite Frégan and Philomine Ostilly, aged 23 and 17 years of age, salary £50, 72 pupils. No. 3, Miss Antoinette Lemay, aged 21 years, and Miss Rose Lemay, aged 20, diploma,

£45, 58 pupils. There is no method in the system of teaching pursued, and I may state that the mistresses by whom these schools are conducted, seem to attach no importance to the position which they occupy. The other four schools shew a better result. The first is under Miss Mectilde Bedard, aged 23, 1 diploma, salary, £33 pupils 40. 2nd. Miss (name forgotten), salary £27 10s., pupils 36. 3rd. Mr. Isidore Marcoux, married, aged 27, 1 diploma, salary £48, pupils 40; 4th. Mr. Charles Destroismaisons, married, aged 30, 1 diploma, salary, £50, pupils, 64. These schools are well kept, well disciplined, and the pupils make good progress. They answered very correctly in grammar, arithmetic, geography and history. The reading and writing were, in general excellent, and I must say, that as elementary schools, they are everything that could be wished. There are also two other elementary schools, one of which is under the control of the director of this parish, and conducted by Mr. David Hold, diploma, salary £40, pupils 64, and the other is under the care of the ladies of the convent, salary £35, pupils 50. The watchfulness and continual attention given them, place these schools among the most flourishing.

*In Ste. Marie.*—There is also a college, founded by Mr. Crevier, the worthy and respectable parish priest. I need not mention the sacrifices already and still made by this gentleman, who is full of zeal for the cause of education, in order to furnish the means for the erecting of this large building, which is as yet unfinished. A director and seven professors conduct the classes; 119 pupils attend this institution, and receive a commercial and literary education; Latin, French, and English are taught with a degree of success which leaves nothing to be desired; drawing, book-keeping, architecture, geometry, algebra, and mathematics, physic, metaphysics, music, agriculture and horticulture, are the different branches which constitute the course followed in this institution. Being invited by the kind superior, Mr. Crevier, I visited the house and examined the pupils, at his request. All of them, by the ease and solidity of their answers, gave evidence of application and success. I feel, therefore, justified in asserting that, under its present direction, this house is destined, within a short number of years, to rank amongst the best we have in the country.

The convent belonging to this parish is conducted by the *Religieuses* of the *Pre-sentation de Marie*, five in number; there are 38 pupils at the boarding school. The course occupies five years. The branches taught are reading, writing, French and English grammar, parsing, logic, composition, literature, including the belles lettres and historic, philosophy, physic, metaphysics, geography, the use of the globes, drawing, and vocal and instrumental music. The progress which I remarked in this house does honour to the directors. The charge for board is £10 and ten bushels of wheat.

*St. Mathias.*—There are few elementary Catholic schools in this parish: one under Miss Celanaire Dorval, 20 years of age, diploma, salary £20, pupils, 15. The other, conducted by Miss Leocardie Lourme, no diploma, salary £25, pupils, 22. These two schools are very badly kept; the pupils make no progress whatever. Of the other two, the first is directed by Mr. Jean Maria Thibaudier, 35 years of age, diploma, salary £56, pupils 48. Second, Jos. Bonin, married, diploma, 33 years of age, salary £52 10s., pupils 46. These two schools are very well conducted; the pupils study with success in reading, writing, grammar, parsing, arithmetic, geography, and history, they are in general assiduous, and are provided with all requisites.

*St. Hilaire or Rouville.*—Five schools: the model school, conducted by Mr. Toussaint Malo, 28 years of age, holds a model school diploma, has a salary of £80, and 48 pupils. Astonishing progress has been made, thanks to the untiring zeal and distinguished talents of the worthy teacher. All the subjects required

by law, lineal drawing and the use of the globes excepted, are taught in the school with uniform success. The school under Mr. Gédéon Autier is also in a most satisfactory condition, he is married, 38 years of age, holds a diploma from the Jacques Cartier Normal School, has a salary of £50, and 60 pupils. Of the remaining three, one is under the ladies of the convent, the second under Miss Julia Dubois, 27 years of age, diploma, salary £30, and 37 pupils, and the third is under the direction of Miss Celina Millier; nothing remarkable in these schools, want of punctuality on the part of the pupils may be the chief cause of this.

The convent of St. Hilaire, conducted by four religious ladies of the order of Jesus and Mary, is certainly in keeping with that order. The pupils study with success in reading, writing, grammar, parsing, arithmetic, geography, sacred history, and the history of France, of Canada, and of the Church, the catechism of perseverance, and vocal music. This institution owes its existence to the liberality of Mme. Campbell.

*St. Jean Baptiste.*—There are 5 elementary Catholic schools in this parish. The first is conducted by Miss Domitilde Brodeur, 19 years of age, diploma, salary £30, 40 pupils. The second by Miss Philomene Chagnon, 18 years of age, diploma, £30, pupils, 50. These schools are inferior; the pupils make no progress whatever. Of the other three, the 1st is conducted by Miss Lumina Colette, 20 years of age, salary, £40, pupils 55, diploma. 2nd Mr. Louis Riendeau, married, 26 years of age, salary £30, pupils 29; diploma. 3rd. Mr. Samuel Robert, 21 years of age, salary £30, pupils 45, diploma. They are pretty well conducted. The pupils have shown some proof of progress, in spite of the indifference of parents in this locality, and the negligence of the commissioners, who do not seem to perform the duties of their office.

#### COUNTY OF ST. HYACINTHE.

*St. Hyacinth (town).*—In this town there are six schools under control; one model school and five elementary. The model school, under Mr. Keroack, 53 years of age, married, diploma, salary £50, pupils 60: is, without doubt, one of the best schools in my district. This worthy gentleman's long experience in teaching has enabled him to impart, with very unusual success, all the branches required by the law, and this with increasing zeal on his part. The school under Mme. Kéroack is merely preparatory to the model school; it is conducted passably well. The School des S. S. Anges, under the direction of the ladies of the Hotel Dieu convent, 150 pupils, is very well conducted. The pupils are but little advanced; they belong to the lower class, have only been attending school a very short time, and in general without punctuality. Reading, writing, grammar, and parsing, geography, history, and arithmetic are taught with success, taking into account the obstacles just mentioned. The English schools, under Miss Helen Connolly, 22 years of age, no diploma, salary £25, pupils 60; this school is very well conducted; the pupils are making rapid progress. There are two other schools, one of which is under Miss Corine Birs, 17 years of age, no diploma, 60 pupils. This school is very well conducted, as regards discipline, but the mistress has had no experience, and the progress made is very small. The other is conducted by Miss Georgianne Birs, 15 years of age, no diploma, salary £20, pupils 22.

There is also a classical college in the town of St. Hyacinthe, and a convent, conducted by the ladies of the *Congregation de Notre Dame*; 196 pupils receive their education in the latter institution. The branches taught are the same as in

the other convents already mentioned. There is really great proficiency in book-keeping. The day school is under control; the reading and writing are excellent.

*St. Hyacinthe* (parish).—There are in St. Hyacinthe nine elementary Catholic schools, five of these schools are inferior. Of these the first is conducted by Miss Marguerite Marcille, 17 years of age, diploma, salary £25 pupils, 28; the second by Mrs. Eulalie Gaudreau, 37 years of age, diploma, salary £20, pupils 22; the third by Miss Sophie Archambault, 18 years of age, diploma, salary £25, pupils, 20; the fourth by Mrs. Mathilde Gauvin, 24 years of age, diploma, salary £33, pupils. 50; and the fifth by Miss Marie Louise Tartre, 36 years of age, diploma, salary £36, pupils 30. The others are conducted as follows:—The first by Miss Edwidge Beauchemin, 28 years of age, diploma, salary £33, pupils, 57; the second by Miss Clémence Frégeau, 44 years of age, diploma, salary £30 10s., pupils, 50; the third by Miss Philomène Choquette, 21 years of age, diploma, salary, £26, pupils 27; the fourth by Miss Euphémie Laforce, 19 years of age, diploma, salary £30, pupils 50; these schools are in fair way of progress, well disciplined, and the pupils display application. Although there is still much to be wished for in these schools, it would be well if all the schools were on a similar footing.

*St. Damase*.—There are nine schools in this parish, two of which are well conducted. One of them is under Mr. Jean Baptiste Lussier, 52 years of age, married, diploma, salary £60, pupils 80; the other is conducted by Miss Adeline Drouette, 18 years of age, diploma, salary £28, pupils 45. The pupils of these two schools study with much success all the branches required by law, and even more than law requires. The other seven are very inferior, they are conducted as follows:—First, by Miss Florentine Duchesneau, aged 23, diploma, salary £23, pupils 33; second, by Miss Philomène Prouette, aged 18, diploma, salary £20, pupils 24; third, by Miss Louise Bonin, aged 30, diploma, salary £20, pupils 40; fourth, Miss Geneviève Gaucher, aged 20, diploma, salary £20, pupils 39; fifth, by Miss Hermine Pion, aged 17, diploma, salary £20, pupils 25; sixth, by Miss Philomène Coderre, aged 17, diploma, salary £25, pupils 35; seventh, by Miss Euphémie Benoit, aged 19, diploma, salary 24, pupils 25. In all these schools it is a matter of difficulty to find a few children able to read so as to be understood.

*La Présentation*.—There are five schools in this parish, two of which are excellent:—The first is conducted by Miss Elise Richer, 24 years of age, diploma, salary £32, pupils 45; second, by Miss Justine Tétu, 26 years of age, diploma, salary £33, pupils 45. The school under Mr. Pierre Renaud, 43 years of age, married, diploma, salary £34, pupils 45, is also well conducted, and the progress of the pupils is sufficiently marked; but the children are not sufficiently punctual to enable the teacher to push them on as he desires. The other two schools are below mediocrity; one of them is conducted by Miss Vitaline St. Michel, 28 years of age, diploma, salary £25, pupils 54; second, by Miss Flavienne Savaria, 16 years of age, diploma, salary £9 15s., pupils 19.

#### COUNTY OF BAGOT.

*St. Pie*.—In this parish there are eleven schools, one of which is Protestant and conducted by Miss Marguerite Auger, 21 years of age, no diploma, salary £24, pupils 11, four Catholics and seven Protestants. The pupils of this school make no progress. The others are Catholic schools, conducted as follows:—First, by Mr. Joseph Jodoin, aged 48, married, diploma, salary £46, pupils 60; Second, Miss Sophie Medoux, aged 19, diploma, salary £30, pupils 50;

Fourth, Mr. Hyppolite Yon, aged 47, diploma, salary £40, pupils 54; Fifth, Miss Malvina Beaudry, aged 18, diploma, salary £30, pupils 68; sixth, Miss Adeline Fournier, aged 23, diploma, salary £28, pupils 44; seventh, Mrs. Josephine Girard, age 22, diploma, salary £25, pupils 54; they are all in a flourishing state. The pupils of these schools answered with sufficient precision in all the branches which they have been taught, and in many of them more is taught than the law requires. As regards the two remaining schools, one is conducted by Mr. Joseph Archambault, 28 years of age, married, holds a model school diploma, salary £36, pupils 32. The other is under Miss Julienne Girard, 17 years of age, diploma, salary £24, and 50 pupils. These two schools are badly kept, and have neither discipline nor progress. The pupils of these schools are, in general, not punctual; and a very large number of them very often want the most indispensable requisites. One of these schools was vacant at the time of my visit.

*St. Dominique.*—There are six elementary Catholic schools in this parish, three of which have made absolutely no progress, they are as follows:—First, Miss Philomène Charpentier, aged 19, diploma, salary £19, pupils 70; second, Miss Céline Coté, aged 17, diploma, salary , pupils ; third, Miss Elizabeth Benoit, age 18, diploma, salary £22, pupils 60. The pupils of these schools are in want of most necessary matters. The other three are conducted as follows: First, by Miss Suzane Phaneuf, aged 28, diploma, salary £27, pupils 45; second, by Miss Adeline Langelier, aged 20 diploma, salary £25, pupils 70; third, by Miss Adélaïde Millette, aged 34, diploma, salary £28, pupils 60. These are good schools, and the knowledge and energy of the Mistresses enable them to teach with success, in spite of the difficulties which they have daily to overcome, owing to the lack of punctuality among the pupils, and their want of school requisites.

*Ste. Rosalie.*—There are 5 elementary catholic schools in this parish. Two of them are amongst the best in my district, they are as follows: Under Mrs. Esther Dubois, aged 28 years, diploma, salary £25, pupils 80; Miss Eliza Cloutier, aged 18 years, diploma, salary £36, pupils 95. The pupils answer as well as could be wished in grammar, parsing, arithmetic, history and geography, reading and writing, excellent. There is nothing remarkable about the other three, they are as follows: Mrs. Félicite Picard, 18 years of age, diploma, salary £17, pupils 40; Miss Philomène Leroux, 20 years of age, diploma, salary £19, pupils 53; Mss. Marguerite Bélanger, 23 years of age, diploma, salary £20, pupils 30.

*St. Simon.*—There are 4 elementary catholic schools in this parish. One of them is conducted by Miss Ursule Gendron, 33 years of age, diploma, salary £26, pupils 53. This school is inferior, the pupils are not punctual, and culpable indulgence on the part of their parents, is an obstacle to their progress. The others are as follows: One under Mr. Eusèbe Blanchette, 48 years of age, diploma, salary £50, pupils 74; Miss Marie Louise Blanchette, 20 years of age, diploma, salary £38, pupils 67; Miss Adeline Langelier, 22 years of age diploma, salary £40, pupils 70. These three schools are excellent, and the proof of progress give by the pupils and the good order prevailing in the schools, reflect credit on the worthy teachers and mistresses.

*Ste. Hélène.*—There is only one catholic school, conducted by Mr. Antoine Lefèvre, 37 years of age, married, diploma, salary £35, pupils 67. This school is well kept, but there is nothing remarkable about, it owing to want of punctuality on the part of the pupils, and especially to a lack of school requisites. There are also two independent schools, which are merely commencing. They

are well enough encouraged, but poverty frequently compels the children to leave school, in order to assist their parents, so that their progress is not great.

*Soraba or St. Ephrem.*—There are four schools in this parish, one a dissentient protestant school, conducted by Mr. Andrew Oliver Teller, 35 years of age, married, no diploma, salary £65, pupils 22. This school is in the way of progress, and the pupils are pretty punctual. The other three schools are catholic. One of them is inferior; it is conducted by Miss Marie Louise Phaneuf, 21 years of age, diploma, salary £22, pupils 32. The other two are very well conducted, and amongst the most progressive; they are as follows: 10. Conducted by Miss Anésie Bissonnet, 20 years of age, diploma, salary £25, pupils 46; 20. by Miss Julie Bonin, 27 years of age, diploma, salary £22, pupils 42. The efforts and sacrifices jointly made by parents, mistresses, and children shew how much they value the blessings of education. The pupils apply themselves remarkably well, and they are provided with all requisites; they are exceedingly punctual, notwithstanding the difficulties arising from the roads and especially from the distance to be traversed; and although this parish is situated in the heart of the woods, the love of education which prevails in it, render it worthy of being cited as a model for the other parishes of my district.

*St. Hugues.*—There are five inferior elementary schools in this parish. The are as follows: 10. Conducted by Mr. Eugène Fontaine, 21 years of age, diploma, salary £30; 20. Miss Rosalie Palardy, 26 years of age, diploma, salary £30, pupils 33; 30. Mr. Amable Guillemette, 30 years of age, diploma, salary £35, pupils 74; 40. Miss Hermine Hebert, 17 years of age, diploma, salary £30, pupils 50; 50. Miss Julie Marchesseau, 25 years of age, diploma, salary £30, pupils 45. I found no advanced pupils in any of these schools. The indifference of some of the parents is one of the chief causes of this ill success.

There is also a convent in St. Hugues. Eight religious ladies of the order of the *Presentation of Mary*, impart instruction in this house to 104 pupils. The studies are remarkably successful and consist of the following: reading, writing, grammar, parsing, the belle lettres and rhethoric, mental arithmetic, book keeping, ancient history, sacred history, history of France and of Canada, the catechism of perseverance, drawing, and music. The building is the result of the generosity of Mr. Archambault, the parish priest of the place, whose zeal daily urges him to new sacrifices in order to embellish and improve this institution. Adjoining the house is a pleasant grave of trus, the gift of Mr. Ramsey, the *seigneur* of the locality.

### RECAPITULATION.

In my district there are, 2 colleges, 1 academy, 4 model schools, 5 convents or academies for girls, 131 elementary schools under control, and 4 independant school with 85 pupils, in all 143 houses of education. There are only 29 male teachers employed in this district; so that there are 114 female teachers. There are also a few independent schools which I did not visit. Leaving out the colleges and convent, the schools may be classed as follows: excellent, 22; good, 31; middling, 50; bad, 42. The number of children attending the different institutions is as follows: colleges, 451; the academy, 30; convents, 514; model schools, 184; elementary schools, 5540; dissentient schools, 55; independent schools, 85, in all 6809. In my statistics there is an error of 59. This error was discovered from my late enquires regarding the independent schools.

*Extracts from the report of Mr. Inspector GERMAIN.*

Public elementary instruction in my district of inspection makes daily and most satisfactory, and evident progress. The number of the schools and of the children who attend them has not perhaps increased in the same ratio as in former years; but I must say, that the present schools, without having yet reached the degree of perfection which they might attain, afford the children a more solid education than in former years. The increasing interest generally taken in schools, the spirit of liberality which is developed among the people, the zeal displayed in favor of the present system, make it evident, that it is now understood, how indispensable education has become, even in the most ordinary affairs of society. The country people are now convinced that successfully to cultivate the soil, to succeed in commerce, and the arts, natural talents do not suffice, that instruction is essential, and good schools necessary, as a consequence. The best means of attaining this end, is the training of good teachers, to them must we look for the carrying out of this much desired reform.

The establishment of normal schools in this province, will soon leave us no cause to envy other countries in this respect. The want of this institution was so thoroughly understood by the teachers, that among those who in my district of inspection had not had the advantage of a classical education, six made great sacrifices, and left their families to attend the normal school at Montreal, and only left it after having received diplomas. The law which since the month of July last, has made it compulsory on female teachers to submit to an examination before the Boards of Examiners in the different sections of the province, has not a little contributed to banish from that body of instructors, a large number of persons more greedy of gain than disposed to devote themselves seriously to the numerous duties imposed upon them by the profession they have embraced. The school inspectors, particularly, look forward to the arrival of this new era, which will spare them the painful necessity of dismissing incompetent teachers. However salutary this provision may be in itself, I must however admit that its effects have not altogether met the desires of the friends of education, on account of the too extended facility existing, for obtaining diplomas without an adequate examination.

In my humble opinion it would be better, not to admit to act as teachers persons who have by this means studied in the normal schools for a limited period only, and compel them to continue their studies, and undergo a further examination. It is evident, that before the expiration of ten years, education will have made such progress, that a great number of the female teachers of the present day, will no longer be competent, they will however still claim to be retained in virtue of their office. *plus* "A teacher who conveys instruction by the wisdom of his system of teaching, and by the lucidity of his language, who holds the attention by his observations now serious, now mirthful, now instructive, and now adorned with attractive fictions, who uses at one time the caressing language of a mother, at another the attractive language of the narrator, is the one whose mission it will be to do good, for his system of instruction will find entrance by the heart, the understanding and the imagination. It is the imagination that must be worked upon, it is through the imagination that simple souls are most easily reached, and it was never more necessary to take this course, that when as now it is proposed to introduce into minds not yet developed, the abstract principles of morality and philosophy."

I subjoin for your consideration a table of the distribution of books made by me as prizes to the children. This table shews: 1st. the name of the municipality; 2nd. the name of the school; 3rd. the name of the book given; 4th. the



name of the recipient; 5th. the date of each distribution; 6th. the number of volumes distributed. It will suffice to tell you, that the system of distributing rewards, produces the following effects: much emulation among the pupils, and as a consequence, a love of study and industry in the school. It lessens the difficulties of the teacher in the management of his school, renders the punishments fewer, a necessary result of the foregoing; it obliges the inspector to be much more careful in his visits, and to devote much more time to the duties of his office. To add to these good results, I have asked for and I intend to ask again for rewards for the teacher keeping the best school in each parish, this mark of honor would to them be of equal value with a good diploma.

The management of financial matters in each school municipality is the most difficult and disagreeable duty, attached to the office of inspector. How much time is consumed, what journeys and enquiries are made in certain places, before we are satisfactorily convinced that all the monies have been devoted to the purposes for which they were destined.

Experience has shewn me that without a special and uniform method of keeping the accounts, the inspector and commissioners will be always deceive. By way of remedy, I have already caused to be adopted in some of the municipalities in my district a new and particular system of book-keeping.

Each leaf of this book bears the number in order of the page, the detailed account of each rate payer, with a repetition of the whole account on the margin. The rate payer, coming to pay, receives his account receipted, and the margin remains in the secretary's book, so that, at any time, the amount of monies in hand, and also what remains unpaid can at any time be easily ascertained.

I send herewith a page of a book I have had printed on this system.

SCHOOL MUNICIPALITY OF ST. JEROME.

Mr. \_\_\_\_\_

	£	s.	d.
Assessment.....			
Monthly school fees.....			
Arrears.....			
Total.....			

SCHOOL MUNICIPALITY OF St. JEROME.

Mr. \_\_\_\_\_

*DR. To the Corporation of St. Jérôme.*

	£	s.	d.
Assessment			
at ( ) in the £.....			
Monthly school fees.....			
Arrears.....			
Total.....			

*Received payment,*

*Secretary-Treasurer.*

I thought also that it would be not uninteresting to the honorable the Superintendent of public instruction, to be informed of the condition of the various school houses in my district, a table annexed to this report will shew him: 1st. The number of school-houses, wood, stone or brick. 2nd. The dimensions of

each of them. 3rd. Their present value. 4th. In what order they are kept. 5th. The total number of school-houses. 6th. By what means they have been built. My object, in submitting this table, is to bring specially to notice those of the commissioners, who keep their houses in good repair, and to encourage to persevere in such praiseworthy conduct, and also to bring to notice those who cannot be made to understand that continual dilapidations render necessary impositions on the rate-payers which might have been avoided.

In conclusion, I must not pass without remark the praiseworthy emulation which actuates a great many of the teachers. At the first appeal from the department. associations were formed and conferences established, great activity and energy were displayed, instructive lectures have been given, or are in preparation, for coming meetings, which I hope to see in time become more numerous.

*School houses belonging to the Commissioners.*

NAME OF EACH PARISH.	Material.			Dimensions.		Present value.						How kept.			How building fund obtained.		
	Wood.	Stone.	Brick.	One story. Two stories.	Under £100.	Under £200.	Under £300.	Under £400.	Under £500.	Under £500.	Well.	Tolerably.	Badly.	Total.	Inhabitants.	By the inhabitants aided by government.	
St. Vincent de Paul.....	3			3		3					3			3	3		
St. Martin.....	4	3		6	1	1	3	3			5	2		7	7		
Ste. Rose.....	6			6		4	2				2	4		6	4	2	
St. François de Salle.....	1			1		1							1	1	1		
Terrebonne.....	1			1		1					1		1	1	1		
Ste. Anne.....	1			1		1					1		1	1	1		
New Glasgow.....	4			4		3	1				2	2	4	4	4		
St. Jérôme.....	8			8		7			1		2	4	2	8	8		
St. Janvier.....	4			4		4					4		4	3	1		
Ste. Thérèse.....	5			5		5					2	3		5	5		
St. Eustache.....	7			7		3	3	1			3	3	1	7	5	2	
St. Joseph.....	2			2		1	1				1		1	2	2		
St. Benoit.....	5	1		5	1	4	1		1		2	2	2	6	3	3	
Ste. Scholastique.....	2			2		4	8				7	3	2	12	5	7	
St. Hermas.....	3		1	3	1	2	1				3	1		4	3	1	
St. Placide.....	4			4		3	1				2	1	1	4	1	3	
St. Columban.....	2			2		2					2		2	2		2	
St. Canut.....	1			1		1					1		1	1	1		
Ste. Adèle.....	1			1		1					1		1	1	1		
St. Sauveur.....																	
St. Augustin.....	7		1	8		5	1	1	1		5	2		8	3	5	
Mille-Isles.....	1			1		1							1	1		1	
St. Raphael.....	2			2		1	1					2	1	2	1	1	
Total.....	84	4	2	87	3	39	39	5	4	2	1	38	38	14	90	61	29

*Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector PAINCHAUD.*

The poverty of the inhabitants of the Magdalen Islands is one of the greatest obstacles to education in that district. The fisheries moreover keep the children of the fishermen away from home, for at least six months of the year. Those who have any means of existence send their children regularly to school, but pay their contribution very grudgingly. Legal means have frequently to be resorted to, to compel them to submit to the law.

The visit of the inspector is absolutely necessary in these islands, as the following will show. During a short absence, the school in district No. 5, in the Havre-aux-Maisons, and the dissentient school at the Ile-d'Entrée, were on the point of closing. On my return, I succeeded in smoothing down the difficulties which had sprung up, and they continue to be open to this day.

The school in district No. 1, at Amherst, is kept by Mr. J. B. Aubé, teacher from the district of Quebec, who holds a diploma. His salary is £60, and fire-wood which the rate-payers agreed to give him. This master is very competent, and has fifty children attending his school.

On the 10th August, I gave as prizes at the school of Havre-aux-maisons, six volumes out of the collection which was sent me by the Department. I am satisfied that the distribution will produce good results.

*Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector PARMELEE.*

I have the honor to make the following Report to you, on the state of the schools in my inspection district, during the summer of 1857, the statistics relating to each municipality are contained in the table at the end of the Report.

The number of school districts is 256; of school houses, 237; of schools in operation, 220; of schools under the control of the Commissioners, 190; under the control of dissentient trustees, 21. There are 8 independent schools and a model school, 37 are directed by male teachers, and 203 by female teachers. There are 174 English schools, and 46 French schools. Total number of scholars in the common schools 7028, boys, 3338, girls, 2690. Children whose parents are of British origin, 4636; French Canadian, 2392; protestant children, 4509; catholic, 2519. Number who spell, 2120; number who read fluently, 2701; who read well, 2207; who write, 2746; who; learn simple arithmetic, 2352; who learn the compound rules, 954. Total of children learning arithmetic, 2352; of children learning English grammar, 469; French grammar, 458. Total number of children learning grammar, 927. Number learning geography, 1084; learning composition, 595.

13 academies are in operation attended by 415 scholars; 197 boys and 218 girls. 29 learn Latin; 89, Greek; 24, French; 32, English in a French academy; 40, instrumental music; 5, drawing; 18, natural philosophy; 18, geometry; 37, astronomy; 1, chemistry; 12, physiology; 38, algebra; 350, arithmetic; 232, grammar and parsing; 129, geography; 11, book-keeping; 30, history; 208, composition. Total number of pupils in all the schools 7443. There has been a diminution of 15 in the number of schools this year. This is owing to the fear that they would be deprived of the government grant, if they employed teachers not holding diplomas. About one fourth of the teachers in the common schools hold them; and all the teachers with very few exceptions are competent, and manage their schools in a satisfactory manner. The average age of the male teachers is 27½ years; and that of the female teachers, 20½. In a few municipalities, the Commissioners have failed to keep their schools open, during the eight months required by law. This apathy is manifested also by the school visitors. Progress has been made in the adminis-

tration of the financial affairs, but some of the municipalities still complain of the difficulty of collecting the rates imposed on vacant lands. What they also complain, of is the delay in the establishment of the new Boards of Examiners. I beg to call your attention specially to this subject. If I was not afraid of being too diffuse, I would point out the best schools in the different municipalities which I visit; and that would only be rendering justice to those teachers who have charge of them, for the majority leave nothing to be desired in any respect.

As regards the academies, I ought particularly to notice the comparatively small number of children who follow the obligatory course of study. This is shewn by the statistics with respect to the teachers, who have charge of these schools, without in any way accusing them of unfitness. I ought, however to say that only two of them hold diplomas. Three academies are now directed by members of the clergy. The others are only nominally directed by members of the clergy, so as to give the appearance of carrying out the law; but they are in fact managed by teachers who hold no certificate of competency. I must admit freely that the system of education which now prevails in this district is not what it ought to be, and is far from being popular.

Upon comparison of the relative usefulness of the common schools and the academies, I am bound to express my opinion that a larger grant ought to be made to the former, and that to the latter not diminished; but the system should be changed to that in reality they may possess a superiority over the others which they now have only in name.

*Extracts from a Report of Mr. Inspector ARCHAMBAULT.*

In the tables I transmitted to you, I shewed that in the inspection district which I visited, there are 28 municipalities, 127 school districts, 129 school houses, 118 elementary having schools, 5101 scholars, 7 model schools, 288 scholars, 4 dissentient schools, 121 scholars; 1 superior girls' school, 107 scholars; 4 academies, 618 scholars; 4 colleges, 741 scholars; 10 convents with 1702 scholars; total, 8718 scholars; of whom 1756 are in various stages of progress between the alphabet and fluent reading; 3536 read fluently; 5597 read well; 321 can write on paper; 2623 learn simple arithmetic; 1255, compound arithmetic; 263, book keeping; 266, orthography; 1127, geography; 2093, French grammar; 290, English grammar; 212, parsing and methodical grammar; 130, composition; 31, surveying; 116, linear drawing; 1278 learn history; there are 35 male teachers with diplomas, and 81 female teachers with diplomas, 1 not furnished with a diploma.

Generally speaking, the schools, in this district work well, in fact progress is universal.

I think it proper to remark, that we have almost reached the greatest degree of perfection it will be possible to attain in our best governed model schools and academies, so long as parents refuse to deprive themselves longer of their children than they do at present. The children do not remain long enough at school, to enable them to acquire the instruction that might be given to them in these institutions. The parents either withdraw their children too soon from the school, or allow them, without sufficient cause, to remain at home, and absent themselves from their work.

Instruction is every where given with greater care and more success. A great number of elementary schools have been intrusted to female teachers, who acquit themselves satisfactorily of all their duties, and are for the most part competent to fill the important post. Some, however, I have met with who are but little calculated to fill this office; some, for want of the requisite education, others

because they have not yet attained the age necessary to command respect in the schools; and others because they have no aptitude for teaching. One thing which impedes progress in our schools, is the too great diversity of books and grammars made use of.

I have often remarked, that in certain elementary schools, they have attempted to introduce a too elementary system of instruction, the teachers do so either to afford pleasure to certain relations or to acquire a certain degree of reputation in education and so attain a higher post.

The affairs of the municipalities are generally well conducted. There has been more negligence in the collection of the assessments than usual, and but small increase in the rates notwithstanding the extended power given by law. The office of Secretary-Treasurer is generally intrusted to trust-worthy persons; several however do not keep their book of receipts and expenditure, as they ought to be kept. The books in these cases should be found as well kept as in our butte commercial houses. The interest of a parish is quite as important as that of an individual. Some are models in this respect, and merit honorable mention: as Mr. Jobson, at St. Johns, and Messrs. Dorge and Crebassa at Sorel.

A word as regards each parish.

*St. Johns, Dorchester.*—The educational establishments in this town continue to prosper. The elementary schools are also well kept.

*Blairfindie.*—As regards the schools in this parish, I can only repeat what I stated in my last report.

*St. Luc.*—This parish shows the same apathy and indifference.

*Chambly.*—The common schools are hardly better kept than they were last year. I take the liberty of correcting two errors which occurred in my former report, and which are doubtless due to the copier: instead of Mme. Breat, I meant Mme. Bresse, and instead of Mr. and Mme. Strit, I meant Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

*Longueuil.*—The institutions and schools in this parish well sustain their honorable reputation.

*St. Bruno.*—I do not know why I failed to mention the schools in this parish in my last report. Not that they are inferior to those in the neighbouring parishes, on the contrary, I can only speak of them with praise. Three of them are kept by very competent and praiseworthy teachers, particularly Mr. Paul Auger and Mr. Damase Bourbonnière, who both keep their schools on a very good system. These two gentlemen are appreciated at St. Bruno, and deserve to be so.

*Boucherville.*—In this parish Mr. Léon Birs, (not Mr. Léon Blois) has been replaced by the clerics of St. Viateur. I cannot say that I think these gentlemen have for the first year, filled the void caused by the departure of Mr. Birs. The convent is well conducted, and much has been added to the course of former years. The common schools in the village are on a good footing, the parish school is passable. There are dissensions in this parish which impede the progress of education.

*Ste. Julie.*—In this new parish, there are three schools, the village school is good, but the two others are backward.

*Belœil.*—The girl's school is still kept by the religious ladies of Jesus-Marie with great success, the boarding-house attached to this institution is well filled with pupils from the parish. The boys' school is kept by a new master, a well educated and conscientious man. He will in time worthily replace his predecessor Mr. Leroux. Mme. Choquet, Mlle. Patenaude and Guertin, keep their schools well.

On the whole, the schools in my district are well kept; they are well furnished with benches, tables, black boards and also with geographical maps, books and stationery; but the rate-payers complain greatly of the expense, caused by the absence of uniformity in the school books.

*Extract from a Report of Mr. Inspector CHILD.*

I have the honor to make the following report of common schools under my inspection for the year 1857. I have deemed it the better way to present each municipality separately for your consideration, and in the order which they stand on my records, and afterwards make such remarks upon the working of the school law in my district as may be required.

*Stanstead.*—Has 27 schools open out of 32. 5 of them having been added to other districts, temporarily. The assessments are promptly paid. The funds are well applied, and no difficulties now exist here. I examined most of these schools in the summer because they are open earlier, than in any other locality under my inspection, but the attendance is not so full as in the winter, consequently the numbers in my tables are less than reported for the last six months of 1857, by the secretary-treasurer. The Seminary, and High schools at Stanstead Plain, Georgeville and Cassville, are doing very well and are highly beneficial to the people around them, and the zeal of their promoters is worthy of commendation. The children have on the whole made fair progress in their studies, and in a few instances, branches of study above those required for elementary Schools have been successfully pursued.

*Barnston.*—Out of 20 districts, schools have been kept open in 15 of them and good progress has been made. The obstacles which retarded the schools, and at one time seemed to be insurmountable, are gradually giving way, and the inhabitants are coming to understand that their highest interests are best promoted by promptly paying their school rates, and sustaining their schools; amongst which it gives me pleasure to report, that the Academy at Barnston-Corner is doing exceedingly well; its principal teacher gives great satisfaction to the pupils, and all parties who are interested. Their funds are improving and all arrears due to teachers will be discharged before the end of the present half year. From the time vacancies were filled by the government in the board of Commissioners, improvement in its school affairs began, and has continued.

*Magog.*—Has sustained 7 schools; 5 of these schools have been doing well, the teachers thereof are very clever. The funds are well applied, and no difficulties of any note exist here. The people at the outlet villages have built an Academy or High School, which has been opened and well attended the most part of last year, under a very good teacher, and bids fair to be very useful to its promoters and the inhabitants of this very flourishing village.

*Barford.*—Has gone on very well since the two vacancies in the board of the school Commissioners were filled by the Government, all arrears of rates have been collected, 5 schools in as many districts have been kept open, and very fair progress has been made. Funds are equal to the payment of the teacher's wages, and no difficulties have, or do exist. It is a newly settled Township, and is not so able as older ones, to support its schools.

*Compton.*—Deserves well for sustaining 20 schools out of 20 districts. Some two years ago, the rate payers here, were loath to pay their school rates, but now they willingly do it. The teachers are promptly paid, and 15 out of 20 of them produced to me diplomas. Good progress has been made in all the schools, yet none of them rise to the highest standard. I however see that in a short time, that some of them will come up to it.

The funds are well applied and Commissioners manage their matters very successfully. The Academy here is well attended, and is, and has been highly beneficial to the country around, in preparing a better class of teachers for the Elementary Schools.

*Eaton*.—12 schools are regularly opened and well supported, and good progress is made in all of them. One of them, No. 4, ranks as high as any elementary school in St. Francis. 6 years ago, the teacher on examination stood no higher than many who then came before me, but she has matured by the force of her own genius, and now stands unrivalled amongst 250. I have great pleasure in the examination of her school and also addressing the scholars. The Academy here has been serviceable, and now is doing very well. The teacher makes teaching his vocation, and he has a good and very thorough method of instruction. The number of pupils attending is not so large as in some of these schools, yet it qualifies teachers for the new settlements in the back country. There is a small school near the South-West corner of the Township, which has been built and supported by the settlers, who cannot send their little children to the nearest school, it being over 2 miles. They applied to me to intercede with the Commissioners to give them a share of the school fund, which I have done, and I have reason to believe, at their next meeting my intercession will be considered, and meet with success. It stands on my tables as an independant school.

*Newport*.—Has struggled hard to work out and sustain under the law 3 schools since its severance from Eaton. I found one of the schools of the best character chiefly effected by a very competent teacher. The other 2 are small, but are making good progress. The Commissioners have just finished 2 new school houses, and have gently overcome all obstacles in their way. I find where they are firm to put the law in force, such is the result in all the municipalities.

*Hereford*.—Has been unable to keep open but two schools out of 4 districts. One of which, was doing well, the other not so. A teacher in the latter who was not qualified, and who had not been examined, was employed, but as her engagement was about closing, I advised the Commissioners to let it continue to its end; but in future be sure to employ no teacher who did not produce a diploma, which they seemed very willing to do. The amounts, Register and Rolls are correct, and the school funds are well applied. Only  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the Township, is subject to assessment. The other  $\frac{1}{2}$  is ungranted domaine, hence their funds are small.

*Clifton*.—Is a new settlement divided by a swamp, that is impossible to pass, except in the dead of winter, and even then, the road was not broken out. In East-Clifton are 2 districts, and in West-Clifton, are also 2. Schools are kept in 3 of them last year, and are very well attended and making some progress, teachers all had diplomas, and bid fair to advance their pupils successfully. The funds are well applied and no complaints are made of difficulties.

*Bury*.—Is divided into 5 school districts and it sustains 4 schools, one of which is amalgamated with the Church and Colonial School Society's school under the direction of Rev. Mr. Kempt. The wild land tax is a considerable part of the rates here, which the Company's Agent (Mr. Henniker) has regularly paid, and by which the settlers, being few and poor, the Commissioners have been able to pay off large arrears of debt, and support their teachers. The progress of the children is small, but the Commissioners deserve well and particularly the secretary-treasurer, without whose able assistance the schools must have been vacant. It affords me great pleasure to report the school of the Church and Colonial School Society here (Mr. Best, teacher), 17 Norwegian children were attending it, who were learning English, and 59 other pupils had attended during last year who had made good progress in the Elementary branches, and some, which are taught in Model Schools, and particularly 7 pupils in linear drawing, whose proficiency was very good indeed, I have seen copies in the art, made by pupils, but never before examined original drawings by any pupils in my district of inspection, this school will be very beneficial to this new section of country, and I trust the teacher will not be discouraged by the irregular attendances of the children, which is a great evil.

*Brompton*—Has 5 districts, and maintains 5 schools, which are making some progress; only one teacher had a diploma. One other school is being built in the village of Brompton Mills, which promises to become the leading school in the township. The school affairs of it are in a prosperous state. Funds in the hands of the Commissioners are sufficient to pay the teachers wages, and no difficulties have existed for the last year. The records, accounts and rolls, are well kept and funds well applied.

*Sherbrooke Town*.—Here are 5 schools under commissioners, besides 1 independent under the Newfoundland Society, 1 nunnery, 1 academy, and 1 French College, of the 5 under the Commissioners, 2 are French and 3 are Protestants, good proficiency is made and they are very well attended, I am able to state that in the Newfoundland school, and the Academy, excellent progress is made in all the studies therein pursued, which are from elementary to those of a higher order, the two latter promise to be of great service to the children and youth who attend them. Of the French College I cannot speak; but I see a substantial and commodious building has been built in a few months upon the site of the one lately destroyed by fire. Aided by the liberality of all classes in that town whatever might be their faith, which is highly commendable.

*Orford*.—Is one of our poorest municipalities, it is divided into 4 districts and schools are kept open in 2 of them, in one of which very good progress has been made. The other is out on the Montreal road 18 miles, and roads so bad as to be dangerous to travel, and not enough of it to keep the track open in winter.

*Windsor*.—Has 3 districts and 3 schools, which are doing well, the funds are ample and well applied, and children, attend school well, study and behave well.

*Ascot*.—Has 14 districts and sustains 13 schools, two have been united and they are all making some progress, only 3 teachers had diplomas, when they are all within a few hours walk of Sherbrooke, where the board of examiners regularly meets. The teachers seemed to me to be qualified to teach the little children who were under their charge, but few of them taught written arithmetic, grammar or geography, to the children.

*Melbourne*.—Has 12 districts, and poorly sustains 12 schools most of which make but little progress. The rate payers are in arrears, and teachers are unpaid. The commissioners expressed to me a strong determination to collect arrears of assessments and pay the teachers, they have so acted by giving over the rolls to the council, and that body after having passed a by law for their collection, has recinded it, and so throws the whole matter into confusion. The schools here, are languishing under such inefficient working of the law, and I see clearly that such is the reason why they do not prosper. The remedy lies within themselves, and until they promptly pay their rates and scholar fees there can be no improvement in their elementary schools, and the model school will remain closed, as it has been for several years past. Some of the best families send their children to St. Francis College preparatory school, and hence their influence is lost in a great measure to the interest of the common schools. The Sec. Treas. has complained of these things and signified a wish to resign, I should be sorry to lose his services, as they are very correctly performed.

*Shipton*—Has 13 districts, since Cleveland was severed from it, and it supports 13 schools regularly, a few of them are among the best in the district, and the rest are making some progress. The assessments are promptly paid and so are the teachers wages. The teachers are of a better character, and that will be improved as the benefits of the academy are extended to the youth around. I am happy to see such advance in this ancient settlement, for there is a wide range of vacant newly settled Townships to the Eastward of it, the inhabitants of which, have a few schools, but are destitute of good teachers.



*Wotton.*—Is a French settlement, began a few years ago, which is not fully set off into schools districts, 4 have been laid off, and 4 schools have been opened, which have been well attended, and some progress has been made in 2 of them Nos. 1 and 3, very good schools have been kept. There were some difficulties here, during the last year, which have been settled satisfactorily. The land is good on which the settlements are made, it is not far from Danville Railway Station, and I see nothing to prevent their prosperity. I have been called there twice, to settle difficulties, which seemed to threaten them with irreparable injury, and in both instances, I have found the well disposed, under the influence and advice of their priest, willing to co-operate with me in such steps as were best calculated to restore confidence and good will amongst themselves.

*Cleveland.*—Was severed from Shipton about 2 years ago. It has 7 districts and sustains 7 schools, which are well managed. The teachers are all competent, and the children have made progress in their studies. Branches above the elementary schools have been well taught in No. 1, which was heretofore very backward, I cannot but congratulate the parents of the children in this school, upon the proficiency which their children have made, for 2 years ago it was among the poorest schools in the municipality. The commissioners have shown a zeal here worthy of imitation. St. Francis College is situated in this township, in the Village of Richmond, and is attended by a fair number of youth around it, and will, I believe, ere long be highly beneficial to that quarter.

*Durham No. 1.*—13 schools are sustained in 13 districts. They are well attended and some progress is made, which is worthy of support, and in a few schools proficiency has been made in the elementary branches, which commands my warmest approbation. The school affairs are in very competent hands, which ensures future success and progress. The model school was a failure. Through the exertions of the chairman of the commissioners (Rev. Mr. Dunkerly) a school has been kept open in the model school house, to which one of the elementary schools is joined, which has been very useful to the municipality. The character of their schools differs from others, in that better progress is made under less qualified teachers, yet there are two who are very well qualified and some of them are now at the McGill Normal School in training, which bespeaks future improvement here, worthy of imitation in other municipalities. There are 2 dissentient schools here, which were not opened when I visited the municipality in Sept. last.

*Durham No. 2.*—Is a small part of the Township of Durham in which is situated the flourishing village of L'Avenir, the inhabitants of which are mostly French, 3 schools are kept in operation, one entirely French and the other 2 mostly English, one of these is a very good school in which English and French are taught. The teacher has a diploma to teach a model school. He is advancing his pupils in the elementary branches remarkably well. The other two schools are among the poorest, grammar nor geography are taught, and a very little of simple arithmetic. The inhabitants of French origin are building a high school which they expect to finish the ensuing year much to their credit. French teachers are much needed, in the schools of that language in that quarter.

*Kingssey*—Has 10 districts and supports 10 schools, 3 of which are French. The other schools are English, in all of which some progress is made, and in the school near the French Church, a very good system of teaching is pursued, written exercises in grammar and arithmetic, gave me great pleasure for their correctness. The assessments and scholar fees are now cheerfully paid, and commissioners are able to pay off the teachers at the regular periods. The register, rolls and accounts are well kept and no difficulties exist here. A few of the English

schools are doing very well, when I examined them in September last. A few teachers are attending the McGill Normal school, whose return and improved teaching will give great benefits to their native township, I hope others will follow so good an example.

*Tingwick.*—Is a newly settled Township which has but poorly kept open 8 schools, 3 of which are Protestant dissentient schools, but little progress has been made in either of them. Those under Commissioners have been hardly kept open and their teachers paid. Those under Trustees though kept open, yet not very well managed. Their funds have been in some measure lost by the failure of their late chairman, who was allowed to act as treasurer without either appointment or sureties. These dissenters show a willingness to recover themselves from the embarrassment, and I trust will in a reasonable time. The Commissioners carry out the law as well as they can, and I see signs of some improvement, every visit I make to them.

*South Ham.*—Is still in connection with Dudswell, 2 districts are laid off, and 1 school (English) is kept open, the other (French) has been closed for the last year, but there is no practical connection between them and Dudswell.

*Dudswell.*—Is divided into 6 districts and sustains 6 schools respectably, one of them is joined to the academy and is managed by the Trustees. They are making pretty good progress in the elementary branches. The academy has been attended by pupils who required to be taught the elementary branches only, and they, the trustees, have adopted my suggestion to teach them these, thoroughly before attempting the higher one's, which I find is sometimes unwisely done. The funds here are well collected and applied and no difficulties have existed.

*Winslow.*—I am sorry to report, has not one school open. Last year, I found 4 open, and making some progress; but when I visited that locality in January last, it was my wish to examine the accounts of the secretary-treasurer and settle the difficulties, but he was away from home.

*Lingwick.*—Is divided into 4 districts, and 3 schools were open in Jan. last, when I visited them, in one of which (No. 2) an excellent teacher, from England, is employed. The other 2 I examined, and the teachers are quite competent to teach reading, spelling, and a little mental arithmetic; but not grammar nor geography, on account of the newness of the settlement, the backwardness of the children, and the smallness of the school funds. I advised the commissioners to allow these girls to teach their terms out; but in future to employ none but well qualified teachers. In No. 2 school, very good progress has been made in all the elementary branches. Their school affairs are well managed and no difficulties exist.

*Weedon.*—Is newly settled by French people; 4 districts have been formed, including all the settlers, and the organization of them and appointment of commissioners last year, has enabled the commissioners to open 3 schools during the last year. I examined them last January, and I am very glad to find them doing so well, one of the 3 schools is making great proficiency in all the elementary branches. The other 2 are learning to read, spell, and a little mental arithmetic. The commissioners will try to open the 4th school; some complaint has been made that the inhabitants were too poor to support more than 3 schools. Also that commissioners had not fixed the site of S. H. No. 3, in the centre. I heard the parties, and have good reason to approve of the site on which S. H. No. 3 is built, and I am persuaded that a school should be opened in No. 1, where it will best convene the children. The commissioners have shown zeal and judgment in what they have done towards carrying the law into effect, and I cannot see any good grounds of disapproving of their acts. They have wisely opened these schools where the children could most conveniently attend.

*Garthby*—Is also newly settled by French people; but the commissioners appointed, have found the people too poor to open even one school. I saw the chief commissioner, and urged him to do all he could to open one school in the spring.

*Stratford*—Is another French settlement newly made. The commissioners have not opened any schools, but they expect to open several in the summer. The settlers look prosperously, and they have a fine tract of land, delightfully picturesque and fertile; in these 3 settlements churches are built, and one resident priest is now supported.

*Wolfstown*—Has not been organised, but there are enough children for one or two schools. I expect to visit them the ensuing summer.

*Westbury*—Has been laid off into 2 districts, in one of which, a school has been kept during the past year, and another will be opened in the summer.

*Auckland*—Has no district, nor school, there are not enough children in this new settlement to form a school. I advised them to send their children to school in Newport, and contribute something for their instruction.

*South Winslow*—Has been severed from North Winslow. I saw one of its leading councillors, and urged him to assist to organise the Board of Commissioners, and to write me for my advice and assistance, if such was made, and he assured me he would.

*General remarks.* The reading lessons in all the frontier schools are American, which inculcate the superior excellence of institutions different from our own. The evil effects of which, I have not failed to point out in the gentlest manner, whenever I have examined these schools; but little change therein has been made. The Board of Examiners at Stanstead, resolved that the national series of lesson books, should only be used, which encouraged me to expect a change of them would be affected. I, however, see no disposition to do so; in the academies high schools or elementary, which are along the border counties or municipalities. Hence, I have during my examinations last year; become more earnest in my remarks in every school, high or low, which I have examined, against the use of these foreign lesson books, and some low attacks under mask, have been made upon me through the local press.

Some energetic influence under the school law of Lower Canada is required to correct an evil of this magnitude, and I trust I shall have your approbation and support in it, to execute promptly the provisions of the law, also in suggesting to the government such further legislation as may be required to correct an evil of this character.

Teachers have been employed who were under 18 years of age, and who had not submitted themselves to an examination before any Board of Examiners in the immediate vicinity of the respective boards, which meet regularly at Sherbrooke and Stanstead. I wish to bring the fact to the notice of the government, that some provisions in the law may be provided to induce compliance with so important a duty.

I commend the attendance of the children at school; it however would be greater if parents could dispense with the labor of their largest children in summer as well as in winter. It would also be greatly beneficial if parents would allow more time for school and study to their children, when they are under good training before pushing them forward to the business of life. Good teachers are unable to make scholars out of their pupils, for the reason that they are taken from school before it can be done.

The school law, as it has been amended, works very well, and I have no further improvements to suggest for the consideration of yourself and the government.

It was my duty, during the last year, to assemble the teachers of this district, and form them into an association. I called it at Sherbrooke on the 23rd of last December, by notices in English and French, which were published in all of the local papers; but only three of them attended. Accordingly, I adjourned it until the 9th of January, 1858, when there were not over a dozen present.

I called the meeting to order and read the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau's letter of instruction, and as briefly as possible explained the purpose of the meeting, after which, the Association was formed, which I trust will be of great service in the art of teaching in St. Francis. The people are too much inclined to employ cheap teachers, the effect of which is to discourage good ones. It is too plain, however, that no good schools can be had without good teachers, and our best native ones, could improve themselves greatly by a course of practical training in the Normal School. As yet none from the District of St. Francis have been persuaded to attend it, except the few already mentioned from Durham, and Kingsey.

Some general and useful course of study ought to be prescribed for the Common Schools, as much time is lost to the children, which can never be recalled for the proper direction of the elementary studies. This power is by law placed in the hands of the School Commissioners, who have never attempted to exercise it to my knowledge. Reading is not generally well taught, little attention is given to the matters of the lesson by teachers or pupils. I generally select lessons and examine them upon the subject, and point out to the teachers and pupils the proper way of reading no more at the time than the class can understand. Grammar is also very imperfectly taught in almost all the schools; Orthography is generally neglected; Etymology is the beginning with them, and they seldom attain a good knowledge of it, and the other two parts into which Grammar is divided. Arithmetic, mental and written, simple and compound, is better taught. There is a black-board in almost every school, but it is not generally used, as much as it ought to be. All of which is respectfully submitted.

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*Extracts from the Report of Mr. Inspector VALADE.*

I need only say that the people love and thirst for instruction; this they prove by the unanimity with which they give execution to the law, by paying the rates cheerfully and punctually, by erecting good school houses, by selecting teachers holding diplomas, intelligent and conscientious secretary-treasurers, by appreciating fully the new normal schools, by co-operating warmly with the labors of the inspector, whose suggestions they respect and carry out, this is how things are managed in the majority of the municipalities, under my inspection. The Rev. members of the clergy are alive to the importance of the part they have to play in the education of the people, and the commissioners also know that they have a lay apostleship to fulfil. In confirmation of what I have stated, allow me to offer a few details respecting each Municipality.

COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA.

*Hochelaga.*—There are two schools, 3 mistresses, and 60 pupils. The English school is better kept this year than the French school. I gave 3 premiums in the first, and 2 in the second. The account-books and records of the proceedings, are kept in perfect order.

*St. Henri.*—The Tannery village has an excellent school, kept by Mr. Hétu, a teacher holding a model school diploma, and his sister-in-law. They receive a salary of £125. There are 140 pupils. English, French, parsing, orthogra-

phical dictation in both languages, mental, simple and compound arithmetic, book-keeping, the history of Canada and geography, are taught with success. I gave three premiums. The accounts of the Secretary-Treasurer are well kept. There is also a dissentient school, which is well kept, and for which the rate-payers make generous sacrifices. I gave two prizes in this school.

*Coteau St. Pierre.*—There are two schools, one English and one French; they have a total of 113 pupils. The French school is very much better than it was at the time of my last visit. The English school is pretty well kept. I gave two prizes in the former, and one in the latter.

*Cote des Neiges.*—There are four schools in this municipality, one of which is independant. They have a total of 147 pupils, of whom 45 read well, and 53 write. The three schools under control, are well kept. The school at Cote St. Luc has but little success, because the parents persist in not sending their children with regularity. In this visit I gave four prizes.

*Coteau St. Louis.*—There are, in all, four schools, six male and female teachers, and 227 pupils. I am well pleased with the good impulse given to all these schools. All the branches required for elementary schools, and some of those appointed for model schools, are taught in them, and amongst other matters, the French and English languages, mental arithmetic, history and geography, and in one of them, the school under the Brothers of St. Viateur, literary composition. In this municipality, there are 108 children able to write, 63 read well, and 55 read very well. I gave 6 prizes in this visit. The accounts of the Commissioners are well kept, but there are large arrears due. The dissentients have one school, which numbers 40 pupils. It is pretty well kept; I gave two prizes in t.

*Cote Visitation.*—Here there are two schools, one under the control of the Commissioners, and the other under the control of the dissentient trustees; they are both well kept; I gave two prizes in each of them; in the one, there are 40 pupils, in the other 20. The accounts of the Secretary-Treasurer are well kept.

*Sault aux Recollets.*—There are four schools in this municipality, five masters and mistresses, and 251 pupils. All these schools are honor to the Commissioners and the rate-payers. The statistics shew the progress of the pupils; 120 read well, 124 write, 78 know simple arithmetic, 62 compound and mental arithmetic, 57 are studying English, 90 parse in French, 116 write in orthographical dictation, 61 learn history, 91 geography, and 28 literary composition. The accounts are well kept; but unfortunately there are large arrears.

*Haut Sault.*—In this municipality there is but one school, and 32 pupils. The annual change of mistresses greatly retards the progress of the pupils. The accounts are well kept, and there are no arrears.

*Pointe aux Trembles.*—Here there are two schools, including an academy for boys and another for girls. There are in all 209 pupils; 54 study English, 51 mental arithmetic, and 36 practice literary composition. The other branches are also taught with success. The two academies are very well conducted. I distributed 5 prizes.

*Longue Pointe.*—Here there is a convent of the *Sisters of Providence*, an elementary school, under the control of the Commissioners, and a dissentient school. The children attending the two first number 116; 30 pupils attend the dissentient school, which is entrusted to a male teacher. The Commissioner's school is under a female teacher. It is not very well kept, more especially as regards discipline. The convent is very well conducted, and the dissentient school, thanks to the watchful care of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, of Elmwood Place, shews

very gratifying results. The convent also contains an institute, in which 14 poor deaf and dumb persons are carefully attended, and receive religious instructions and the means of returning to the charitable association, from which they have been excluded by their infirmity. I gave three prizes at the convent, and two in the dissentient school.

*Rivière des Prairies.*—Here there are 3 schools and 113 pupils; one of them has been in operation only since the month of August; it has 40 pupils. The model school of the village is excellent; but we have to deplore the premature death of the worthy teacher, Mr. Robillard. The accounts are kept in perfect order; I distributed 3 prizes.

#### COUNTY OF JACQUES CARTIER,

*Pointe Claire.*—Here are 5 schools, including an academy for girls and a model school for boys, 9 teachers, male and female, and 218 pupils. In this municipality, 95 pupils write in orthographical dictation, 50 study English, 43 study mental arithmetic and compound arithmetic, 48 history, 37 geography, and 16 practice literary composition. Last year, there existed a sixth school, kept by a female teacher, who left her post without assigning any motive. It is intended to appoint some person to her place, within a short time. I gave ten prizes in this parish. I am happy to state that the English language is taught with much success in the primary-superior school for boys. The accounts are kept with admirable correctness, and the arrears are unimportant.

*Lachine.*—There are 4 schools in this municipality: three under the control of the commissioners, with 161 pupils, and one under the dissentient trustees, with 45 pupils. I distributed 9 prizes in the commissioners' schools. They are very well conducted, particularly that under Miss Ropue. I gave 2 prizes in the dissentient school, and I was very much pleased with the result of my visit.

*Ste. Anne du bout de l'Isle.*—Here there are 3 schools and 128 pupils. Two of the schools have made some progress; the third is very backward. The accounts are badly kept, and the expenditure badly regulated. I have reason to think that the commissioners will comply with my suggestions, and that they will do better for the future.

*Ste. Genéviève.*—Here there are 5 schools, including the convent of the religious order of St. Ann, eight male and female teachers, and 225 pupils. One of the schools is very weak; the others are good. The convent, though poor and but a short time established, is everything that could be desired as regards the teaching and the arrangement. The secretary-treasurer's accounts are in perfect order. I distributed ten prizes.

*Saint Laurent.*—Here there are 9 schools, an academy of the Brothers of St. Joseph, a convent of the Sisters of the same name, six elementary schools under the control of the commissioners, and an elementary school under the dissentient trustees. The nine Catholic schools have a total of 14 male and female teachers and 339 pupils. The Protestant school has a male teacher and 20 pupils. In this municipality 71 children are learning compound arithmetic, 36 read well, 125 read very well, 160 write, 167 write in French orthographical dictation, 75 pupils of French origin learn English, 47 are learning history, 47 geography, and 40 are practising literary composition. I distributed eleven prizes. The academy of the Brothers and the convent under the Sisters are distinguished for the discipline and application of the pupils, and for the devotedness of the teachers. The commissioners' school make but little progress, and will hardly improve until the school sections decide on erecting good school houses. I have visited the

dissentient schools for the last three years, and always found it but scantily attended, and making but little progress. This results from changing the teacher every year, and from apathy on the part of the parents. The accounts in this municipality, more especially those of the commissioners, are well kept.

#### CITY OF MONTREAL.

In the city of Montreal there are nine schools under the control of the Catholic Board of commissioners; they have a total of 15 teachers and 576 pupils. I distributed 20 premiums in each of these schools; the convent *du Bon Pasteur* no longer keeps a school under the control of the Board. The English division of Mr. Doran's school is excellent. The Providence orphans school merit the highest praise. The following is a condensed statement of the schools under the control of the Catholic commissioners in Montreal:—Pupils reading well, 164; very well, 269; writing, 351; learning simple arithmetic, 167; compound and mental arithmetic, 170; the English language, 399; grammar and parsing, English, 203; the French language, 400; French grammar and parsing, 182; writing orthographically from dictation, 313; history, 118; geography, 183; literary composition, 85. To these must be added the 46 pupils of the Jacques Cartier normal school, and the 82 children of the model school connected therewith, and the independent schools. The latter, including the colleges and convents, number 32, employ 70 professors, masters and mistresses, and are attended by 300 pupils.

#### COUNTY OF VAUDREUIL.

*Isle Perrot*.—Here there are two schools, and 55 pupils; I gave prizes in the girls school; but none in the boy's. The latter is very badly attended, only eight or ten children attend it, and even these with but little regularity. There are no villages on this island; the population is scattered all over its surface. The boys' school is in the vicinity of the church, which, contrary to what is usually the case, is not in the most thickly settled portion of the island.

*Vaudreuil*.—Here there are nine schools: seven under the control of the commissioners, and two under the dissentient trustees. The convent and the other six Catholic schools have six teachers, male and female, and 333 pupils. The two dissentient schools have a total of 80 pupils. I distributed 17 prizes in the Catholic schools; one of them is very much inferior to the other, the mistress who conducted it has just sent in her resignation. The other schools are well kept. Particularly the boy's school under Mr. Moffatt, a young teacher of high merit, and the girl's school which is entrusted to the *Sisters of St. Anne*. The new Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Valois, has distinguished himself by his zeal in collecting the arrears which had accumulated under his predecessor to the amount of £500. The two dissentient schools are well kept, particularly that at *Pointe Cavagnole*, which is an excellent school. I gave two prizes in each of them.

*Ste. Marthe*.—The Chairman of the Board of Commissioners, Mr. Lalonde, has displayed great zeal, and acting under this directions, the Commissioners did not hesitate to remove the Secretary-treasurer and a female teacher for neglect of duty. Here there are four schools, five masters and 221 pupils. The village school is excellent. There is also a dissentient school. It seems to me that there is a great deal of apathy among the trustees; notwithstanding I gave notice of my visit, I was unable to meet them, or to see their accounts. There are 36 pupils in their school, which has made some progress, but much greater progress might and should have been made. I gave ten prizes in this municipality.

*Rigaud.*—There is a college and eight elementary schools in this parish, with a total of 12 male and female teachers, and 330 pupils. 124 children read pretty well; 83, very well; 127 write; 64 study English; 124 write orthography from dictation, in French; 60 learn history; 69 geography; 40 practice literary composition; at the college, 12 pupils learn Latin; 4, the belles lettres, and 3 philosophy. I distributed 21 prizes. One of these schools has been temporarily closed, three of them are backward. Two of the teachers are to be changed, which will produce a good result. The other schools are very good. The school kept by Miss Lagacé is deserving of honorable mention. The industrial college is also worthy the encouragement of the government, in consideration of the list of matters embraced in its course of studies. There is also a dissentient school at Pointe Fortune; it has 27 pupils. In the discipline of this school, there appears to me to be great room for improvement.

#### COUNTY OF SOULANGES.

*Soulanges.*—Here there are five schools, including the Convent, seven male and female teachers, and 253 pupils. I distributed 12 premiums in these schools; they are in general, good; however, one branch of education is but little cultivated, it is grammar, which is taught, unfortunately, to 47 children only. Among those good teachers who have deserved well of the public, I must mention Mr. Joassin, who has taught with perseverance and success during the last 30 years or more. The accounts are admirably kept.

*Côteau du Lac.*—The schools are well kept, and the accounts are in good order; but the amount of arrears due is still too great. The Rev. Mr. Brossard has had a large building constructed, which is intended to be used as an academy for boys. There are now four schools in operation, and 183 pupils. I distributed 11 prizes.

*St. Zotique.*—Here there are three schools, and 144 pupils. I distributed three books in the village school, and none in the others, for in the latter, no person appeared to me to have merited them. The accounts are correctly kept; but the arrears amount to almost £100.

*Côteau Landing.*—Here there are but two schools, one under the control of the Commissioners, and the other under the protestant dissentient trustees; in the former, there are 25 pupils; in the latter, 64. I gave no prizes in the Commissioner's school. In the dissentient, which I consider one of the best in my district, I gave three prizes. The dissentients spare no expense in matters relating to their school; and they impose an additional assessment. Their accounts are in good order, and there are no arrears. The Commissioners accounts are not so well kept, and there are large arrears.

*St. Polycarpe.*—Here there are nine schools; eight under the control of the catholic Commissioners, and one under the protestant trustees. There are 382 pupils in the catholic schools, and 40 in the protestant school. The first are in general, excellent, with the exception of one, the teacher of which retires, and in which I gave no prizes. In the other seven, I gave 20 prizes, I am pleased with the choice which the Commissioners have made of a judicious and active Secretary-treasurer who brings in the arrears which have been accumulating for a long time. I gave three prizes in the dissentient school, which is pretty well conducted; but, nevertheless, it is inferior to what it was last year under the teacher now in charge of the dissentient school at Côteau Landing.

*St. Clot.*—I distributed seven prizes in this parish, which has four schools, and 181 pupils. Three of these schools are somewhat backward; the fourth, under Miss Valois is excellent. The accounts are in very good order, and there are no arrears.



*Condensed Statistics of my District of Inspection.*

	County of Hochelaga,	City of Montreal (catholics) and County of Jacques-Cartier.	County of Vaudreuil.	County of Soulanges.	Total.
Number of houses of education and schools .....	30	67	27	27	151
Number of professors and male and female teachers..	42	124	34	29	229
Number of pupils reading pretty well.....	1603	7732	1000	1282	11717
“ “ “ very well.	457	2855	344	406	4062
“ “ “ able to write.	539	2230	335	387	3491
“ “ Learning simple					
Arithmetic .....	773	2863	490	592	4708
Learning comp'nd arithmetic.	449	2476	305	345	3575
“ mental arithmetic.	361	1582	262	332	2537
English study.....	578	1963	301	198	3040
French Grammar and parsing .....	423	2574	279	301	3577
Orthographical dictation....	651	3799	420	562	5432
History .....	245	1780	157	86	2268
Geography .....	352	1353	258	228	2191
Literary composition .....	101	861	65	38	1065
Prizes distributed.....	52	67	55	57	233

*Extract from a report of Mr. Inspector HUBERT.*

Thanks to the firmness shewn by the department, the different municipalities have carried out the law and your instructions with far greater exactitude than heretofore. The benefits produced by our schools are already easily detected, even by the most superficial passer-by. Youngsters able to read and write are every where to be met with; the minds of the parents are frequently occupied with thoughts of regret for their own want of knowledge, and the desire of having their children instructed.

As you are aware, the number of schools and of pupils in attendance has increased pretty largely; but the chief augmentation has been in the number of good schools and competent teachers. We may, therefore, trust that with time, the obstacles mentioned in my preceding reports, and which are daily becoming weaker, will finally disappear.

I distributed in accordance with your instructions, the books which you sent me. I gave but few prizes where I found little progress. I gave none in places where no registers were kept, in accordance with your directions, and also wherever I considered the results obtained too insignificant to merit them.

I made it my chief aim to reward punctuality and application among the pupils. All are agreed that the distribution of these excellent books will, of itself, be productive of the most beneficial results.

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**TORONTO:**

**PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, CORNER OF YONGE AND MELINDA STREETS.**

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# R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly, of the 19th ultimo, for  
Statement of Proceedings in Vice-Admiralty Court.

By Command.

T. J. J. LORANGER,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 11th May, 1858.

WHEREAS, by an Act, passed in the second year of His present Majesty, King William IV., intituled, "An Act to Regulate the Practice and the Fees in the Vice-Admiralty Courts abroad, &c.," His Majesty is empowered "to make such Rules, Regulations and Fees, and to alter them from time to time, as may be found expedient, in the Vice-Admiralty Courts abroad;" and, whereas, by an Order in Council of the 23rd of June, 1832, His Majesty has been pleased to authorize us to carry into effect the following Rules, Regulations and Tables of Fees, to be taken and received by the respective Officers of the said Courts. We send you, herewith, a Book containing a Copy of the aforesaid Act, Order in Council, Tables of Fees, and the Regulations of Practice, to be observed in the Vice-Admiralty Court under your jurisdiction; and hereby desire and direct, that the Judge, Officers and Practitioners in the said Court be governed by the same accordingly.

(Signed,)	J. R. G. GRAHAM,
"	T. M. HARDY,
"	G. H. L. DUNDAS,
"	S. JOHN BROOKE PETCHELL,
"	G. BARRINGTON,
"	H. LABOUCHERE.

To the Vice-Admiral,  
And the respective Officers and  
Practitioners of the Vice-Admiralty  
Court of Quebec.

By Command of their Lordships.

(Signed,) JOHN BARROW.

# QUEBEC.

## TABLE OF FEES.

J U D G E .		Sterling Money.		
	£	s.	d.	
No Fees to be allowed to the Judge. His Salary to be in lieu of all Fees .....	200	0	0	
BY THE SURROGATE.				
Fees in the Progress of Suit or Cause.				
For administering of an oath, as to a Witness or party in a cause. Taking bail, whether by one or more persons. Decreeing Monition, Commission, Attachment, or any other Instrument; or for any Judicial Act done before or after the hearing of the cause .....	0	1	6	
BY THE REGISTRAR.				
1.—Fees on Instruments prepared by the Registrar.				
For drawing and engrossing Warrant arrest Ship, Goods, or Person; Copy, and filing Affidavit .....	0	4	6	
Bail Bond.....	0	4	6	
Monition, Commission, or Decree, whether of Unlivery Appraisement, or Sale, or otherwise.....	0	9	0	
Writ or Instrument of Restitution .....	0	9	0	
Compulsory or Subpcena against Witnesses .....	0	8	0	
Writ of Attachment .....	0	9	0	
If either of the preceding Instruments exceed in length ten folios, for every folio beyond ten .....	0	1	0	
NOTE.—The folio mentioned throughout this Table of Fees, must contain ninety words, reckoning each figure as a word.				
Should the Registrar be required to prepare any other Document, Instrument, or matter whatsoever, not specified in this Table, he will be entitled to the same charge as a Proctor, viz. :—				
For Drawing—For every Folio .....	0	1	0	
For fair Copying or Engrossing—For every Folio.....	0	0	6	
2.—Fees on Documents not prepared by the Registrar, but by the Proctor, Solicitor, or Advocate in a Cause.				
On a Decree, pronouncing for the interest of a party proceeding <i>in pœnam</i> , being signed by the Judge, including the drawing the Act .....	0	6	0	

## TABLE OF FEES.—(Continued.)

BY THE REGISTRAR.—(Continued.)	Sterling Money.		
	£	s.	d.
<b>2.—Fees on Documents not prepared by the Registrar, but by the Proctor, Solicitor, or Advocate in a Cause.—(Continued.)</b>			
On filing Affidavit or Protest of a Master or Mariners, without reference to the number of persons making the same .....	0	1	6
On filing Libel, Information, Claim, Proxy, or similar Document .....	0	2	8
On filing Exhibit annexed thereto, or to any Affidavit .....	0	0	6
On signing (or filing) personal Answers of a Party in a suit, including drawing the Act .....	0	8	0
<b>3.—Fees on taking the Examination of Witnesses.</b>			
On the Examination of every Witness on an Information, Libel, Interrogatories, or Plea, (whether <i>viâ voce</i> or otherwise,) a fee of .....	0	4	6
For each folio to which the Examination shall extend, if in English .....	0	1	0
If by Interpretation, (Interpreter included) .....	0	2	0
<p><i>Note.</i>—It should be understood, that the Registrar, or whoever acts as the Examiner for him, should take Depositions in chief of the Witnesses, on the Libel, Information, or Plea, itself, without written Interrogatories; putting such relevant questions, <i>viâ voce</i>, as may suggest themselves; and care should be taken not to lead the Witness. The Libel, Information, or Plea, should therefore always be drawn sufficiently precise and full to enable the Examiner to take the Examination accordingly. The cross-examinations must, of course, be taken on written Interrogatories.</p>			
<b>4.—Fees on Office Copies of Papers or Proceedings.</b>			
For Office Copy of Sentence or Interlocutory Decree, certified under seal .....	0	6	0
For Office Copy of any Affidavit, Examination, Answers of a Party, or other Documents or Proceedings in a cause, an Extract therefrom, if under twelve folios .....	0	4	6
If exceeding twelve folios, for each folio beyond twelve .....	0	0	6
Office Copies of Papers and Proceedings, to form a Process, to be transmitted to the Court of Appeal, or for any other purpose, for each folio contained therein .....	0	6	0
<b>5.—Fees on Translation of Papers.</b>			
Where Papers are Translated, the Registrar should charge the Disbursements actually made to the Translator, with an addition of one-fourth, to compensate himself for his trouble, advance, &c.			
<b>6.—Incidental Fees in the Progress of a Cause.</b>			
On Subduction of an Action .....	0	4	6
For entering every ordinary Act of Court, not specified in this Table .....	0	1	0
On every Default pronounced against Parties in contempt, in cases proceeding <i>in panam</i> .....	0	4	6
One every Interlocutory Decree, or Sentence, including drawing the Act, to be paid by the party succeeding .....	0	9	0
For every attendance before a Judge, or Surrogate, at which any Decree is made, other than an Interlocutory or Sentence, including the Act, drawing the Act .....	0	4	6
For a Receipt for original Documents delivered out of the Registry .....	0	1	6

## TABLE OF FEES.—(Continued.)

BY THE REGISTRAR.—(Continued.)		Sterling Money.		
	£	s.	d.	
6.—Incidental Fees in the progress of a Cause.—(Continued.)				
On a Search or examination of the Records, by any person not being a party in the cause in which the Search is made.....	0	1	0	
NOTE.—No Fee to be charged to a Party in the Cause, or to any Seaman applying for a Search.				
For advertizing an intermediate or extra Court Day, in addition to the sum paid for advertizement .....	0	4	6	
7.—On Paying out Money.				
For preparing Receipt for Money to be paid out of the Registry .....	0	1	6	
Poundage on Money paid out of the Registry, for every pound Sterling.....	0	0	2	
8.—Taxing Costs.				
For taxing a Bill of Costs, if under six folios, from the Party at whose instance the Taxation takes place.....	0	4	6	
9.—References of Accounts, &c., by the Judge, to the Registrar and Merchants.				
To the Registrar .....	2	2	0	
To the Assistant Merchant .....	2	2	0	
If two Merchants, two guineas each.				
BY THE MARSHAL.				
For arresting a Vessel, Goods, or Person .....	0	18	0	
For keeping possession of a Vessel and Cargo, jointly, or either of them singly, when the same are not under the responsible charge and custody of the officers of the Customs, for each day in which they remain in the Marshal's charge, exclusive of charge for keepers, when necessary .....	0	18	0	
NOTE.—This Fee not to be chargeable in cases where the Goods have been put into Store or Warehouse.				
For inquiring into and certifying the sufficiency of the persons proposed as Sureties in any Suit .....	0	2	0	
For release of a Vessel, Goods, or Person, from Arrest.....	0	2	8	
For executing any Monition, or Decree for answers of a Party, or compulsory, or other Instrument not specified .....	0	4	6	
For every Default or Decree, pronounced for the interest of a party proceeding <i>in rem</i> .....	0	8	0	
For every attendance in Court, when a Sentence or Interlocutory Decree is pronounced .....	0	4	6	
For executing any Decree or Commission of Appraisement, exclusive of the Appraiser's Fees, but including the making of the Inventory, if the value should not exceed £500 sterling .....	1	1	0	
For the like duty, when the value exceeds £500 sterling.....	1	18	0	
For executing every Decree or Commission of Sale of Ship, or Goods, by Public Auction, when the gross proceeds are under £200 sterling.....	1	1	0	
And in every additional £100 sterling.....	0	10	6	



## TABLE OF FEES.—(Continued.)

## BY THE MARSHAL.—(Continued.)

Sterling Money.

	£	s.	d.
On attending the execution of a Decree or Commission of Unlivery of Cargo, (when not done for the purpose of Sale,) per day . . . . .	0	16	0
For taking a person in execution, after sentence, if the sum due from such person does not exceed £20 sterling . . . . .	0	18	0
For the like duty, when the sum is above £20 or under £50 sterling . . . . .	1	16	0
For the like duty when the sum is above £50 and under £100 sterling, for every pound sterling due . . . . .	0	1	0
And on every additional pound sterling, after the first £100 . . . . .	0	0	6

NOTE.—Should it be necessary for the Marshal to go any distance to execute any of the above duties, there should be paid to him for loss of time and travelling expenses, in addition to the preceding fees, the following :—

If the distance exceed four, and be under six miles . . . . .	1	1	0
If the distance be still greater, the allowance to be increased by an addition of 2s. 3d., for each additional league, and his reasonable disbursements.			

## BY THE ADVOCATES.

As the professions of Advocate and Proctor, are not as yet separated, in Lower Canada, the Fees of both are inserted under the following head.

## BY THE ADVOCATES AND PROCTORS.

Retaining Fee, instructions to prosecute or defend . . . . .	0	10	6
For attending before the Judge, or Judge Surrogate, either in Court or Chambers.	0	6	0
On extracting any Warrant, Monition, Commission, Writ, or other Instrument . .	0	6	0
Drawing Libel, Information, Claim and Affidavit, Act on Petition, Responsive Plea (or Replication) to Libel, or Information, or Act on Petition . . . . .	0	18	0
Engrossing copies, each . . . . .	0	9	0
Drawing, Interrogatories, Answers, Affidavits, or any other Proceeding whatever, not herein specified, for each folio . . . . .	0	1	0
Fair copying or engrossing, for every folio . . . . .	0	0	6

NOTE.—It should be understood that in preparing Interrogatories for the cross-examination of Witnesses, they are not to be drawn separately for each Witness to whom the same are to be administered, but that when practicable, as in most instances will be the case, one set of Interrogatories should be prepared, generally applicable to all the Witnesses.

For consultation with Party, for the purpose of taking Instructions for the Libel, Information, Plea, Act on Petition, or for any other important purpose, during the dependence of a Suit . . . . .	0	6	0
The fee for the final hearing must depend upon the length of the evidence, and the importance and difficulties of the cause; but in cases of no great intricacy, the Fee should be from two to three guineas, and not to exceed the latter sum, unless where the proceedings are voluminous, or unusually important or difficult, and in this last case not to exceed five guineas. For any necessary attendance on the Registrar, or on the adverse Proctor, during the progress of a Cause, to adjust any incidental point in the suit, or on the Marshal, to instruct him as to the service of any instrument, reporting Bail, &c. . . . .	0	4	6

## TABLE OF FEES.—(Continued.)

BY THE ADVOCATES AND PROCTORS.—(Continued.)	Sterling Money.		
	£	s.	d.
(On all office copies of Depositions, &c., obtained from the Registrar, one-third of the actual sum paid at the Registry is to be added for the trouble of collating and extracting the same.)			
For perusing and considering any papers, exhibits, or documents, furnished or introduced into a Cause by the adverse party, or furnished by a Party to his own Proctor, for the purpose of being brought forward as evidence in the suit, if not exceeding twelve folios .....	0	8	0
For every additional twelve folios .....	0	1	6
For attending Informations on the final hearing of a cause, when it occupies only a short time, 10s.; if a few hours, 16s. 8d.; if a whole day, £1 6s. 8d. ....	0	10	0
	0	16	8
	1	6	8

NOTE.—In some of the Vice-Admiralty Courts, Proceedings for the Forfeitures of Ships, or Goods, and for the recovery of Penalties consequent thereon, have in some instances, been carried on by two separate suits, one for the condemnation of the Property, and the other for the Penalties. This mode of proceeding should be discontinued, one suit only being necessary to accomplish both objects. In all cases under £20 sterling, wherein the Judge shall see fit to order, that the proceedings be summary, and the evidence taken *videlicet*, the Fees to be taken by the several officers of the Court, shall become half of the foregoing Fees, and no more, save and except as to the Fee for the Warrant of Arrest, Arrest and Bail Bond, which shall remain as above.

So also as to cases under £20 sterling, settled before the return of the Warrant.

## SUPPLEMENTARY RULES.

The Rules and Regulations established by the King's Order in Council, of the 27th June, 1832, are not to be construed to have set aside the former practice in the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, of allowing the Defendant to require from the Promoter to Libel with Sureties, unless the Promoter should be admitted by the Court to his Juratory caution.

From the shortness of the season of the navigation at the Port of Quebec, and the danger and risk to ships towards the close of the navigation, in the autumn, from even so short as twenty-four hours' notice of bail to answer an action, this period of notice of bail, as provided by the 11th Section of the above Rules and Regulations shall not be required, where the parties who are proposed as the Bail, make oath that they are respectively worth more than the amount for which they are proposed as Bail or Security, over and above the amount of all their just debts.

(Signed,)

J. DODSON,  
JOSEPH PHILLIMORE,  
WM. ROTHERY,  
H. B. TRUABEY.

(A true Copy)

C. DROLET, Registrar.

STATEMENT of all the CASES brought before the COURT of ADMIRALTY, in QUEBEC, during the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven; shewing, also, the amount of costs and fees paid, in each case, to the Proctors or Barristers practising in the said Court; also, the amount of money and fees paid, in each case, to all the other officers of said Court; containing, also, a copy of the tariff, or table of such fees, shewing the authority, in virtue whereof they are established, and exacted from suitors in the said Court of Admiralty; shewing, also, the amount of commission and charges exacted upon the payment, to the said Court, of money proceeding from the sale of goods, or ships saved at sea, or otherwise; also, in what manner the evidence is taken, and if the Clerk is not paid, sixpence, for every hundred words that he writes, in taking the said evidence. (Prepared by order of Parliament.)

No.	D A T E S.	NAMES OF SHIPS OR VESSELS.	Amount Claimed.		CAUSE OF ACTION.	PROMOTER'S PROCTOR'S NAMES.	Fees Paid Promoter's Proctor.		Currency.
			£	s. d.			£	s. d.	
1	May 27, 1857.	The "Marchioness of Queensbury,"—Action of Michael Gallagher.	100	0 0	Salvage	Andrews & Co.	2	7 5	
2	June 2, do	The "Saguenay,"—Action of E. Walsh.	3000	0 0	Damage by Collision	Primrose	32	1 4	
3	do 5, do	The "Saguenay,"—Action of William Kent	90	0 0	do	Hearn	10	11 8	
4	do do	The "Saguenay,"—Action of M. Burke.	120	0 0	do	do	10	11 8	
5	do do	The "Saguenay,"—Action of James Walsh	60	0 0	do	do	6	9 6	
6	do do	The "Saguenay,"—Action of Thomas McConnell	50	0 0	do	do	6	9 6	
7	do do	The "Saguenay,"—Action of William Harvey	50	0 0	do	do	6	9 6	
8	do do	The "Saguenay,"—Action of William Benzon	50	0 0	do	do	6	9 6	
9	do do	The "Saguenay,"—Action of Thomas Dunn	50	0 0	do	do	12	14 6	
10	do do	The "Saguenay," Action of William Wright	50	0 0	do	do	6	9 6	
11	do 8, do	The "Commerce,"—Action of James Allan, et al.	1000	0 0	do	Thomas Pope	Not known.		

STATEMENT of all the CASES brought before the COURT of ADMIRALTY in QUEBEC, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	Fees paid by him to Registrar.		RESPONDENTS' PROCTOR'S NAMES.	Fees paid Respondent's Proctor.		Fees paid by Respondent's Proctor, to Registrar.		Fees paid Marshal.		Fees paid to Referees.		Allowance to Witnesses.	
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1	1	1 10	This Action was not returned into Court					1	19 6				
2	27	0 2	Thomas Pope (1)	Not known.	15	6 3	Currency.			7	13 3	3	17 6
3	4	9 2	do	do	2	18 4	(A)	9 10 0		2	11 1		
4	4	9 2	do	do	2	18 4	(B)						
5	2	7 5	do	do	2	10 2							
6	2	7 5	do	do	2	10 2							
7	2	7 5	do	do	2	10 2							
8	2	7 5	do	do	2	10 2							
9	3	8 10	do	do	2	10 2				2	11 1		
10	2	7 5	do	do	2	10 2							
11	1	1 10	No Return										

(1) In this case, as in many others, in which the words "not known" are found, the Proctors stated that they had settled with their party.  
 (A) I was not called upon to tax this Bill.  
 (B) In the 15 following cases, the sum of £87 2s. 10d. was paid to the Marshal, whose Bills it was not called upon to tax.

STATEMENT of all the CASES brought before the COURT of ADMIRALTY in QUEBEC, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	D A T E S.	NAMES OF SHIPS OR VESSELS.	Amount Claimed.		CAUSE OF ACTION.	PROMOTER'S PROCTOR'S NAMES.	Fees paid Promoter's Proctor.		
			£	s. d.			£	s. d.	
12	June 8, 1857.	The "Saguenay,"—Action of J. Power.	50	0	0	Hearn	6	9	6
13	do	The "Saguenay,"—Action of Edward Hearn	50	0	0	do	6	9	6
14	do	The "Saguenay,"—Action of William McGrath	50	0	0	do	6	9	6
15	do	The "Saguenay,"—Action of G. Simmonds	50	0	0	do	6	9	6
16	do	The "Saguenay,"—Action of H. Baldwin	50	0	0	do	6	9	6
17	do	The "Saguenay,"—Action of M. Maloney	50	0	0	do	6	9	6
18	do	The "Saguenay,"—Action of E. Schmidt	50	0	0	do	6	9	6
19	do	The "Crimes,"—Action of A. Gilmore, <i>et al.</i>	50	0	0	do	6	9	6
20	do	The "Eliza,"—Action of A. Bull	120	0	0	Jones	20	14	10
21	do	The "Ailsy,"—Action of Thomas Roberge	150	0	0	Holt and Irvine	20	14	10
22	do	The "Renfrewshire,"—Action of P. Valin	25	0	0	Taschereau	2	14	9
23	do	The "Colens,"—Action of Joseph Mercier	150	0	0	Holt and Irvine	3	18	6
24	do	The "Sir H. Y. Pottinger,"—Action of P. Lemieux	50	0	0	Casault and Langlois	2	14	9
25	do	The "John Baring,"—Action of W. Brown	50	0	0	R. Pope	2	14	9
26	July 8,	The "Sarah Jane,"—Action of A. Ritchie	50	0	0	Hearn	2	14	9
						Holt and Irvine	Not known.		



STATEMENT of all the CASES brought before the COURT of ADMIRALTY in QUEBEC, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	D A T E S.	NAMES OF SHIPS OR VESSELS.	Amount Claimed.		CAUSE OF ACTION.	PROMOTER'S PROCTOR'S NAMES.	Fees paid Promoter's Proctor.		Currency.
			£	s. d.			£	s. d.	
27	July 11, 1857.	The "Oshawa,"—Action of L. Stafford	1000	0 0	Damage by Collision	Alleyn			
28	do 20,	The "Egbert,"—Action of G. Coe	50	0 0	Damage by Beating	O'Farrell	4	6 8	
29	do 30,	The "Seneca,"—Action of F. P. Thomas.	100	0 0	Subtraction of Wages	Secretan	Not known		
30	August 3,	The "Hebe,"—Action of J. Akemark.	300	0 0	Damage by Collision	Pentland and Pentland			
31	do 5,	The "Athenian,"—Action of J. Brown.	75	0 0	Damage by Beating	Secretan	14	19 4	
32	do 7,	The "Frederick Will IV,"—Action of William Thompson	75	0 0	Damage by Collision	Jones	27	3 5	
33	do 13,	The "Albert,"—Action of F. Parlow	160	0 0	do	O'Farrell	2	14 9	
34	do 18,	The "Athenian,"—Action of Andrew Anderson	75	0 0	Subtraction of Wages	Secretan	6	13 6	
35	do do,	The "Athenian,"—Action of R. Lan-kin.	50	0 0	do	do	13	2 9	
36	do do,	The "Athenian,"—Action of J. Stowing and 7 others, to remove Master			Removal of the Master for Intemperance	do			
37	do 24,	The "Clito,"—Action of M. Howard	50	0 0	Subtraction of Wages	Duggan	11	9 11	
38	September 1,	The "St. Patrick,"—Action of F. Bailey.	250	0 0	Damage by Collision	Holt and Irvine	Not known		
39	do 7,	The "Queen Victoria,"—Action of E. O'Brien, et al	500	0 0	do	Jones			
40	do 8,	The "St. Patrick,"—Action of R. Miller, et al.	300	0 0	do	Holt and Irvine			
41	do 11,	The "Plantagenet,"—Action of William Anderson.	50	0 0	Subtraction of wages	O'Farrell	Not known		
42	do 16,	The "Free Trader,"—Action of William J. Demer.	250	0 0	Damage by Collision	Plamondon	Pending		
43	do 26,	The "Plantagenet,"—Action of T. Scott.	200	0 0	Damage by Beating	O'Farrell	Not known		
44	do 30,	The "Plantagenet,"—Action of A. Jones	200	0 0	do	do	do		
45	October 7,	The "Moffatt,"—Action of A. Evans	50	0 0	Subtraction of Wages	Duggan	do		







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The annexed paper, marked B, has been handed to me by the Marshal, Mr. John B. Parkins,—I am seldom called upon to tax the Marshal's Bills. He is generally paid by the parties, without my privity.

No commission or charges are exacted, upon the payment to the said court, of money proceeding from the sale of goods or ships saved at sea, or otherwise; but the tariff allows the Registrar, two pence in the pound, on the payment of the moneys deposited in the Registry, and, by him, paid out to creditors.

The evidence, in plenary cases, is taken by the Registrar, without the aid of either Proctors or Advocates, and in private. That officer endeavors to elicit the truth, by questions submitted to the Witness, and arising out of the allegations of the Libel, or Responsive allegation. Both parties are entitled to submit cross interrogatories, in writing. The evidence is, in such cases reduced to writing, and it is kept closely sealed, until publication be ordered by the Court, on motion to that effect, by either Proctor.

In summary cases, the witnesses are examined *viva voce*, in open Court; and notes of their testimony are taken by the Judge.—The Registrar is not paid six pence per hundred words that he writes in taking the evidence; but by the tariff, he is allowed one shilling, per folio of ninety words, for performing the very important, delicate and laborious duty of examining the Witnesses, and of reducing their testimony to writing.

I certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement.

C. DROLET,  
*Registrar.*

QUEBEC, 6th May, 1858.

(Fee for preparing the foregoing documents, £22 10s.)

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## B.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, QUEBEC, } STATEMENT of CASES, and of FEES and  
 To wit: } DISBURSEMENTS chargeable by the  
 MARSHAL of the VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT, for the year 1857.

## IN THE CASE OF

Sterling.

	£	s.	d.
The Marchioness of Queensbury .....	1	19	6
The Harmonia .....	1	11	6
The Saguenay .....	3	11	0
do .....	3	16	6
do .....	1	5	6
do .....	1	2	6
do .....	1	5	6
do .....	1	5	6
do .....	1	5	6
do .....	1	5	6
do .....	1	5	6
The Commerce .....	1	7	0
The Saguenay .....	2	8	0
do .....	1	5	6
do .....	1	5	6
do .....	1	5	6
do .....	1	5	6
do .....	1	5	6
do .....	1	5	6
The Crimea .....	1	2	6
The Eliza .....	1	12	0
The Renfrewshire .....	1	4	8
The Colona .....	1	9	0
The Sir H. Pottinger .....	1	16	6
The J. Baring .....	1	2	6
The Sarah Jane .....	2	18	3
The Oshawa .....	3	0	0
The Egbert .....	1	2	6
The Hebe .....	1	16	0
The Frederick Will. IV .....	3	2	6
The Albert .....	1	5	6
The Clio .....	1	5	6
The St. Patrick .....	47	15	3
do .....	1	16	0
The Plantagenet .....	1	5	6
do .....	1	5	6
do .....	1	5	6
Free Trader .....	1	5	6
The Moffatt .....	1	5	6
The Dalkieth .....	2	13	6
The Campbell .....	6	2	0
The A. E. Bright .....	0	18	0
Total, Sterling .....	£ 119	11	6
Total, Currency .....	£ 145	9	6

JOHN PARKINS,  
*M. V. A. C.*

31st December, 1857.

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PRINTED BY ROLLO CAMPBELL, CORNER OF YONGE AND WELLINGTON STREETS, TORONTO.

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# REPORTS

OF

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE,

AND

THE CHIEF EMIGRANT AGENT,

FOR CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR 1857.

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Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

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TORONTO:

JOHN LOVELL, PRINTER, CORNER OF YONGE AND MELINDA STREETS.  
1858.

# ANNUAL REPORT.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS,  
April, 1858.

To the Honorable T. J. J. Loranger,  
Provincial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

SIR,—The Minister of Agriculture has the honor to transmit herewith, to be laid before Parliament, his annual Report.

In the absence of any well regulated machinery, and it is not easy to provide any, for collecting Agricultural statistics of a reliable character, it has been thought advisable by this department to circulate over Upper and Lower Canada, a number of queries on the most prominent Agricultural subjects, *viz* :—those affecting grain, roots, cattle, horses, dairy produce, draining, manures, implements, diseases, and insects injurious to grain, &c., &c. These were printed in a concise and intelligible form in both languages, and distributed in many hundreds over the whole province to presidents and secretary-treasurers of Agricultural societies, and others, and a digest of the returns received in reply have been carefully compiled and compared. In this digest the various replies to the queries are so arranged as to give at one glance the result of the opinions of the persons interrogated, and (these being generally of the best class of agriculturists) considerable reliance may be placed upon the correctness of their answers.

Twenty-nine of these have been received and analysed up to this date, (April 1st) and the result shows that in Upper Canada rather more than half the crop of winter wheat has been destroyed by the Midge in the counties of Welland and Kent—one fifth in Hastings, Stormont and Dundas—and none of any consequence in Wentworth, Ontario and Simcoe. Kent and Welland in Upper Canada, and Two Mountains in Lower Canada, appear to have suffered the most, some of the returns from Kent showing a loss of two-thirds, three-fourths, and four-fifths, and from Welland and Two Mountains of say three-fourths of the crop, or as the Report says “so great as nearly to put a stop to the growth of wheat.”

The reports from other counties have not arrived in such numbers as to enable the department to form an opinion with regard to them. The townships of Pickering, Whitby and Reach, in Ontario, and parts of the County of Simcoe, appear to have been almost entirely free from the Midge as yet; whether this arises from the circumstance of the soil there being a decomposed bituminous shale, called Utica Slate, which yields abundance of illuminating gas, oil, and some ammoniacal liquor, and (according to Mr. Billings) disintegrates into a kind of clay of considerable fertility, which is said by some to contain properties injurious to insect life, is a matter well deserving consideration. It is remarkable that the Midge, which has been very destructive in adjoining districts, both to the east and west, has done so little injury in those townships, and has passed over them in its westward progress. In all cases spring wheat sown late in May has escaped the Midge, but it is no doubt subject to other maladies when sown so late. The remedy suggested by the best farmers in the case of winter wheat is to sow very early the earliest kinds of wheat on well drained and well cultivated lands. The early kinds of winter wheat most recommended in the returns, are the blue stem, the sole, and the Hutchinson, and of spring wheat are the white china, the fife, and the club; but in Upper Can-

ada the proportion of spring wheat sown is about one acre of spring wheat to ten of winter wheat. The general average produce per acre appears to be 20 of winter wheat to 12 of spring wheat where the Midge has not been prevalent. The average of rye is  $16\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre, that of barley  $26\frac{1}{2}$ , that of oats  $35\frac{1}{3}$ , Indian corn  $33\frac{3}{4}$ , peas  $20\frac{3}{4}$ . The crops of Indian corn suffered severely in 1857 from the wetness and coolness of the season, and were very deficient.

With regard to the potato crop the returns to this department show that the rot last year was not so prevalent as usual, but that its former destructive visitations have caused the farmers to curtail the breadth planted fully one half, and the produce per acre of what was planted was also one third deficient. To the question "What do you suppose the rot to arise from?" the general answer is "From some insect stinging the plant," and almost the only remedy suggested is "to cut off the tops when the blight appears." It is well known that the disease extends from the stalks to the tubers, and although its progress may be arrested in the manner suggested, the remedy appears almost as bad as the disease itself.

Much attention has been lately drawn to an animal manure now being manufactured by Duncan Bruce, Esq., of Paspébiac, made of fish offal, which is to be had on the shores of the Bay of Chaleur in many thousands of tons, and mixed with a shale which abounds along that coast for many miles in a mountainous ridge of 200 feet high in places at or near Port Daniel.

The process of preparation and mixing is simple and inexpensive, and so great has been the success attending its use that it bids fair to supplant in utility other manures now more favored. Mr. Bruce brought several kegs of this animal manure to this city for distribution amongst farmers and keepers of conservatories, in order to have its efficiency properly tested, and the attention of this Department was immediately given to it. A report from Professor Herschfelder to this Bureau thus comments upon its value:

"I have applied, during the winter, Bruce's concentrated animal manure to various plants in my conservatory, and although that season is not the best time of the year for testing its qualities, as the plants make but very little growth, yet its beneficial effects have been so striking as to leave no doubt in my mind as regards its great fertilizing power. The plants to which I applied a small quantity of the fertilizer were roses, cinerarias, geraniums, heliotropiums, petunias, stocks, wall-flowers, fuschias, verbenas, acacias, cororilla, cupbœa, and some other plants; the effect upon some of the above-named plants, particularly upon the roses, fuschias, cinerarias, geraniums and petunias, was remarkable, producing not only a rapid growth, but imparting likewise a rich and healthy tinge to the foliage. In order to ascertain whether the fertilizer destroyed insects, I applied some to plants which had worms in the ground, and found it quite effectual. I likewise put some into hot water, and let it stand four days, and then syringed some plants which were infested with the *Aphis Rosæ*, or Green Fly, but the result was not very satisfactory. The failure may probably be attributed to my not being able to dissolve it sufficiently, the water being only slightly discoloured. If Mr. Bruce could render his fertilizer effectual in destroying these troublesome insects, I am sure he would receive the unanimous thanks of all those that have conservatories, as the common mode of getting rid of them is by no means an agreeable one.

"I have not as yet had an opportunity of trying the fertilizer in the garden, but will do so as soon as possible and let you know the result."

Mr. Bruce claims as one of the peculiar qualities of this manure its destruction of insects, and he produces much valuable testimony in support. He says the proper method of destroying the green-fly is to wet its leaves and dust the fertilizer on them through a fine sieve; that this is entirely effective and produces a rich foliage.

With such testimony as this to its value, it may reasonably be hoped that the manure will become an article of export to a very large extent from Lower Canada, especially as we have Mr. Bruce's assurance that it can be produced at a considerably lower price than guano, say £5 currency per ton at Port Daniel, and the supply is unlimited. Mr. Bruce supposes that 100,000 tons, or more, could be procured annually.

Experiments are now being made whether a dressing of this animal manure, mixed with the Port Daniel shale, will have the effect of preventing the rot in potatoes, or destroying the grub of the midge, which remains in the wheat stubble over the winter. To know how valuable such a remedy would be, we have only to remember that in the year 1854 the State of New York lost in wheat, by this insect alone, according to calculations and returns most accurately made by Col. Johnson, the Secretary, (*vide Hind's Essay*, page 94.) 15 millions of dollars; and according to the most correct calculation we can make, Canada has lost in 1857 to the value of 5,666,000 dollars from the same cause. The importance of the interests involved has been the reason for giving this manure so much prominence in the present report.

### EXPORT OF GRAIN, &c.

One means of obtaining information on Agricultural subjects, and which may be esteemed reliable, is a comparison between the exports of grain, cattle, &c., in this last year, 1857, with those of former years. In this respect the trade returns show a very great deficiency in 1857. The export of wheat during that year (calculating the flour at 5 bushels per barrel.) being only 6,482,199 bushels against 9,391,531 in 1856—a falling off of 31 per cent. in the staple produce of the country alone, and, as also appears by the returns, there is about 43½ per cent. in value. Simultaneous with this decreased export of wheat is the extraordinary import of 486,050, at 5s. 2½d. per bushel, amounting to £909,265, which diminishes the net profits of the wheat crop to the Province by that amount. The stock on hand of the crop of 1857 is supposed to be not nearly so large as that of the corresponding period of last year.

The falling off in the value of the wheat crop has been from £3,246,912 in 1856 to £1,831,903 in 1857, accounted for in part by the difference in the value, the average price in 1856 having been 6s. 11½d., and in 1857 only 5s. 0½d. per bushel.

The total deficiency in the amount received by the farmers in the articles of wheat and flour exported in 1857, as compared with the receipt of 1856, is £1,415,000 (\$5,660,036) and \$3,637,060 for wheat and flour imported, being an excess of import in those items over that of 1856 of \$1,134,236—a very serious drawback from the prosperity of the Province, as compared with the exports of the previous year. Nor is the decrease both in quantity and value confined to the articles of wheat and flour alone.

In barley and rye the falling off is from £226,280 in 1856, to £171,016 in 1857, about 24½ per cent. In indian corn from £22,886 to £13,672, being about 40 per cent. In oats from 1,296,677 bushels in 1856 to 88,860; and in value from £114,355 to £90,000, being about 21 per cent.

Under the head of "Agricultural Products," including grain, and meal, and seeds of all kinds, and also vegetables and maple sugar, the falling off has been from £3,743,068 in 1856, to £2,220,706 in 1857, being 40½ per cent.; a very large deficiency to take place in one year, and one that cannot but be very sensibly felt by every class of persons in Canada. The greatest deficiency has been in wheat, indian corn, meal, peas and hops. The only articles under the



head of agricultural products upon which there has been any increase, are those of bran, vegetables, maple sugar, and tobacco; the export of this last article (tobacco) having increased in quantity from 17,435 lbs. to 60,865 lbs., and in value from £246 7s. 6d. to £1,092 3s. 4d.; the increase in maple sugar was from £190 12s. 1d. to £541 3s. 4d. The deficiency in wheat and meal are accounted for by the ravages of the midge, which, according to the returns made to this Department, destroyed fully a third of the wheat crop of all Canada, and also by the great prevalence of rust when the wheat was beginning to ripen.

The deficiency in the indian corn crop arose from the extreme lateness and coldness of last season; much of the seed perished in the ground, and what did come up was much retarded in its growth; so great was the deficiency in this article that 1,095,703 bushels were imported at a cost of £180,108, or 3s. 3½d. per bushel. In the United States the corn crop suffered severely in the early part of the season, and much that was planted never germinated. We learn from a record kept by Professor Root, of Hamilton College, that nearly 17 inches of rain more than the average fell in the season of 1857—the average for the 5 years preceding 1856, being 44.74 inches, during 1856 only 30-37 inches, and during 1857, 62.09 inches.

The whole season of 1857 was unusually uncongenial to the agricultural interests of the Province in the article of grain of every description, excepting perhaps peas.

Nor was the deficiency in the export confined to grain alone.

Under the head "Animals and their Products," the falling off is very great, viz.: from £641,014 in 1856 to £526,810 in 1857, being about 17¾ per cent. The articles which show the greatest deficiency are pork, butter, and lard; the first shows a great falling off, viz. from £27,963 in 1856, to £9,775, being 65 per cent., and this does not appear to arise from greater consumption at home. Butter from £108,342 to £71,954, or 33½ per cent., and in weight the same proportion. Lard from £10,230 to £2,753, or 73 per cent. The only article upon which there is any increase worth noting is that of eggs, the export of which has increased from £17,246 in 1856, to £25,497 in 1857, nearly 50 per cent. upon the value.

In the article of wool, although the number of pounds weight exported has increased in 1857, 8¾ per cent., the values received have decreased 13½ per cent., the average price in 1856 being 1s. 4d. per pound, against 1s. 0½d. in 1857; the total export in the former year was 1,164,534 lbs., and that of the latter 1,275,041; total value in 1856, £78,215, in 1857, £67,869.

It appears notwithstanding a matter of serious regret that there should be so large an export of this valuable raw material from a country whose water power is unbounded, and where it might readily be supposed that the manufacture of woollen goods could be carried on to great advantage both to the farmer and the general consumer, by furnishing the inhabitants with woollen fabrics at a little over cost price. Being made at home they would be free from import duties, freight of the raw material, as well as that of the manufactured article, and charges of various kinds by shippers, merchants, salesmen, &c.; and to the farmer, the home manufacturer would be doubly valuable, as furnishing home consumers in the shape of manufacturers.

The subject which is here touched upon will be further noticed in a subsequent part of this report.

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**PRIZE ESSAYS ON THE INSECTS AND DISEASES AFFECTING  
WHEAT.**

Since the last report from this department, the 1st and 3rd Prize Essays on the subject of the Midge, and the diseases affecting the Wheat Crops, have been published and circulated very widely,—the first written by Professor Hind, and published in English, and the third by Mr. E. Dupont, and published in French. Many hundreds of them have been circulated through Canada, Great Britain, and the United States, and have met with universal approbation from entomologists and scientific persons, and from the farming community generally. Professor Hind's Essay contains every thing as yet known with regard to the Midge, Hessian Fly, and other insects and diseases affecting the wheat crop, and will very probably be the means of suggesting inquiries and minute investigations, such as will lead to the discovery of a remedy or preventive : the valuable information he has collected will serve as a starting point for further investigations.

The second Prize Essay is also a very excellent one, written by the Revd. Mr. Hill, of Markham, a practical farmer, and its publication is provided for in the forthcoming numbers of the Transactions of the Board of Agriculture. It will be found of great practical value, as will two others which had honorable mention by the Judges. These "Transactions," and the Report of the Board of Agriculture, will in a few days be presented to the House as supplementary to this Report.

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**FREE GRANTS ON COLONIZATION ROADS.**

An important element in the prosperity of the country which has continued to engage the attention of the Bureau, is the settlements of the Free Grants on the new Colonization Roads.

When last year's report was submitted there were 137 miles of good summer road, and 83 miles of good winter road, leading through the Free Grants. During the last year, these roads have been improved and continued, particulars of which will be found under the head of each road separately.

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**THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD.**

The Ottawa and Opeongo Road, with the Junction Madawaska Road, is most favorably reported upon by Mr. J. P. French, the resident Superintendent. It appears that during the three months of 1855 that his agency was open, the number of settlers who availed themselves of the liberality of Government in regard to the Free Grants was 43. In 1856 the number was 53, and from the 1st January, 1857, to the 1st January, 1858, 71 lots have been taken up, making altogether a total of 167.

Over a thousand acres of the forest have been cleared, and the 464 acres cropped have yielded last autumn a return, the value of which may be thus correctly estimated, viz :

3722	Bushels of Wheat, at \$1 per Bushel .....	\$3722 00
1660	" Oats, at 30 cts. " .....	498 00
8826	" Potatoes, at 40 cts. " .....	3530 40
2440	" Turnips, at 20 cts. " .....	488 00
73	Tons of Hay, at \$6 per Ton .....	438 00
		<b>\$9676 40</b>

and giving an average of \$19 69 cts. for the produce of each acre cropped, exclusive of the value of the ashes. There were about 30 barrels of Potash made upon this road within the last year, and being almost entirely of first quality, must have brought them about \$45 per barrel, although now worth only \$35 per barrel.

It might appear strange that while there are 163 Free Grants conceded, but 86 houses have been erected; but this is explained by the fact that in many instances lots have been taken up by a father and his sons, and in some cases they all reside together.

The settlers on this road are with but one exception men who were either brought up in Canada, or who have lived some years in it, and are therefore thoroughly acquainted with the process of clearing and cultivating wild lands.

Within the past year two Schools have been established on the road, two churches are now in course of erection, a store has been opened in the very centre of the settlement, and a post office will be established immediately, at a point on the road 28 miles west of Renfrew. The organization of two other school sections is also about to take place the ensuing summer, which with one already established in the new township of Algona, will make five schools organized in one year in this district of country.

During the last autumn part of the money granted by the Legislature for colonization purposes, was expended in completing some 13 miles additional of the road, and in cutting out a branch road, starting from about the 56th mile post to the Madawaska River, near the port of Lake Kaminiskai. The contractors are now working on this branch line, which will probably be completed early in the summer. It has been travelled upon during the whole of this winter, and it is impossible to exaggerate the advantages of this and the Opeongo Road to the settlers all around, and to the lumberers on the Madawaska.

There are several extensive lumbering establishments which have already felt the advantages of opening up roads into or towards the remote sections of the country in which their operations are carried on. Mr. Charles Hudson, the principal manager of Mr. Conroy's business, states that until the last winter they never had flour delivered at their shanties for a less sum than \$7 per barrel, nor oats at a lower price than 50 cents per bushel, whereas this season, owing to the good road, they have purchased the former at \$5 25 cts., and the latter for 35 cts. Independent of the settlers' teams there is a considerable traffic on the road.

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#### ADDINGTON ROAD.

From a report of Mr. C. Perry, the Local Superintendent of the Addington Road, it appeared that the total number of lots for free grant on the road is 299; of these 183 have been located, and 116 remain open for location. During the past year this free grant road has been completed to the Madawaska River, over which there is a substantial bridge, and the remote Townships are now being settled. The Township of Abinger is receiving about 20 settlers from Mallory Town, C.W. Mill gearing, materials for the erection of habitations, and provender for cattle are going in daily. In the Township of Denbigh an enterprising Englishman has commenced operations and expects numbers of his friends out in the spring.

The settlement of the free grants is not the only benefit that this section of the country has derived from the opening of the road. Through it the lumbermen are receiving supplies, and during the last year the Township of Kaladar has quadrupled its inhabitants, and Barrie and Anglesea are also being extensively settled.

Those who got in crops last year were abundantly paid by the copious growth of everything planted or sown.

Below is the Abstract of Grain, &c., raised on the Addington Road in 1857, with current valuation of same.

NAME OF ARTICLE.	Lbs. or Bushels.	Value per lb. or Bushel.	Total value.
Shingles .....	117 M	\$1 25	\$146 25
Wild Hay .....	42½ tons	4 00	170 00
Tame Hay .....	4	10 00	40 00
Potatoes .....	2785 bus.	0 50	1392 50
Turnips .....	1808 "	0 25	452 00
Swedes .....	400 "	0 30	120 00
Sugar .....	5698 lbs.	0 10	569 80
Molasses .....	281 gal.	0 75	173 25
Vinegar .....	325 "	0 25	81 25
Wheat .....	264 bus.	1 50	369 00
Rye .....	130 "	0 75	97 50
Barley .....	46½ "	0 50	23 25
Corn .....	57 "	0 75	42 75
Oats .....	450 "	0 30	135 00
			\$3812 55

*Traffic.* About 20 teams per day pass over the first 30 miles, during the winter, carrying in settlers with their goods and edibles, provisions and forage for lumber shanties.

*Population.* Entered on Free Grant Lands during the latter part of 1856 and the year 1857 was 412—men, women and children.

### HASTINGS ROAD.

The agency of the Hastings Road is under the charge of Mr. M. P. Hayes, and the office was opened on the 18th July, 1856. Mr. Hayes states that the total number of lots located to actual settlers up to the 1st April, 1858, is 299, and the number of souls contained in the families so located is 590. This small number in proportion to the number of settlers is owing to the fact that a large proportion of the lots are taken up by young single men, sons of farmers residing in various parts of the country. With the exception of a few English and Scotch families, the settlers are all old residents in the Province. To the above number must be added some 220 settlers who have taken up land in the Townships on both sides of the road, and taking these at the same proportionate numbers we have a population in the settlement of 1130.

Of the locatees on the Free Grant Road there are,

Natives of Canada, .....	42
" England, .....	40
" Ireland, .....	186
" Scotland, .....	39
" France, .....	7
" Germany and Italy, .....	19
" United States of America, .....	10
" New Brunswick, .....	2
" Malta, .....	1
" Orkney, .....	3

The number of persons applying to the Agent for information respecting the lands exceeded 3000, and the number of letters received and answered up to April, 1858, was 1640; and Mr. Hayes remarks that in this way much useful practical information has been circulated through the British Islands, the Lower Provinces, the West Indies, and the United States, which will doubtless help to swell the influx of emigration to this Province.

The past year being the first of this settlement the number of acres under crop was necessarily limited. The produce however shows that the land is of a character which will amply repay the outlay necessary to render it accessible, as well as the labor employed in its cultivation.

The number of acres of artificially cleared land under cultivation on the road in the year 1857, was.....	417
To this may be added the River meadows, of which there are several producing good hay for all cattle excepting horses, acres cut,.....	212
Total acres, .....	629
240 acres under Potatoes, 19,200 bushels at 80 cents.....	\$15360
45 " " Wheat, 810 " " \$1 50 " .....	1215
95 " " Oats, 2,175 " " 50 " .....	1087
5 " " Peas, 90 " " 75 " .....	67
32 " " Indian Corn, and other Vegetables, .....	400
	\$18129

The settlers in the Townships have in some cases been longer at work and had more land under cultivation, so that their produce may be safely estimated as equal to that of the Free Grants..... 18129

The number of barrels of Potash made on the Hastings road and the Township of Tudor since July, 1856, and sold in the village of Madoc, was 92 at \$30 per barrel..... 2760

\$39018

Add the value of the marsh hay cut on the Beaver meadows, on the road and in the Townships, 600 tons at \$4 per ton..... 2400

Total value of produce in the settlement ..... \$41418

Mr. Hayes estimates the value of the grain and potatoes at the prices which the like articles cost the settlers last year delivered on the road, and states that all produce raised finds an immediate market at prices generally over his estimate.

The potash is valued low on account of the cost of transport to Madoc which the settler has to bear, but as two men, with a yoke of oxen, can make on an average two barrels per month, it is found to pay well even at \$30 per barrel.

Mr. Hayes describes that portion of the road comprised within the two first ranges of townships, viz: Tudor and Lake and Limerick and Wollaston, a distance of 23 miles, as thickly settled and presenting a gratifying contrast to its appearance 18 months ago, having clearings and dwellings on almost every lot. Several of the settlers have built themselves substantial shingled houses with good barns and stables.

The total number of dwellings on the road is 142, including a saw mill on lot 21 east of the road in Tudor, and one school-house on lot No. 10, east of road in Tudor.

The road is open to within about six miles of the line of extension of the Ottawa and Opeongo road, say 68 miles from the town-line of Madoc. The num-

ber of lots now remaining open for settlement is 231. There are very extensive lumbering establishments on the York branch, and on the Madawaska, which would be supplied entirely from Belleville if this road be kept in good order.

Mr. Hayes reports most favorably on the general condition and prospects of the settlers who have gone into the settlement, the only exceptions being a number of young men formerly belonging to the British, Swiss and German Legions, whose previous habits seem to have unfitted them for a bush life. Germans, however, generally make excellent settlers.

A saw and grist mill will shortly be erected at Beaver Creek, in the Township of Tudor, which will give a great impetus to the progress of the settlement, particularly in the raising of grain crops, the distance from the nearest mill being at present a serious obstacle to any extensive growth of the same.

Mr. Hayes concludes his report by noticing the remarkable healthiness of the climate, not a single case of ague or epidemic of any kind having occurred in the settlement. 1210 acres are expected to be under crop this year.

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### BOBCAYGEON ROAD.

The Bobcaygeon Road is now nearly completed to the rear of Galway and Somerville, within a hundred yards of the Burnt River. Over this river a Bridge is being erected and will be completed before the 1st July. Mr. Hughes, the Agent, reports that 38 settlers have already moved in, have put up 25 shanties, and cleared about 76 acres of land, although the settlement was only commenced on the 1st December, 1857. The total population is about 100.

Mr. Hughes states that 150 persons have caused him to set down their names for lots east of the road, and have expressed themselves well pleased with the lands, and there can be no doubt but that from the excellent character of the land north of the Burnt River, in the new Townships of Snowdon and Minden, the progress of settlement would be very rapid if the road were continued North through these townships.

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### MISSISSIPPI ROAD.

There is also another Road of great importance being opened for colonisation purposes, called "The Mississippi Road," as it opens for settlement the land in the fertile valley of that river. It commences at Geddes' Bridge in North Sherbrooke, and, taking a north-westerly direction, is intended to intersect the Frontenac, the Addington and the Hastings roads, all of which lead to the Madawaska. Ten miles of this road have been already made and a contract given out for the making of ten miles further.

This road is under the superintendence of Mr. John A. Snow, who reports the land generally to be of excellent quality and to present great facilities for good road-making, the country being fertile and fit for settlement. The survey of the entire land, so far as the Hastings Road, is now completed—a distance of 72 miles—60 miles of which are through land suitable for settlement.

The making of this road will open up for settlement a prodigious tract of excellent land, and will not cost more than £100 per mile, including all bridges.

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### MUSKOKA ROAD.

Another Road upon which part of the Legislative Grant is being expended is the Muskoka Road, which is intended to run from the head of the navigation of Lake Couchiching at a point called Washago Mills to the grand falls at Muskoka, where it will intersect the line known as Bell's Line; along which it is proposed to construct a main or base line road eastward from Lake Muskoka until it meets the Ottawa and Opeongo Road, which commences on the Ottawa River and is being gradually opened westwardly.

The contract for building a bridge over the Severn and also for making about eight miles of the road north of the bridge has been given out, and it is proposed shortly to give out nine miles more. Ten miles of the road will be completed by the 1st July.

A much larger quantity of good land than was expected has been explored.

This road will let settlers in from the west to the good tract of country lying between the Georgian Bay on the west, and the point on the Ottawa from which the "Opeongo Road" debouches on the east, thus completing the main lines of road which running northerly were intended to pierce and open up this extensive region.

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### FRONTENAC AND MADAWASKA ROAD.

This road, commencing at Lot No. 11 in the second concession of Hinchinbrooke, has been completed for a distance of about 26 miles, and is now an excellent summer road.

The Townships on both sides are opened for sale at the low price of 4s. per acre, and with the advantages which this road presents, a vast extent of territory north of Kingston will be immediately settled and brought into cultivation.

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### ELZEVIR AND KALADAR ROAD.

This road since the last Report has been made a most excellent one for the whole distance (15 miles), commencing at the village of Troy and intersecting the Addington Road in Kaladar, giving the settlers easy access to the mills and stores in Hastings.

The making of this road has been the cause of settling many thousands of acres which were otherwise almost unapproachable, and like all the other Colonization roads has given a value to lands which were hitherto almost valueless, and has greatly enhanced the value of those that are good.

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### KINGSTON AND PERTH ROAD.

This Road, leading from Kingston to Perth, passes through a large section of Crown Lands which had remained unsaleable, and aid to the extent of £1500 in all has been furnished to enable the road to be carried through this unsettled tract with a view to its being opened up and sold.

## SUMMARY OF ROADS AND EXPENDITURE THEREON.

The total number of miles of road made in Upper Canada by Legislative Grants for colonization purposes is 382 $\frac{3}{4}$ , viz. :

ROADS.		Winter Miles.	Summer Miles.	Approximate Cost.		
				£	s.	d.
1	Collingwood and Meaford .....	19	..	1628	15	1
2	Hastings .....	..	65 $\frac{3}{4}$	8282	18	6
3	Addington .....	..	56	8268	9	4
4	Frontenac and Madawaska .....	..	26	2440	0	0
5	Elzevir and Kafadar .....	..	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	1304	0	0
6	Bobcaygeon .....	..	15	2625	8	6
7	Elma .....	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	578	0	0
8	Elma and Mornington .....	12	..	500	0	0
9	Elora and Saugeen .....	..	78	5772	0	0
10	Woolwich and Huron .....	..	29	2146	0	0
11	Durham Road .....	..	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	111	0	0
	Summer road .....	..	289 $\frac{3}{4}$			
	Winter road .....	..	38 $\frac{3}{4}$			
			327 $\frac{3}{4}$	38591	6	5
	The above are under the superintendence of Mr. Gibson.					
12	Ottawa and Opeongo Road (miles completed) .....	..	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	5696	15	9
13	Branch Opeongo Road (under contract) under the superintendence of Mr. A. J. Russell .....	18	..			
14	Mississippi Road .....	..	10	1000	0	0
15	Do do under contract .....	10	..			
16	Kingston and Perth Road aid given—number of miles not accurately ascertained, varying from 15 to 20, say .....	18	..	1500	0	0
			423 $\frac{3}{4}$	£41788	2	2

Messrs. Gibson and Russell's reports on the state of these roads are appended hereto, and their accounts and vouchers submitted to the auditor of public accounts.

Experience now teaches that newly arrived emigrants, unaccustomed to the use of the axe, and alike ignorant of the effects of our climate and the rotation of crops, have but little chance of immediate success in settling upon wild lands, unless possessed of sufficient capital to enable them to employ laborers, or pay during the first year or so for the experience which others can furnish. The newly arrived emigrants, with but little means, should be warned of the difficulties in the way of their success; and should rather be encouraged to hire out with the farmers of the country for a season or so, than to undertake farming themselves without experience. Labor, though not commanding the price it did during the last four or five years, is, as compared with the prices paid ten years ago, very high; and even those most ignorant of the customs of the country can readily find employment, if willing to work, and receive from eight to ten dollars per month wages, with as good board and lodging as their employers.

## BOARDS OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Complaints have been frequently made that too much attention has been devoted to agriculture to the neglect of arts and manufactures, and that a corres-



ponding interest had not been shown in stimulating the labors of artizans and mechanics, by means of prizes and distinctions, awarded on the principle of those extended to agriculture.

To remedy this several clauses were introduced into the Act 20 Vict. cap. 32. In the establishing of Boards of Arts and Manufactures in both sections of the Province, giving them corporate powers, and connecting with them the Mechanics' Institutes in both Provinces, by obtaining one delegate therefrom for every twenty working mechanics who shall have paid a 5s. subscription, and also authorizing a member of the Board of Trade from Upper and Lower Canada to be accredited to the Board of Arts in each Province.

For encouragement and aid to these Boards, the Legislature voted, during the last session, the sum of £250 to each. The Boards have been little more than organized, but every effort is being made by their members to give them the importance and usefulness which the Legislature contemplated, and with this view regular meetings have been held at which various appropriate subjects have been discussed and necessary arrangements made. The Boards propose to establish museums and libraries of reference, with specimens of the mineral and vegetable wealth of Canada, all native substances of an economic value, models of machinery and new inventions, &c. ; to establish a School of Design, and to offer prizes for the best essays on various branches of arts and manufactures.

The want of accommodation in the building at present occupied by this Department, rendering it quite impossible so to arrange the numerous models of inventions, and the very valuable library presented by the Royal Patent Commissioners in London, as to give the public access to them for inspection. The Minister of Agriculture has placed them in the temporary custody of the Board in Toronto, where they are now arranged in spacious rooms, open to the public from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., daily. There are now in possession of this body more than 300 models of inventions, 137 folio volumes of engravings of English Patents, and 130 royal octavo volumes of specifications of the same, and other miscellaneous works belonging to this Department.

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### IMMIGRATION.

With regard to immigration, full particulars as to numbers, classes, nations, &c., will be found in Mr. Buchanan's Report, which has been laid before the House of Assembly. Owing to many parties having during the past year come to this country who were not required, or who, from their having been brought up to particular branches of particular trades, which alone they were prepared to follow, were not fitted to succeed here, the Minister of Agriculture deemed it necessary to issue a circular to all the Municipalities, asking their opinions as to the class of persons required. To the queries in the Circular 154 replies have been received—143 from Upper Canada, and 11 from Lower Canada, and there are probably 200 yet to be received. The total number asked for up to the 18th March, is 15,115, about 9,000 of whom are agricultural laborers and female servants, and 3,000 boys and girls. These are, of course, exclusive of emigrants, who may come for the purpose of settling on lands. These 15,000, with their families, will probably make the number 30,000 up to this time, encouraged to immigrate, for whose location in the country provision has been attempted through means of the Circular and the answers, independent of those who may be coming to their friends, or who may be merely passing through Canada to the Western States. Means are being taken by the Minister to prevent emigrants congregating and remaining idle in the large towns, by forwarding them to the localities where their services are required

Advices have been received that several thousand Norwegians and Germans are to arrive at Quebec, and it is hoped that many of them may be induced to adopt Canada as their home. The settlement of a few distinct localities will, doubtless, induce many of their countrymen to follow; the absence of persons speaking their language being the great difficulty in the first instance.

Norwegians appear to be particularly well calculated for settlers in Canada, as the abundance of timber, the fisheries, and the climate are all suited to their tastes and habits, and occupations, and they have been found to be industrious and peaceable settlers.

Whether the emigrant intends to settle in Canada or seek his home in the Western States, the route from the Old World, by Quebec, and through Canada, is now, beyond all doubt, the preferable one. The regulations which exist for the protection of the emigrants, and the facilities afforded for transporting him through Canada, are unequalled. Landed at Quebec he can pursue an uninterrupted journey thence to Chicago by water or by rail, as he may choose—and arrived at Toronto he can have his choice of routes, by water, or by water and rail; the arrangements made for a line of screw steamers from Collingwood to Chicago during the coming season, presenting a means of transport of very great value to the emigrant, combining as it does speed and safety, and the enjoyment which a passage through the magnificent Northern Lakes naturally affords.

#### MECHANICS' INSTITUTES AND LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.

The Minister of Agriculture, with the view of ascertaining whether the Mechanics' Institutes and Library Associations in the Province were constituted or upheld in compliance with the Act 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 86 (which requires, amongst other provisions, that each Institute shall have ten members, and shall hold as such Institute, in money, or in money's worth, in order to be legally organized, the sum of £25 currency), issued a circular to each Institute and Association in the Province, requesting the President to answer certain queries, a list of which is hereto subjoined.

The number of Mechanics' Institutes and Library Associations receiving Government aid is about 143. Of these only 49 have, as yet, returned any answer to the circular, and one of the 49 appears not to have complied with the law in not having shewn that it has any money or money's worth over and above the Legislative grant of £50.

The Minister has, under the circumstances, thought it right to recommend the passing of an Order in Council that public notice shall be given that such Institutes or Associations as shall not have replied, satisfactorily, before the 10th day of May next to the list of queries sent to them, shall have their annual grant of £50 withheld.

The total annual grant to Mechanics' Institutes and Library Associations is £7,300, and it is desirable that this amount should be expended for the purpose for which it was designed by the Legislature. The number of members reported in the 48 Institutes is 6,971, (average 143). The number of volumes, independent of papers and periodicals, 42,172 (average 893). The number of volumes added last year 59,226 (average 1208 for each Institute). The names of those Institutes which have replied to the queries up to this date are given in the table annexed.

(Since the above was written twelve other returns have been received; for particulars of which see Appendix.)

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**PATENT OFFICE.**

The number of Patents for Inventions issued by this department is steadily on the increase. 115 were granted during the past year, upon which the fees paid amounted to the sum of £601 13s. 10d.

It is desirable that the specifications and plans of the different Canadian Inventions, now under patent, should be published after the manner in which the same work is done in England and the United States, and that the publication should be continued yearly, or every two years, of the plans and specifications of patents granted during such period. There has not, as yet, been any published collection of such documents, and many of them exhibit talent and ingenuity of a high order creditable to the Province. After the first cost of publishing those already in existence the annual cost of publishing will be inconsiderable.

The specifications and engravings of all patents issued in England and the United States are annually presented to this Department by the Royal Commissioners of Patents in London, and the Patent Office in Washington, and these already form an extensive and valuable library reference. They naturally expect Canada to return the favor, and it is in every way desirable that the Bureau should be in a position to do so.

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**MANUFACTURES.**

The Department has taken steps to procure a reliable statement of the vast water power in Canada, and of all useful particulars relating to the localities in which it is situate, with the object of bringing the facts under general notice at home and abroad.

We have here the raw material in water power, in all the substances necessary for the erection of suitable buildings and machinery, in labor, in wool, in flax and hemp, if these productions were stimulated by a demand for them, and it is ascertained that cotton can be deposited in the cities of Montreal and Ottawa at as low a price as in Lowell.

It is hoped that by making known these great sources of industry the capital and skilled labor which are required to give them activity will be attracted to the country.

The Boards of Arts and Manufactures have already invited Essays on the subject of the existing Manufactures of the Province, and it is expected that through the agency of these bodies the progress made from year to year in such pursuits will be accurately ascertained. As already noticed, there is great difficulty in procuring proper answers to inquiries, and in obtaining the information which is necessary to the compilation of accurate statistics on many of the subjects alluded to in this Report, the presentation of which to the Legislature has been thus long deferred in the hope that additional facts could have been presented.

All which is respectfully submitted.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,  
Minister of Agriculture.

Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics,  
May 1st, 1858.

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NOTE.—(The Appendix to this Report is not printed for the use of Members, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Printing.)

## BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS,

TORONTO, January, 1858.

SIR,—You will be good enough to furnish to this Department answers to the queries written under the different heads of inquiry classified below.

Your obedient servant,

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,

*Minister of Agriculture, &c.*

To the President of the Mechanics' Institute of

MEMBERSHIP .....	How many Members are on your Roll? How many have joined in the past year? What proportion are working mechanics?
LIBRARY .....	How many volumes? How many volumes have been added during the past year? What number of Members take out books? How many volumes issued in the past year? Open during what hours?
READING ROOM ..	What hours open? Papers and Periodicals taken? Average attendance?
LECTURES .....	How many delivered during the year past? Lecturers and subjects? Attendance—Good or otherwise?
CLASSES .....	Are any in operation; and if any, what kind of instruction afforded?
FINANCES .....	Receipts during the year; what amount? Expenditure during the year; what amount? Chief heads of expenditure? Amount of Members' annual subscription? Total value of property, of all kinds, held?
BOARD OF ARTS & MANUFACTURES .	Have you united with the Board of Arts, &c.? If not, why not?

Names of Mechanics' Institutes and Library Associations that have reported to the Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics up to 30th April 1858, in reply to the foregoing circular.

Name of Institute.	Number of members reported.	Number of volumes in Library.	Number of volumes added last year.	Number of members who take out books.	Number of volumes issued last year.	Total value of property of all kinds.	Observations.
						Dollars	
1. Aurora.....	40	259	77	34	326	260	
2. Barrie.....	50	300	60	30	284	900	
3. Belleville.....	126	420	..	46	264	430	
4. Berthier.....	55	248	39	55	186	230	
5. Brantford.....	145	1236	133	103	2420	1320	
6. Brockville.....	86	800	16	35	204	1000	
7. Cobourg.....	87	387	62	..	633	700	
8. Dundas.....	96	1650	21	70	2150	1400	
9. Dunnville.....	100	948	50	64	525	600	
10. Fonthill.....	58	1008	200	58	1578	1400	
11. Galt.....	118	950	100	90	500	1000	
12. Goderich.....	141	717	100	64	..	920	
13. Guelph.....	135	2018	35	135	1531	1600	
14. Hamilton.....	630	1129	..	337	2320	1500	
15. Hamilton Association.....	347	1378	89	306	3300	2000	
16. Hemmingford.....	56	401	91	56	634	336	
17. Iberville.....	43	900	300	43	800	2560	
18. Laprairie.....	65	964	42	65	641	1344	
19. L'Original.....	30	..	..	..	..	800	Access to Township Library.
20. Milton.....	75	607	47	60	711	598	
21. Mitchell.....	81	444	152	70	784	680	
22. Montreal.....	994	2442	207	662	5562	46604	
23. Montreal Canadian Associ'n.	690	3043	241	460	3788	10400	
24. Newmarket.....	157	..	..	..	..	100	Library establ'd. Nov. 1856.
25. Niagara.....	85	922	167	78	2460	1200	
26. Oakville.....	70	850	26	50	..	1000	
27. Ottawa.....	279	1252	200	250	3168	3424	
28. Paris.....	162	858	..	87	1000	300	
29. Perth.....	83	639	..	63	430	1100	
30. Picton.....	100	561	50	45	354	3000	
31. Port Hope.....	134	553	110	74	768	685	
32. Port Sarnia.....	80	103	8	10	220	2200	
33. Quebec.....	94	2150	45	70	900	3000	
34. Renfrew.....	33	616	112	32	632	712	
35. Richmond, Canada East.....	32	329	180	52	500	500	
36. Smith's Falls.....	56	924	110	56	1370	1000	
37. Stan-tend.....	65	682	282	..	1290	714	
38. St. Catharines.....	111	1136	356	50	1560	2000	
39. St. Cesaire.....	47	430	53	42	200	300	
40. St. Hyacinthe.....	62	300	200	45	200	3200	
41. St. Leon.....	33	218	13	33	..	236	
42. St. Thomas.....	100	900	46	69	731	1250	
43. Stratford.....	60	730	130	57	631	1900	
44. St. Vincent de Paul.....	24	..	..	..	..	..	Described as a charitable [association.
45. Toronto.....	780	3782	288	630	14156	19250	
46. Varennes.....	24	325	19	24	300	600	
47. Waterdown.....	27	727	77	27	500	1000	
48. Woodstock.....	40	1048	55	40	400	1800	
49. Yamashiche.....	30	150	50	..	..	100	
Total.....	7016	42232	4639	4731	61411	123003	

## Names of Mechanics' Institutes, &amp;c.—(Concluded.)

Name of Institute.	Number of members reported.	Number of volumes in Library.	Number of volumes added last year.	Number of members who take out books.	Number of volumes issued last year.	Total value of property of all kinds.	Observations.
Received since 3rd of April.						Dollars	
50. Kingston.....	180	1923	198	102	1518	2200	
51. Prescott.....	148	171	96	..	..	150	
52. Chambly.....	71	455	187	65	610	700	
53. Quebec Canadian Institute..	271	4875	400	271	1425	8718	
54. Quebec Roman Catholic Ins.	614	1110	106	460	2500	..	
55. Thorold.....	110	210	..	..	..	110	
56. St. Andrews.....	90	512	..	80	700	..	
Total up to 30th April, 1858.	8500	51488	5576	5709	68162	129881	
57. Brampton.....	50	360	100	45	150	800	
58. Cayuga.....	78	50	50	15	20	100	
59. Fergus.....	52	550	550	30	105	480	
60. Lindsay.....	44	..	..	..	..	160	A new Institute.
61. Norval.....	56	375	..	56	..	820	
Total up to 4th May, 1858.....	8780	52828	6276	5855	68437	132241	

*Report of David Gibson, Esq., on the present state of the Roads made from the Colonization and Improvement Funds.*

The Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet,  
Minister of Agriculture,  
Toronto.

WILLOWDALE, 23rd March, 1858.

SIR,—With reference to the accounts of expenditure made by me on the Roads and Bridges in Canada West, under my superintendence, during the year 1857, I would respectfully offer a few brief remarks on such of these works as seem to require notice. In doing so, it may be convenient to follow the classification in my accounts, and I shall therefore notice;

SEC. I. THE ROADS, &c., MADE FROM THE IMPROVEMENT FUND AND COLONIZATION GRANTS.

*No. 1. Elora and Saugeen Roads.*

At the date of my last report two works remained incomplete: 1st. The approach to the Bridge over the Saugeen, in the Township of Saugeen; and 2nd. The grading of Craigs' Hill, between that Township and Arran. The former has for some time been finished, the latter is yet unfinished. The contract for it was very low, and had the contractor been pushed and abandoned the work it would have been necessary to have re-let at an advance in price. As the travel has not been

obstructed I deemed it better to give him time. The work will now be completed as soon as the dry season sets in.

This will complete the road as originally intended; but, as stated in my last report, a considerable extent of drainage ought to be made on it, southward of the Durham road, to carry off the surplus water in the low lands through which it passes.

### 2. *Durham Road.*

The portion in the Township of Osprey was, at the date of last report, the only part of this road remaining incomplete. It has since been cleared and crosswayed in terms of specification, and a continuous road is now therefore opened and travelled between Lake Huron and Nottawasaga, from which point a connecting road leads to the Nottawasaga and Collingwood stations of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad.

### 3. *Southampton and Goderich Road.*

The winter road is in very much the same position as when last reported on. The crossway then required in Bruce has been made, but the portion improperly laid in Ashfield has not yet been altered in terms of specification, and payment is meanwhile withheld from the contractor. The bridge over the Penchingon river in Kincardine, and the grading of the hill on its south bank still require to be done, and I would respectfully advise that these works be let as soon as the Improvement Fund of Bruce is in a position to meet the expense. Till these works are completed the travel on the road must be interrupted at the point referred to, and a deviation must be made from it through the Town of Penetangore.

### 4. *Woolwich and Huron Road.*

This road has now been completed between the westerly limit of Woolwich and the Westerly limit of Wallace, and between the Southampton and Goderich road and Lake Huron, being all that has hitherto been let. There is no road between the westerly end of Wallace and the Southampton and Goderich road, and the want of one is severely felt and complained of by the settlers, who have no means almost of getting either to mill or market. Till the course of the road between said points and the position of the bridge or bridges to be built over the Maitland between Turnberry and Wawanosh are determined, the northerly end of the road between Morris and Wawanosh cannot be completed, because it will be carried so as to be accommodated by such bridges.

### 5. *Bridge over River Maitland.*

The structure of this bridge was nearly completed at the date of my last report, in which it was stated that the wing walls had been temporarily copped with plank, to be replaced by stone. The contractors, however, report that they have not succeeded in finding stone of a suitable character, and the County Council of Huron and Bruce is on certain conditions willing to dispense with it, and to accept of the plank copping. A slight addition requires to be made to the copping, and the walls, when the weather admits, require to be pointed. The bridge will then be taken off the hands of the contractors.

The excavation and embankment for the approaches have unfortunately proved a much more laborious and expensive piece of work than was anticipated, owing to the cut passing through a bed of quicksand. The original contractors were unable to proceed with this part of the work at the prices they had for it. I was instructed to liberate them, and re-let the work. This I accordingly did, by advertisements and tenders in the usual way, at a considerable advance in price. It has been a very troublesome piece of work, but it is now well advanced and will be completed with all dispatch when the weather allows the operation to proceed.

6. *Road between Carrick and Culross.*

The contract for this road has now been reported as completed, but it will not be accepted till the ground dries up, and a proper examination of the crossway laid on it is made.

7. *Road between Elderslie, Sullivan and Holland on one side, and Brant, Bentinck and Glenelg on the other.*

1. **ELDERSLIE AND BRANT.**

This road, as formerly reported, has been completed as contemplated, but the Township Council of Elderslie have not yet established the deviation required to avoid the Hill on the westerly end of the bridge over the Saugeen. To grade this hill, a heavy expenditure would be required, but either that must be done or a deviation established, to give continuous travel over the road. Were the present deviation shut up, all travel would be barred by the hill referred to, which is quite impassable for teams.

2. **SULLIVAN AND BENTINCK.**

The grading required on this road at the date of my last Report has now been completed, but some ditches to carry off surface water, and dry the road still require to be made.

3. **HOLLAND AND GLENELG.**

The portion of this road leading round the lake which intersects the line between these Townships, has now been established by the Township Council of Holland, and the works necessary to complete the road from where it now terminates, on the west of the Lake, to the Toronto and Sydenham Road, will be immediately advertised and let.

8. *Road between Arthur and Minto, on one side, and Peel and Maryborough on the other.*

The deviation required at Four-mile Creek on this Road has been completed, and the road is now opened and travelled.

9. *Bridges over the Saugeen at Walkerton and Hauns, on the Durham Road.*

These bridges are not yet completed in terms of contract. Some difficulties arose between the contractor and his surety, and the former having abandoned the works, or refused to proceed further with them, the latter is now in course of finishing them. Very little requires to be done.

10. *Road from South-west corner of Proton, to the Elora and Saugeen Road in Minto.*

The contract for the clearing and crosswaying of the portion of this Road between Egremont and Arthur has been completed, and a substantial bridge has been built over the South branch of the Saugeen at the point where it crosses the Road. Some ditching remains to be done on the low wet land through which the road passes.

Another substantial bridge has been built over the same river where it again intersects the line of road in Normanby. The road through that Township and Minto has been very nearly all chopped and logged, and some crosswaying has been laid. The remainder of the chopping, logging and crosswaying, and the grading of a few small hills will be completed early this summer, and the whole length of road let opened for travel.



### 11. *Road between Turnberry and Howick.*

The clearing and crosswaying of the line between these Townships, to complete the communication between the Durham Road and the Woolwich and Huron Road, were let in January last, and a bridge required on it over the Maitland River was also at same time contracted for. The works, which are to be finished by the 1st January next, are now in progress. When the road is finished there will be a continuous line from the Village of Harpurhay, on the Huron Road, to the mouth of the Saugeen River at Southampton.

### 12. *Road through Kinloss.*

The clearing and crosswaying of this Road were let in September last, and the works have been for some time in progress and are well advanced. This line opens a direct communication between the Durham Road and Greenwich. Both it and the Road between Turnbury and Howick are of much importance to the settlers on them and to the public generally.

I come now to notice

## SEC. II. THE ROADS &c., MADE FROM COLONIZATION GRANTS.

### 1. *Collingwood and Meaford Road.*

Since the date of my last report, the crossway, &c., on this road, which had been made in an objectionable way, has been altered to correspond with the specification; and a further amount of upwards of £250 has been expended in clearing the whole road to the full amount of sixty-six feet, and in crosswaying certain portions formerly left undone. The road may now therefore be reported to be cleared and crosswayed throughout. But it still remains essentially a winter road, and quite unfit for the passage of wagons or other wheeled carriages in spring and fall. It passes along the lake shore at the foot of the hill which skirts it, and the water running from the high ground keeps the road always in a wet state. To make it a good road a considerable extent of drainage is absolutely essential; and as it is a very important road I would respectfully recommend that such drainage be made.

### 2. *Hastings Road.*

This road, commencing at the settlement near to the place called "Widow Kellar's Bridge," in the Township of Madoc, has been made, on the line between its fifth and sixth concessions, northward through Madoc, Tudor, &c., on the line of Elmon's survey, to a distance of about 68½ miles from the place of commencement, and within about four miles of the river Madawaska, and ten miles of Bell's line. It was all made under contracts, at certain rates per mile, first as a winter road, and afterwards as a summer road, with all the bridges required on the streams intersecting it. Considerable damage was sustained at certain parts of the road by a fire which passed over the country, and a bridge over the York branch of the Madawaska River was carried away during floods in it, and required to be rebuilt. The total cost of the works, including all repairs, removal of crossway and bridge, &c., was £8,232 13s. 6d. The extent of the various kinds of work performed on this road has not been ascertained, for having been let at certain rates per mile, no detailed measurement or statement of these was furnished. The road now admits of travel by loaded wagons or other wheeled carriages at all seasons.

### 3. *Addington Road.*

This road commences in the Township of Sheffield, at a point where the line between its third and fourth concessions is intersected by that between lots fifteen and sixteen; and it runs northward through that township, the townships of

Kaladar, Anglesea, &c., to the River Madawaska, near to a place called "Hyde's Farm," where a bridge has been built over it. The length of road is about fifty-six miles. It was originally laid out as a winter road, but has since been greatly improved, and made a good summer road, admitting of the passage of teams at all seasons. For the first sixteen miles this road passes over a succession of granite ridges unfit for settlement, and it was originally there made, at considerable cost, as a winter road; but in the summer of 1856 a fire swept over that portion, destroyed the crosswaying, &c., upon it, and rendered it wholly impassable. It has since been thoroughly repaired and made in a more substantial and durable manner, at very considerable expense. The bridge built over the River Madawaska was also unfortunately destroyed, and another has since replaced it. These misfortunes very materially added to the cost of the road, and carried it considerably beyond what was estimated. The total cost was £8,263 9s. 4d. The following is the description of the works on the road. The road is opened sixty-six feet in width for the first sixteen miles, and cleared forty. The remaining forty miles is opened forty feet in width, and generally cleared as above. 2,121 rods have been crosswayed sixteen feet in width, and a track of eight feet has been levelled by adzing off the top of the timbers. 3,036 feet of bridges have been made, sixteen feet in width, and levelled as crossings. This is exclusive of the Madawaska Bridge, which is 180 feet in length. 1,254 rods have been bedded with stone twelve feet in width and one inch in depth, also covered with earth. The grubbing and levelling for the first sixteen miles is twenty feet wide, the balance sixteen, and the road drained where it was necessary and practicable. Hills were excavated on the tops and filled up at the bottoms, so as to admit of an easy ascent, and side hills were walled on the lower side with stone when attainable, otherwise timber was used.

#### 4. *Elzevir and Kaladar Road.*

This has now been completed as a good summer road, with all bridges required on it. Commencing at the Village of Troy in Elzevir, it passes through the Village of Flinton in Kaladar, and intersects the Addington Road in that Township. It thus forms a link connecting and giving easy communication between the Hastings and Addington road. Its length is about 15 miles. It was made under contract at certain rates per mile,—first as a winter road and subsequently as a summer road; and the bridges on it were also built under contract.

#### 5. *Frontenac and Madawaska Road.*

This road, commencing at lot No. 11, in the 2nd concession of the Township of Hinchinbrooke, has now been made northward to the distance of about 26 miles, as a good summer road. All the bridges over that extent have been built, the crossway laid, and the irregularities of the ground levelled. The work done on the road is as follows: Cleared and levelled about 26 miles; crosswayed, 845 rods; bridged, 96 rods; turnpiked, 20 rods. The amount expended is £2200.

#### 6. *Bobcaygeon Road.*

Considerable progress was made on the road during the past year. It has now been made as a good summer road from Bobcaygeon to the Burnt River, in the rear of the Township of Galway. The road has hitherto been an expensive one, but good land having now been reached, it is expected that the cost will be materially diminished. The works performed at 31st December last were as follows: Chopping and clearing 24 feet wide—15 miles 5 chains; slashing to width of 66 feet, 14½ miles; grubbing and levelling, 10 feet wide 14½ miles; crosswaying, 775 rods; bridging, 41 rods; underbrushing and grubbing, beyond other work, 2 miles. The amount expended was £2625 8s. 6d.

### 7. Road in Elma.

This road is on the line between lots 15 and 16 in the Township, and is a portion of the gravel road leading from the Village of Mitchell to the Woolwich and Huron Road, now in course of construction. It has been chopped and cleared over a distance of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the Woolwich and Huron Road, being the north boundary of the Township, and a substantial bridge has been erected on it over the Maitland River in the 13th concession.

### 8. Road between Elma and Mornington.

This is a part of the road between these Townships and the Townships of Wallace and Maryborough, specified in the Order in Council of 11th January, 1856, It has been underbrushed between Elma and Mornington, and crosswayed to the extent of £500 of Colonization Fund appropriated therefor; but to make the road capable of being travelled, a considerable extent of crossway must yet be laid upon it, and there is yet £800 of Improvement Fund set apart by the above Order in Council for the whole road.

### 9. Bell's Line.

The portion of this line of road lying between the River Madawaska and the production of the Hastings Road was contracted for in November last and is now in progress. The road is to be carried westward to a point near Lake Muskoka, called the great falls, where it will meet the Muskoka road running from the termination of the navigation on Lake Couchiching at Washago Mills.

### 10. Southampton and Goderich Road.

The small grant of £50 made for this road is to repair the portion of it lying south of the termination of the winter road made under my superintendence, and extending between McKinnon's tavern and Port Albert, in Ashfield. The repairs were very much required, the road at that part being almost impassable. They are nearly completed.

### 11. Muskoka Road.

It is intended to construct this road from the termination of the navigation at Washago Mills, on the extreme north of Lake Couchiching to the Great Falls of Muskoka, where it meets Bell's Line. Two trial lines for this road were run by Provincial Land Surveyor Unwin; one from Orillia, and the other from Atherly; both terminating at said Falls. But as on both of these there seemed to be many obstacles to overcome, involving expensive outlay, I was directed to make an examination of the country, and endeavor to find a less costly line. I accordingly made a survey of the country, on a course about North  $13^{\circ}$  East from Washago Mills, till I intersected the Easterly or Atherly line, run by Mr. Unwin. This point of intersection is about nine miles distant from Washago Mills; and over that extent, though there are a good many granite ridges, I think the country is adapted for settlement. By deviating slightly from the course where it is crossed by these ridges, a good line of road is obtained till within about half a mile of the Atherly line. From that point, I mean to prosecute my survey to the Falls when the season admits of this being done.

Meantime, as instructed, I have given out contracts for constructing a bridge over the Severn River, and for making a part of the road from it northwards. The portion of country lying between the Severn and Washago Mills, belongs to the proprietor of these, who is to establish a right of way from them to the bridge, between which points there is now a winter road. When established, this portion of road will be given out on contract.

By selecting the termination of the lake navigation at Washago Mills, where a wharf is about to be erected, for the commencement of the line of road to Muskoka Falls; instead of beginning at either Orillia or Atherly, a saving of about twelve miles of road is effected.

The foregoing are all the roads on which it seems necessary to offer any observation.

At the date of my last report, the prices exacted for works on roads and bridges were very high. Since then, a great change has supervened. Provisions and labor have both fallen, and, in the new settlements, particularly, the scarcity of money disposes the settlers to take work in a much more reasonable manner than for some years past. From these causes, I have lately been enabled to let out contracts at upwards of 30 per cent less than I could twelve months ago. For the same money, therefore, I am now accomplishing about one-third more work, and it is thus obviously a very favorable time to let out such works as are to be proceeded with.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

DAVID GIBSON,

Superintendent of Colonization Roads.

#### APPENDIX.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT of works performed in the following Counties in the Western Section of Upper Canada, under David Gibson, Superintendent of Colonization Roads, at 31st December, 1857.

COUNTIES.	Opened.	Underbrushed for Winter Road.	Crosswayed.	Detached, &c.	Excavation and Embankment.	No. of stumps Excavated.	Bridges completed.	Bridges in progress.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Cubic Yards.			
1. Bruce.....	50½	87½	20½	29½	28702	4937	13	2
2. Huron .....	26½	6	7½	5½	24960	.....	5	.....
3. Wellington .....	41½	4½	9½	1	3256	18	5	.....
4. Grey .....	50½	10½	5½	11½	3182	1705	4	.....
5. Waterloo.....	2	.....	½	.....	2891	9	.....	.....
6. Perth.....	18½	6½	4½	.....	.....	9	1	1
Total.....	187½	64½	47½	47½	57991	6678	28	3

ACCOUNT of Expenditure on Roads and Bridges in Canada West, made by David Gibson, Superintendent of Roads.

I.—EXPENDITURE OUT OF IMPROVEMENT FUND AND COLONIZATION GRANTS.		£	s.	d.
1857.		1. County of Bruce.		
Jan'y.	1..	To balance from last account.....	3418	15 7
"	9..	Paid Samuel T. Rowe, in full of contract on Elora and Saugeen Road, in Elderslie.....	29	9 0
"	9..	" Wm. Johnson, do do in Brant.....	17	5 0
"	13..	" Nathaniel Barber, do Sydenham and Southampton Road, in Arran	7	12 4
Feb'y.	3..	" T. H. Claudining, on account of Road between Carrick and Culross..	47	0 0
"	5..	" Donald Gillies, on account of excavating on the Southampton and Goderich Road, in Kincardine.....	12	10 0
"	14..	" James Rae, in full of contract on Elora and Saugeen Road, in Elderslie .....	2	11 8
March	2..	" T. H. Claudining, on account of Road between Carrick and Culross ..	75	0 0
"	6..	" Donald Gillies, in full for bridging and excavating on Durham Road, in Kincardine .....	87	12 6
"	10..	" T. H. Claudining, on account of Road between Carrick and Culross..	100	0 0
"	10..	" Joseph Bacon, on account for cutting down Craig's Hill, between Arran and Saugeen, on Elora and Saugeen Road .....	25	0 0
June	3..	Do do do .....	80	0 0
"	3..	" John McNeill, in full for excavating and ditching, &c., on Elora and Saugeen Road, in Elderslie .....	7	1 4
August	7..	" T. H. Claudining, on account of Road between Carrick and Culross....	75	0 0
"	7..	" Joseph Bacon, do grading Craig's Hill, on Elora and Saugeen Road, between Arran and Saugeen .....	20	0 0
Sept.	3..	" Donald Gillies, on account of excavation on Southampton and Goderich Road, in Huron.....	14	0 0
"	18..	" Mrs. McPherson & Son, on account of excavating on Woolwich and Huron Road, between Huron and Ashfield, £18, half whereof..	9	0 0
October	3..	" Donald Gillies, in full for excavation on Southampton and Goderich Road, in Huron .....	23	11 10
"	3..	Do do do in Kincardine .....	13	16 8
Nov.	24..	" Thomas Smith and others, on account of Road between Lots 10 and 11 in Kinloss .....	70	0 0
"	25..	" Mrs. McPherson & Son, do Woolwich and Huron Road, between Ashfield and Huron, £31 19s. 5d., half whereof .....	15	19 9
Dec.	14..	" Do in full do £10 11s. 3d., half whereof.	5	5 8
"	31..	To proportion of expenses of management.....	99	11 8
			£4156	2 2
1857.		2. County of Bruce.		
Jan'y.	1..	To balance from last account.....	608	12 8
"	3..	Paid W. P. and H. G. Farrell, on account of Bridge over Maitland between Colborne and Hallett, and approaches thereto, Manchester.....	85	0 0
March	6..	Do do do .....	50	0 0
"	27..	" James Dalton, per Jno. McKinnon, on account of Southampton and Goderich Road, in Ashfield .....	12	10 0
April	10..	" Messrs. Ferrall, on account of Bridge over Maitland and approaches..	75	0 0
May	2..	Do do do .....	60	0 0
"	18..	Do do do .....	40	0 0
August	1..	Do do do .....	75	0 0
Sept.	18..	" Mrs. McPherson & Son, on account of Excavation on Woolwich and Huron Road, £18, half whereof .....	9	0 0
Oct.	3..	" Messrs. Ferrall, further on account.....	13	0 0
"	3..	" John McRae, on account of embankment at Manchester Bridge .....	110	0 0
Nov.	25..	" Mrs. McPherson & Son, on account £31 19s. 5d., half whereof .....	15	19 8
"	25..	" John McRae, on account of embankment at Manchester Bridge.....	55	0 0
"	25..	" Mr. Robert McGee, in full for work at do .....	5	0 0
Dec.	5..	" John McRae, on account of embankment at do .....	24	0 0
"	14..	" Mrs. McPherson & Son, in full of contract.....	5	5 7
"	29..	" John McRae, on account of embankment at Manchester Bridge.....	52	0 0
"	31..	To proportion of expenses of management.....	107	0 0
			£1402	7 11

## ACCOUNT of Expenditure on Roads and Bridges in Canada West, &amp;c.—(Continued.)

		I.—EXPENDITURE OUT OF IMPROVEMENT FUND AND COLONIZATION GRANTS.							
		3. County of Wellington.							
1857.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Jan'y.	1..	By balance from last account .....	228	18	0	.....			
"	16..	Paid G. & R. Bell, on account of Road through Minto, £5, half whereof .....				2	10	0	
"	29..	" Parker Lowry, for cutting down hill on Elora and Saugeen Road, in Maryboro .....				1	6	1	
March	27..	" Thomas Harrison, on account of Bridge over South Branch of Saugeen, in Normanby, £48, half whereof .....				24	0	0	
"	"	" do do Bridge between Egremont and Arthur, £32, half whereof .....				16	0	0	
"	"	" Wm. Worling, in full of his contract on Elora and Saugeen Road, in Peel .....				15	19	3	
"	"	" James Scott, on account of Road between Arthur and Egremont, £40, half whereof .....				20	0	0	
May	2..	" Q. Johnson, P. L. S., account of Road between Normanby and Minto, £8 10s. half whereof .....				4	5	0	
June	8..	" Miller & Anderson, on account of deviation on Road between Arthur and Minto, and Peel and Maryborough .....				25	0	0	
"	3..	" Thomas Harrison, on account of Bridge between Arthur and Egremont, £15, half whereof .....				7	10	0	
"	3..	" James Scott, on account of Road, £25, half whereof .....				12	10	0	
"	3..	" G. and R. Bell, on account of Road in Minto, £12 10s., half whereof .....				6	5	0	
August	3..	" Thomas Harrison, on account of Bridge between Arthur and Egremont, £100, half whereof .....				50	0	0	
"	7..	" Richard Hanna and others, on account of Road in Normanby and Minto, £23, half whereof .....				11	10	0	
"	"	" James Scott, on account of Road between Egremont and Arthur, £68, half whereof .....				34	0	0	
Sept.	18..	" do do £85, half whereof .....				42	10	0	
"	18..	" G. & R. Bell, do £30, half whereof .....				15	0	0	
"	18..	" Richard Hana and others, on account of Road in Minto and Normanby, £75, half whereof .....				37	10	0	
"	18..	" Thomas Harrison, do Bridge in Normanby, £90, half whereof .....				45	0	0	
Oct.	31..	" Richard Hanna and others, further on account £50, half whereof .....				25	0	0	
Nov.	3..	" Thomas Harrison, do Bridge in Normanby, £28, half whereof .....				14	0	0	
"	3..	" James Scott, do between Arthur and Egremont, £80, half whereof .....				30	0	0	
"	3..	" G. & R. Bell, do Road in Minto, £5, half whereof .....				2	10	0	
Dec.	24..	" Thomas Harrison, on account of Bridge and Crossway in Normanby, £60, half whereof .....				30	0	0	
"	24..	" do do between Arthur and Egremont, £30, half whereof .....				15	0	0	
"	24..	" James Scott, in full of Road between Arthur and Egremont, £8 8s. 9d., half whereof .....				4	4	5	
"	24..	" Excavating on Road in Normanby, £5 18s. 7d., half whereof .....				2	16	9	
"	25..	" R. Hanna and others, on account of Road in Normanby and Minto, £50, half whereof .....				25	0	0	
"	31..	To proportion of expenses of management .....				81	0	0	
		By balance .....	371	8	6	.....			
			£	600	6	6	600	6	6
		To balance brought down .....				£371	8	6	

## Account of Expenditure on Roads and Bridges in Canada West, &amp;c.—(Continued.)

		I.—EXPENDITURE OUT OF IMPROVEMENT FUND AND COLONIZATION FUND.					
		4. County of Grey.			£	s.	d.
1857.							
Jany.	1..	By balance from last account .....			1555	5	8
"	13..	Paid amount found due to J. W. Rice, for crosswaying, &c., on Sydenham and Southampton Road, in Derby .....				21	0 5
"	15..	" Thomas Maitland, on account of Durham Road, in Osprey .....				40	0 0
"	16..	" Thorpe Wright, in full for do in Artemesia .....				17	7 6
"	16..	" Robert Elliott, do do do .....				38	0 8
"	16..	" G. & R. Bell, on account of Road through Minto, £5, half whereof .....					2 10 0
"	17..	" Philip Bagero, on account of Durham Road in Osprey .....				75	0 0
Feby.	7..	" do do do .....				40	0 0
March	12..	" James Fleming, in full for crosswaying on Sydenham and Southampton Road, in Derby .....					2 10 0
"	27..	" Thomas Harrison, on account of Bridge over South Branch of Saugeen, in Normanby, £48, half whereof .....				24	0 0
"		" do do Bridge between Egremont and Arthur, £32, half whereof .....				16	0 0
"		" James Scott, on account of Road between Arthur and Egremont, £40, half whereof .....				20	0 0
May	2..	" Q. Johnson, P. L. S., on account for Road through Normanby and Minto, £8 10s., half whereof .....				4	5 0
June	3..	" Thomas Harrison, on account of Bridge between Arthur and Egremont, £15, half whereof .....				7	10 0
"	3..	" James Scott, do Road between do, £25, half whereof .....				12	10 0
"	3..	" G. & R. Bell, do Road in Minto, £12 10s., do .....				6	5 0
"	3..	" Campbell & McIntosh, on account of Road between Bentinck and Sullivan .....				25	0 0
August	3..	" Thomas Harrison, on account of Bridge between Arthur and Egremont, £100, half whereof .....				50	0 0
"	3..	" J. M. & A. Prile, in full for Road between Holland and Glenelg .....				32	4 5
"	3..	" Richard Hanna and others, on account of Road in Minto and Normanby, £23, half whereof .....				11	10 0
"	3..	" James Scott, do Egremont and Arthur, £68, half whereof .....				34	0 0
"	3..	" Campbell & McIntosh, do Road between Bentinck and Sullivan .....				80	0 0
"	26..	" James McGovern, do Road between Glenelg and Holland .....				20	0 0
Sept.	18..	" Thomas Maitland, in full of contract for Durham Road, in Osprey .....				14	8 9
"	18..	" James Scott, on account of Road between Arthur and Egremont, £85, half whereof .....				42	10 0
"	18..	" George and Robert Bell, do Road in Minto, £30, half whereof .....				15	0 0
"	18..	" Richard Hanna and others, do Normanby and Minto, £75, half whereof .....				37	10 0
"	18..	" Thomas Harrison, do Bridge over South Branch of Saugeen, in Normanby, £90, half whereof .....				45	0 0
Oct.	3..	" Campbell & McIntosh, on account of Road between Bentinck and Sullivan .....				40	0 0
"	3..	" James McGovern, in full of Road between Glenelg and Holland .....				6	4 8
"	31..	" Richard Hanna and others, on account of Road in Normanby and Minto, £50, half whereof .....				25	0 0
Nov.	3..	" Thomas Harrison, on account of Bridge over Saugeen, in Normanby, £28, half whereof .....				14	0 0
"	3..	" James Scott, do Road between Egremont and Arthur, £60, half whereof .....				30	0 0
"	3..	" G. & R. Bell, do do in Minto, £5, half whereof .....				2	10 0
Dec.	24..	" Thomas Harrison, on account of Bridge and Crossway in Normanby, £60, half whereof .....				30	0 0
"	24..	" do do Egremont and Arthur, £30, half whereof .....				15	0 0
"	24..	" James Scott, in full of Road between Arthur and Egremont, £8 8s. 8d., half whereof .....				4	4 4

## ACCOUNT of Expenditure on Roads and Bridges in Canada West, &amp;c.--(Continued.)

I.—EXPENDITURE OUT OF IMPROVEMENT FUND AND COLONIZATION FUND.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1857. 4. <i>County of Grey</i> .—(Continued.)			
Dec. 24..	Paid James Scott, excavating on Road in Normanby, £5 18s. 7d., half whereof.....	.....	2 16 10
" 25..	" Campbell & McIntosh, in full for Road between Bentinck and Sullivan .....	.....	85 0 6
"	" R. Hanna and others, on account of Road in Normanby and Minto, £50, half whereof .....	.....	25 0 0
" 31..	To proportion of expenses of management.....	.....	150 0 0
	To balance.....	.....	441 13 0
		£ 1555 5 8	1555 5 8
	By balance brought down .....	£ 441 13 0	.....
1857. 5. <i>County of Waerloo</i> .			
Jany. 1..	To balance from last account.....	..... £	182 15 0
1857. 6. <i>County of Perth</i> .			
Jany. 1..	By balance from last account.....	940 5 6	.....
" 7..	Paid G. Hawk, on account of Road between Elma and Wallace, Woolwich and Huron Road .....	.....	275 0 0
Aug. 25..	do do do do .....	.....	51 0 0
Oct. 3..	do do do do .....	.....	40 0 0
Dec. 2..	do do do do .....	.....	75 0 0
" 31..	To proportion of expense of management.....	.....	69 0 0
	To balance .....	.....	430 5 6
		£ 940 5 6	940 5 6
	By balance brought down.....	£ 430 5 6	.....
II.—EXPENDITURE OUT OF COLONIZATION GRANTS			
1857. CHARGE.			
Jany. 1..	By amount of the charge of account to 31st December, 1856....	.....	11800 0 0
March 5..	By cash.....	.....	4000 0 0
" 23..	By cash.....	.....	3000 0 0
June 30..	By cash.....	.....	2000 0 0
July 29..	By cash.....	.....	2000 0 0
Sept. 23..	By cash.....	.....	1500 0 0
	Amount of charge.....	..... £	24300 0 0
DISCHARGE.			
1857. 1. <i>Collingwood and Meaford Road</i> .			
Jany. 1..	To amount paid to this date per accounts .....	.....	975 0 0
" 8..	Paid Wm. Gibbard, balance of account for work done on Road..	.....	52 15 0
" 19..	" do in full for his services.....	.....	10 0 0
Aug. 3..	" Wm. & J. Falls, in full of their contract.....	.....	25 16 5
Sept. 7..	" Thomas Maitland, do .....	.....	163 19 3
Dec. 4..	" S. D. Olmstead, on account of contract.....	.....	25 0 0
" 22..	" Owen Sound "Times," account for advertising.....	.....	1 5 0
" 24..	" Barrie "Herald," do .....	.....	0 7 6
"	" H. Beacon & T. McIlroy, on account of contract.....	.....	33 0 0
"	" S. D. Olmstead, do do .....	.....	25 0 0
" 26..	" Rufus L. White, do do .....	.....	15 16 6
	To proportion of expenses of management .....	.....	207 0 0
		£ 1535 0 1	



## ACCOUNT of Expenditure on Roads and Bridges in Canada West, &amp;c.—(Continued.)

II.—EXPENDITURE OUT OF COLONIZATION GRANTS.		DISCHARGE.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1857. 2. <i>Hastings Road.</i>							
Jany. 1..	To amount paid to this date, per accounts.....	5694	17	0			
" 17..	Paid Robert Bird, salary, &c.....	13	5	6			
April 7..	" do do .....	6	0	0			
June 4..	" George Neilson, on account for making winter road a summer road.....	300	0	0			
" 30..	" do do do .....	240	0	0			
" 30..	" R. Bird, salary to date.....	41	5	0			
" 30..	" John Elliot, Packman for Mr. Bird.....	1	19	0			
" 30..	" G. Cole, for scow.....	1	15	0			
Aug. 1..	" G. Neilson, in full of contract.....	221	2	6			
" 25..	" do for making one mile additional.....	75	0	0			
" 25..	" do for building Bridge over York Branch of Madawaska to replace that carried away.....	150	0	0			
" 25..	" do for repairing 38 miles of Road.....	41	2	6			
Oct. 14..	" Robert Bird, salary, &c., to 1st instant.....	45	0	0			
					6831	6	6
1857. 3. <i>Addington Road.</i>							
Jany. 1..	To amount paid to this date, per accounts.....	4085	16	9			
Feby. 7..	Paid D. P. Lake, balance of contract for building Bridge over the Madawaska.....	73	0	0			
"	" A. B. Perry, for advertising and superintending same.....	49	19	0			
March 27..	Remitted A. B. Perry, on account of Road.....	400	0	0			
June 28..	Do do balance at 30th May.....	149	4	6			
"	Do do .....	450	0	0			
July 17..	Do do balance to 30th June.....	51	12	3			
" 17..	Do do on account.....	450	0	0			
Aug. 22..	Do do balance to 31st July.....	33	9	4			
"	Do do on account.....	400	0	0			
Sept. 28..	Do do do .....	350	0	0			
Dec. 1..	Do do do .....	520	7	5			
Sum.....					£	6963	9 4
1857. 4. <i>Elzevir and Kaladar Winter Road.</i>							
Jany. 1..	To amount paid to this date, per accounts.....	262	10	0			
" 17..	Paid R. Bird, salary, &c., to 31st ultimo, for superintendence.....	26	0	0			
"	" accounts for advertising same.....	15	0	0			
Feby. 14..	" Henry Cook, in full of contract for Road.....	227	10	0			
" 14..	" James Connor, in full for building Bridge over Scoatomato.....	37	10	0			
April 7..	" Robert Bird, salary, &c., to 1st instant.....	17	0	0			
" 16..	" James Connor, in full for 2nd Bridge over Scoatomato.....	25	0	0			
June 30..	" Robert Bird, balance of salary.....	3	15	0			
Sum.....					£	600	0 0
1857. 5. <i>Frontenac and Madawaska Road.</i>							
Jany. 1..	To amount paid to this date, per accounts.....	780	0	0			
" 28..	Remitted Warren Goudfrey, on account.....	220	0	0			
March 17..	Do do do .....	150	0	0			
April 29..	Do do do .....	100	0	0			
May 29..	Do do do .....	100	0	0			
June 23..	Do do do .....	100	0	0			
July 24..	Do do do .....	125	0	0			
Aug. 22..	Do do do .....	75	0	0			
Sept. 28..	Do do do .....	100	0	0			
Oct. 30..	Do do do .....	150	0	0			
Nov. 23..	Do do do .....	150	0	0			
Dec. 17..	Do do do .....	150	0	0			
Sum.....					£	2200	0 0

## ACCOUNT of Expenditure on Roads and Bridges in Canada West, &amp;c.—(Continued.)

II.—EXPENDITURE OUT OF COLONIZATION GRANTS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
DISCHARGE.							
1857. 6. <i>Bobcaygeon Road.</i>							
Jan.	1.	To amount paid to this date, per accounts.....	520	0	0		
"	27.	Remitted Richard Hughes, on account.....	185	0	0		
March	5.	Do do do .....	245	0	0		
"	27.	Do do do .....	300	0	0		
April	29.	Do do do .....	225	0	0		
May	23.	Do do do .....	265	0	0		
June	23.	Do do do .....	280	0	0		
Aug.	22.	Do do do .....	260	0	0		
Oct.	14.	Do do do .....	190	0	0		
Nov.	28.	Do do do .....	175	0	0		
Dec.	22.	Paid "Peterboro Review," for advertising the Road.....	0	8	6		
		Sum.....				£	2625 8 6
1857. 7. <i>Elma Road and Bridge.</i>							
Jan.	1.	To paid Henry Morgan, contractor, on account.....	54	0	0		
March	6.	Do do do .....	50	0	0		
April	10.	Do do do .....	67	0	0		
Sept.	3.	Do do do .....	190	0	0		
Nov.	3.	Do do do .....	65	0	0		
Dec.	29.	Do do do .....	70	0	0		
		To proportion of expenses of management.....	77	0	0		
		Sum.....				£	573 0 0
1857. 8. <i>Elma and Mornington Road.</i>							
Oct.	3.	Paid Adam McDonnell, contractor, on account .....	80	0	0		
Dec.	8.	Do do do .....	80	0	0		
		To proportion of expenses of management .....	25	0	0		
		Sum.....				£	185 0 0
1857. 9. <i>Elzevir and Kaladar (Summer Road.)</i>							
Sept.	3.	Paid James Commer, on account of contract .....	160	0	0		
Oct.	14.	" Robert Bird, salary, &c., to 1st instant.....	19	0	0		
"	30.	" James Commer, further on account.....	240	0	0		
Dec.	17.	Do do .....	156	0	0		
		Sum.....				£	575 0 0
1857. 10. <i>Bell's Line.</i>							
Oct.	14.	Paid Robert Bird, salary, &c., connected with letting of this Road, to 1st instant.....	6	0	0		
		Paid accounts for advertising .....	1	6	0		
		Sum.....				£	7 6 0
1857. 11. <i>Southampton and Goderich Road.</i>							
Dec.	21.	Paid John Flinn, on account of ditching, &c., between Port Albert and McKinnon's Tavern .....	6	12	0		
		" Jeremiah O'Connor, do .....	3	0	0		
		" John King, do .....	17	0	0		
		" Murdock McGregor, overseeing.....	2	17	6		
		Sum.....				£	29 9 6
1857. 12. <i>Muskoka Road.</i>							
Dec.	26.	Paid amount of Pay List of Surveying Party .....	29	11	6		
		" "Beaverton Weekly Post," advertising for Tenders .....	1	0	0		
		" "Barrie Herald," do do .....	1	0	1		
		Sum.....				£	31 11 7

## ACCOUNT of Expenditure on Roads and Bridges in Upper Canada, &amp;c.—(Continued.)

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
II.—EXPENDITURE OUT OF COLONIZATION GRANTS.							
DISCHARGE.							
1857.	13 Roads in Otonabee, &c, Peterboro'.						
July 23..	Remitted Mr. Hughes, on account.....		250	0	0		
Oct. 17..	Do do .....		158	13	9		
	Sum.....				£	408	13 9
	Amount of Discharge .....				£	22560	5 8
<i>Abstract.</i>							
	Amount of Charge.....					24800	0 0
	Do Discharge.....					22560	5 8
					£	1789	14 9
EXPENSE OF MANAGEMENT, &c.							
1857.	Paid J. H. Warren, on account of salary, &c., for superintending Roads, &c., in Perth, Wellington, and Grey..					25	0 0
March 24..	" J. A. Gibson, do do in Perth, Huron, and Bruce..					50	0 0
April 7..	" J. H. Warren, in full of salary, &c., to 1st inst.....					42	10 0
" 10..	" J. A. Gibson, do do .....					40	0 0
" 10..	" Wm. Gibson, do do superintending Roads in Bruce and Grey, &c.....					67	10 0
May 16..	" Wm. Lyons, on account of salary, &c., do do prior to 1856..					34	0 0
" 19..	" J. H. Warren, in full of salary and travelling expenses to this date.....					37	10 0
June 8..	" James A. Gibson, on account.....					69	0 0
" 30..	" W. M. Gibson, do .....					51	15 0
" 30..	" do in full to date.....					16	10 0
" 30..	" J. A. Gibson, do .....					22	0 0
Sept. 12..	" P. S. Gibson, for assisting in measuring up contracts in the Counties of Grey, Bruce and Huron .....					33	15 0
Oct. 2..	" J. A. Gibson, salary, &c., to 1st inst.....					92	0 0
" 30..	" W. M. Gibson, do .....					69	0 0
" 30..	" do on account.....					23	5 0
" 30..	" J. A. Gibson, do .....					31	0 0
Nov. 30..	" W. M. Gibson, do .....					22	10 0
Dec. 4..	" J. A. Gibson, do .....					30	0 0
" 22..	" account to the "Huron Signal" for advertising for tenders.					1	4 0
" 22..	" do "Stratford Examiner" for do .....					1	15 8
" 22..	" do "Backwoodsman" for printing forms, receipts, &c.....					0	10 0
" 26..	" "Stratford Examiner" for advertising for tenders.....					0	12 0
" 26..	" J. A. Gibson, in full of salary, &c., to date.....					31	0 0
" 26..	" W. M. Gibson, do do .....					23	5 0
	Sum .....				£	815	11 8
	By proportion charged against Bruce.....		99	11	8		
	Do do Huron .....		107	0	0		
	Do do Wellington.....		81	0	0		
	Do do Grey.....		150	0	0		
	Do do Perth.....		69	0	0		
	Do do Collingwood Road .....		207	0	0		
	Do do Elma .....		77	0	0		
	Do do Elma and Mornington Road .....		25	0	0		
					£	815	11 8

## ABSTRACT of the whole accounts to 31st December, 1857.

	£ s. d.	Sums received.	Sums paid.	Sums at credit.	Sums at debit.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
County of Bruce .....		11151 13 7	15307 15 9	.....	4156 2 2
Do Huron .....		6708 9 8	8110 17 2	.....	1402 7 11
Do Wellington .....		4659 11 5	5080 19 11	.....	371 8 6
Do Grey .....		5000 0 0	4558 7 0	441 13 0	.....
Do Waterloo.....		297 0 0	479 15 0	.....	182 15 0
Do Perth .....		1905 15 6	1475 10 0	480 5 6	.....
Colonization Roads, viz :					
1. Collingwood and Meaford..	1535 0 1	} 24300 0 0	} 22560 5 8	} 1739 14 9	} .....
2. Hastings .....	6831 6 6				
3. Addington.....	6968 9 4				
4. Elzevir and Kaladar (Winter) .....	600 0 0				
5. Frontenac and Madawaska ..	2200 0 0				
6. Bobcaygeon.....	2625 8 6				
7. Elma .....	573 0 0				
8. Elma and Mornington .....	185 0 0				
9. Elzevir and Kaladar (Summer) .....	575 0 0				
10. Bell's Line.....	0 7 6				
11. Southampton and Goderich.	26 9 6				
12. Muskoka .....	31 11 7				
13. Roads in Peterboro'.....	403 13 9				
	£ 54022 9 9	£ 57523 10 1	2611 13 8	6112 13 7	
		54022 9 9		2611 13 8	
		£ 3501 0 4	£ 3501 0 4		

(Signed,)

DAVID GIBSON,  
 Superintendent of Colonization Roads,  
 Canada West.

Willowdale, 14th March, 1858.

The Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics in Account current with A. J. Russell, on account of Ottawa and Huron Road, from 1st January to 30th June, 1857.

No. of Voucher.	Date.	Description.	Amount.		Date.	Amount.	
			£	s. d.		£	s. d.
1	1857. Jan. 1.	To balance of account rendered to 31st Dec, 1856	97	15 4	1857. April	500	0 0
2	Jan. 8.	To payments to Contractors, viz: To Abraham Laduc, on account of contract for 90th and 91st miles of Opeongo Road.	30	0 0			
3	Feb. 23.	To Orange Wright, for William Richardson, on acct. of bridge in his contract for 6th mile of do.	9	0 0			
3	Feb. 23.	To R. C. Mills for work on acct. of contract for repair of Burwell's Bridge, Opeongo Road	25	0 0			
4	May 18.	To "Canadian Monarchist," for advertising	0	11 3			
5	June 24.	To David Bremner, expenses attending the exploration of a line for a road from the Opeongo Road to the River Macdowaska, and locating part of it.	22	1 0			
6	June 24.	To ditto, allowances to cover his expenses on four journeys from the Opeongo Roads to Ottawa, on general business of the roads	6	0 0			
7	June 24.	To ditto, pay on account as Overseer, viz, for January and February, 1857	36	17 6			
8	June 27.	To A. J. Russell, travelling allowance while detained in Toronto on road service.	3	0 0			
9	June 27.	To ditto, for services as Superintendent of Ottawa and Huron Roads, 1st January to 30th June	50	0 0			
10	June 27.	To D. Grant, services as Clerk	2	10 0			
11	June 23.	To James Bell, bill paid by him for washing blankets, and his charges for proceeding from Arnprior to Pembroke, to make delivery of them and tents to the Board of Works' Engineers employed on the Ottawa Canal Survey.	13	6 0			
	June 30.	To balance remaining in my hands for services of Opeongo Road.	284	1 5			
			£580	2 6			

By amount of Warrant .....  
By amount received from Provincial Surveyor, D. Sinclair, being value of provisions in depot at Lake Nipissing, used by him on exploration from that Lake to Lake Huron .....

A. J. RUSSELL.

(Signed,)

Ottawa, 30th June, 1857.

The Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics in account current with A. J. Russell, on account of Ottawa and Huron Roads, from 1st July to 31st December, 1857. Cr.

Voucher No.	Date.	Description.	Amount.		Date.	Description.	Amount.	
			£	s. d.			£	s. d.
1 & 18	1857. Dec. 26..	To sundry contractors for work performed on the Opeongo and Madawaska branch roads per statement and vouchers, Nos. 1 and 13.....	1555	10 0	July 1..	By Balance of account rendered to 30th June, 1857..	284	1 5
14 & 24	" 26..	" Sundry contractors for work performed in completion of contracts of 1856, per statement and vouchers, Nos. 14 and 24.....	188	13 9	Sept. 21.	" Amount of warrant in my favor for this service of works on the Opeongo road.....	1000	0 0
25 & 36	" 26..	" Sundry parties for extra work performed, per statement and vouchers, Nos. 25 and 36.....	100	14 0	Nov. 6..	" Amount of warrant in my favor for service of works on the Opeongo and Madawaska branch road.	1000	0 0
37	" 28..	" D. Brenner, cost of measurement of the Madawaska branch road.....	11	12 2				
38	" 28..	" D. Brenner, cost of a barrel of biscuit.....	1	6 2				
39	" 28..	" Cost of measurement for estimation of work in Opeongo road.....	4	15 6				
40	" 28..	" Expense of examination land route from Opeongo road to Ottawa City.....	0	0 0				
41	Oct. 30.	" J. Brenner, use of team.....	3	0 0				
42	Dec. 23..	" D. Brenner, way expenses of team and driver.....	3	12 10				
43	" 24..	" J. Sellar, four days' services as temporary overseer, between 20th October and 20th November.	1	0 0				
44	Nov. 14.	" Peter Ferguson, services as assistant overseer, 55 days, at 2s. 6d. per day.....	6	17 6				
45	" 14..	" Duncan Ferguson, pay as assistant overseer, 11 days, at 5s. per day.....	2	15 0				
46	Dec. 24..	" J. Brenner, services as overseer.....	2	0 0				
47	Nov. 14..	" E. Terrill, freight and storage for provisions for party of last year employed by the day.....	1	9 6				
48	July 29.	" J. Rankin, services as auctioneer at sale of contracts 29th July, 1857.....	1	5 0				
49	" 2.	" Thomas Clash, for temporary right of way.....	2	10 0				
50	Dec. 26.	" A. J. Russell, travelling allowance.....	23	0 0				
51	" 26.	" A. J. Russell, contingencies per statement.....	6	18 0				
	" 28.	" D. Brenner, pay as overseer from 1st March till 31st December, at 12s. 6d. per day.....	191	5 0				
		To amount carried forward.....	£2118	4 5		By amount carried forward.....	£2284	1 5

The Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics in account current with A. J. Russell, &c.—(Concluded.)

DR.

CR.

No. of Voucher.	Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.
	1857.			
52	Dec. 23.	To amount brought forward.....	Nov. 6..	By amount brought forward.....
	" 23.	" D. Bremner, contingencies and allowance for extra travelling charges.....		
53	" 26.	" C. S. Macknut, for occasional services as clerk.....		
54	" 24.	" A. J. Russell, pay as Superintendent.....		
	" 31.	" Balance on hand.....		
		Total.....		Total.....
		£ 2118 4 5		£2284 1 5
		9 7 6		
		25 0 0		
		50 0 0		
		91 9 6		
		£2284 1 5		£2284 1 5

(Signed,) A. J. RUSSELL.

Ottawa, 31st December, 1857.

STATEMENT of payments to contractors for work performed in the making or improvement of part of the Opeongo road and branch road leading from it to the River Madawaska, under contracts of the year 1857.

Number of Voucher.	Date, 1857.	Contractors' Names.	Amount paid.	Total paid to each Contractor.	Unpaid or withheld for unfinished work.	Total of Contracts.	Contracts Amount.	From Lake Opeongo.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Oct. 7.....	R. C. Mills in account.....	160 0 0				99 0 0	54th
2	Nov. 7.....	Do.....	75 0 0				106 0 0	56th
3	" 16.....	Do.....	195 0 0				97 0 0	56th
							99 0 0	57th
							79 0 0	56th
4	Oct. 7.....	George Cardiff.....	77 10 0	480 0 0	50 0 0	480 0 0	125 0 0	58th
5	" 26.....	Do.....	155 6 8				108 0 0	59th
6	Dec. 24....	Do.....	3 4					
7	Oct. 7.....	Robert Carswell.....	58 10 9	233 0 0		233 0 0	98 0 0	60th
8	" 27.....	Do.....	100 0 0				78 0 0	64th
9	Oct. 7.....	John Brenner.....	147 13 4	158 10 0	17 10 0	176 0 0	99 0 0	61st
10	" 30.....	Do.....	100 0 0				101 0 0	62nd
11	Nov. 13....	Do.....	170 6 8				80 0 0	63rd
							90 0 0	67th
							73 0 0	66th
12	" 13....	William Gibbons.....	.....	418 0 0	25 0 0	443 0 0	20 0 0	90th
				16 0 0	4 0 0	20 0 0		
13	Dec. 24....	Mark Cardiff and James Sellar.....	300 0 0	1255 10 0	96 10 0	1352 0 0		
				300 0 0	1206 10 0	1506 10 0		
			£	1555 10 0	1303 0 0	2858 10 0		

Payments amounting to one thousand five hundred and fifty-five pounds, ten shillings currency.

(Signed,) A. J. RUSSELL.

Ottawa, 26th December, 1857.



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TORONTO:—PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, YONGE STREET.

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*To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of Canada.*

L'UNION ST. JOSEPH DE MONTREAL  
HAVE THE HONOR TO SUBMIT THE FOLLOWING REPORT, FOR THE YEAR 1857.

1st.—The managing body of this Association is composed of the following Officers :—A President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, a Treasurer, two Assistant Treasurers or Collectors, a Librarian, and Assistant Librarian.

2nd.—The special object of the Association is to assist such of the members as may be attacked by sickness, or meet with any accident, and also the widows and orphans of deceased members.

3rd.—The income of the Association is derived from the annual contribution of three dollars and sixty cents from each of its members, and from fines imposed for infractions of the rules.

4th.—The total number of members of the Association, on the 1st January, 1858, was four hundred and seventy-six.

5th.—The number of members admitted, during the year 1857, was eighty-five.

6th.—The number of persons assisted by the Association, in 1857, was twenty-three, viz. :—Twelve sick persons, three widows, and eight orphans.

7th.—The number of meetings of the Association, in 1857, was sixty.

8th.—The receipts, for the year 1857, amounted to Eighteen hundred and ninety-six dollars.

9th.—The expenditure, during the same period, amounted to Eight hundred and sixty dollars.

10th.—On the first day of January, 1858, the Association had no Library, but there is now one in course of formation.

11th.—The Association owns a building, valued at Eight thousand dollars, on which there remains to be paid Three thousand two hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

FRANCIS CUSSON,

President.

C. ROCHON,

Secretary.

MONTREAL, 10th May, 1858.

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PRINTED BY ROLLO CAMPBELL, CORNER OF YONGE AND WELLINGTON STREETS, TORONTO.

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# R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 19th ultimo, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "A Copy of the Resignation of the "Inspector of Model and Elementary Schools for the Counties of "Saguenay and Tadousac, with a copy of the Post-marks which appear "on the envelope containing the said resignation; and also, the corres- "pondence which has taken place on the subject of that resignation, "and the correspondence between the resigning Inspector and the Pro- "vincial Secretary; and also, the names of all those members now "elected, who held, or still hold paid situations under the Government; "the correspondence with respect to the resignation of any Members "now elected, which took place between them and the Government "with reference to the offices or situations filled by such Members; and "also, a Statement shewing the date of the days of voting at their "Elections, and the date of the day of their Proclamation."

By Command.

T. J. J. LORANGER,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 14th May, 1858.

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**NOTE.**—*The above Return was ordered, by the House, not to be printed, in accordance with the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Printing.*

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# FINAL REPORT

Of Commissioners, Corrigan Affair, and with reference to L. Paquet, Esquire, late Justice of the Peace.

T. J. J. LORANGER,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 17th May, 1858.

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TORONTO PROVINCIAL CHAMBERS,

9th January, 1858.

*Re-CORRIGAN COMMISSION.*

Sir,—I have the honor to enclose to you, on behalf of the other Commissioners and myself, for His Excellency the Governor General, the Final Report of the Commissioners appointed by His Excellency to investigate into the circumstances connected with the murder of Corrigan, and also to inquire into the conduct of Mr. Paquet, Justice of the Peace, on the occasion referred to.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE A. PHILLPOTTS,

Commissioner.

To the Honorable Provincial Secretary,  
Toronto.

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MONTREAL, 13th November, 1857.

Sir,—The Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Governor General, by commission bearing date the 18th day of October, 1856, to inquire into the circumstances connected with the murder of the late Robert Corrigan, in his life time of St. Sylvester, Yeoman, and also into the conduct of Laurent Paquet, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, on the occasion of the disturbances which occurred at St. Sylvester aforesaid previously to and at the time of the death of the said Robert Corrigan, have the honor to state, for the information of His Excellency, that having already reported upon the circumstances connected with the murder of the said late Robert Corrigan, the Commissioners have carefully investigated the conduct, on the occasion adverted to, of the said Laurent Paquet, being the only remaining subject for their consideration, under the terms of His Excellency's Commission.

The Commissioners have accordingly obtained and examined all the evidence that has been offered or could be procured relating to this branch of their inquiry, which evidence they have the honor to submit herewith for His Excellency's information, but have to express their regret that they were unable to procure the attendance of Mr. Paquet before them, or any information from him, although every opportunity was furnished to him for that purpose, and repeated notifications sent to him of their time and place of meeting.

Having taken, as the basis of their inquiry, the Report of Mr. Solicitor General Ross, bearing date at Toronto, the 26th March, 1856, and other correspondence between Mr. Paquet, the Solicitor General, and the Clerks of the Peace at Quebec, as also the letter of the Reverend Mr. King, and of Mr. Paquet, addressed to the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, being the documents enclosed to the Commissioners with the said Commission, and having endeavoured to discover how far the charges contained in these documents were substantiated by the evidence obtained by the Commissioners, they have come to the following conclusions:—

That Mr. Paquet, being present at the cattle-show at St. Sylvester, on the 17th October, 1855, and witnessing the assault made upon the late Robert Corrigan, of the gravity of which he was well aware, as is evidenced by his declarations to the witnesses Demers and Deslauriers at the time, as well as by his own letter subsequently written, in which he described the said assault as one in which the assailants appeared intent upon killing Corrigan, took no steps whatever to assert the authority of the Law, or by his interference attempt to maintain the public peace on an occasion when, judging from his own declarations of former disturbances on similar occasions, he ought to have been particularly alive to the importance of so doing, and although there is every reason to suppose, from the evidence taken, that he would have been supported, in his efforts to maintain order by the greater part of those present on the ground, had not his own apathy and inattention to his most obvious duty left those disposed to assist him without any guide or authority to look up to.

On the next occasion on which Mr. Paquet appears to have acted in this matter, which was after the lapse of a day, he appears to have been sent for to come to the house where Corrigan was lying, in order to adopt such proceedings as might be found necessary under the circumstances. It strikes the Commissioners as singular that Mr. Paquet should not have been aware of his duties and responsibilities as a Justice of the Peace, on the occasion of finding an individual, as he says himself, "*dangerusement malade,*" from the effects of a violent assault upon his person, committed in his presence, and that he should not of himself have taken a leading and active part in securing the evidence of the person in question, but should have awaited the suggestion of other persons before he performed this important duty. After taking the deposition of Corrigan, Mr. Paquet allowed an unnecessary delay to occur before issuing his Warrant, having merely forwarded the depositions to Quebec with a request to have a Warrant prepared and forwarded to St. Sylvester, with Constables to effect the arrest of the accused, thus manifesting, upon the most favorable construction of his conduct, incapacity, inefficiency, and disregard for the duties of his office.

It does not appear that when a Warrant was issued against the parties accused of the murder of Corrigan, Mr. Paquet exhibited that activity in affording assistance to secure the arrest of the persons so accused, as the importance and emergency of the case called for.

Another circumstance which has been brought to the notice of the Commissioners in connection with this inquiry, is the issuing of a warrant for the apprehension of Harrison and others, charged with the execution of the warrant for the arrest of the supposed murderers of Corrigan, upon a charge of Larceny.

The proceedings in relation to this charge appear to have been irregular in every respect, and as to the propriety of entertaining it, Mr. Paquet himself seems to have had his doubts, inasmuch as he was, at first, unwilling to act in the matter. The proceeding was one evidently calculated, and may have originated with the view of embarrassing the measures taken for the execution of the Coroner's warrant; and of the substantial merits of the accusation the Commissioners are unable to judge, inasmuch as the depositions upon which it was founded are not forthcoming, although the Commissioners have used every exertion to obtain them. On the investigation into this charge of larceny, subpoenas were issued by Mr. Paquet, informal in character, and of a nature to mislead the witnesses thereby summoned, inasmuch as they did not disclose the name of the accused, or the crime which was the subject of investigation, as required by the statute, and could not be legally enforced. The warrant for the arrest on this charge was, in their opinion, very improperly entrusted for execution to one Donaghue, a brother of one of the persons accused of the murder of Corrigan, and against whom Mr. Paquet had then issued his warrant for murder. Mr. Paquet, also, instead of sending the depositions taken in the case by post, or some indifferent person, forwarded them to the Clerk of the Peace by the Prosecutor's Attorney, and one of the Counsel engaged in the defence of the parties charged with the murder of Corrigan; and the depositions, owing to an inadvertence on the part of that gentleman, were not delivered until about six weeks after, at the opening of the next ensuing Court of Quarter Sessions, the accused in the mean time having been deprived of access to the depositions and of copies, for which they frequently applied. It is remarkable that Mr. Paquet, during this interval, being in correspondence with the Law Officers at Quebec on this subject, and urgently requested to forward the depositions, while replying with vague promises to procure their delivery, should have taken no effectual steps to secure that end, and should have studiously withheld the fact of their being in the possession of the Prosecutor's Attorney. In the course thus pursued by Mr. Paquet in relation to the said charge of larceny, the Commissioners are of opinion that a dereliction of duty is manifest, which can only have arisen either from ignorance of his duties of a Justice of the Peace, or from an intention to effect some object calculated to defeat the ends of justice.

The Commissioners have directed their attention to the circumstance that Mr. Paquet appears to have been in communication, either through their friends or otherwise, with the persons accused of the murder of the late Robert Corrigan, as appears by his letter of the second of November, 1855, addressed to the Clerk of the Peace at Quebec. In this proceeding Mr. Paquet appears not to have been conscious of the nature of his position as a Justice of the Peace, or of the indignity to the law, of treating, in that capacity, with persons accused of capital felony, and he even went so far as to imagine that he could take bail for that offence, and to allow these opinions to be propagated by his own conduct, throughout the country where he exercised the functions of his office. It is unnecessary for the Commissioners to represent to His Excellency how damaging to the supremacy of the law, and how subversive of its moral power was the conduct of Mr. Paquet, in permitting such opinions to go forth to the public, as proceeding from persons in authority.

With reference to the charge contained in the letter of the Reverend W. King, addressed to the Provincial Secretary, in which it is stated that Mr. Paquet has signed Warrants, and inserted therein the name of Mr. Mullany, without his authority, the Commissioners find that the name of Mr. Mullany was merely inserted in a subpoena on an investigation in which Mr. Paquet may have had reasons to suppose that Mr. Mullany would join him, and the name was so inserted, not as a signature, but as that of one of the Justices before whom the witnesses

were to appear, and the Commissioners are not disposed to attach any importance to that circumstance.

The last, and in the opinion of the Commissioners, the most important branch of the inquiry committed to them, is the discrepancy between the evidence given at different times by Mr. Paquet, first before the Coroner's inquest on the 24th of October, 1855, (only nine days after the assault on Corrigan,) and secondly on the trial of Richard Kelly and others charged with the murder of Corrigan, in the month of February following.

In his evidence before the Coroner's Inquest, Mr. Paquet deposed, in the French language, as follows, viz. :—“ J'étais présent le dixsept du courant à l'exposition d'agriculture de St. Sylvestre. Je me suis aperçu qu'il y avait une émento environ un arpent et demi d'où j'étais; Richard Kelly qui était Juge avec moi, François Xavier Dion, Louis Demers et moi sommes partis pour nous rendre à la foule. J'ai vu à environ un arpent de moi le defunt Robert Corrigan à bas recevoir plusieurs coups de bâton, et des coups de pied dans le ventre et dans le corps. Je ne puis pas vieu qui est ce qui a donné les coups. Kelly et Demers se sont rendus aussitôt à la foule. J'ai aussi vu quelqu'un de la foule frapper Peter Stocking avec un bâton. Je suis parti aussitôt et me suis rendu à la porte de Mr. Machell. Delà j'ai vu passer le défunt supporté par deux personnes. Il avait plusieurs blessures à la tête et était ensanglanté, et paraissait à peine pourrai se soutanir. Je n'ai pas vu le défunt que le lendemain au soir dans la maison de Mr. Andrew McKee. Il était au lit. J'ai été appelé comme Magistrat pour prendre sa déclaration. *Je l'ai trouvé dangereusement malade, il m'a dit qu'il ne pensait pas en revenir des coups qu'il avait reçus.* Il m'a nommé sept personnes qui l'auraient frappé et battu avec des bâtons et à coup de pieds et à coup de poings. Il a dit que Patrick Donaghue de St. Sylvestre, sur le chemin de Ste. Marie; Francis Donahoe, du moulin de St. Patrick; Patrick O'Neil, de Ste. Marguerite de St. Silvestre; George Bannon, de la même place; un nommé Monahan, de St. Sylvestre; Richard Kelly, de St. Patrick's Mills, St. Sylvestre; un nommé McCaffery, de Ste. Agathe de Ste. Croix; l'auraient tous ensemble battu, et que Richard Kelly lui avait donné des coups de pied dans le ventre. Le défunt avait alors pleine connaissance. Je suis resté environ quatre heures de temps avec le Défunt. *Il affaibles soit d'heure en heure et exprimait toujours la même opinion qu'il allait mourir.* Je ne sais rien de plus. J'ai ensuite vu le corps du Défunt ici hier, et je l'ai reconnu pour être celui de Robert Corrigan, Richard Kelly, le lendemain, jour de l'essaie des channes, m'a dit qu'il s'était battu pour défendre Peter Stocking; mais que pour le Défunt c'était bon lui d'avoir été battu. Je n'ai pas vu Kelly depuis.”

Sworn before me, at Leeds,  
this 24th October, 1855.

(Signed,) J. A. PANET,  
Coroner.

In his testimony in February, 1856, on the trial of the said Richard Kelly and others, Mr. Paquet deposed :—

“ There was a cattle-show at St. Sylvester on the seventeenth of October, I did not then know Robert Corrigan. On Thursday the eighteenth, about six or seven in the evening, Andrew McKee, senior, came to fetch me to take Corrigan's deposition, who was then at McKee's. I went and found Corrigan in a sick bed, he was not extremely weak, but was able to speak very well,



“and was quite conscious. On going in I asked him how he was, and shook hands with him. I said that he might very probably recover. He answered in English ‘*may be.*’

“The deposition was taken in English, and was written by Dr. Reed; I remained there till about ten o’clock in the evening. I remarked that he vomited a great deal. Every time he vomited he said, “that kills me,” putting his hand upon his stomach. I had seen him beaten the day before; I knew nothing of anything but the wounds which he had on the head, and I expected to find him much sicker than he was after the blows which he had received on the head. I knew nothing of his own opinion of his own health, except by the words “*May be,*” which he said when I went into the house. I think I have a perfect recollection of what passed at McKee’s when I was there. I am certain respecting the answer which Corrigan gave me. I was examined at the Coroner’s Inquest. What I have just stated is what Corrigan told me before I had the deposition before me. I wished to go away. Dr. Reed asked me to remain and pass the evening with him. I stayed till about ten o’clock. Within half an hour after, having finished the three depositions taken before me on Thursday evening, Corrigan vomited a great deal. When he had done vomiting he remarked to Dr. Reed that he was becoming very weak, that the vomiting was killing him, and he became weaker and weaker every hour till I left him. On reading over the part of my deposition before the Coroner, with what Corrigan declared at the close of the evening, after he had vomited a great deal, it is written on the fifty-fifth page of the depositions before the Coroner, in the thirteenth line, and the part of the deposition which commences, “*I found him dangerously ill*” down to the words “*recover from the blows which he had received,*” relates to what passed “at the close of Thursday evening, and after Corrigan’s deposition was read. I understood my deposition to mean that he was in a dangerous state at the close of the evening. I found him, when I entered, pretty strong, and in possession of his faculties. A man who rises himself for his occasions, with a little help, is not so very weak. He could not have done that when I left him at ten o’clock. The expression in my deposition before the Coroner, ‘*I found him dangerously ill,*’ applies to Corrigan’s state at the close of the evening only. That part of my deposition where I say ‘*he was growing weaker and weaker every hour, and kept expressing the same opinion that he was going to die,*’ applies to what took place about eight o’clock and afterwards. Corrigan had then vomited twice after having made his deposition. Corrigan’s words were, that this vomiting was killing him. I remember very well what Corrigan said to me. He called the Doctor and said ‘*this vomiting makes my stomach very weak,*’ placing his hands on his stomach. I did not look at my watch, but must have remained at McKee’s about three hours and a half or four hours. It was about eight, after having vomited twice, that he appeared to commence to get weak. Corrigan did not say before that he was about to die. When I arrived on the Thursday evening Corrigan had hope. I say this, founded upon the answer ‘*May be,*’ which he gave me, at the same time shrugging his shoulders.

“This was at about six o’clock. I cannot recollect who was in the room when Corrigan made me this answer. There were a couple of persons at the foot of the bed. People came in and out. At the foot of the bed was a man and perhaps the other was a woman. They were both tending him. I cannot be certain because people came in and out at every moment. This answer was given to me at the time of my arrival and before I sat down. It was shortly after my arrival that the deposition was taken, perhaps half an hour, perhaps three quarters of an hour after, I cannot exactly state.”

“ Three depositions were taken which took up a little more than an hour, perhaps an hour and a half. Corrigan wished to sign his deposition, but I told him it was as good for him to make his cross. I am not certain how many times Corrigan asked to drink during the time his deposition was being taken. I think that he, up to the time he was sworn to, asked once, but am not certain, because he asked so often during the evening. On my way to McKee’s I stopped at Mr. King’s and sent Mr. McKee, senior, to ask Mr. King to go to McKee’s, and he arrived there shortly after I did. Mr. King was present at McKee’s when we spoke about taking the depositions; the conversation took place near the bed. Mr. King said that it was expedient to take Corrigan’s deposition in order to be able to arrest the persons who had beaten him, and that it was a shame to allow these men to go at large. The Doctor also spoke of it. We commenced to take down Corrigan’s deposition about twenty minutes or half an hour after I had arrived, and we took half an hour or forty minutes to take down his deposition. Mr. King was in the room when I left.

Cross-examined.—“ I saw Corrigan beaten on the evening before, which was the 17th October, on the land of one Machell. I was about one arpent and a-half or two arpents from the place where they were beating him. I was standing near the mares with Dion dit Deslauriers, who was one of the judges, and also Kelly, who was all the time with us, had a paper in his hand, and assisted us as judge. We had scarcely finished examining the horses when I noticed the row. Louis Demers, a witness in this case, was also present. It was I who said to the prisoner Kelly, and to Deslauriers, “see they are commencing to fight.” We spoke to one another to go to the scene of the row. Louis Drouin, a witness in this case, was also present. It was I who said to the prisoner Kelly, and to Deslauriers, “see they are commencing to fight.” We spoke to one another to go to the scene of the row. Dion and Demers went first, Kelly followed after, and I came last. Before we left the place where we were I saw Corrigan fall. I saw him struck over the head with a loaded stick about three and a-half feet in length. I cannot say who struck him. I saw that he was receiving kicks at the same time. He fell flat on the earth. I did not go to the spot. I remained at about three quarters of an arpent. He was then struck a second time with fists and kicks. Kelly and Dion went as far as the crowd. I remained about half way. I also saw one of my neighbours, Peter Stockings, struck during the row was going on, at about ten or twelve feet from Corrigan. This row, in which Corrigan was struck, lasted three minutes at most. I took care of Stocking. His father and I brought him to near Machell’s house. There he got rid of us and returned to fight again. He took an iron shovel which lay at his feet. Stocking was then in his shirt, and in a rage. Seven or eight persons came running at him, when they saw him fighting. Then, on being solicited to do so by his sister, he threw down the shovel, and went into Machell’s house, where they fought. I then saw Richard Kelly send away his man from the door of Machell’s house, and send them away from the ground to prevent them from fighting. This took place immediately after the row with Corrigan. I now come to speak of the place where Corrigan was fighting, and of what took place there. I saw that Corrigan was being felled to the ground. The prisoner, Kelly, was one who helped to do so; there were others, but I did not know them. Kelly came to the ground towards the end of the fight, almost at the same time as Deslauriers. There were very few feet distance between Deslauriers, Kelly and Demers, where they came to where Corrigan was; I cannot state who was first that were almost together. There elapsed about a minute between the time that Kelly, Deslauriers, and Demers arrived, and the time that Corrigan was picked up. I cannot state upon oath whether

“ it was possible for Corrigan to have received any blows before Kelly arrived. “ Corrigan was certainly thrown down a second time. When Corrigan was “ thrown down the second time, Kelly, Deslauriers, Demers and I were only “ just standing from the place where we were standing as judges. We might “ perhaps have been half way. I did not recognize in the crowd around Corri- “ gan any other person at that time but Corrigan. I have no doubt that Kelly “ had not yet arrived at the place where Corrigan was when the latter was “ struck. Most certainly it could not have been Kelly who struck Corrigan, and “ this for the reasons I have just given. I am positive in stating that Corrigan “ was on the ground when Kelly, Demers, and Delainers arrived. I saw Corri- “ gan picked up by three persons, of whom Kelly was one, the two others I did “ not know. Stocking was taking a part in the row. It is my opinion that after “ the arrival of Kelly no person could have struck Corrigan with a stick or fists, “ or jump upon his body and then get down and give him five or six kicks. I “ am positive that Kelly did not strike Corrigan. When McKee, senior, came for “ me, he stated that it was for the purpose of taking Corrigan’s deposition in order “ to arrest the persons who had beaten him. The deposition of Dr. Reed and “ Richard Stewart were taken to support that of Corrigan, for the same purpose. “ They were all there taken and sent to Quebec to Mr. Green on the same even- “ ing, by Peter Stocking.”

By Mr. O’Farrell :

“ The distance from the spot where were the horned cattle to where Corrigan “ was, was about five or six arpents. I have no knowledge that there was held “ behind Machell’s barn, a meeting of 30 persons on the morning before the row. “ I did not observe. I saw nothing of it. About twenty minutes or half an hour “ before the row, I noticed a person of the name of Patrick McCaffery pass by “ that spot with his mare. There was no meeting at the time. I did not see “ any meeting there before the row. Between the place where the cattle were “ and the spot where the row took place there are a great many stones on the “ ground, and the soil is wet.”

Re-examined by Mr. Solicitor General Ross :

“ Kelly and the others had not returned when Stocking was struck, Corrigan “ was the first struck, that is to say, before Stocking. Stocking was struck almost “ at the same time as Corrigan was struck the second time. I assert that Stock- “ ing had been struck when Corrigan got up the first time. Corrigan had been “ struck ten or eleven times before he tried to get up the second time. Dion “ ran to the row with Kelly, I cannot say which of the two were in front, they “ were almost equal, I think Demers got there before them, because he kept in “ advance of us throughout. I walked hastily, the three others ran. I stopped “ three-quarters of an arpent from the crowd. I saw Corrigan kicked as he lay “ on the ground, and tried to get up. It did not appear to me that the persons “ who beat Corrigan left him and run to beat Stocking. It was not necessary “ that they should run as they were ten or twelve feet from Stocking. There “ were forty persons there and they all held back. I could see one blow given “ to Stocking, several were beating Corrigan at the same moment. I was not “ looking all the time. I did not observe they ceased beating him. I cannot “ say positively that they stopped beating Corrigan for an instant. Upon my “ oath I do not think that Kelly touched Corrigan to beat him.”

Question.—“ Can you positively swear that Kelly did not strike Corrigan at “ all.”

Answer.—“ I do not think so. If he had struck him, I should most likely “ have seen him. It was not stated in my presence that Corrigan’s Deposition

" must be taken before he died. After the depositions on Thursday, I took steps to have the accused arrested on Thursday night; indeed, I sent an express to Quebec for a body of police, and as soon as the police arrived on Sunday morning, I signed the Warrant. I started with the police at day-break. Nothing was done on Thursday and Wednesday. I wrote several letters on the subject to the Crown Office at Quebec. I wrote to the Solicitor General on the same subject, eight or ten days before the death of Corrigan, and a few days after the departure of the police from St. Sylvester. I knew no one who tried to dissuade the Crown witnesses from giving evidence. No one to my knowledge advised the Crown witnesses to go away."

Cross-questioned anew by Mr. Chabot:

" I applied for a body of police. Peter Stocking returned to St. Sylvester on Friday, about four or five o'clock, P.M. On Sunday I procured 12 men of the police force. It is a day's journey from Quebec to St. Sylvester; half a day's journey by railway. I never heard the matter spoken. There were six or seven persons beaten, but it did not appear to me a matter of any consequence."

It will not fail to be remarked that it was only after having been led by the Crown Prosecutor to his former declarations before the Coroner, that Mr. Paquet admits the truth of the facts therein contained, and endeavors to explain the discrepancy, by referring that conversation to a different time, namely: *after the taking of Corrigan's deposition.*

It is proper to remark, that at the stage of the trial at which Mr. Paquet gave his evidence, it became highly important to the prosecution, that Corrigan's state of mind, as to his consciousness of his impending dissolution should be clearly established, in order that his declaration before Mr. Paquet should be received in evidence. It is perfectly clear that, if Mr. Paquet had adhered to the evidence he had given before the Coroner's Inquest, the dying declaration of Corrigan must have been received in evidence by the Court without any question, whilst by varying it, as he did, in its most important particular, it was ruled out.

It appears strikingly singular that the important words "may be" given by Mr. Paquet in his evidence at the trial of Kelly and others, are nowhere to be found in his testimony before the Coroner's Inquest. The Commissioners would also direct attention to the fact, that Mr. Paquet, in one part of his evidence before the Coroner, states, in speaking of Corrigan:—"I found him dangerously ill, and he told me that he thought he would never recover from the blows he had received;" and in another adds, "he was getting weaker from hour to hour, and always expressed the same opinion that he was going to die," whilst in his evidence at the trial, in alluding to the same subject, and saying that on arriving, he had told Corrigan "that he might probably recover," he, Corrigan answered in English "may be." Mr. Paquet also stated at the trial "Corrigan did not say before me that he was also about to die," when I arrived on Thursday evening Corrigan had hope."

The Commissioners cannot possibly reconcile the conflicting statements, and they are unable to say what motives or influences could have induced these flagrant contradictions, during the short interval between the 24th October, 1855, and the 8th February, 1856; but it appears to them clear that a proper sense of responsibility should have led Mr. Paquet, if he stated the truth on the latter occasion, to have revealed before the Coroner's inquest every circumstance connected with the occurrence in question, whilst the events were recent, and must have been fresh in his memory. Such contradictions in his evidence were well calculated to deprive it of any weight and credibility, owing as well to the appa-

rent reluctance with which he appears to have deposed to the declarations of Corrigan, whilst in a dying condition, as to the manifest discrepancies between it and his former statements. It was chiefly owing to the evidence of Mr. Paquet that nearly all, and the most of the dying declarations made by Corrigan, were ruled out by the Court, while his duty, as one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, imposed upon him the imperative obligation of securing the clearest proof of every circumstance necessary to their admission.

In reviewing the whole of the preceding remarks, the Commissioners cannot come to any other conclusion than that on the occasion referred to in the commission, Mr Paquet exhibited an ignorance of his duties as a Justice of the Peace, a want of a proper appreciation of the high position in which that office placed him, and a total absence of zeal and energy in the performance of his duties; and that there are circumstances, apparent from the facts established in this inquiry, of such a character as to raise a suspicion that Mr. Paquet was influenced by some improper feelings to prevent the due administration of justice in the case in question; and there is no doubt whatever that the line of conduct pursued by him greatly embarrassed the Officers of the Crown, and tended to produce the result in which the trial of those accused of the murder of Corrigan eventuated.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

(Signed,) JOHN. B. PARKIN, Commissioner.  
 " GEO. A. \_\_\_\_\_,  
 " A. M. DELISLE.

To the Honorable Provincial Secretary.

TORONTO, 9th February, 1858.

Sir,—I have been notified by His Excellency the Governor General that an instrument has just been issued, dated this day, dismissing you from the Commission of the Peace for the District of Quebec, on account of your conduct in the Corrigan matter.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed,) E. P.

LAURENT PAQUET, Esquire,  
 St. Sylvestre.

TORONTO, 12th February, 1858.

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to enclose to you herewith an Instrument dismissing Mr. Laurent Paquet from the Commission of the Peace for the District of Quebec.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) T. J. J. L.

Office, Clerk Peace, Quebec.

## OFFICE OF THE PEACE,

QUEBEC, 17th February, 1858.

Sir,—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, this day, of an Instrument dismissing Mr. Laurent Paquet from the Commission of the Peace for the District of Quebec.

We have the honor to be, Sir, &c., &c.,

(Signed,) GREEN & DOUCET,  
Clerk of the Peace.

The Honorable T. J. J. LORANGER,  
Secretary, &c., &c., &c.,  
Toronto.

(Copy.)

## SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

TORONTO, 18th December, 1855.

Sir,—I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General to transmit to you, the subjoined heads of a letter from the Rev. Mr. King, and to communicate you to his Excellency's desire that you will forward to me at any early day the remarks which you may have to offer on that part of it which bear upon your conduct as a Justice of the Peace.

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

(Signed,) GEO. E. CARTIER,  
Secretary.

LAURENT PAQUET, Esquire, J.P.,  
St. Sylvestre.

EXTRACT from a letter addressed to the Honorable GEORGE E. CARTIER, Provincial Secretary, by the Reverend Mr. KING, and dated, St. Joseph, December 5th, 1855:—

"I would think my duty badly done, were I not to mention a word relative to the Magistrate, L. Paquet, which I will do as briefly as possible. This man has signed warrants, and inserted the name of Mr. Mullavy, the other Magistrate, in the said warrant, to compel individuals to swear certain things by which he could find grounds to issue a warrant for apprehending the Constable Harrison, of Leeds, and the young man who went with him in search of the murderers, and then Mr. O'Farrell, the Member for the County of Lotbinière, served this warrant in the middle of the night, accompanied with seventy-eight armed men. My son was one on whom Mr. O'Farrell served the warrant; which warrant charges him with taking balls, slugs, powder, and 6s. 3d.; the two latter articles were not touched, and for my son, he was not in the house at all, and surely the balls and slugs could be no crime to take out of a man's house charged with murder.

“As to Mr. Mullavy, whose name was inserted in the warrant, he was not there, nor would not be there, nor have anything to do with such dirty work; both Protestants and Canadians cry out strongly against such conduct; and, were it necessary, I could procure many signatures to attest this statement. I feel assured that every right-thinking man would be thankful to see his name taken from the list of Magistrates, from the circumstances that he was close to the party who was murdered, saw one of the party next day, yet took no measure to arrest them; was unwilling to take the dying man's deposition, unless I was there; and then sign a warrant under the circumstances already mentioned, to prevent those who felt it their bounden duty to arrest if possible the murderers, having a warrant for this special object from the Crown.”

[Translation.]

St. SYLVESTRE, January 2nd, 1856.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 18th December last, and received by me, 29th, with an extract of a letter from the Rev. Mr. King, of St. Sylvestre, complaining of my conduct as a Magistrate during the disturbance which occurred at St. Sylvester some time since.

I could never have believed that the Rev. Mr. King could have had the ingenuity to invent such calumnies had I not the evidence of the extract from his letter which you have been good enough to transmit to me. My reply must be a refutation of such scandalous calumnies, since His Excellency's kindness permits me an opportunity of making it.

In the first place, I consider it necessary to inform you how the cause of public order stood at St. Sylvestre, in the month of November last.

It is notorious that the Parish of St. Sylvester was in a state of siege for several days at that period. Who were the besiegers? Nobody (but the Reverend Mr. King, perhaps) will venture to deny that it was the Protestant party of St. Sylvestre, leagued with the Orangemen of Leeds, to the number of about 200, who kept up a fire of musketry, almost without intermission day and night. Nobody was to be seen, either on the roads or in the fields, but armed men, and observe that the sons of the Rev. Mr. King were of the number. Some of these brave soldiers made a point of besetting the dwelling houses of the most peaceable people and discharging their guns throughout the night; others fired at people who were driving along the road. Evidence given by the Protestants themselves will prove these facts, for I must observe that several persons of that religion did not take part in the disturbances, and for that reason were branded by the Rev. Mr. King as cowards. Every one was anxious to get away into the woods or out of the Parish, and several left their homes for a number of days. Several married women, in a very delicate state, were ready to faint when they heard the reports of the fire-arms. What occasioned such a state of things? What occasion had these brave Orangemen to take arms? In the course of the inquiry which I made at the time I discovered none. And yet to justify these proceedings, it has been asserted in some of the public papers that a certain party sent to find out the persons accused of the murder of Corrigan had been spirited away, and boxed up (*encaisse*) somewhere, and was no where to be found. This story was decidedly a falsehood, according to the account given by one Peter Stockins, who was of the party, and who is a neighbour of mine. He assured me that he had met with no opposition from the men, but that the women had used bad language, and had followed them with horns (*en criant beaucoup de la corne*). But Peter Stockins forgot to tell me that his party, in which were Har-

ri-son, of Leeds, and one of the sons of the Rev. Mr. King, had provoked the women by running a sword into a bed in which lay a woman near her confinement. Probably these people would not have organized and armed themselves if they had not been encouraged to do it by some higher parties, whose aim is to draw blood to have satisfaction for the death of Corrigan.

In a danger so imminent, we made immediate application to His Excellency the Governor General for a sufficient force thought to be indispensable for the restoration of order. But as we found the Government was in no great hurry to give us assistance, we sent to Quebec to take counsel of several advocates relative to the steps to be taken to restore peace. Mr. O'Farrell, Advocate and Member for the County came to St. Sylvestre, and his advice was of great service to us. I thought it necessary to institute an inquiry relative to several complaints brought before me, and to issue warrants for the arrest of several of those disturbers of the public peace, who thought that because some of the people of St. Sylvestre were charged with murder, they might pillage, shoot at passers by, and beset several houses of most respectable people during the night, with impunity.

These arrests had the effect of re-establishing order and of restoring to their homes such of the inhabitants as had left them through fear. We can now go abroad without danger of being shot. All lovers of peace acknowledge the necessity of adopting the most energetic measures authorized by law in such circumstances. Unfortunately the Rev. Mr. King is not one of them, and seems to be a little out of humour at my proceedings, seeing that they have had the effect of disbanding the troop of soldiers whom he had taken so much trouble to organize, and of bringing some of his co-religionists charged with larceny and other crime, to answer for them, and if his son was among the ruffians (brigands,) that is no fault of mine. Two of King and Harrison's party have left their homes and have never been seen since that time, Peter Stockins and Andrew McCrea. This robbery was committed in the night time at the house of a man named Hogan, in which there were only three children in bed, a little girl of 11 and two young boys, one of 14, and the other 16 years old. It appears by the deposition taken on this affair that the party made the most exact search for the accused person, for small bags and boxes not more than six inches in diameter were examined.

This is a short sketch of the state of the public peace at St. Sylvestre in the month of November last.

I am convinced that you will be enabled to form an opinion by this description, which is a faithful one, capable of being authenticated by hundreds of witnesses, whether the steps which I thought it my duty to take in such circumstances were necessary or not, and whether the peaceable part of the inhabitants of St. Sylvestre could have borne such a state of anarchy without complaint.

The Reverend Mr. King accuses me of having inserted in the warrant which I issued against Harrington of Leeds, King, and others for larceny, the name of Mr. Mullavy, a Magistrate of St. Sylvestre. I deny this; the name of Mr. Mullavy is not in that warrant, neither is it in any of those which I issued at a subsequent period. Mr. King might have satisfied himself of this, as the warrant is in his own language, and he read it himself in my presence, and in the presence of at least twenty-five persons who were present when he bailed his son. He adds that Mr. Mullavy was not with me, and that he would not have consented to be present, and to be leagued with me in such proceedings which he calls "dirty work." I do not know whether Mr. Mullavy would have declined to act with me on that occasion, if he had been requested; that gentleman certainly very willingly signed a deposition already signed by me, and which had been taken by a man named Monaghan, against Thomas Cummings, for having fired a pistol at him and his wife, as they sat in their carriage on the road. Mr. Mullavy was



accidentally passing near the Church at St. Sylvestre, where I was holding the Court of Inquiry, being as he said on a journey, and expressed a wish that to be present next day at the same place, if he could be back, but the weather having become very wet, he did not sit with me on the following day. What I assert can be proved by many persons who were present.

The Reverend Mr. King declares that it was Mr. O'Farrell who served the warrant on his son, attended by 78 armed men, and that it was at midnight.

It was a man named Donoghue, a constable, who served the warrant, and not Mr. O'Farrell. It is true that that gentleman accompanied the party who went to Mr. King's, and who came to my house between six and seven in the morning, and I do not think that he was at Mr. King's (*qu'il se soit rencontré chez M. King*) before five o'clock, as it is only a mile and-a-half from his house to mine. The party, which consisted of 23 men, when they arrived at my house, acted with great consideration towards that gentleman, for they left his son at his house on his giving his word of honour that he would bring him before me, which he did in the course of the forenoon, and I admitted him to bail.

The Reverend Mr. King is very ingenious in offering to produce several signatures of Canadians to prove the calumnies against me. I believe he is mistaken in that respect. He will certainly not get the names of those, who through fear remained hidden in their houses for several nights, concealed under the straw in their barns, nor of several protestants who fled in all haste with their wives and children, to the parish of St. Giles, and, if they were bound to give their names, it would be to rid St. Sylvestre of such a firebrand. He adds, that I was near the party when Corrigan was killed, that I saw one of the party the following day, and that I took no steps to arrest him immediately.

I was about two arpents from the spot where Corrigan was beaten. There were about 25 or 30 persons engaged in the fight, armed with clubs, and I afterwards saw some of them armed with iron shovels, spades, and even axes, to defend themselves. From the commencement of the affair it was a regular rout (*sauve qui peut.*) Those who were not inclined to be beaten made off with all haste. Magistrates and captains of Militia were foremost in the rush to escape, and got away home with no greater damage than loss of breath. There remained with me on the spot a very few, who did everything in their power for the preservation of order.

Nobody but the valiant and Rev. Mr. King, who had the advantage of seeing the whole from his window, without fear of being beaten, is convinced that with half a score persons I might have taken and arrested 25 or 30 persons who were fighting like devils.

Several other persons besides Corrigan were more or less severely beaten; it was difficult at the moment to know whether Corrigan would die of his hurts, still more so for me to know who had beaten him, as I was two arpents from him when the affray began in that place, and as the affair only lasted about three minutes, so far as he was concerned.

Next morning I met Richard Kelly, one of the persons accused of the murder of Corrigan, who was on his way to the ploughing match. I remained at home on that day; I did not see Kelly after that time; he passed the day near the place where Corrigan was with his party, and the Rev. Mr. King, who was administering his remedies to him. It would have been very easy for this gentleman, who calls himself a magistrate, to have arrested Richard Kelly on that day, but it is probable that no one thought of it, not even Corrigan himself, who was in full possession of his senses, since everybody whom I could see, agreed with me in saying that Richard Kelly had done his duty, and that he had greatly contributed to restore order on the preceding day.

Finally, the Rev. gentleman, after having exhausted the resources of his imagination, and invented the most palpable falsehoods against me, concludes by saying that I would not take Corrigan's deposition unless he were present.

This, says Mr. King, was a very culpable action.

I thought I could not do better than call to the bedside of the sick man, the minister of his religious belief in so solemn a moment as this, since he had to swear, and call to witness the truth of what he should depose, Him before whom he was soon to appear, and since I hoped that the Rev. gentleman would exhort him thereupon; but I was mistaken, for the Rev. Mr. King did not think of it, and he is right in saying that I might as well have left him at home.

The Rev. Mr. King could not shew more malice, and at the same time, worse faith, than by saying that I took no steps to arrest the accused parties.

Mr. King was present when I took Corrigan's deposition during the night of the 18th October last; he was present when at that very moment during the night, I sent an express to Quebec for a body of police, who returned next day. It was I who issued the warrant against the said accused persons; it was I who ordered, and looked for several persons, (to the number of 12,) to assist the policemen under the command of the High Constable Mr. Murphy, of Quebec. Mr. King knows all this, for he took part in all our steps and proceedings on that day, which was Sunday; he is not ignorant of the fact that I underwent much fatigue, and incurred much expense, and that I was ready day and night whenever my services were required in this affair. It is very much to be regretted that a Minister of the Gospel should shew so much malice, and should forget himself so far as publicly to give himself the reputation of an impostor. Unfortunate are the flock who have such a Pastor. It is very certain that if the Rev. Curé of St. Sylvester had understood the maxims of the Gospel in the same manner as the Rev. Mr. King understands them, the Parish of St. Sylvester would not be in existence at this moment.

It is then of the greatest importance to the public peace, that this Rev. gentleman should be instructed in the duties of his position, and that in his speech and example he should imitate his fellows who are as much Ministers at St. Sylvester as he is, and who understand their duty better than that gentleman.

Though I have already said much against this gentleman, I cannot abstain from mentioning one fact, which happened at my house lately, and of which he was the mover. On the 22nd December last, about ten o'clock at night, his son came to my house to make a search, accompanied by a Corporal, and several policemen, with Capt. Ermatinger, J.P. The Corporal entered first, followed by young King, and Captain Ermatinger, whom I did not know. This soldier, armed with a baton, entered roughly into the room where I was with my family, who had not yet retired to rest, asking in a loud voice if I had any rum to sell, at the same time striking on the table where two of my daughters were engaged in sewing. I answered him that I did not keep an hotel, and that I had nothing for him. He answered me, "that St. Sylvester is a devil's place, where he could not find anything." It is to be remarked that he was very sober while saying these words, and threw himself so roughly upon one of my daughters, aged 17, who was near the table, that she very nearly fell with him, and holding her by the waist attempted to embrace her. This indecent assault was committed in the presence of Captain Ermatinger and his suite, and nobody said a word or did anything to stop this vagabond; it is certain that the intention of their visit was to insult me, for as to their search they did not trouble themselves much about it; however, they set the door of the cellar ajar, remarking that as the house was not a very large place, they did not think there were any murderers there. It is astonishing that Colonel Ermatinger, who is a Justice of the Peace, should have

lent himself to such a violation of the peace and of decency. He, however, seemed to retire a little ashamed of himself when I made the remark that I was well aware that they were well paid for their trouble, and that young King would not fail to make favorable mention of it to his father, who would reward them for it. What is to be done in a Parish where there are persons accused of murder, and because they are not to be found, everything has to be undergone,—to be struck, shot at, and even insulted in one's own house, and all this by the very people sent to maintain order. I grant that it was necessary that these 200 soldiers and policemen should be occupied in some way, since the chimerical ideas of Mr. King and his party, who hoped that the Roman Catholic inhabitants of St. Sylvester would imitate them in their ideas of revolt and carnage, were not realized. It was enough for them to pocket the immense sums, which the keeping of so large a force cost, as well as their transport, without also gratifying their hatred of peaceable persons by insulting them in their habitations. During the winter time, when there is not much to do, this is not a bad speculation. A body of police of twelve men, under the direction of a Local Magistrate, was all that was necessary to search for the accused and to arrest them, if they could have found them. From the commencement of this affair I suggested this to the Officer of the Crown at Quebec, and if the matter had been understood all this unnecessary trouble and expense would have been spared.

These, Sir, are the remarks which I thought it my duty to make most respectfully for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General, both relative to the extract from the letter of the Rev. Mr. King, and to the past and present condition of the public peace at St. Sylvestre, and I hope that he will receive them with that justice and impartiality which have always characterized the acts of His Excellency.

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

LT. PAQUET, J.P.

Honorable Mr. CARTIER,  
Provincial Secretary,  
&c., &c., &c.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } } AMES A. DONAGHUE of St. Sylvestre, Farmer and  
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. } } Constable, being duly Sworn, doth depose and says,  
as follows, to wit:—

I was entrusted by Laurent Paquet, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, with the execution of a Warrant against Robert Shuter, junior, David Shuter, junior, David Shuter, senior, Mary Ann McGinnis, wife of Thomas Shuter, Thomas Shuter, William McGinnis, Catharine Lowry, wife of William McGinnis, Sarah Jane Patterson, wife of David Shuter, senior, and Alexander Bowan, all witnesses who had failed to obey a subpoena to them directed by said Laurent Paquet, Esquire, acting in his capacity of Magistrate. I was also entrusted by Mr. Paquet with the execution of another warrant against William Harrison, George Thompson, Archibald McLean, David Lowry, James McKee, Andrew McKee, Peter Stockings, and William King, the younger, on a charge of burglary and larceny. Those warrants I have in my possession, and cannot part with; they are the only warrants issued by Mr. Paquet to my knowledge in which the Rev. Mr. King is in any way concerned. The only magistrate whose name is men-

tioned in either of said warrants is the said Laurent Paquet. I have taken communication of an extract of a letter by the Rev. Mr. King; and I can state that the warrants referred to by Mr. King in that letter are the warrants I have hereinbefore mentioned; and that the libellous charge in the said letter made against Mr. Paquet, about forging Mr. Mullany's signature, is utterly false. I am more-over satisfied that Mr. King must have known when he made that libellous charge against Mr. Paquet, he, the Rev. Mr. King, was penning an untruth, because with my own ears I heard Mr. King, in Mr. Paquet's own house, read aloud the warrant hereinbefore secondly referred to. Twenty-five other persons at least were present, and heard Mr. King so read the warrant.

And further the deponent saith not, and hath signed,

JAMES A. DONAGHUE.

Sworn before me, at St. Sylvester,  
the 3rd January, 1856.

(Signed,) CHAS. TIMONY, J.P.

I solemnly declare and affirm that I have personal knowledge of the truth of the statements contained in the foregoing deposition.

(Signed,) J. O'FARRELL, M.P.P.

ST. SYLVESTER, 3rd January, 1856.

COPY OF CORRESPONDENCE between LAURENT PAQUET, Esquire, J.P., of St. Sylvester, County of Lotbinière, Lower Canada, and J. GREEN, Esquire, joint Clerk of the Peace for the District of Quebec, and P. A. Doucet, Esquire, his colleague; and between the same L. Paquet and Dunbar Ross, Esquire, Solicitor General, Lower Canada, having reference to the murder at St. Sylvester, of Robert Corrigan, on the 17th of October, 1855, and subsequent proceedings arising out of the same, and connected therewith.

[Translation.]

ST. SYLVESTER, 18th October, 1855.

Sir,—I was sent for to-day to see a man named Robert Corrigan, of the Parish of St. Sylvester, to take his deposition against several persons who have beaten him in the most brutal manner. I found the said Robert Corrigan very dangerously ill, and seeing that it is impossible here to procure constables alert and courageous enough to arrest these people, I beg that you will grant a warrant to the bearer of the present to obtain constables from Quebec to arrest and seize the said accused persons. I was present on the spot when the assault was made, and to the best of my belief, I believe their intention was to murder Mr. Robert Corrigan. The names of the accused persons are, Patrick Donoghue, George Bannon,

Francis Donoghue, Patrick Monahan, Richard Kelly, Patrick O'Neil, all of the Parish of St. Sylvester, and John McCaffrey, of the parish of Ste. Agathe.

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

LAURENT PAQUET,  
Justice of the Peace, St. Sylvester.

To Mr. DOUCET, Esquire,  
Clerk of the Peace for the District of Quebec.

A true copy.

J. GREEN,  
Joint Clerk and Clerk of the Peace.

Upon receipt of this letter a warrant was prepared for wounding with intent to murder, but as seven persons were to be arrested, it was not possible to make the arrangements necessary to forward it to execution on the same day; and on the day following, a person calling himself Andrew McKee, junior, called upon the undersigned Joint Clerk of the Peace for the District of Quebec, and informed him of the death of Corrigan; upon which a warrant for murder was immediately prepared, and enclosed with a letter addressed to Laurent Paquet, Esquire, J.P., St. Sylvester, requesting him to procure the deposition of Dr. Read, the Medical Gentleman who had attended the deceased, to establish the death of Corrigan from the injuries received, and upon this to sign the warrant enclosed, and deliver it to Constable Murphy, the bearer, who proceeded the same evening to St. Sylvester, accompanied by ten or eleven of the City Police. The depositions previously received were also enclosed to Mr. Paquet, in order that he might have before him all the evidences when signing the warrant, and he was requested forthwith to return these depositions to the Peace Office.

Some days after this, the undersigned received a letter from Mr. Paquet, of which a copy is appended, with copies of correspondence between the Clerk of the Peace and Mr. Paquet, and the Solicitor General and the same gentleman.

(Signed,) J. GREEN,  
Joint Clerk and Clerk of the Peace.

[*Translation.*]

ST. SYLVESTRE, 2nd November, 1855.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that together with M. le Curé of St. Sylvestre, and according to instructions received from — Johnson, Esquire, Stipendiary Magistrate, sent by the Government to make enquiries into the affair of the late Robert Corrigan. I am now taking the necessary measures to meet the relations and friends of the accused in order to convince them of the necessity there is of the said accused persons voluntarily giving themselves up, and telling them that I am prepared to receive their bail, by which they will avoid the disgrace of being arrested and imprisoned until the time of their trial. I hope that

this means will succeed in making them leave their hiding places before very long.

I wish to know whether I may receive their bail at St. Sylvestre, jointly with another Justice of the Peace, or if it be necessary that I should go to Quebec with them, and in case I may thus receive the said bail, what amount of bail is required in like cases? And as it is thought that some of the accused persons are gone to the clearings in the woods I would like to know if their bail can be received, they not being present.

I beg you will have the goodness to notify the authorities at Quebec of the fact, in order that no other steps may be taken at present. I think that a parade of police would not be advisable at present at St. Sylvestre. I expect your answer, Sir, at your earliest convenience.

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

(Signed,) LAURENT PAQUET.

— (GREEN, Esquire,  
Clerk of the Peace, District of Quebec.

—  
A true copy.

(Signed,) J. GREEN,  
Joint Clerk and Clerk of the Peace.

—  
The same originally sent to Quebec and returned with blank Warrant.

(Signed,) J. GREEN.

[Translation.]

ST. SYLVESTRE, 3rd November, 1855.

Sir,—I transmit you the depositions of Robert Corrigan and of Dr. Reed, by Mr. Louis Déry. Have the goodness to tell me whether you have received them. I have to inform you, at the same time, that I have met all the relations of the accused parties in the affair of Robert Corrigan, and that the said accused are all ready to give the best bail for their appearance at the next sitting of the Court. These people are all farmers, and are possessed of property, and I am quite certain that they will be faithful to their engagements, if they can be admitted to bail before me at St. Sylvestre, otherwise I do not think that they will come hither.

Be good enough to answer my letter of the 2nd instant, which I sent to you by the post, and send it by the bearer of this letter.

I am, Sir, &c.,

(Signed,) LT. PAQUET, J.P.

Mr. GREEN, Esquire,  
Clerk of the Peace.

—  
A true copy.

(Signed,) J. GREEN,  
Joint Clerk, and Clerk of the Peace.

[*Translation.*]

QUEBEC, 6th November, 1855.

Sir,—Mr. Green, Clerk of the Crown, has transmitted to me your letter, of the 2nd instant, addressed to him, in which you make mention of certain instructions received from Government, relative to the Corrigan affair. As I have been absent from Quebec, I wish, before taking any further steps, to know the nature of these instructions, and by what person they were communicated; in the meantime I do not think it would be prudent on your part, to admit these persons to bail until I have obtained a better knowledge of the affair. Have the goodness to return an answer as soon as possible, and to send to the Clerks of the Peace all the depositions you may have in your possession relative to this crime.

I have the honor to be,

&c., &c., &c.,

(Signed,) DUNBAR ROSS,  
Solicitor General.

OFFICE OF THE PEACE,

QUEBEC, 5th December, 1855.

Sir,—We have been informed that depositions have been made before you against certain parties charged with stealing ammunitions and money at St. Sylvestre or Leeds, and we have to request that these depositions may be transmitted to our Office at your earliest convenience.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) J. GREEN & DOUCET,  
Clerk of the Peace.

LAURENT PAQUET, Esquire, J.P.,  
St. Sylvestre.

—  
A true Copy.

(Signed,) J. GREEN,  
Clerk of the Peace.

[*Translation.*]

QUEBEC, 15th December, 1855.

Sir,—The Joint Clerks of the Crown have just informed me that on the 5th instant they wrote you a letter, requesting you to transmit certain depositions taken before you, relative to a larceny, and for which you issued a Warrant for the arrest, at St. Sylvester, of King and others, and that until this day, fifteenth December, these documents have not reached them, nor any reply on your part,

I hereby require you to transmit these depositions to them without delay, in default of which I shall take the necessary steps to oblige you to do so.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient humble Servant,

(Signed,) DUNBAR ROSS.

LAURENT PAQUET, Esquire,  
Justice of the Peace, St. Sylvester.

[*Translation.*]

ST. SYLVESTER, 22nd December, 1855.

Sir,—I received to-day your letter of the 15th instant. This is the second time I have written concerning the depositions in the Hogan affair. It is very strange that you should not yet have received those depositions, as I sent them to Quebec on the 22nd of last November. You must perceive that I have no interest in keeping these depositions in my possession. I shall immediately take the necessary steps to insure the transmission of them to you without delay by the person who took charge of them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
&c., &c., &c.,

L. PAQUET,  
Justice of the Peace.

DUNBAR ROSS, Esquire,  
Solicitor General Lower Canada,  
Office of the Crown, Quebec.

[*Translation.*]

QUEBEC, 27th December, 1855.

Sir,—I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd December, in reply to mine of the 15th of the same month, relating to the depositions in this and other affairs. You inform me that this is the second time you have written touching these depositions, and that it is surprising that they have not yet been received, seeing that you sent them to Quebec on the 12th of last November; that I must perceive that you can have no interest in keeping those depositions, and that you would immediately take the necessary steps to cause them to be transmitted without delay, by the person who took charge of them.

Although you have been so often written to touching these documents, and although you have replied twice on this subject, as you yourself say, I have not failed to remark that, up to this day, you have not yet mentioned the name of the person who took charge of them.

You cannot be ignorant that your duty, as a Magistrate, required that you should transmit these depositions without delay to the Clerks of the Crown by the post, as the most prudent means on your part. If it is true that you have confided them to Mr. O'Farrel, Counsel for the prosecution, as Mr. King, junior, one of the accused, has written that you had informed him, when he made a request that you would give him copies of them, which the law authorizes him to



receive from you, I must tell you that your conduct is certainly worse than careless in this business; and I have reason to suppose that the letter of Mr. King is confirmed by your having, up to the present day, abstained from giving us the name of the person to whom you entrusted them to be conveyed to Quebec.

I have the honor to be,  
&c., &c., &c.,

DUNBAR ROSS,  
Solicitor General.

LAURENT PAQUET, Esquire, J.P.,  
St. Sylvester.

The following is a copy of letter addressed to me by Mr. King, of St. Sylvester, in consequence of an answer given by me to Mr. Walker, of that Parish, to an application made to me by him on behalf of Mr. King, for copies of depositions made against him before Mr. Laurent Paquet, of St. Sylvester, charging him with larceny of ammunition and money.

I stated to Mr. Walker that the Clerk of the Peace had not received any such documents, and that Mr. King would do well to apply to Mr. Paquet for the copies required.

Shortly after this, a letter reached me from Mr. King, of which I subjoin a copy:—

St. SYLVESTER, December 6th, 1855.

Dear Sir,—I have seen Mr. Walker, who informed me of the conversation he had with you when in town, and I have according to his directions seen Mr. Paquet, I asked him for a copy of the depositions, but he told me that he had sent them to town by Mr. O'Farrell, if he had not lost them.

I have a witness to prove what I now state. Mr. O'Farrell told me that I should have to appear at Quebec next Sessions. You would greatly oblige me if you would let me know when that is, as I am under bail of £100.

Your humble Servant,

(Signed,) WM. H. KING.

A true copy.

(Signed,) J. GREEN.

To this letter I returned an answer, informing Mr. King of the steps I had already taken to obtain the depositions from Mr. Paquet, and that they had not been transmitted by him to the Peace Office.

On the 8th of January last, the first day of the term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Mr. O'Farrell, Advocate, of Quebec, tendered to the

Clerk of the Peace in Court, certain papers, which he stated were the depositions in question, alleged by him to have been received from Mr. Paquet. They were not enclosed, nor addressed to the Clerk of the Peace, and for this reason and also on account of the unanswered letter to Mr. Paquet of the 5th December, and of the answer by the Solicitor General to his subsequent letter to that gentleman, of which the Clerk of the Peace had had communication, were refused. Upon this Mr. O'Farrell made application to the presiding Judge, Mr. Justice Power, that he should order the Clerk of the Peace to receive and file the documents which he tendered. His honor, however, declined making any order, leaving it to the officer to act according to his own discretion, and upon his own responsibility, to receive or reject them, which latter course was persisted in.

(Signed,) J. GREEN,  
Joint Clerk and Clerk of the Peace,  
District of Quebec.

[*Translation.*]

ST. SYLVESTRE, 18th October, 1855.

Sir,—I was sent for to-day to see a man named Robert Corrigan, of the Parish of St. Sylvestre, to take his deposition against several persons who have beaten him in the most brutal manner. I found the said Robert Corrigan very dangerously ill, and seeing that it is impossible here to procure Constables alert and courageous enough to arrest these people, I beg that you will grant a Warrant to the bearer of the present to obtain Constables from Quebec to arrest and serve the said accused persons.

I was present on the spot when the assault was made, and to the best of my belief, I believe their intention was to murder Mr. Robert Corrigan. The names of the accused persons are, Patrick Donoghue, George Bannon, Francis Donoghue, Patrick Monaghan, Richard Kelly, Patrick O'Neil, all of the Parish of St. Sylvestre, and John McCaffrey, of the Parish of Ste. Agathe.

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

LAURENT PAQUET, J.P.,  
St. Sylvestre.

To M. DOUCET, Esquire,  
Clerk of the Peace for the District of Quebec.

[*Translation.*]

ST. SYLVESTRE, 2nd November, 1855.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, that together with M. Le Curé, of St. Sylvestre, and in pursuance of instructions received from — Johnson, Esquire, Stipendiary Magistrate, sent by the Government to make inquiries into the affair of the late Robert Corrigan, I am now taking the necessary measures to meet the relations and friends of the accused, in order to convince them of the necessity

there is of the said accused persons voluntarily giving themselves up, and telling them that I am prepared to receive their bail, by which they will avoid the disgrace of being arrested and imprisoned until the time of their trial. I hope that this means will succeed in making them leave their hiding-places before very long.

I wish to know whether I may receive their bail at St. Sylvestre jointly with another Justice of the Peace, or if it be necessary that I should go to Quebec with them, and in case I may thus receive the said bail, what is the amount required for bail in like cases? And as it is thought that some of the accused persons are gone to the clearings in the woods, I would like to know if their bail can be received, they not being present.

I beg you will have the goodness to advertise the authorities at Quebec of the fact, in order that no other steps may be taken at present. I think that a parade of a body of police would not be advisable at present at St. Sylvestre. I expect your answer, Sir, at your earliest convenience.

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

(Signed,) LAURENT PAQUET.

Mr. GREEN, Esquire,  
Clerk of the Peace, District of Quebec.

—  
A true copy.

(Signed,) J. GREEN,  
Clerk of the Peace.

—  
The same originally sent to Quebec, and with blank Warrant.

(Signed,) J. GREEN.

[*Translation.*]

ST. SYLVESTER, 5th November, 1855.

Sir,—I transmit you the depositions of Robert Corrigan and of Dr. Read, by Mr. Louis Déry; have the goodness to tell me whether you have received them. I have to inform you, at the same time, that I have met all the relations of the accused in the affair of Robert Corrigan, and that the said accused are all ready to give the best bail for their appearance at the next sitting of the Court. These people are all farmers, and are possessed of property; and I am very certain that they will be faithful to their engagements if they can be admitted to bail before me, at St. Sylvester, otherwise I do not think that they will come hither.

Be good enough to answer my letter of the 2nd instant, which I sent to you by the post, and send it by the bearer of this letter.

I am, Sir, &c.,

(Signed,) LAURENT PAQUET, J.P.

[Translation.]

St. SYLVESTER, 22nd December, 1855.

Sir,—I received to-day your letter of the 15th instant; this is the second time I have written concerning the depositions in the Hogan affair. It is very strange that you should not yet have received these depositions, as I sent them to Quebec on the 22nd of last November. You must perceive that I have no interest in keeping these depositions in my possession. I shall immediately take the necessary steps to ensure the transmission of them to you without delay, by the person who took charge of them.

I have the honor to be,  
&c., &c., &c.,

L. PAQUET, J.P.

[Translation.]

LAURENT PAQUET of St. Sylvestre, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, deposes and saith:—

I was present, on the 17th instant, at the Agricultural Exhibition at St. Sylvestre. I perceived that there was a disturbance, about an arpent and a half from the place where I was. Richard Kelly, who was a judge as well as myself, F. X. Dion, James Demers and I set off to go to the crowd. I saw, about an arpent from me, the deceased, Robert Corrigan, on the ground; receive several blows from a club, and kicks on the belly and body. I cannot say who it was who kicked and struck him. Kelly and Louis Demers also went to the crowd. I also saw some one in the crowd strike Peter Stockins with a club. I then went away and went to Mr. Krull's door. From that place I saw the deceased pass, supported by two persons. He was wounded in several places on the head and was covered with blood, and seemed hardly able to keep his feet. I did not see the deceased until the evening of the next day, at the house of Mr. Andrew McPhee. He was in bed. I was called, as a Magistrate, to take his deposition. I found him dangerously ill. He told me that he did not expect to recover from the blows which he had received. He named to me seven persons who had struck and beaten him with clubs, and with their fists, and kicked him. He said that Patrick Donaghan of St. Sylvestre, on the Ste. Marie Road, Francis Donaghan of St. Patrick's Mill, Patrick O'Neil of Ste. Marguerite de St. Sylvestre, George Bannon of the same place, a man named Monaghan of St. Sylvestre, Richard Kelly of St. Patrick's Mill, St. Sylvestre, and a man named McCaffrey of Ste. Agathe of Ste. Croix, had all together beaten him, and that Richard Kelly had kicked him in the belly. The deceased was at the time in full possession of his senses. I remained during the space of about four hours with the deceased. He grew weaker and weaker as the time advanced, and continually expressed the same opinion that he was going to die. I then went away. I know nothing more. I subsequently saw the body of deceased here yesterday, and recognised it as that of Robert Corrigan.

Richard Kelly told me the next day, the day of the ploughing match that he had fought to defend Peter Stockins, but as for the deceased it served him right to have been beaten. I have not seen Kelly since.

Sworn before me, at Leeds,  
this 24th of October, 1855.

(Signed,) J. A. PANET,  
Coroner.

A true Copy.

GREEN & DOUCET,  
Clerk of the Crown.

LAURENT PAQUET, of St. Sylvester, Justice of the Peace, sworn:—An Agricultural Exhibition was held at St. Sylvester, on the 17th October last. Did not know deceased before that time. About half-past six or seven o'clock on Thursday evening was called on by Mr. Andrew McKee, to take Corrigan's deposition. On going into the room found Corrigan in bed, sick. He was not in a state of extreme weakness; could converse and was conscious. Asked him how he was when I went in, and gave him my hand. Having said to him that he could perhaps get over his illness; he answered "may be." I understand English better than I can speak it. Dr. Reid was present, and it was he who wrote Corrigan's deposition, as well as that of one Stewart. I remained in the house till about 10 o'clock that evening; I remarked that Corrigan vomited a great deal, and each time he vomited he said "it kills me, it weakens me," at the same time putting his hand on his stomach. I only knew of the wounds he had received on the head, and expected to find him a great deal worse from the wounds he had on the head. I think I recollect everything that occurred at McKee's between Corrigan and me. I was examined before the Coroner.

Mr. Ross requested witness to read his deposition made before the Coroner. Witness recalled (the deposition was here put into the witness' hand). Corrigan said "may be" on going into his room. After the deposition was taken, I wished to leave. Doctor Reed requested me to stay the evening with him, and I did so till about ten o'clock. About half an hour after the three depositions had been written, Corrigan vomited a great deal; each time he vomited he said it weakened him, and mentioned to Dr. Reed that this vomiting was killing him. He continued to get weaker every hour until I left.

The Solicitor General now wished to put a question directly to the witness as to whether deceased stated what he, witness, declared before the Coroner he had said. He would put the question in the very words of the deposition.

Mr. Stuart objected, and the witness withdrew. It was ordered to recall the witness, to enable him to explain the alledged contradictions. Witness read the portions of his evidence at variance with what he now states, and says these two portions correspond exactly with what he now related as having occurred after he took the depositions. The part of the deposition which commences by saying I found Corrigan dangerously ill, refers to the latter part of the evening, and after the depositions had been taken. I meant that on going in I found him pretty strong, but that he afterwards became weaker, and when I was going away, said

he would not recover from the blows he had received. A man who could get up with a little assistance was not so weak. When I left Corrigan in the evening he could not do this. Difficult for me to judge whether he was very seriously ill when I went in. I am not a Doctor. The Court here adjourned at 6 P.M.

EIGHTH DAY—SATURDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY.

The Court convened at 10 o'clock.

The first witness was Laurent Paquet, of St. Sylvester, Justice of the Peace, recalled.

His examination in chief being continued by the Solicitor General, he deposed in French:—The expression "dangerously ill" in my affidavit before the Coroner, refers to the latter part of the evening on which I took Corrigan's deposition. That part of my deposition, which speaks of Corrigan's getting weaker every hour, and of his expressing but one opinion, that he was going to die, has reference in point of time to a period subsequent to when he vomited the second time, and after he had made his deposition—about 8 o'clock. The words used by Corrigan were, that the vomiting was killing him. Was at McKee's about three hours and a-half or four hours. It was about eight o'clock Corrigan appeared to me to begin to get weak. Cannot recollect who were present when he said "may be." Couple of persons were in the room, but I cannot say who they were. He wanted to sign his deposition by writing his name, but seeing him have difficulty in attempting to do so, I told him to make his cross. The Reverend Mr. King was present, and stated it was necessary to have Corrigan's deposition taken, in order to arrest the persons who had beaten him; Mr. King said it would be a pity to let them escape. We began to write the deposition about twenty minutes or half an hour after my arrival, and were occupied half an hour or forty minutes in writing it. Mr. King was in McKee's when I left it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chabot.—Saw Corrigan beaten with sticks and kicked on the 17th October last. Was near the mares at the Show, in company with Dion dit Delauriers, and Kelly. I identify the prisoner, Kelly, now at the bar, as having acted as Judge with us, he had a paper in his hand. We had hardly finished judging the horses when I observed the row. One Demers, a witness in this case, was also with us, as well as several others whose names I do not remember. It was I said to Kelly and Deslauriers, "See they are commencing a fight down there." We then left and went to the spot where the row was going on. Dion and Demers started first, Kelly followed, and I was last. Perceived Corrigan fall before I set out from the place we were at, some one struck him with a stick which had the bark peeled off, and he was kicked at this same time, he fell downwards. Did not myself reach the spot where the row occurred. I stopped at about three quarters of an arpent from it. In going towards the crowd kept my eye on Corrigan; observed while on my way that he tried to get up from the ground, but was again struck with the fist and kicked. Prisoners Kelly, Dion and Demers went up to the row, I remained where I was, about half-way. Saw Stocking on the field, he was struck with a stick while the fight was going on, at a distance of about ten or twelve feet from Corrigan. The row during which Corrigan was struck lasted three minutes at the most. Stocking's brother or brother-in-law and I brought Stocking away to near Machell's house; there seven or eight persons having come up, he shook himself clear of us and wished to return to the fight. He was angry, had his coat off and picked up an iron shovel which was lying at his feet. At the solicitation of his sister, Stocking threw down the shovel, and went into Machell's house.

The Witness continued:—Saw Richard Kelly put out of Machell's house, the people who had gone in there to fight Stocking; he sent them off the ground to prevent them from fighting. This took place immediately after the row in which Corrigan was attacked. Saw Corrigan picked up by Kelly and some others whom I don't know, when on the ground where he was beaten. Kelly reached the spot where it occurred about the end of the row. Deslauriers came up about the same time, cannot say which of them got there first; one was not many feet behind the other. Corrigan was raised up from the ground about a minute after Kelly, Demers and Deslauriers arrived at the spot. On oath cannot say but Corrigan might have received some blows after Kelly, Deslauriers and Demers came up. I did not see him struck, he nevertheless may have been. Corrigan on attempting to get up was certainly knocked down a second time. When he was so knocked down, Kelly, Demers and I were just starting from where we had been standing as Judges, we had perhaps got nearly half way to the crowd. In this crowd, among whom was Corrigan, recognized at the same time only Stocking, who was my neighbor. Have no doubt that Kelly had not arrived at the crowd when Corrigan was knocked down the second time, he was not on the spot, and for this reason very certainly could not have struck Corrigan. Am positive that Corrigan was lying on the ground when Kelly and Demers reached the spot. Saw Kelly and two others pick Corrigan up. It is not my opinion that there was time after the arrival of Kelly on the spot for any one to have struck Corrigan with a stick, jumped on him and kicked him five or six times. Am very certain that Kelly did not strike him. Was told that the depositions taken by me were so taken to be sent to Quebec, to have the parties arrested. The depositions of Dr. Reed and Richard Stewart were taken at the same time and sent by express to Quebec that evening.

To Mr. Alleyn.—Have known Patrick Donaghue since his youth.

To Mr. O'Farrell.—The horned cattle and oxen were at a distance of about five or six arpents from where Corrigan was beaten. I was about three quarters of an hour at the place where the mares were, being engaged in judging them. (Here a letter was brought in for the Juror Finnigan. The Court, after perusing it, directed it should be given to the Juror, as it related to his private affairs.)

Witness continued.—Am not aware that a meeting of 20 or 30 persons was held behind Machell's barn in the morning before the row. The horses were on show near the barn, and I did not observe anything going on there. About twenty minutes or half an hour before the row, saw Patrick McCaffrey lead his mare by this barn on his way to have her judged, and there was no meeting being held there.

The Court adjourned for half an hour, and re-entered at 10 minutes to 2 P.M.

Laurent Paquet re-called.

Cross-examination by Mr. O'Farrell resumed:—Did not see any meeting held before the row commenced. There is a rocky wet hollow between the part of the field in which the horned cattle stood and where the row occurred.

Re-examined by the Solicitor General:—Kelly, Deslauriers, and Dion, had not reached the crowd when Corrigan was struck; he was first struck before Stocking; it was about the time he received the second blow that Stocking was struck. Mean to say that Stocking was struck while Corrigan was getting up the first time. Corrigan had been struck ten or eleven times before he so attempted to get up. He raised himself un-assisted after being knocked down the first time. The second time he was helped up by Kelly and others. Cannot say whether Kelly or Dion arrived first at the crowd. Demers, I think, got up before them; he had the start on leaving. I walked quickly towards the row; the others ran. Saw Corrigan kicked while on the ground, when he attempted to get up. It did

not appear to me that the persons who were beating Corrigan left him for a moment, and went to beat Stocking; Corrigan and he were only ten or twelve feet apart, so there was no necessity for the persons who went to beat Stocking to run to the latter. I was still some distance off. Some forty persons composed the crowd, and they were all close together. Only one blow was given to Stocking that I saw. Corrigan was beaten by several men. Maintain that they, (the crowd,) beat Stocking, and kicked Corrigan, at the same time. Did not constantly keep looking, and therefore cannot say positively whether they left off beating Corrigan for a moment. On my oath, do not think that Kelly touched Corrigan to beat him.

Question.—Can you positively swear that Kelly did not strike Corrigan at all?

Answer.—I do not believe he did, had he struck him I should probably have seen it. When I went to McKee's there was nothing said about its being necessary that Corrigan's deposition should be taken before he died.

Question.—Did you, as Magistrate, take any steps to have the accused arrested? Objected to for the defence, and the witness withdrew. Witness re-called—I did take steps on Thursday, after taking the depositions to have the persons who beat Corrigan arrested. Sent to Quebec that night, by Express, for a body of Police, and Constable Murphy having come up I signed the Warrant. Left my house with them at day-break on Sunday and remained out until after 11 o'clock. Did not do anything to cause the arrest of the accused, either on the Wednesday when the row occurred or during the day on Thursday. Wrote several letters to the Crown Office at Quebec, and one to the Solicitor General on the subject (Mr. Ross—I did not receive it), about eight or twelve days after the departure of the police from St. Sylvestre. Do not know any person tried to prevent witnesses for the Crown from giving their evidence. Am not aware that any one endeavoured to persuade persons who witnessed the fight to go away.

To Mr. Chabot.—Re-cross-examined:—In one of my letters to the Crown Office I asked him to send a body of police. Peter Stocking, who took the message to Quebec, returned to St. Sylvestre next Friday about 4 or 5 o'clock. The Police Force sent up only arrived on Sunday. Accompanied the Police personally, and procured about twelve men to assist them. Nobody spoke of the fray at the show either on Wednesday or Thursday. It was thought of no consequence. Of six or seven men beaten on the occasion Corrigan was the worst. (This witness was in the box nearly an hour yesterday, and more than five hours to-day.)

QUEBEC, 21st November, 1857.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit herewith the evidence taken by the Commissioners in the Corrigan Commission, in relation to Mr. Paquet, J.P.

Under another enclosure I have also mailed the documents transmitted to us from the Secretary's Office, with directions to return the same.

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

(Signed,) JOHN B. PARKIN,  
Commissioner.

Honorable the Provincial Secretary,  
&c., &c., &c.,  
Toronto.



PROVINCE OF CANADA, } PATRICK FORD, of Point Levy, in the said District,  
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. } Constable of Police, after being duly sworn upon  
the Holy Evangelists, doth depose and say :—

I was charged with a letter, on the fifth instant, written by the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the conduct of Laurent Paquet, Esquire, Justice of the Peace at St. Sylvestre, in connection with the arrest and trial of the parties charged with the murder of the late Robert Corrigan, addressed to the said Laurent Paquet, with the instructions to deliver the same to the said Paquet in person. The letter was read to me before it was sealed. It was intimated to Mr. Paquet in the said letter that the Commissioners would sit on the seventeenth instant, at the City of Quebec, and enter upon that part of the inquiry intrusted to them, which had reference to himself, where he might attend if he saw fit to do so. On the following morning, at about seven o'clock, I delivered the said letter to Mr. Paquet in person, as I had been desired to do. Mr. Paquet gave me an answer to the said letter, addressed to Mr. Parkin, one of the Commissioners, which I delivered yesterday afternoon at Quebec. Whilst at Mr. Paquet's residence, he told me that he had previously heard from the Commissioners by a letter which he had received from them, and that he had written to his lawyer in Quebec about it. I served a subpoena on the part of the Crown to the said Laurent Paquet, to give evidence on the trial of James Hogan, charged with the murder of the said Robert Corrigan, which took place in the month of February last. Having failed to appear, when called, on the part of the Crown, a second subpoena was issued to him, which I delivered to him in person. He then told me that he had come part of the way to answer the first summons but that he had taken ill on the way and had to return home. After the service of the second subpoena I heard Mr. Paquet called in Court but he again failed to appear, and the evidence on the part of the Crown had to be closed without his evidence being taken. I was present in Court when the witnesses for the defence were examined, and recollect that Mr. Paquet was one of them, and that he answered his name on the first call, and gave his evidence. I am aware that Mr. Paquet applied to be paid as a witness on the part of the Crown after the conclusion of the trial, and that the Crown refused to allow him any payment, because he had not appeared when called upon as above mentioned. And further I say not, and have signed.

(Signed,) P. FORD.

Sworn before us, at Quebec,  
this 17th September, 1857.

(Signed,) JOHN B. PARKIN, }  
" A. M. DELISLE, } Commissioners.  
" GEO. A. PHILLPOTTS, }

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } WILLIAM KING, of St. Sylvester, in the said District,  
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. } Minister of the Church of England, after being duly  
sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, doth depose and say :—

I have resided at Saint Sylvester for nearly eleven years past. I recollect that on the 17th of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, an Agricultural Show took place at St. Sylvester at which the late Robert Corrigan was murdered by a party of men who attacked him. I was not present at the Show, and therefore do not personally know what occurred there. Between the hours of twelve and one o'clock of

that day, I was called for and requested to go to the house of Andrew McKee, where Corrigan had been taken, to render him such assistance, spiritual and medical, which I could, and which I did. I am aware that on the next or succeeding day, Laurent Paquet, Esquire, Justice of the Peace at St. Sylvester, took the deposition or dying declaration of the late Robert Corrigan; and to the best of my knowledge Mr. Paquet told me that he had declined to take it until I should be present, but his reason for so doing was not stated to me, nor am I aware of the motive which actuated him. I am aware that Mr. Paquet dined with some of the persons who were charged with making the assault upon Corrigan, among whom was Richard Kelly, on the day of that occurrence. This was at a public dinner, and no steps had been taken up to that time to arrest any of the parties charged with the assault upon Corrigan, nor were any taken until special application was made to Mr. Paquet on the following day. At the same time referred to, it was thoroughly known that the said Robert Kelly was one of the party who had attacked and beaten Corrigan. I am aware that after a warrant had been issued for the apprehension of the individuals charged with the murder of Corrigan, a number of persons of St. Sylvester and Leeds were appointed and sworn in Constables to aid and assist in the execution of the warrant, and that domiciliary visits were made in several places for that purpose—that subsequently accusations of larceny were made against a number of the persons who were such constables, and had been present at the domiciliary visits in question, who were apprehended on a warrant issued by Mr. Paquet, and bound to appear at the then next Criminal Court to answer that crime. I am also aware that the Officer prosecuting on the part of the Crown, considering the whole proceeding illegal and improper, declined to follow it up by a public prosecution, and the case was abandoned. With a view to obtain evidence against the parties who had acted as such constables on the occasion referred to, Mr. Paquet issued subpoenas to certain parties to appear before him and Mr. Mullavy, also a Justice of the Peace at St. Sylvester, to give evidence on the subject of the alleged larcenies. And I have since been informed, I believe by Mr. Mullavy, that his name was so used without his authority or consent, and with the knowledge on the part of Mr. Paquet, that he, Mr. Mullavy, totally disapproved of this proceeding, and would not be a party to it. I have since been informed by some of the parties in question, and among others by David Shuter, his wife, and Robert Shuter (a brother of the former), that they had been induced to attend before Mr. Paquet on the assurance that they would be paid for their time, although they had received nothing. I have reason to believe, and have no manner of doubt in my mind, that as the parties or constables charged with larceny were for the most part witnesses against the individuals charged with the murder of Corrigan, this course was adopted by Mr. Paquet with the design of preventing the arrest of the murderers of Corrigan, and of defeating the ends of Justice by this attempt to impeach and neutralize the evidence which it was expected they would give on the trial of Corrigan's murderers.

It is a notorious fact in the parish, that whilst Corrigan was being murdered by the party referred to, Mr. Paquet was on the ground, and cognizant of what was taking place, and did not interfere to maintain order, protect Corrigan, and arrest the assailants. Immediately after the assault upon Corrigan the authors of it were generally known, and although it was clear to every one that Corrigan could not survive the ill-treatment he had received, Mr. Paquet adopted no steps to arrest the guilty parties until the afternoon of the second or third day after the assault, and this only when called upon to do so. Shortly after Corrigan had been beaten as above mentioned, one of my sons told me that whilst the affray was taking place, he had heard Thomas Walker, Esquire, Justice of the Peace at St. Sylvester, say, that whilst on his way to the show, he heard that a man was

being killed, and that he had taken to his heels and ran away. I am aware that Mr. Walker took no steps to arrest the parties who had beaten Corrigan.

And further Deponent saith not, and hath signed.

(Signed,) W. KING.

Taken before us, this 18th day of September, 1857,  
at the City of Quebec.

(Signed,) GEO. A. PHILLPOTTS, }  
" A. M. DELISLE. } Commissioners.

COPY of CORRESPONDENCE between LAURENT PAQUET Esquire, J.P., St. Sylvester, County of Lotbinière, Lower Canada, and J. GREEN, Esquire, Joint Clerk of the Peace, District of Quebec, and P. A. DOUCET, Esquire his colleague, and between the same L. PAQUET and DUNBAR ROSS, Esquire, Solicitor General, Lower Canada, having reference to the murder at St. Sylvester of Robert Corrigan, on the 17th October, 1855, and subsequent proceedings arising out of the same, and connected therewith.

[*Translation.*]

To — DOUCET, Esquire, Clerk of the Peace, District of Quebec.

Sir,—I am this day called upon to take the deposition of a person named Robert Corrigan, against certain parties by whom he was beaten in a most brutal manner. I found the said Corrigan very dangerously ill, and as it is impossible to find in this place constables of sufficient skill and courage to arrest the parties, I beg that you will have the goodness to grant a warrant to the bearer hereof, or to send constables from Quebec to make the arrests. I was on the spot when the assault was made, and to the best of my belief, I think they intended to kill Mr. Robert Corrigan. The names of the accused are Patrick Donahoe, George Bannon, Francis Donahoe, Patrick Monaghan, Richard Kelly, and Patrick O'Neill, all of the Parish of St. Sylvester, and John McCaffrey, of the Parish of St. Agathe.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
(Signed,) S. L. PAQUET, J.P.

Upon receipt of this letter, a warrant was prepared for wounding with intent to murder; but as seven persons were to be arrested, it was not possible to make the arrangements necessary to forward it for execution on the same day. And on the day following, a person calling himself Andrew McKee, junior, called upon the undersigned Joint Clerk of the Peace for the District of Quebec, and informed him of the death of Corrigan; upon which, a warrant for murder was immediately prepared, and enclosed with a letter addressed to Laurent Paquet, Esquire, J.P., St. Sylvester, requesting him to procure the deposition of Dr. Read, the Medical Gentleman who had attended the deceased, to establish the death of Corrigan from the injuries received; and upon this, to sign the warrant enclosed, and deliver it to Constable James Murphy, the bearer, who proceeded

the same day to St. Sylvester, accompanied by ten or eleven of the City Police. The depositions previously received were also enclosed to Mr. Paquet, in order that he might have before him all the evidence when signing the warrant; and he was requested forthwith to return these depositions to the Peace Office. Some days after this, the undersigned received a letter from Mr. Paquet, of which a copy is appended, with copies of correspondence between the Clerk of the Peace and Mr. Paquet, and the Solicitor General and the same gentleman.

(Signed,) J. GREEN,  
Joint Clerk of the Crown, and Clerk of the Peace.

[Translation.]

ST. SYLVESTRE, 3rd November, 1855.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you, that acting under instructions received from — Johnson, Esquire, stipendiary magistrate, appointed by Government to inquire into the matter of the late Robert Corrigan, I am at present engaged in conjunction with the Parish Priest of St. Sylvestre, in taking the necessary steps to communicate with the relations and friends of the accused, in order to urge upon them the necessity of a voluntary surrender, and to let them know that I am prepared to accept bail and to spare them the disgrace of being arrested and remaining incarcerated until the day of trial. I am in hopes of persuading them by this means to leave their hiding place without delay. I wish to know whether I can receive their bail at St. Sylvestre in conjunction with another magistrate, or whether I must of necessity accompany them to Quebec, and in the former case the amount of bail to be required. It is thought that some of the parties accused have gone to the lumber shanties, and I wish to be informed as to whether bail can be received for them in their absence. I beg you will notify the authorities in Quebec, in order that no further steps whatever may be taken in the matter for the present. I think that a display of police force at St. Sylvestre would serve no good purpose. Awaiting an early reply,

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed,) LAURENT PAQUET.

J. GREEN, Esquire,  
Clerk of the Peace,  
Quebec.

[Translation.]

ST. SYLVESTRE, 3rd November, 1855.

Sir,—I send you by Mr. Louis Deris, the depositions of Robert Corrigan and Dr. Reed; have the goodness to notify me when you receive them. I beg also to inform you that I have been in communication with all the relations of the accused in the Corrigan matter, and that the said accused parties are all ready to give the best of bail for their appearance at the next assizes. The parties are all farmers and owners of good properties, and I am convinced that they will be faithful to their engagements, provided that they can be admitted to bail before me, at

St. Sylvestre, otherwise I think they will not give themselves up. Have the goodness to reply to my letter of the 2nd instant, and to send your answer by the bearer hereof.

I am, &c.,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) LAURENT PAQUET.

J. GREEN, Esquire,  
Clerk of the Peace,  
Quebec.

[*Translation.*]

QUEBEC, 6th November, 1857.

Sir,—Mr. Green the Clerk of the Crown, has handed me your letter to him of the 2nd instant, in which you mention certain instructions received from the Government in the Corrigan matter. As I have been absent from Québec, I wish before taking any further steps in the matter, to be informed as to the nature of the instructions and the party from whom they emanated. Meantime I do not think it would be prudent for you to admit the parties to bail without further information in the matter. Have the goodness to reply with as little delay as possible, and to forward to the Clerk of the Peace any depositions relating to this crime, which may be in your possession.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) DUNBAR ROSS,  
Solicitor General.

OFFICE OF THE PEACE,

QUEBEC, 5th December, 1857.

Sir,—We have been informed that depositions have been made before you against certain parties charged with stealing ammunition and money, at St. Sylvester or Leeds, and we have to request that these deposition may be transmitted to our office at your earliest convenience.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

GREEN & DOUCET,  
Clerks of the Peace.

LAURENT PAQUET, Esquire, J.P.,  
St. Sylvester.

[Translation.]

QUEBEC, 15th December, 1855.

Sir,—The Joint Clerks of the Crown have just informed me that they wrote to you on the 5th instant, requesting you to transmit certain depositions in a matter of larceny which were made before you; and on which you issued a Warrant at St. Sylvestre, for the arrest of King and others, and that up to the present time, December 18th, they have received neither the documents nor a reply from you. I have to request that you will transmit the documents without delay, otherwise I shall be obliged to take the necessary steps to compel you to do so.

I am, &amp;c.,

(Signed,) DUNBAR ROSS.

[Translation.]

ST. SYLVESTER, 22nd December, 1855.

Sir,—I am this day in receipt of your letter of the 15th instant. This is my second letter in the matter of the depositions in the Hogan affair. It is astonishing that you have not yet received the depositions, as I sent them to Quebec on the 22nd November last. You must see that I have no object in keeping the depositions in my possession. I shall at once take the necessary steps to have them transmitted to you without delay, by the person who took charge of them.

I am, &amp;c.,

(Signed,) L. PAQUET, J.P.

D. Ross, Esquire,  
Solicitor General,  
Quebec.

[Translation.]

QUEBEC, 27th December, 1855.

Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 22nd December, in reply to mine of the 15th same month, concerning the depositions in the matter of King and others; you say that this is your second letter about these depositions, and that it is a matter of surprise that they have not been received, as you sent them to Quebec on the 12th November last.—That I must see that you have no object in keeping the depositions in your possession, and that you are about to take, without delay, the necessary steps to have them transmitted at once by the party who took charge of them. Although you have been written to so frequently concerning these documents, and though, as you say yourself, you have written two replies on the subject, I notice the fact that up to the present time you make no mention of the name of the party who, as you say, took charge of them. You must be aware that it was your duty as a Magistrate to transmit these depositions without delay to the Clerk of the Crown by post, as the more prudent course on your part. If it be true that you have entrusted them to Mr. O'Farrell, the Counsel for the accused, and Mr. King, junior, one of the accused, asserts in a letter that you informed him of the fact when he asked you for copies to which he was by law entitled, I must say that there has been something more than a mere equivocation on your part, and that I am justified in presuming that Mr. King's state-

ment is the truth, as you have, up to the present time, refrained from mentioning the name of the party to whom you entrusted the documents for transmission to Quebec.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Yours, &c.,

(Signed,) DUNBAR ROSS,  
Solicitor General.

L. PAQUET, Esquire, J.P.,  
St. Sylvester.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } JAMES GREEN, Esquire, of the City of Quebec, in the  
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. { said District, Joint Clerk of the Peace for the said  
District of Quebec, after being sworn on the Holy Evangelists, doth depose and  
say :—

I am acquainted with Laurent Paquet, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace residing at St. Sylvester. I am aware that he was the Justice of the Peace who issued a warrant for the apprehension of the parties charged with the murder of the late Robert Corrigan, before the verdict of the Coroner's Jury was returned. A good deal of correspondence on that occasion took place between Mr. Paquet, Mr. Solicitor General Ross, and the Clerks of the Peace. A copy of which correspondence I now produce, accompanied by remarks which I then made of what occurred in reference to it, marked A. At the time Mr. Paquet wrote me the letter which I have produced, dated St. Sylvester, 2nd November, 1855, a Coroner's Inquisition had been held on the body of the late Robert Corrigan, and a verdict of murder returned against one Richard Kelly and two others, and this fact must have been known to Mr. Paquet, when he expressed his willingness in the said letter to admit them to bail, to save them the disgrace of being imprisoned. In addition to what I have stated in the memorandum accompanying the copy of the correspondence which I have produced, marked A, I would say, with reference to the application made to me by Mr. Walker, on behalf of Mr. King, junior, for copies of a certain deposition alleged to have been taken by Mr. Paquet, charging the said King and others with the crime of larceny; that the said depositions, nor any other papers connected with the said charge of larceny, were then or have since been transmitted to our office of Clerk of the Peace in due course. Further, that no prosecution, public or private, was ever instituted against the said King or others on the said charge of larceny. I am aware that Mr. Paquet was summoned on the part of the Crown, to give evidence on the trial of James Hogen, in February last, for the murder of the late Robert Corrigan, and that although called, he did not appear, and the case for the Crown was closed without his evidence being taken. Further, that the said Paquet answered to his name when called on the part of the defence, and gave his evidence. Mr. Paquet subsequently applied to be taxed as a witness on the part of the Crown, which I declined to do, as he had not appeared when called upon, which he threatened that he would either complain or report me to Government. Mr. Paquet did not afford such assistance and information to the Solicitor General, in the conduct of the prosecution of the parties accused of the murder of Corrigan, as a Justice of the Peace should do who had originally investigated the case; and he manifested such an evident bias in favor of the accused, that both the Solicitor General and myself deemed it unsafe to

communicate with him, especially as we were aware that he had caused certain parties who had been entrusted with the execution of a warrant against the parties accused of Corrigan's murder, to be apprehended on apparently insufficient and frivolous grounds, and seemed to desire to throw every obstacle in the way of their being brought to justice.

(Signed,) J. GREEN.

Sworn before us, at Quebec,  
this 19th September, 1857.

(Signed,) GEO. A. PHILLPOTS, }  
" A. M. DELISLE, } Commissioners.  
" JOHN B. PARKIN, }

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } WILLIAM HARRISON of Leeds, in the County of  
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. } Megantic in the District of Quebec, Bailiff, being  
duly Sworn, doth depose and say as follows:—

I was entrusted with the execution of the warrant issued by Corroner Panet against the parties charged with the murder of Corrigan, immediately after the inquest, and forthwith proceeded to execute the same, and obtained the assistance of several persons in the neighbourhood to act with him in the matter as it was distinctly understood and expected that every resistance would be offered to the apprehension of any of the parties; we searched all the houses and premises of the parties and all the neighbourhood for two or three days and nights, but did not succeed in meeting any of the parties. On my return I heard that a warrant had been issued by Mr. Paquet against myself and several of the others, and placed in the hands of one of the Donaghues a brother of one of the persons against whom I had a warrant. In consequence of this I went to Mr. Paquet and heard that the warrant had been issued at the instance of Mr. O'Farrell, and I then entered into recognizance to appear at the Court of Quarter Sessions. Mr. Paquet took no interest and made no inquiries from me about the arrest of the parties after whom I had been searching. Neither Mr. Paquet nor any other of the other Magistrates appeared to take any interest in the matter. I believe the object of issuing the warrant was for the purpose of frightening us, and preventing us from putting the warrant against Kelly and the others into execution. No proceedings whatever were afterwards taken against me in consequence of charges made against myself and others for stealing powder and balls.

And deponent further saith not, and hath signed.

(Signed,) WILLIAM HARRISON.

Taken and sworn before us, at Quebec,  
this 21st September, 1857.

(Signed,) JOHN B. PARKIN, }  
" GEO. A. PHILLPOTS, } Commissioners.



**Subpœna.—Copy for David Shuter, senior, and Sarah Jane Patterson, his wife.**

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } **T**O DAVID SHUTER, Senior, of Saint Sylvestre,  
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. } Farmer, and SARAH JANE PATERSON, wife  
of the said David Shuter.

Whereas information hath been laid before me, the undersigned, and James Mullavey, Esquires, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District of Quebec, that a certain Felony hath been committed in the said District, and that you are likely to give material evidence concerning the said Felony, these are therefore to command and require you, in Her Majesty's name, to be and appear immediately before me, at the house of George McCrea, Trader, at St. Sylvestre, to testify what you shall know concerning the said Felony. Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal, this 16th of November, 1855, at St. Sylvestre, in the said District.

(Signed,) L. LAURENT, J.P. [L.S.]

A true copy.

(Signed,) LT. PAQUET, J.P.

**B.**

Subpœna referred to in the Deposition of James Mullavy, 22nd September, 1857.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } **J**AMES MULLAVY, of the Parish of St. Sylvestre, in  
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. } the District of Quebec, aforesaid, Esquire, Justice of  
the Peace, being duly sworn upon the Evangelists, doth depose and say :—

I recollect the occasion on which the late Robert Corrigan was murdered, in the fall of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, at St. Sylvestre, and that after a Coroner's Inquest had sat upon the body of the deceased, a Warrant was issued against one Richard Kelly, Francis Donaghue, Edward Donaghue, Patrick Donaghue, and several others, charged by the verdict of the Jury with the wilful murder of the said Corrigan. The said Warrant was placed for execution in the hands of William Harrison, of Leeds, Bailiff. I am aware that the said William Harrison, accompanied by a certain number of Special Constables, sworn upon the occasion to assist him, went in search of the parties accused, and visited their dwellings in the execution of this Warrant, but could not find any of them. After the search in question had been unsuccessfully made I was one day in the house of Daniel Byrne, Notary Public at St. Sylvestre, where John O'Farrell, Esquire, Advocate, came and asked me if I would sit as a Magistrate with Laurent Paquet, Esquire, also a Justice of the Peace at Saint Sylvestre, at the house of one George Macrae, a Trader at St. Sylvestre, to investigate a certain charge of Felony to be brought against the Guard or Constable who had gone in search of the parties accused of the murder of Corrigan. This I declined to do, and

said that I would have nothing to do with the matter. A certain document purporting to be a subpœna addressed to David Shuter, senior, of Saint Sylvestre, Farmer, and Sarah Jane Patterson, the wife of the said David Shuter, bearing date 16th November, 1855, at Saint Sylvestre, and signed Lt. Paquet, J.P., being now exhibited to me, I declare that the signature "Lt. Paquet, J.P.," subscribed thereto, is the signature of the said Laurent Paquet, that the said subpœna sets out by stating that information had been made before the said Laurent Paquet, and James Mullavy (meaning myself), two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, that a certain Felony had been committed, &c., and commanding the said Shuter and his wife to appear before him, the said Paquet, at the house of the said George McCrea, immediately, to testify what they should know concerning the said alleged Felony. That the assertion by the said Paquet in the said subpœna, that information had been laid before himself and me is untrue, and unfounded in fact, for no such information was ever laid before me individually, or with Mr. Paquet conjointly. I was afterwards informed that Mr. Paquet had received information, under oath, against William Harrison, of Leeds, Bailiff, and certain Constables who had accompanied him, charging them with larceny, and that he had placed a Warrant for their arrest in the hands of James Donaghue, of Saint Sylvestre, Farmer. The said James Donaghue is a brother of Francis and Edward Donaghue, above mentioned. I refused to sit with Mr. Paquet on the occasion referred to, because I was of opinion that the intended proceeding was to deter parties entrusted with the Warrant against the persons charged with the murder of Corrigan from executing it, and because from the respectability of the parties accused, I did not believe the truth of the charge brought against them.

And further Deponent saith not, and hath signed.

(Signed,) JAMES MULLAVEY, J.P.

Taken, and sworn to, at Quebec,  
this 22nd September, 1857.

(Signed,) GEO. A. PHILLPOTTS, }  
" A. M. DELISLE, } Commissioners.

The subpœna referred to in the foregoing deposition is herewith annexed, and is marked B.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } WILLIAM KING, of the Parish of St. Sylvester, in  
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. } the District aforesaid, Medical Student, being  
duly sworn, doth depose and say :

I resided at St. Sylvester in the Fall of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, when the late Robert Corrigan was murdered at the agricultural show. I am aware that a Coroner's inquisition took place, which resulted in a verdict of wilful murder against certain individuals, and amongst others, Richard Kelly and Francis and Edward Donaghue. A warrant was issued by the Coroner for their arrest, and entrusted for execution to William Harrison, of Leeds, Bailiff. I, with several others, accompanied Harrison, as a special constable, to assist in the execution of the said warrant, and several domiciliary visits were made at the residence of the parties accused, in order to arrest them, but without success. I was afterwards informed that Laurent Paquet, Esquire, Jus-

tice of the Peace, residing at St. Sylvester, was about to issue a warrant against the said Harrison, myself, and the other special constables who had accompanied him, on a charge of larceny, alleged to have been committed by us on the occasion of the said domiciliary visits. This was in the month of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five. On a Monday in the said month of November, at about three o'clock in the morning, one James Donaghue, (the brother I am informed, of the said Edward and Francis Donaghue,) accompanied by John O'Farrell, Esquire, Advocate, and a party of men armed with guns, numbering to the best of my belief, over forty, called at my father's house where I resided, knocked at the door, and demanded if I was there. My father, the Rev. William King, told them that I was; and having pledged his word of honor that he would produce me before Mr. Paquet at seven in the morning, Donaghue and his party withdrew. Accordingly at seven o'clock in the morning, I repaired with my father to the residence of Mr. Paquet, where I found Mr. O'Farrell and about thirty men, most of whom were armed with guns. I there ascertained that the charge against myself, Harrison and others, was for stealing powder, balls, and slugs, and seven shillings and sixpence in money, on the occasion of the said domiciliary visit at the house of James Hogan, one of the parties accused by the verdict of the Coroner's Jury with the murder of the said Corrigan, and against whom we had a warrant on the occasion of the said domiciliary visit. On the occasion of the visit at Hagan's house, I had been appointed to watch outside, and had not entered it. I was then compelled to give bail to answer the said charge at the then ensuing Court of Quarter Sessions, in one hundred pounds, with two sureties of fifty pounds each. I then underwent an examination which was conducted by Mr. O'Farrell, in the presence of Mr. Paquet, before my admission to bail. I appeared at the said Sessions to stand my trial, but no indictment was preferred against me, and I was discharged in due course of law.

And this Deponent further saith not, and hath signed.

(Signed,) WM. KING.

Taken and sworn, in Quebec,  
this 22nd September, 1857.

(Signed,) GEO. A. PHILPOTTS, }  
A. M. DESLISLE, } Commissioners.

To His Excellency Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Governor General,  
&c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I have the honor to submit for your Excellency's consideration, copies of a correspondence which took place in the months of November and December last, between Messieurs Green & Doucet, Clerk of the Peace for the District of Quebec, and Laurent Paquet, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace, for the said District, residing in the Parish of Saint Sylvestre, and between Mr. Paquet and myself, on the subject of certain Depositions said to have been taken before him on a charge of Larceny of ammunition and money, brought against W. H. King and others, while accompanying a party assisting constable William Harrison in his attempt to execute a warrant of arrest against certain persons charged with the murder of one Robert Corrigan, together with other documents, relating to the latter case. Upon reference to the correspondence it will be found that Mr.

Paquet had been repeatedly applied to by the Clerk of the Peace and myself to transmit these depositions to them, as by law he was bound to do, and that no satisfactory answer could be obtained from him. He merely asserted that he had forwarded them to Quebec, but obstinately refused in withholding the name of the person to whom he had entrusted them. It was ascertained in January following, that he had committed them to the custody of Mr. O'Farrell, the Counsel for the private prosecutor in the matter of the said charge. Certain documents stated to be the depositions in questions were tendered by Mr. O'Farrell to the Clerk of the Peace, on the opening of the Court of Quarter Sessions in January, but they declined to receive them from his hands. The charge of larceny in question, had been brought by some of the parties implicated in the murder of Corrigan, (for whom also Mr. O'Farrell was Counsel) and by some of their friends, and Mr. Paquet must have been perfectly sensible of the impropriety of confiding these depositions to Mr. O'Farrell, as is sufficiently shewn by his refusing to disclose his name as the bearer of them. The course pursued by Mr. Paquet, obnoxious as it is, to a grave imputation of complicity in tramping up his charge, is further seriously impugned by his conduct in relation to the parties charged with the murder. He was an eyewitness of what he himself describes as a most brutal assault; which shortly afterwards eventuated in the consummation of the crime of murder. He says in his letter of the 18th October that he verily believes that they intended to kill Corrigan, and he communicates the names of the parties charged with the crime. Nevertheless, he omits to issue a warrant for their arrest as he might and ought to have done immediately after the assault, for the capital felony of cutting and wounding with intent to murder. Instead of this he allows the parties to escape as already mentioned in my report to your Excellency, of the 30th December, and after the death of Corrigan he enters into a negotiation with the accused and their friends, to admit them to bail. He moreover compromises the Government and more particularly the law officers of the Crown, by pretending that he had received instructions from them to admit them to bail. He openly sympathises with the accused, if he was not in league with them, as it is apparent from his ungently expressed desire to admit them to bail, with a view as he says, to save them (persons charged with the foul crime of murder!) "from the disgrace of being arrested!" and pinioned and imprisoned until the time of their trial!" His gratuitous assurance "that they could be faithful to their engagements" is also a strong indication of the same improper bias. Such is the pernicious example shewn by a person upon whom the law of the land and the obligations of his oath imposed the important duty of protecting the lives and liberties of Her Majesty's subjects, and bringing offenders to justice. I respectfully submit to your Excellency that this gentleman has proven himself utterly unworthy of holding Her Majesty's Commission as Justice of the Peace, and that he ought to be made an example of by being dismissed from his office.

I have thus respectfully brought under the notice of your Excellency, facts in the conduct of Mr. Paquet, as a Justice of the Peace, which of themselves are in my humble opinion, amply sufficient to justify his dismissal from office. But Mr. Paquet was a witness for the Crown on the trial of the very persons whom he had charged with the murder, and although the propriety of adverting to any portion of his evidence in aggravation of his conduct may be questionable, I nevertheless would consider myself wanting in my duty to Your Excellency, and to the public, were I to refrain from soliciting Your Excellency's attention to certain portions of that evidence, which are in a direct contradiction to Mr. Paquet's own written statements, and his evidence on oath before the Coroner.

First.—In the letter of the 18th October, in which he declares that he verily believes they wished to murder Corrigan, he denounces Richard Kelly as one of

those charged with this crime. In his evidence at the trial, he labours to shield Kelly from all criminality whatever. One of two things. Either he was guilty of an act of gross oppression and malice, in issuing a warrant on a charge of murder, arising out of an assault of which he was an eye-witness, against a man whom he himself knew to be innocent, or his evidence is a wilful perjury. Secondly.—At the trial it became necessary to establish the dying condition of Corrigan, and his apprehension of impending dissolution, in order to admit an evidence as a dying declaration, as well as his deposition on oath, taken before Paquet himself, as his oft repeated statements against the accused, in which he charged Kelly as the principal cause of his death. In Paquet's same letter, of the 18th October, he says he was called to take the deposition of Corrigan, against several persons who had beaten him "de la maniere le plus brutale," and that he found him "*dangereusement malade.*" Again, in his deposition before the Coroner, he states that he was requested to take Corrigan's deposition, and that he *found* him "*dangereusement malade.*" Il (Corrigan) m'a dit qu'il ne pensait pas en revenir des coups qu'il avoit reçus," and further on he says, "Il affaiblisait *sait d'heure en heure* et exprimait *toujours* là même opinion qu'il allait mourir." In his evidence at the trial obviously impressed with its damning effect on the case of the prisoners, he at first withheld this statement altogether, and afterwards, when by the production of the deposition, the admission is extorted from him, he says the expressions "je l'ai *trouvé* dangereusement malade" and "il exprimait *toujours* la même opinion qu'il allait mourir" refer to the condition and declarations of Corrigan at the *close* of the interview, a statement manifestly irreconcilable with the plain import of the language made use of by him in his letter to Mr. Green and in his deposition before the Coroner, viz., that he *found* him dangerously ill, that he became weaker every hour, and always expressed the same opinion that he was dying. The interview lasted four hours. In one word, Mr. Paquet's conduct throughout the whole of this lamentable affair, was an utter perversion of truth, and a daring outrage upon law and justice.

The whole respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) DUNBAR ROSS,  
Solicitor General, E.C.

TORONTO, 26th March, 1856.

—  
A true Copy.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Toronto, 26th September, 1857.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }  
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. } DUNBAR ROSS, of the City of Quebec, in the said  
District, Esquire, Solicitor General for Lower Canada, being duly sworn, doth depose and say:—

I conducted the case of the Queen against Richard Kelly and others, accused of the murder of Robert Corrigan, on behalf of the Crown, in January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, assisted by Mr. De-lièvre Barrister. I was engaged in getting up the case and examining the evidence connected with it, all through from the time the murder was reported to be committed until the trial took place. With reference to the conduct of Mr. Laurent Paquet, Justice of the Peace, residing at St. Sylvester, in connection

with the said murder and trial, I have already reported on his conduct to the Government, and I submit that report with my present evidence inasmuch as it contains all my views and opinions upon the subject in question, and I know of nothing at present which would induce me to alter my opinion of Mr. Paquet's conduct in that respect as contained in the said report, which is in every particular just and true.

And this Deponent further saith not, and hath signed.

(Signed,) DUNBAR ROSS.

Taken and sworn to at Quebec,  
the 23rd September, 1857, before us.

(Signed,) JOHN B. PARKIN, }  
" A. M. DELISLE, } Commissioners.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } JAMES MURPHY, of the City of Quebec, in the Dis-  
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. } trict aforesaid, Constable, being duly sworn, doth de-  
pose and say:—

In the month of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, Mr. Green, the Clerk of the Crown, placed a warrant into my hands against one Richard Kelly and others for the murder of the late Robert Corrigan, with instructions to proceed to St. Sylvester, get the warrant signed by Laurent Paquet, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, and then proceed to the arrest of the parties named in the said warrant. I accordingly left Quebec with a party of fourteen policemen, and made my arrangements so as to reach St. Sylvester in the night, in order to facilitate the arrests I should have to make. I reached the residence of Mr. Paquet very early in the morning, and having intimated to that gentleman the object of my visit, and presented him the warrant entrusted to me, he signed it and returned it to me. According to my instructions, I requested Mr. Paquet to come and point out the individuals named in the warrant, and to furnish me somebody who would do so, as they were strangers to me. He declined coming himself, alleging that he was afraid his property would be fired or his person injured, but said that he would endeavour to find somebody who would accompany me. Mr. Paquet then accompanied me to two or three of his neighbours, whom he requested to accompany me, but they all pretexted some excuse or another, and declined to come, except one, who accompanied me a short distance and then disappeared. This gave me considerable annoyance, and I told Mr. Paquet that as I had come there placing my entire reliance upon him for assistance, I felt much disappointed. Mr. Paquet again expressed to me that he was laboring under apprehension, and could do no more, or something to that effect.

I then proceeded to the residence of the Rev. Mr. King, represented to him the difficulty under which I labored, and requested assistance from him. This gentleman in a very short time procured the assistance of five or six individuals who undertook the task of pointing out the parties charged with the murder of Corrigan. We then left and searched several houses and other places pointed out to me, but without succeeding in arresting any one. I was then informed by respectable people of the locality on whom I could place reliance that the indi-

viduals I was in search of were far away and out of my reach, when I returned to Quebec, and made my report of what had occurred.

And deponent hath signed.

(Signed,) J. MURPHY,

Taken, and sworn to, at Quebec,  
before us, this 24th September, 1857.

(Signed,) JOHN B. PARKIN,  
" GEO. A. PHILLPOTTS, } Commissioners.  
" A. M. DELISLE, }

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } RALPH B. JOHNSTON, of Sherbrooke, in the Dis-  
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. } trict of Saint Francis, Esquire, Special Magistrate,  
being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, doth depose and say:—

About the end of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, I was stationed at Sherbrooke, and received instructions from Government, to proceed to Saint Sylvestre and endeavour to ascertain whether the parties accused of the murder of Robert Corrigan were still in that neighbourhood, if so, whether it would be practicable to apprehend them, and if of that opinion to attach to myself a sufficient force to effect the arrest. I proceeded on that occasion to St. Sylvestre. I had interviews with the Protestant Minister, the Catholic Priest, and with Mr. Paquet, Justice of the Peace, in whose hands I found all the depositions relating to the then recent murder of Robert Corrigan. I went through a portion of the surrounding country and conversed with many persons who could have no suspicion of my official character. I came to the conclusion that if the parties accused should be concealed among that population, and they were desirous of withholding them from the hands of Justice, that I could not with any number of men hope to arrest them, I moreover came to the conclusion, from the documents submitted to me by Mr. Paquet, that unless some evidence should turn up previous to trial very different from what I had perused, no one would ever be convicted of having murdered Robert Corrigan. The public feeling in the locality, arising out of Corrigan's death, had already assumed a party character, and it was easy to foresee that the longer the subject was there canvassed the greater would be the height to which that excitement would rise. I learned from Mr. Paquet that the relations of the accused parties, who knew to what place those parties had fled, had signified that they would immediately surrender if likely to be admitted to bail till the trial should come on, and viewing the consequences which might arise out of a long continued and useless search I consented, for the sake of obviating those consequences, to join Mr. Paquet in admitting them to bail, there not being at that time, as far as I knew, any other evidence than that which Mr. Paquet had communicated to me, and of which I have spoken.

Question.—Were you at the time you so expressed your readiness to join Mr. Paquet in admitting the parties in question to bail, aware that a Coroner's inquisition had been held on the body of Corrigan, and a verdict of wilful murder returned against those parties? Answer.—Not at that time. I then saw nothing but certain depositions in the hands of Mr. Paquet, and on which I found the opinion I have already expressed, that there was not sufficient evidence to convict any one of murder. I had but one interview at the time referred to on the subject of the matters now under consideration, with Mr. Paquet. I called at his

house at about seven o'clock in the evening and stated to him the object of my mission above mentioned, and that I considered it necessary to see both the Protestant and Catholic Ministers. He accompanied me to the house of the Rev. William King, and finding it impossible to procure a fresh horse, as also that I was a stranger in the neighbourhood, he lent me a horse, and sent his own son to conduct me through several miles of very difficult Country to the house of the Catholic Priest. He also shewed me the deposition taken by himself relating to the matter; and he also communicated his opinion to me, that it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to take the accused; and also stated, that the parties accused would surrender if they could be admitted to bail immediately. I then stated to Mr. Paquet, that in my opinion, he, as the acting Magistrate in the matter, together with any other Magistrate, might admit these parties to bail, and that if he found difficulty in procuring a second Magistrate, I would join him in so doing. At this time I was not aware of the existence of a Coroner's warrant for their apprehension. Nothing further then occurred between us. I had no instructions or authority from the Government in relation to admitting the accused parties to bail; on the contrary, Mr. Paquet having communicated our joint views, I received a very severe reprimand from the Honorable Attorney General Drummond, for having entertained such a view. On the occasion of my second visit to St. Sylvester about three months after, a person whose name I do not now recollect, but which I think I can shortly supply, made a deposition before me, to the effect, that he had seen Mr. Paquet on the occasion of the arrival of the police force on the spot, get into a vehicle, and drive rapidly in the direction of St. Patrick's, where the parties accused were supposed to be, accompanied by a relative of one of the accused. Some time after, this person desired to withdraw his deposition, on the ground that his son and not himself had seen the direction taken by Mr. Paquet after he started. This deposition I refused to return; and though I must have it, I have been unable to find it.

And further I say not, and have signed.

(Signed,) R. B. JOHNSON, J.P.

Taken and sworn to,  
before us, at Quebec,  
this 29th September, 1857.

(Signed,) J. B. PARKIN, }  
" A. M. DELISLE, } Commissioners.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } JAMES REED, of the City of Quebec, in the Dis-  
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. } trict of Quebec, Esquire, Physician and Surgeon,  
being duly sworn, doth depose and say:

I am acquainted with Laurent Paquet, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, residing at St. Sylvester, and have been for the last seven or eight years. I am aware that for the last three years Mr. Paquet has been affected with dyspepsia, which has the effect of causing a general lassitude and depression of the spirits, want of appetite, acidity in the stomach, and general weakness. During the progress of the trial of James Hogan, for the murder of Corrigan last Winter, Mr. Paquet called upon me professionally, and stated that he had been summoned as a witness in the case; that he had been prevented from coming sooner by an attack of dyspepsia, under which he was then labouring, and for which I gave him medicine at that time. I am aware that during the



trial of Kelly and others, for the same offence, tried in the winter of 1856, at Quebec, Mr. Paquet labored under a bad attack of dyspepsia, for which I treated him while he remained in Quebec. Mr. Paquet attributed that attack to travelling to Quebec and change of diet. For the last three or four years I have been Mr. Paquet's medical attendant, and am aware that he has been able to perform very little manual labor or work upon his farm. I myself advised him to engage in commercial business by opening a store at St. Sylvestre, as a means of providing for his family, but I am not aware whether he has done so or not. At the time that Corrigan was beaten at the Agricultural Show at St. Sylvestre, on the seventeenth of October, 1855, I resided at Inverness, about twenty miles from St. Sylvestre, and was sent for by Corrigan to attend him. To the best of my recollection I saw him in the afternoon of the following day. The people about him appeared to suppose that he was not dangerously ill, and talked of taking him home, a distance of seven or eight miles from thence, and it was only when I expressed my opinion that his wounds were mortal, and that he would not recover, that the affair was looked upon more seriously. It appeared to me from what was passing there at the time, that as his wounds were not supposed to be mortal no means appeared to have been taken to ascertain who had beaten him, but after I had expressed my opinion as to his state, the names of those who had assaulted and beaten him appeared to be generally known, and the names of McCaffrey, Richard Kelly, Hogan, and in a word, all those who were subsequently tried for the murder of Corrigan, were mentioned as having been his assailants. I then suggested that steps should be immediately taken for the arrest of the parties mentioned, and accordingly Mr. Paquet was sent for and took the deposition of Corrigan, my own, and several others, for that purpose. Mr. Paquet remained there that night until near midnight. It appeared to me that Mr. Paquet did all that could be expected of him as a Justice of the Peace, efficiently to discharge his duty on that occasion. I am aware that on the following day he sent the depositions to Quebec, with the request that a Police Force might be sent up to effect the arrests in question. Whilst I was near Corrigan the next day Mr. Paquet again called to see him. When Mr. Paquet transmitted the deposition above mentioned to Quebec, Corrigan was still living, and by the time the Police Force arrived at St. Sylvestre Corrigan had died. Mr. Paquet then sent for me to establish that fact, which I did by making the necessary depositions to that effect. I understood that a Warrant for murder had then been issued, Mr. Paquet having told me in conversation at the time referred to that he was at the ground and witnessed the row whilst Corrigan was being beaten. I expressed my surprise that he had not taken the means to effect the arrest of the parties who had beaten him, especially as he had a large number of people on the ground, chiefly Protestants, from whom he could have obtained assistance. He replied that he had witnessed several similar rows at previous Shows and had always abstained from interfering, that on this occasion seeing Mr. Walker, also a Justice of the Peace, clearing off the ground, he had done the same thing, and cleared off himself. I would add that Mr. Paquet at the same stated that he did not think Corrigan had been so badly beaten.

And further Deponent saith not, and hath signed.

(Signed,) JAMES REED.

Taken and sworn to before us, at Quebec,  
this 1st October, 1857.

(Signed,) JOHN B. PARKIN, }  
" A. M. DELISLE, } Commissioners.

[*Translation.*]

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } LAURENT PAQUET, the younger, of St. Sylvestre,  
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. } in the said District, carter, being duly sworn on the  
Holy Evangelists, doth depose and say :—

I was at St. Sylvestre at the time of the cattle show which took place in that Parish on the 17th October, 1855. I know that on the day in question the late Robert Corrigan was beaten at the said show, and that he died in consequence of the injuries he received. I make this statement merely from hearsay, as I was not present when the assault was made, having left the place about half an hour previous to the occurrence. I did not see Corrigan after he was beaten. There were a great many people at the show, both Protestants and Catholics. Immediately after the assault I heard it rumoured that Corrigan had been very badly beaten, and that he was in a dangerous state, and that his recovery was doubtful. On the day of the assault it was stated in the Parish that the crowd was so great during the assault that it was almost impossible to recognize the persons who gave the blows, but it was also stated that Patrick Donaghoe had given the first blow, and that Richard Kelly had helped to disperse the crowd and protect Corrigan. I am aware that on the following day, or on the second day after the assault, my father, Laurent Paquet, Esquire, J.P., took Corrigan's deposition, and it was not until then I learned that Richard Kelly was one of those whom he accused of having beaten him. After the assault on the 17th October, 1855, my father arrived at his own house and stated that he was present on the spot when the                      began, that he was then accompanied by the said Richard Kelly and Xavier Dion, and that when they saw the fight they went towards it but that he stopped on the way and Kelly and Dion went up to the crowd, that he (my father) not being in good health, did not wish to go any further, and went to the house of a person named Machell, the owner of the land on which the exhibition was held. My father is very sickly, and has been so particularly for the last three or four years. I am aware that he was summoned as a witness for the Crown in the matter of Hogan for the murder of Corrigan in the month of January last. On Wednesday, the 28th January last, I started in a vehicle, with my father, to drive him to the Craig's Road Railroad station to take the cars for Quebec, in order to attend the said trial. During the drive he became so sick that he was obliged to return home. He continued so ill that he found it impossible to start again before the following Sunday, when we both started together. On arriving at St. Giles, he was so ill that he was obliged to remain at the house of Mr. Jean Croteau, where he was detained until the following Tuesday or Wednesday, when I drove him to the Railroad station and he took cars for Quebec.

And further this deponent saith not, and hath signed

(Signed,) LAURENT PAQUET.

Taken before us, at Quebec,  
this 2nd October, 1857.

(Signed,) J. B. PARKIN, }  
" A. M. DESLISLE, } Commissioners.

[*Translation.*]

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } LOUIS DEMERS, of the Parish of St. Sylvester, in  
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. } the said District, Farmer, being duly sworn on the  
Holy Evangelists, depose and saith :—

I was present at the cattle-show at St. Sylvester, on the 17th October, 1855, when the late Robert Corrigan was assaulted and beaten. I was on the ground with Laurent Paquet, Esquire, Richard Kelly, Xavier Dion, and several others whose names I do not remember, when we saw a quarrel commenced, during which Mr. Corrigan was beaten. I immediately ran towards the crowd, where I saw Corrigan being beaten; he fell overwhelmed with kicks, cuffs and blows given with sticks. I saw the said Richard Kelly in the crowd, in the act of raising Corrigan. I assisted in raising him, and after I had gone a few paces with him, some other person took my place. At that moment I saw the crowd running after another person in order to beat him, and as I had friends and relatives on the ground, I followed to find out who the person was. I then saw that they were beating a person named Stocking, in the house of a person named Machell. On my way to Machell's I passed Mr. Paquet, who was going in the same direction to the place where Stocking was being beaten; as I passed, he said to me, "these people must be arrested." I went among the crowd, and seeing that they had ceased beating Stocking, I took horse and rode home. When I was going to get my horse, I saw Corrigan sitting on some logs of wood. I did not see Mr. Paquet after that.

And Deponent hath signed.

(Signed,) LOUIS DEMERS.

Taken before us at Quebec,  
2nd October, 1857.

(Signed,) J. B. PARKIN, }  
" A. M. DELISLE, } Commissioners.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } RICHARD BAYNE, of the Parish of Saint Sylvestre,  
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. } in the District of Quebec, Farmer, being duly  
sworn, doth depose and say :—

There was a Cattle Show at Saint Sylvestre, on the 17th of October, 1855, but having had the misfortune to lose my wife, who died on that day, I could not attend the Show. On the same day I heard that Corrigan had been badly beaten at the Show, and on the following day I heard several persons mentioned as having assaulted him, and among them Richard Kelly. I know that on the first or second of January, 1856, the people were expecting Major Johnston and a party of Police to arrest the parties charged with the murder of Corrigan. After the arrival of Major Johnston and his party, feeling anxious that justice should be done, I spoke to Major Johnston and told him to be cautious, as no doubt attempts would be made to deceive him. About one hour after Major Johnston had passed with his party, in search of the individuals accused, I saw Laurent Paquet, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, driving past my place at a smart pace in a sleigh, in company with Edward Donoghue, the father of Francis Donoghue, one of the individuals accused of Corrigan's murder. Having reason to suspect that their mission was to warn the accused of the arrival of the Police Force, I deemed it right to inform Major Johnston of my suspicions, and to suggest to him what I thought he might do to secure the offenders.

And Deponent further saith not, and hath signed.

(Signed,) RICHARD BAIN.

Taken and sworn to before us, at Quebec,  
this 2nd October, 1857.

(Signed,) JOHN B. PARKIN, }  
" A. M. DELISLE, } Commissioners.

[Translation.]

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }  
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. } **J**. JEAN CROTEAU, of the Parish of St. Giles, in the said District, Farmer and Blacksmith, being duly sworn, doth depose and say :—

The Parish of St. Giles is situated on Craig's road, leading to Quebec, about fifteen or sixteen miles nearer than St. Sylvestre. I have known Laurent Paquet, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, for about twenty-five years. On Sunday, the first day of February last, towards four P.M., Mr. Paquet arrived at my house, and told me that he was on his way to Quebec, to give evidence in the trial of Hogan for the murder of Corrigan. He was accompanied by his son, Laurent Paquet, who drove his vehicle. Mr. Paquet was indisposed, and not wishing to proceed to the Railroad Depot, he and his son spent the night at my house. His sickness increased so much that we were obliged to attend him during the night, and he was detained at my house, from indisposition, until Tuesday evening, without being able to proceed on his journey. His son also remained at my house during the whole of that time. On arriving at my house Mr. Paquet told me that he had left home once before for Quebec, and that through sickness he had been forced to return.

And Deponent hath signed.

(Signed,) JEAN CROTEAU.

Taken before us, at Quebec,  
2nd October, 1857.

(Signed,) J. B. PARKIN, }  
A. M. DELISLE, } Commissioners.

[Translation.]

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }  
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. } **F**. X. DESLAURIERS, of the Parish of St. Nicholas, Farmer, being duly sworn, doth depose and say :—

I was present at the cattle-show on the 17th October, 1855, at St. Sylvester. I know that the late Robert Corrigan was beaten and ill-treated that day, and that he died three days afterwards. When the disturbance commenced, I was at a distance of about one acre and-a-half from Corrigan, and in company with Laurent Paquet, Esquire, Richard Kelly, Louis Demers, J. B. Derouin, — McGinley, and several others, whose names I do not remember. When I perceived the quarrel, I ran as fast as I could towards the crowd of persons surrounding Corrigan. We all started together to go to the fight, but I cannot say whether all went there, except Louis Demers and Richard Kelly, who arrived there with me. When we reached the crowd, I could see that they were striking a man with their fists, with sticks, and kicking him, but I could not make out who he was. When I arrived, Corrigan was in the act of rising up, when he received a blow with a stick which made his blood flow, and threw him down. At the same moment I saw Peter Stocking struck with a stick on the back of the head, and he was taken to Machell's house by some of his friends. Stocking received the blow before I saw Corrigan receive the last blow from a stick. On arriving at the house Stocking began to cry out and jump about, and some of those who were about Corrigan ran towards him; I followed them, and while I entered through one door Peter Stocking entered through another. Six of the rioters imme-

diately rushed upon him and began to beat and ill-treat him, when I interfered and took one of them off him. I then went out and met John Stocking, and told him to go to the assistance of his brother, as they were going to kill him. I then went away from the fight, as I had fears for my own safety. I then saw the said Laurent Paquet on the road in company with several others. Mr. Paquet was then standing at a distance of about three acres from the place where Corrigan was beaten, and about an acre from Machell's house, where they were beating Stocking. I said to Mr. Paquet that that was an extraordinary frightful blow, and he answered that that was true, and that he went away himself because he was afraid of losing his life. We then went to dinner at Machell's. The parties present at the dinner were the said Laurent Paquet, Richard Kelly, Peter Stocking, — Maguire, Daniel Bury, and a large number of others. After dinner I went away, and I do not know what took place afterwards. It was about an hour after I saw Corrigan beaten, that I took dinner at Machell's. When I left Machell's, after dinner, it was about five o'clock.

And Deponent hath signed.

(Signed,) F. X. <sup>his</sup> DESLAURIERS.  
mark.

Taken at Quebec, this 3rd October, 1857.

(Signed,) J. B. PARKIN, }  
" A. M. DELISLE, } Commissioners.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } JOHN O'GRADY, of the Parish of Saint Sylvester,  
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. } Clerk in Holy Orders, being duly sworn, doth  
depose and say:—

Not having been on the grounds at the time of the Cattle Show, at Saint Sylvester, in October, 1855, I am not personally aware of any proceedings which may have been taken by Mr. Paquet at that time, in relation to the assault upon Robert Corrigan, I understood that afterwards Mr. Paquet was occupied at McKee's house in taking the usual proceedings in order to have the parties accused brought to Justice; but of this I have no personal knowledge, not having been present, and not having mixed myself up in the matter. As to the general conduct of Mr. Paquet, in the discharge of his duties, I can state that he attends with a great deal of patience to the complaints brought before him, and that the people generally look up to him with confidence. I know that he is very frequently applied to and that confidence is felt in his ability as a Magistrate, and that he endeavors to settle the difficulties which are brought under his notice. I am aware that Harrison, accompanied by other persons, visited certain houses in the Parish, with a view of arresting the parties charged with the murder of Corrigan, and it was supposed he had a warrant for that purpose. I have no personal knowledge of any misconduct on the part of Harrison and his assistants at the time, but from the rumours that prevailed, considerable alarm existed in consequence of Harrison's party visiting different houses at a late hour in the night, and using violent and threatening language to the inmates. In consequence of this many persons thought it prudent to use certain precautions to prevent any outrage, and I myself having been informed that possibly the Church and the Presbytery might be fired, although I disbelieved the information, as resulting from the excitement at the time, thought it prudent during three or four nights to be upon my guard against such an occurrence. As soon as I was aware of Harrison's party making their rounds, I advised all my

Parishioners to admit them and make search, and I am not aware that they entered by force into any house, but were admitted upon application, I understood also that with a view to check these domiciliary visits at night of Harrison's party, a warrant was issued against certain of them for having taken away certain effects from a house which they had visited. This was done with the apprehension that these domiciliary visits would lead to some serious collisions.

And further Deponent saith not, and hath signed.

(Signed,) JOHN O'GRADY, Ptr.  
Curé of St. Sylvester.

Taken and sworn to, at Quebec,  
this 7th October, 1857.

(Signed,) JOHN B. PARKIN,  
Commissioner.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } JOHN O'FARRELL, of the City of Quebec, in the  
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. } District aforesaid, Esquire, Advocate, being duly  
sworn, doth depose and say :—

I was present at the Parish of St. Sylvester, shortly after the assault committed on the late Robert Corrigan, and was in communication with Mr. Paquet, the Magistrate. I know that certain proceedings against Mr. W. H. King and others for larceny, were taken before Mr. Paquet. Mr. Paquet was unwilling to act at first in the matter; and it was only on my threatening him with a prosecution, and with a complaint to Government, that he promised to act. The first deposition containing the said charge was received by Mr. Mullavy, Justice of the Peace, voluntarily, and was sworn to before him and Mr. Paquet; and the deposition in question was signed by Mr. Mullavy and by Mr. Paquet; subpoenas were then issued to other witnesses to appear before Messieurs Paquet and Mullavy, and were signed by Mr. Paquet alone. Mr. Mullavy, in the mean time, went away, pleading urgent business at home, and promising to return almost immediately. He never returned; and the remainder of the investigation was carried on before Mr. Paquet. The subsequent deposition conclusively established that W. H. King, William Harrison, Peter Stocking, one McKee, and others, had participated in a theft of five silver quarter dollars, some leaden bullets, and a quantity of powder. Immediately on the issue of the warrant, or shortly before, Peter Stocking and McKee disappeared from their houses, and did not return until after it became publicly understood that the Solicitor General would neither prosecute them himself, nor allow them to be prosecuted, on the said charge. I acted in the matter as Attorney of the Prosecutor. Two of the accused gave bail before Mr. Paquet, and, I think, Mr. Walker, J.P. Immediately after, Mr. Paquet, at my request, gave me the depositions, subpoenas, and bail-bond, in the said larceny case, to be filed with the Clerk of the Peace at Quebec. I left St. Sylvester for Quebec the next day, and, on arriving at Quebec, omitted to hand them to Messieurs Green and Doucet. They remained in my possession until the Quarter Sessions in January, 1856; when, at the opening of the Court, at ten in the forenoon, on the fourth of January, 1856, I tendered the depositions, subpoenas, and bail-bond in question, with a letter which Mr. Paquet had given me for them; but Messieurs Green and Doucet refused to receive the papers in question, stating, in answer to me, that they had Mr. Ross' authority for so doing. I further called on them to file the said papers in the Office of the Peace, which they again refused to do. I requested them to prepare a bill, and offered to prepare

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one myself, but was told that they would not prepare a bill, or suffer one prepared by me to be presented to the Grand Jury. I then left the documents on the desk before the Clerk of the Peace, in Court, telling Messieurs Green and Doucet that they were responsible for them, and then I left the Court. I, next day, made application to the presiding Judge, Mr. Justice Power, but was informed by him that he could do nothing, and that no bill could be presented to the Grand Jury by private prosecutor, unless when coming through the proper channel, that is, the Law Officers of the Crown, or the Clerk of the Peace, and bearing their signature. The said depositions were then on the desk, before the Clerk of the Peace, and seemed to have been untouched. Three or four days after I found the same depositions lying scattered about on the floor in the Quarter Session's room. I picked them up, and brought them to my office. I have since mislaid them, and have been unable to find them, although I have made diligent search for them.

And Deponent hath signed.

(Signed,) J. O'FARRELL.

Taken and sworn to,  
before me, at Quebec,  
this 2nd November, 1857.

(Signed,) JOHN B. PARKIN,  
Commissioner.

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# RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, of the 31st May, 1858, for all correspondence, despatches and papers relating to the Inter-Colonial Railway, during the last and present years.

By Command,

T. J. J. LORANGER,  
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,  
Toronto, 31st May, 1858.

(Copy,)

SOREL, 11th July, 1857.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that the Executive Council of my Government, having had under consideration the important advantage which Canada and the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia would derive from the construction, or rather the extension of the Line of Railway from Rivière du Loup to Halifax, have requested and authorized the Attorney General for Upper Canada, the Hon. J. A. Macdonald, to proceed to England to place himself in communication with yourself, with the view of urging upon Her Majesty's Government, the reasons that should induce and impel the Imperial Government to carry to completion this great and necessary national work. The Executive Government of Canada have no doubt that the Governments of the Eastern Provinces will cheerfully co-operate with this Government in pressing the subject upon the attention of the Imperial Authorities, and with this view I propose to communicate to the Lieutenant Governors of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the action of this Government. I may also add that the Honorable the Attorney General has received authority to call to his aid the services of any gentlemen whom he may deem necessary to the success of his mission.

It appears to me quite unnecessary to expatiate upon the manifold advantages that must result, in a commercial point of view, both to the Mother Country and these Provinces, from having a direct communication between Halifax and



Quebec, and thence to the farthest western extremity of Canada at Port Sarnia, but I would also observe that should the projected line be carried to the eastern side of New Brunswick, remote from the American frontier, it would be difficult to over-estimate the advantages of this great undertaking on military grounds.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) WM. EYRE,  
Lt. Genl. and Administrator.

The Right Honorable,  
H. Labouchère,  
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Toronto, 22nd July, 1857.

SIR,—The project of constructing an Inter-Colonial line of Railway between Halifax and Quebec, having been brought under my consideration by a despatch from the Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, dated Halifax, 24th June, 1857, and concurring entirely with the Executive Government of Nova Scotia, in the advantages that must accrue to the Mother Country and to the Colonies on the completion of so great an undertaking, I have the honor to state that I have without delay brought the subject to the notice of my Council, and I hasten to apprise Your Excellency of the action of the Government of Canada, in the confident hope that the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will co-operate to the utmost of their ability in effecting what must contribute so much to the material prosperity of these colonies.

I enclose a copy of a minute of my Council, pursuant to whose suggestions the Honorable J. A. Macdonald, Attorney General C. W., has already started for England on this mission.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) WM. EYRE.  
Lieut. Genl., Administering the Government.

(Copy.)

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK,  
30th July, 1857.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch of the 22nd instant, and of the copy of a minute of Council, therein enclosed, respecting the construction of an Inter-Colonial line of railway between Halifax and Quebec.

I have, without delay, called the attention of my Council to this important subject.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON.

His Excellency,  
Lieut. Genl. Sir WM. EYRE, K. C. B.,  
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Fredericton, N. B.,  
10th August, 1857.

SIR,—With reference to my despatch of the 30th ultimo, I have now the honor to transmit to you, herein enclosed, the copy of a memorandum laid before me by my Council, respecting the construction of an Inter-Colonial Line of Railway. I have further the honor to inform you, that I have forwarded a copy of this memorandum to the Secretary of State.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON.

His Excellency,  
Lieut. Genl., Sir WM. EYRE, K. C. B.,  
&c. &c. &c.  
Toronto.

The Committee of Council respectfully report to Your Excellency, that they have had under their consideration the despatch of Lieutenant General Eyre, the Administrator of the Government of Canada, on the subject of a Railroad from Rivière du Loup to Halifax.

The Legislature and people of New Brunswick have always evinced a lively interest in the proposed railway, and uniformly manifested a disposition to aid such an undertaking to the full extent of the resources of the Province.

The Committee of Council advise Your Excellency to assure Her Majesty's Government and the Administrator of the Government of Canada, of the interest they feel in the proposed Railway; of its importance to the Colonies and the parent State. They believe that the perpetuation of British power in America depends upon the consolidation of the Colonial Empire, which the proposed undertaking would greatly promote.

When the question, in 1852, was the subject of negotiation between the Province and the Imperial Government, New Brunswick agreed to contribute a fair proportion towards the construction of the Railway. His Excellency Sir Edmund Head, the present Governor-General of Canada, having taken an active part in the promotion of these arrangements, is fully cognizant of the views of the people of this Province, and of their deep interest in the question.

To the three Provinces, such a Railway would be of the highest importance, as a means of developing their resources, promoting their material interests, and strengthening that mutual sympathy and unity of interest and feeling, so essential to secure for them that commercial and political position to which they are entitled from their situation and resources.

The Committee of Council are confident that if Her Majesty's Government could be sufficiently impressed with the great importance of the proposed Railway to the Empire in a national point of view, and that Imperial interests absolutely require it, they would not hesitate to take such measures as would secure its construction.

New Brunswick, with her large domain, could provide a vast field for future colonization, which, with her other resources, would afford a present security and future means to defray what might be considered her reasonable portion of the expenditure.

The Legislature of New Brunswick, during its recent session, expressed the opinion that Your Excellency should ascertain whether the Government of Canada would undertake the construction of a Railroad from St. Johns to Canada, jointly with the Government of New Brunswick, upon such terms as should be consistent with the interests and means of the respective Provinces, with the aid of the Imperial Government.

The Committee of Council are so fully impressed with the great importance of the matter, that they would have advised Your Excellency to send a delegation to England, to press the subject upon Her Majesty's Government, did it not appear to them that, from the lateness of the period Your Excellency received the intelligence, such delegation could not arrive in London in time to give that weight to their representations, which would be the primary object in any such mission.

The Committee of Council advise Your Excellency to communicate this minute to Her Majesty's Government, to His Excellency the Administrator of the Government of Canada, and to His Excellency Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia.

(Signed,)

CHARLES FISHER,  
L. L. TILLEY.  
JAS. BROWN,  
CHARLES WAITERS,  
W. H. STEEVES,  
DAVID WARK.

To His Excellency,

The Hon'ble J. H. T. Manners Sutton,  
Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c.  
10th August, 1857.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Fredericton, New Brunswick, 10th December, 1857.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward to you, herein enclosed, a copy of a Memorandum of the Executive Council of this Province in Committee (which Memorandum has been approved by me) on the subject of the construction of an Inter-Colonial Line of Railway. This Memorandum was (as appears on the face of it) drawn up by the Executive Council in Committee, as a reply to a communication addressed to the Provincial Secretary of this Province by the Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, to whom a copy of the Memorandum has been transmitted.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON.

To His Excellency,

The Right Hon. Sir E. Head, Bart.,  
&c., &c., &c.

The Committee of the Executive Council respectfully report to your Excellency, that they have had under their consideration the letter of the Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia on the subject of an Inter-Colonial Railroad with the enclosures, the copy of a letter addressed to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for

the Colonies by the Attorney General of Nova Scotia and the Honorable A. G. Archibald, and the copy of a letter addressed to the Provincial Secretary of Canada by the Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia.

The Government of New Brunswick have always evinced a deep interest in the proposed Railroad, and believing it to be an object of great national importance, have at all times manifested their readiness to unite in pressing the subject upon the Imperial Government.

On the 10th of August last, we advised your Excellency to assure Her Majesty's Government and the respective Governments of Canada and Nova Scotia, that we were fully alive to the subject and would have been prepared to have sent a delegation to England, to unite with the delegates from Canada and Nova Scotia, in bringing the question under the notice of the Home Government, had we received timely intimation that the Government of Nova Scotia was moving in the matter.

The despatch of Lieutenant General Eyre, Administrator of the Government of Canada, informing your Excellency of the action of the Government of Nova Scotia and inviting the co-operation of this Province in securing "the construction or rather the extension of the line of Railway from Rivière du Loup to Halifax," dated at Toronto on the 22nd day of July, 1857, was received by your Excellency late in the evening of the 29th day of that month. The members of the Executive Council were immediately summoned to Fredericton to advise your Excellency.

It appeared evident, that however important a delegation might have been, it was then too late to secure its arrival in London in time to unite with the delegates from Canada and Nova Scotia in pressing the subject upon the Home Government. We submitted our views to your Excellency in writing, which were approved of and transmitted to the principal Secretary of State for the Colonies by the first mail.

It now appears that we advised the only course that was open at that late period, and the statement in our minute "that the delegation could not arrive in London in time to give that weight to their representations which would be the primary object of any such mission," is admitted by the letter of the Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia to the Provincial Secretary of Canada to be correct.

The legislature and people of New Brunswick have at all times expressed a readiness to aid in the construction of an Inter-Colonial Railroad in proportion to the means of the Province, and its interest in the work.

During the last session of the Legislature the House of Assembly passed an address to your Excellency, praying that your Excellency would correspond with the Governor General of Canada, to ascertain whether Canada would unite with New Brunswick in the construction of a Railroad from St. John to Quebec, on joint account with the aid of the Imperial Government.

The desirableness of a railroad uniting the Colonies has always been felt, and is daily assuming a greater degree of importance.

We believed that the three Provinces are interested in the work. That New Brunswick would assume a fair share of the responsibility if Imperial aid could be obtained; but the Provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia have each an interest beyond their respective boundaries, the road through New Brunswick being absolutely necessary to the success of their respective lines.

New Brunswick is now constructing railroads which would form part of any general system.

We feel that by our unaided resources our operations must necessarily be limited. If the joint action of the other Provinces could be secured, and the aid

of the Imperial Government obtained, the great work of constructing an Inter-Colonial Railroad could be accomplished, and each Province also enabled to construct such local lines as trade and travel might require, with greater facility and less risk than the lines now in progress.

We advise your Excellency to assure the Government of Nova Scotia that we are prepared, in concert with the other Provinces, to enter upon the consideration of the mode by which this great measure may be accomplished, and if any plan can be devised to secure it, and the guarantee of the Imperial Government obtained, we believe the Legislature of New Brunswick would render such facilities as the means of the Province would justify, and proportioned to its interest in the work.

CHARLES FISHER,  
JAMES BROWN,  
J. M. JOHNSON,  
W. H. STEEVES,  
L. L. TILLEY.

To His Excellency,

The Hon. John Thomas Manners Suttor,  
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief  
of the Province of New Brunswick, &c., &c.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Toronto, 19th December, 1857.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Despatch, of the 10th instant, with its enclosure on the subject of an Inter-Colonial line of Railway, which I shall immediately bring under the consideration of the Executive Council.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND HEAD.

His Excellency,

Lieut. Governor,  
The Hon. J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON,  
&c. &c. &c.  
New Brunswick.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Fredericton, New Brunswick,  
26th December, 1857.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of the 10th instant, I have the honor to forward to Your Excellency a copy of the communication from the Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia (on the subject of the construction of an Inter-Colonial Line Railway) referred to in that letter.

I have, &c.,

J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON.

The Right Honorable

Sir E. Head, Bart.,  
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Halifax, 23rd November, 1857.

SIR,—I have it in command from His Excellency, Sir Gaspard LeMarchant, to forward for the information of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, the enclosed copy of the communication of Messrs. Johnston and Archibald to the British Government on behalf of Nova Scotia with reference to an Inter-Colonial Railway, and also a copy of a letter addressed this day to the Government of Canada, upon the same subject.

It is much to be regretted that New Brunswick was not represented by a delegate when this question was recently pressed upon the Home Government.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of this Province considers it highly desirable that no time should be lost in ascertaining the views of the three Provinces on a subject fraught with such deep consequences to all of them, and trusts that some means will be suggested by which the views of each may be understood, and if possible a basis of co-operation be devised.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are alike engaged in the construction of Railways which are as yet sectional and not calculated to be of material advantage to each other.

Previous to the meeting of our Legislature in February, His Excellency would be glad to learn the intention of the Government of New Brunswick, with reference to connecting these two Provinces at all events.

It has been the avowed policy of Nova Scotia to carry a trunk line of Railway to the borders of New Brunswick, provided that Province would agree to meet us there, but if not to continue our road to Pictou.

Our road is now under contract to Truro, and we must decide whether it shall be extended towards the New Brunswick border or Pictou.

It remains then for the Government of New Brunswick to indicate whether we shall be united by a common line stretching from Windsor to Halifax, thence to Shediac and St. John by the arrangement now in progress, and it is to be hoped at no distant day to be extended to Quebec (either by the Northern Route or a connection with the line from St. Andrews to that place) or disjointed and apart expend our resources upon local and isolated Railways without a common interest or object.

I am further commanded to solicit the consideration of this subject and a communication thereupon at as early a period as convenient.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES TUPPER.

The Honorable  
The Provincial Secretary,  
New Brunswick.

(Copy.)  
No. 7.

DOWNING STREET,  
15th January, 1858.

SIR,—I transmit to you, as Governor General of Her Majesty's North American Provinces, the copy of a Despatch which I have addressed to Lieut. Governor Manners Sutton, in answer to his application on the part of the Government of New Brunswick, for an Imperial guarantee towards the construction of an Inter-Colonial Line of Railway.

Although I have not to acknowledge any despatches of your own on this subject, I received a memorandum from Messrs. Macdonald and Rose, as repre-

senting the views of your Council, and had also personal communication with those gentlemen during their stay in England last season. You will therefore consider my Despatch to New Brunswick as equally addressed to yourself as Governor of Canada.

I have, &c.,

H. LABOUCHÈRE.

The Right Hon.

Sir E. W. Head, Bart.,  
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

No. 1.

DOWNING STREET,

15th January, 1858.

SIR, Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration, during the recess of Parliament, the subject of your Despatches Nos. 13 and 14, of 10th and 15th August last, and of the Memorandum of your Council enclosed in the former; namely, the proposal that assistance should be furnished from the Imperial Treasury, in the form of a guarantee of interest, towards the construction of an Inter-colonial Line of Railway from Halifax to Quebec.

The same proposal in principle has been advocated by the Governments of Canada and of Nova Scotia, through the intervention of gentlemen deputed by those Governments to communicate personally with myself. And I have further to acknowledge your Despatch No. 29, of the 28th ultimo, transmitting copies of documents which have recently passed between the Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick on the same subject.

Although participating with the members of the several local Governments, and with their own predecessors in office, in a strong sense of the importance of this subject. Her Majesty's advisers cannot feel themselves justified in applying to Parliament for the required guarantee. Their reasons for declining to take this step are solely of a financial description. They feel that the heavy expenditure to which their country has been subjected of late years, and the continued calls on the resources of the Empire for pressing emergencies, do not leave them at liberty, for the present at least, to pledge its revenue to so considerable an extent for the purpose of assisting in the construction of public works of this character, however in themselves desirable.

Under these circumstances I forbear to make any observations on some questions of detail in the proposed scheme, to which I should otherwise have adverted.

I have, &c.,

H. LABOUCHÈRE.

Lieut. Governor

The Hon J. H. T. Manners Sutton,  
&c. &c. &c.

#### MEMORANDUM.

The necessity of constructing a military road between Halifax and Quebec, so as to render Canada accessible to Her Majesty's forces at all seasons of the year, seems long to have engaged the attention of the British Government.

In 1838 and 1839, when Canada was invaded by organised parties of marauders from the neighbouring country, with the avowed intention of conquest, troops were transported by that route in winter when the St. Lawrence was closed, with much difficulty, at an enormous expense, and with great suffering

to the soldiery; and the impossibility of carrying military stores in sufficient quantities was then also fully proved.

Several explorations were consequently made by the military authorities, with a view to the construction of a military road as part of the system of defence of the British North American Colonies. It was then suggested that a railway, besides being of more utility for this purpose than an ordinary road, would be of great commercial benefit to those Provinces, and at the same time confer the political advantage of connecting them more intimately with the mother country and with each other.

As this scheme would cost much more than the road originally intended, and as the Colonies would be so much more benefitted thereby, it was thought right that they should contribute to the expense of construction.

A survey was accordingly made in the year 1848, by Major Robinson and other officers selected by the Imperial Government, but at the expense of the Colonies.

Several lines were explored by Major Robinson, but he reported the Eastern or coast line as preferable, although the longest and most costly, for several reasons (principally of a military character) given by him.

This route was considered by the Colonies, and especially by New Brunswick, as being comparatively of little value, except in a military point of view. It was long and circuitous; it passed through a country but little settled; and could not be expected to make any pecuniary return on the cost of construction for years.

The interest therefore of any moneys borrowed by the Provinces to build the railway, would fall entirely on their general revenues, a burden which they were little able to bear. These considerations being strongly pressed on Earl Grey, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, he acknowledged their justice, and in a despatch, date 14th March, 1851, agreed that the British Government would guarantee the payment of the interest on moneys borrowed by the Provinces for the purpose of making the road, on the condition that it should pass exclusively through British territory; but he stated that it need not of necessity be built on Major Robinson's line. Any deviation from that line was, however, to be subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

Misapprehension arose between Lord Grey and Mr. Howe, of Nova Scotia, then conducting the negotiation, as to whether, in case Major Robinson's line were adopted, the Imperial guarantee would not also be extended to a lateral railway running from the main line through New Brunswick westward to the frontier of the United States.

This side line, if constructed, would have much improved the commercial character of Major Robinson's line, as it would have formed a valuable feeder, and connected it with the general railway system of the United States. Acting, therefore, under the belief that the guarantee was to be so extended, the three Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia made an agreement to construct the railway from Halifax to Quebec in equal proportions, and proceeded to legislate upon it with a view to the immediate execution of the work.

On its being ascertained that it had not been intended by the British Government to grant the guarantee to the local line above referred to, all the objections to Major Robinson's route revived, and the arrangements between the Provinces fell to the ground.

Anxiously desiring the construction of the railway, the Provinces, although much disappointed at the frustration of their expectations, entered into a new arrangement.



They agreed, if the railway was built along the valley of the river St. John, Nova Scotia would advance three-twelfths, Canada four-twelfths, and New Brunswick five-twelfths of the cost of construction.

This line promised great commercial advantages, and a fair pecuniary return; and at the same time satisfied the condition imposed by the Imperial Government, that it should pass exclusively through British territory. The agreement thus altered was submitted to the Imperial Government for approval; but Sir John Pakington, then Colonial Secretary, in a despatch, dated 20th May, 1852, intimated his disapproval of the proposed deviation from the Eastern Line, and that he therefore did not feel warranted in recommending the guarantee to Parliament. He, however, at the same time stated, that the Imperial Government was by no means insensible to the great national objects involved in the construction of the line, and that the most favourable attention would be given to any modification of the proposals then before him. The negotiations thus fell a second time to the ground, the Provinces are without their Inter-Colonial railway, and England has yet no military road to Canada.

The three Provinces have been driven, from the failure of these negotiations, to undertake, within their several territories, without concert, and on their own unaided credit and responsibility, the construction of railways, no doubt of local advantage, but not of general or national importance.

It was not thought in Canada a fitting time to press this subject again on the British Government, when all its energies were directed to the vigorous prosecution of the Russian war, a struggle in which Canada fully sympathised, and was ready to make its own. But now that peace has been restored, it would seem that no time should be lost in undertaking this great work. Circumstances have arisen during the progress of the war, the enlistment and Nicaraguan questions with the United States for instance, which shew that the necessity for such a road has not decreased. Whether as a means of pouring into Canada a sufficient force, or of withdrawing it therefrom, without delay, and at all seasons, in case of sudden exigency, it is equally called for.

The only bar to its construction up to 1852 was the difference of opinion as to route, and that difference it is believed, is not irreconcilable.

It is understood in Canada that the route by the valley of the St. John is not now considered, by military men competent to judge, objectionable as a military road, nay, that there are strong reasons for its selection as such. At all events, no difficulty is apprehended in finding a line combining the requisites for a military and a commercial road.

While Imperial interests require as imperatively as ever the completion of this project, the position of Canada with respect to it has materially altered.

In 1852, there were no railways in operation in Canada (with two unimportant exceptions), and she had no winter route to the Atlantic; but since that time ten lines, extending over about 1600 miles, have been constructed, at an aggregate cost of about nineteen millions sterling, by private companies, chartered and aided by money grants from the Provincial Government to the extent of nearly five millions and a half. This sum has been raised partly by the bonds of Canada, on the immediate credit of her consolidated revenue, bearing six per cent. Interest, and partly by her bonds, issued on the credit of a general municipal fund, established in the Province by legislative authority. Preparations are now also in progress for the construction of an interior line of communication, far removed from the American frontier, by a combined system of railway and canal between the river Ottawa and Lake Huron.

Canada has, therefore, already assumed the full measure of pecuniary obligation which her resources render prudent; but as access to the Ocean, and

communication with England, can only be had in winter through the United States, it is manifest that, in so far as Imperial interests are concerned, the railway facilities are in a great measure incomplete.

Canada is fully alive to the importance of providing for the maintenance of her connection with England, and she has sought opportunity, and availed herself of every occasion, practically to cement that relation.

For the purpose of establishing a direct postal communication with England, which should not only put a stop to a large contribution to the revenue of the United States, but also attract to the Colony a share of that trade and that emigration which was being diverted to that country, she has established, by the payment of an annual subsidy of £50,000, a direct weekly line of Ocean steamers between the Colony and England. In this enterprise she is not only unaided by England, but has to combat a line plying to the ports of the United States, supported by a subsidy from the Imperial Government exceeding £180,000 per annum.

The Province has also enrolled, drilled, and armed, at her own expense, a large and available volunteer force, consisting already of sixteen troops of cavalry, seven field batteries of artillery, five companies of foot artillery, and fifty companies of riflemen; all provided with the most modern and effective arms. This force is maintained at a heavy cost to the Colonial Treasury, and, being well disciplined, would be of essential and immediate service, should occasion arise for their active employment.

In addition to this, Canada has been divided into military districts, and the whole sedentary militia, consisting of every man capable of bearing arms, has been organised.

In so far as the commercial wants of the Province are concerned, they are amply supplied by the existing railway communications to the American seaports, New York and Boston, and by the railway from Montreal to Portland, over which a Canadian company has complete control; but this entire dependence on, and exclusive relations with, a foreign country, cannot but exercise an important and unwholesome influence on the *status* of Canada as a portion of the empire, and tend to establish elsewhere that identity of interest which ought to exist between the mother country and the colony.

We are sensible that we need not dwell on the grave and possibly, disastrous consequences which, if a rupture should unhappily arise with the United States, may result from the want of communication in winter between England and the interior of the Province; but it is evident that the safety of the Colony can only be secured either by keeping, from the moment of the first apprehension of danger, a military power within it of such magnitude as would repel any invading force, during the five months when reinforcements or supplies could not be obtained by sea; or the means must be created of throwing in that force, and transporting them to those points which are assailable.

We would further mention some facts which shew that while the means of resisting invasion are in no way increased, the facilities for accomplishment are daily becoming greater. There are now no less than seven American railways terminating directly at the Canadian boundary, and a far greater number touching the waters of the River St. Lawrence and the Lakes Ontario and Erie, which divide Canada from the United States. All these roads may be said to form together a continuous line, running parallel with, or in easy proximity to, the provincial boundary, and by their means, America would be enabled to concentrate, with the utmost expedition and ease, all her forces upon any quarter, and to choose her own point of attack.

It may be urged that war with America is impossible, or at least an event so unlikely and remote as to justify no expenditure in anticipation of it.

Admitting that the character and moderation of the Federal Government afford assurances of continued amity, it is not to be forgotten that there are other elements, not subordinate, whose influence may at any time become too powerful for control. The best safeguard against aggression is the power of repelling it. The knowledge of our weakness and exposure to attack may do much to precipitate that which, were our strength understood, would never be undertaken. It is now well known that, being cut off from England, the Province cannot make her resources and strength available should the necessity for their exercise unhappily come to pass, and when the occasion does arise, it will be too late to provide the means. The road cannot be constructed with a due regard to reasonable economy for several years, and experience shews how impossible it is to foresee what events within that period may interrupt the friendly relations with a country, the peculiar constitution of which vests so much power in a class whose interests or passions may, at any time, prompt them to acts which would necessarily lead to a rupture. While therefore the commercial or material advantages to Canada which would follow the construction of the road are comparatively unimportant, she feels it her duty to urge the high national considerations which demand that the work should be undertaken.

There can be little fear of any causes of difference between the Colonies and the United States. The danger hitherto has sprung from subjects wherein, as a Colony, Canada had no interest, but which (such as the Central American, the Oregon and enlistment questions,) were purely of Imperial concern; so that, should hostilities arise, Canada would (as she was during the last war) be made the battle ground in a quarrel which she did not cause, and in which she had no special concern. The Colony has received the solemn assurance of the Imperial Government, a promise on which she implicitly relies, that while she is expected to assume her share of the burden of any force which her own internal wants may require in time of peace, yet that the whole power of the Empire will be put forth for her protection and security against foreign aggression. Canada has acted on this assurance, and performed her part of the obligation; but we would respectfully urge that, without means of communication with Great Britain, the Imperial Government is powerless to perform its share; and that the very first step towards the fulfilment of the promise is to provide proper access to the country.

But, apologizing for presenting at perhaps too great length arguments whose weight may be fully admitted, we proceed to suggest a mode by which we propose that the work should be constructed.

The question of route is one which, in so far as Canada is concerned, might be left to the Imperial Government and the lower Provinces, but the distance of that which would probably be chosen may be assumed at 600 miles. By Major Robinson's report, the cost of the longest or coast route of 635 miles is £7,000 sterling per mile, to which ten per cent. is added for contingencies, making the cost in round numbers £5,000,000.

Now Canada has already built, or has in progress, 110, and Nova Scotia 60 miles, available for any route selected for the Inter-Colonial Road, leaving 420 to be constructed. Allowing one million sterling to be added to Major Robinson's estimate for the rise in the cost of labor and materials, since 1848, the balance to be provided for is £5,000,000. This would include the cost of the whole section apportioned to and now in process of construction by Nova Scotia, but does not include the cost of the 110 miles in Canada, on which a million, raised from other sources, will be expended.

We have reason to think that if the facilities we are about to mention be extended to Nova Scotia, that Province would complete the additional sixty

miles to her own frontier, and allow the whole to form a part of the national line. Assuming that New Brunswick would perform a nearly equal share (and her Legislature has already assumed a larger burden), there would remain for completion about two hundred and fifty miles, at an estimated cost—making allowance for the engineering difficulties—of between £2,500,000 and £3,000,000.

We propose that this sum shall be raised as follows:—

In the year 1841 Canada obtained from the Imperial Government a loan of a million and a half for the construction of her public works. This matures at a distant period; but, meanwhile, a sinking fund has been formed for its redemption. We suggest that the amount of this loan, including the sinking fund, be granted in aid of the proposed railway; and that Canada shall be relieved from its repayment in consideration of her expending the whole amount in the construction of the line from Rivière du Loup, in Canada, towards Halifax.

Canada and New Brunswick have already appropriated all their ungranted public lands, for ten miles on each side of the line, in aid of the undertaking. It is assumed that these lands amount to about four millions of acres, and it is proposed that on the security of these, and the road generally, any balance requisite to complete the work should be raised as a first charge.

The system of land grants to aid the construction of railways has been followed with the most entire success in the United States of America, where lands from being almost worthless and unsalable, have risen in value with a rapidity far exceeding the most hopeful anticipations.

It is apprehended that the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick would not feel warranted in burdening themselves with so large an amount of interest as a loan to be affected on their own credit would involve, and it therefore seems necessary that the Imperial guarantee promised by Lord Grey should be extended to the bonds of these Provinces to the extent of their respective contributions. This guarantee would enable them to raise the money at such a reduced rate of interest as would justify their incurring the obligation.

The contribution of the Imperial Government then would amount to this:—

*First.*—A guarantee of the bonds of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

*Second.*—The conditional discharge of Canada's debt of £1,500,000.

And as a direct equivalent there would be secured, not only a military road from Halifax to Quebec, but continuous railway communication, for the transport of men and stores, from Quebec to the Western extremity of the Province of Canada.

We do not pretend to hold out the prospect of any immediate direct return on the outlay, because we have no data on which to base reliable calculations; but we must express the conviction that, even in a financial point of view, the cost of the road, although the entire outlay were assumed by the Imperial Government, would ultimately be more than saved by the lessened expenditure, which England will be called upon to bear after its completion, by enabling her to reduce her military establishments in Canada.

But in the scheme submitted, the Provinces, cherishing, and sensible of the value of, their connection with England, offer substantial aid and co-operation.

It will be seen that our object is not to involve the Imperial Government in an undertaking in the hope of a pecuniary return, or to assume a liability in the special interest of any Colony. If the best interests of the Empire, the extension of her commerce, and the permanence of British power on the continent of America, do not warrant the immediate construction of the work, and the contribution of England towards it, we desire to abstain from urging considerations of

minor weight on behalf of the enterprise; but the material aid which the Colonies are ready to extend affords sufficient proof that, in their opinion, its importance on national grounds has not been exaggerated.

We trust that a consideration of these views (which it is to be understood are made subject to the approval of the Executive and Legislature of Canada,) may meet with the favorable and early attention of Her Majesty's Government.

If provisionally acquiesced in, no time will be lost in seeking to obtain the sanction and co operation of the other Provinces.

(Signed,)

JOHN A. MACDONALD.  
JOHN ROSE.

TORONTO, 1st February 1858.

SIR,—Having been authorized by the Minute of Council of the 9th July last, to urge on the Imperial Government the reasons which should induce the immediate construction of an Inter-Colonial Railway to Halifax, I have the honor to report for the information of His Excellency, that, under the authority contained in that Minute, I sought the assistance and obtained the valuable aid of the present Solicitor General for Lower Canada, who acted with me accordingly on this service.

At the time of our arrival in England, events in India had assumed a most threatening aspect, and, in consequence, the attention of Her Majesty's Government was very much occupied with matters of a more imminent nature.

We proceeded, however, to communicate as well with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as with Lord Palmerston, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary of State for War, and other members of Her Majesty's Government, and explained verbally and at length our views on the subject of our mission.

The importance of the work to Imperial interests was fully acknowledged, and the means by which its execution could best be accomplished were fully discussed.

After these communications, we deemed it advisable to embody our views in a written memorandum, which we laid before the Colonial Secretary. That memorandum fully states the arguments pressed on the consideration of the Home Government, and is now submitted for the approval of Council.

The Canadian Delegates had the advantage of communicating, while in London, with Mr. Johnson and Mr. Archibald, from Nova Scotia, who were also urging the same subject in the interests of that Province. The propositions advanced by these gentlemen were nearly identical with those submitted on the part of Canada.

Being apprised that the prerogative of Parliament, the absence of some of Her Majesty's advisers, and the pressing nature of the Indian difficulties, would preclude any immediate conclusion being come to on the propositions of either Canada or Nova Scotia, I considered that a more prolonged attendance would be followed with no advantage, and the question was left under the consideration of the Government.

The despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies of the 15th January, 1858, containing the reply of Her Majesty's Government, having now arrived, I deem it a fitting time formally to report the action which was taken on the mission entrusted to me.

I would state in conclusion that the Colonial Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as well as Her Majesty's advisers, seem deeply impressed

with the necessity of this work on Imperial as well as Colonial grounds; my conviction is that its construction is only a question of time, and I would respectfully urge that the early attention of the Legislature should be directed to it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) JOHN A. MACDONALD.

The Hon. T. J. J. Loranger,  
Provincial Secretary.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Toronto, 22nd February, 1858.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a Minute of the Executive Council of this Province, of which I have approved, relative to the joint action to be adopted by the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, for bringing before the Imperial Government the subject of the proposed Inter-Colonial Railway between Halifax and Quebec.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) EDMUND HEAD.

His Excellency  
The Lieut. Governor,  
New Brunswick, Nova Scotia.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, dated 18th February, 1858, approved by His Excellency the Governor General.

The Committee have had under consideration, a communication dated 23rd November, 1857, from the Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, enclosing copy of a letter from the Delegates of that Province to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, when urging upon the British Government in conjunction with the Hon. Mr. Macdonald, the Delegate from Canada, the consideration of the important project of completing an Inter-Colonial Line of Railway between Halifax and Quebec, and stating that His Excellency, Sir J. G. LeMarchant, thinks it very desirable that a mutual understanding on this subject should be had between the three Provinces so deeply interested, and has instructed him to invite the communication of the sentiments of the Governments of Canada and New Brunswick, respectively, and solicit their suggestions as to the mode most acceptable to them, by which such an interchange of opinions may be obtained.

They have also had before them two despatches, dated respectively the 10th and 26th December, 1857, with their enclosures from the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, having reference to the same subject.

The Hon. the Attorney General for Upper Canada, recommends that assurances be conveyed to the respective Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick of the undiminished interest of this Province in the construction of an Inter-Colonial Railway connecting the three Provinces, and suggests that this interest should be manifested by an address to Her Majesty on the subject from the Canadian Legislature at its next session. That if similar addresses were presented by the two other Colonial Legislatures, such joint action would bring the subject strongly before the Imperial Government. That this might be follow-

ed by a meeting of Delegates from each Colonial Government at Fredericton or elsewhere, and at some convenient period, for the purpose of organizing some united mode of action in the matter.

The Committee concur in the views expressed by the Attorney General, and recommend his suggestions for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified,

(Signed,)

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

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Halifax, Nova Scotia, 27th Feb., 1858.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 22nd instant, enclosing, for my information, the copy of a Minute adopted in Council, and approved by Your Excellency, relative to a joint action of the three Legislatures of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, in urging upon the notice of the Imperial Government the question of an Inter-Colonial Line of Railway between Quebec and Halifax.

My Council, to whom I immediately submitted your letter, with its enclosure, are deeply impressed with the great importance of this subject, and will not fail to bestow their earliest and earnest consideration on the proposal contained in the Minute of your Council.

The letter of the Delegates, copy of which was forwarded to your Government, has been presented to the Legislature now in session, for whose deliberation your communication will also be submitted.

I have, &c.,

MULGRAVE.

His Excellency,  
Sir E. W. Head, Bart.,  
&c. &c. &c.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Toronto, 3rd March, 1858.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 27th ultimo, relating to the question of an Inter-Colonial Line of Railway between Quebec and Halifax, which I have laid before my Council.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND HEAD.

The Earl of Mulgrave,  
Halifax.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Fredericton, New Brunswick, March 5th, 1858.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch of 22nd February and of the copy (therein enclosed) of a memorandum of the Executive Council of Canada, approved by you, relative to the joint action to be adopted by the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, for bringing before the Imperial Government the subject of the proposed Inter-Colonial Railway, between Halifax and Quebec.

Upon the recommendation of my Council, I have laid copies of these documents before the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, who are now in Session.

I have, &c.,

J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON.

Right Honorable,  
Sir E. Head, Bart.  
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, FREDERICTON,  
NEW BRUNSWICK, 10th March, 1858.

SIR,—With reference to the subject matter of your Excellency's despatch of 22nd February, I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency, herein enclosed, the copy of a memorandum of the Executive Council in Committee of which I have approved.

I have, &c.,

J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON.

The Right Honorable,  
Sir E. W. Head, Bart.,  
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

The Executive Council in Committee having had under their consideration the despatch of the Governor General of Canada, of the 22nd February last, relating to the proposed Inter-Colonial Railroad, advise Your Excellency to assure the Governor General that their interest in this important subject continues unabated, and they are prepared to unite in any practicable scheme for its accomplishment.

During the present Session, they will move the Legislative Council and Assembly to address Her Majesty on the subject, and are confident that both branches of the Legislature will concur in the propriety of pressing upon the Imperial Government the advantage and great importance of a Railroad connecting three Provinces.

They advise Your Excellency to express to the Governor General their readiness to meet a Delegation from Canada and Nova Scotia at Fredericton or elsewhere at an early day, to be named by the Governor General for the purpose of considering the best mode to be adopted to secure united and vigorous action in this matter.

CHARLES FISHER,  
J. M. JOHNSON,  
W. H. STEEVES,  
A. J. SMITH,  
DAVID WARK,  
CHARLES WATTERS,  
L. L. TILLEY.

To His Excellency,  
The Hon. J. H. Manners Sutton,  
Lieut. Governor.

March 10, 1858.



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**TORONTO:**

**PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, YONGE STREET.**

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# REPORT

ON THE

## PETITION OF DUNCAN BRUCE.

Your Committee have examined the Petition of Duncan Bruce, referred to them, and beg leave to report. That while they have no doubt of the power of the composition, as a fertilizer, they have not before them any evidence of the property of the manure to destroy the wheat fly. Your Committee are of opinion that if this property were clearly established, by the evidence of practical men, from results in their own experience, no premium or reward would be too great for the discovery, and no requisite aid too much for Your Committee to recommend the Government to give ; but as a mere manure, the effect of the use of fish offal and other animal substances is undoubted.

But nothing in the facts before us, of its use or in the manner of mixing it with shale, tried and tested by Mr. Bruce, seems to your Committee to be of sufficient public advantage to induce the Legislature to take it up independently of its power to destroy the Midge ; but the Committee recommend that the whole be referred to the Bureau of Agriculture, to examine the facts that may hereafter be submitted, on this most interesting subject.

The documents are very satisfactory as to value and comparison with other manure, and as such will doubtless induce private parties to follow it as opening up an export trade with England, where artificial manures are very valuable, and anxiously sought for.

The whole nevertheless humbly submitted.

MALCOLM CAMERON,  
Chairman.

Committee Room,  
28th May, 1858.

*(Documents laid before the Committee, and ordered to be attached to the Report.)*

### PETITION

*To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada.*

The Petition of Duncan Bruce, of Paspebiac, in the Province of Canada, now residing in the City of Toronto,

HUMBLY SHEWETH :

That your petitioner has, by a process discovered by him, succeeded in producing from the offal of fish and from animal matter, which now in towns and cities serve no other purpose than to decompose and render the air impure and unwholesome, a compound which, as a fertilizer, has on repeated trials on various

plants been found superior to Peruvian guano, being without the caustic qualities that in so many instances render that manure destructive to crops to which it is applied.

In addition to this, your petitioner would respectfully beg leave to direct the attention of your Honorable House to the important fact, that the fertilizer, produced by him, possesses, as proved by many experiments in this country and in the United States, the peculiar property of protecting crops to which it is applied from the ravages of insects.

That your petitioner has exhausted his own private means on the many experiments required to bring his invention to completion, while the general scarcity of money arising from the late commercial crisis has prevented others from joining him in the manufacture of the article so invented by him.

Your petitioner would beg leave to point out to your Honorable House the many advantages which his discovery, if successfully established, would confer on this country. It would create a new branch of business, which, at present, might amount to several hundred thousand pounds per annum, and be almost without limit in future; it would afford profitable employment to some thousands of men in manufacturing it—it would materially increase the earnings of the large number of Lower Canadians, and other British subjects now engaged in the fisheries; it would renovate land exhausted by excessive cropping; it would restore the cultivation of wheat to districts from which it has for many years been driven by insects, and arrest the progress of that agricultural scourge which is gradually spreading over the entire wheat growing portions of the country.

That these are the facts and circumstances which have induced your petitioner to make this his present application.

Wherefore he, your petitioner, humbly prays that your Honorable House will, under such conditions as to your wisdom may seem fit, grant to him: a loan of fifteen hundred pounds, to enable him to erect the necessary machinery for the manufacture of the said fertilizer in sufficient quantity to prove its value and efficiency in the several respects above stated.

Such loan to be repaid in the article manufactured at its minimum valuation at such places in the Province as your Honorable House, or the Minister of Agriculture, may direct, by which, as your Honorable House must perceive, this Province will derive advantages almost incalculable.

And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

DUNCAN BRUCE.

Toronto, 3rd May, 1858.

#### P E T I T I O N .

To the Honorable Chairman and Members of the Special Committee appointed by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of Canada, to inquire into the value of a Concentrated Animal Manure discovered by Duncan Bruce.

With the view of showing that a new and important branch of business will be created in Canada by converting the offal of fish, seals, porpoises and whales, together with coarse fish unfit for human food, taken by fishermen and thrown back into the sea, into manure by my process, and also that it will be of great benefit to farmers by protecting their crops from the ravages of insects, I beg leave to submit to the consideration of the Committee the following extracts from Chemical and Statistical works, and certificates of parties who have analysed and tried the manure on plants.

M. Payen in vol. 1, page 71, of his *Chimie Organique*, gives over one hundred articles that may be used as manures, with their equivalents as compared to barn-yard manure, and by a tabular statement shows the quantity of each arti-

de required to manure a certain quantity of land. I however only select a few, taking Guano as the standard to compare the others to, it being considered the best yet discovered.

Substances.	Azote pour 1000.	Equivalente.			
Fumier de Ferme.....	4.0 ..	10,000	Kilogrammes pour	fermier un	hectare.
Guano Normal .....	49.7 ..	804	"	"	"
Guano extrait par ta- misage .....	53.9 ..	741	"	"	"
Columbine .....	83.0 ..	480	"	"	"
Chair Muscul, seche ...	130.4 ..	306	"	"	"
Morue Salée.....	67.0 ..	577	"	"	"
Lavée pressé.....	168.6 ..	237	"	"	"

By the above it will be seen that dry cod fish fibre contains over  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times as much azote or fertilizing power as Guano, and that animal fibre contains over  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times as much as Guano, so that any dry compound or mixture containing 30 per cent. of the first, or 40 per cent. of the latter, would be equal to Guano as a fertilizer.

To show that a compound can be made by my process to contain more than that amount of animal matter in as convenient a form as Guano, I herewith submit a copy of the analysis of Doctor Charles F. Jackson, of Boston, State Assayer of Massachusetts.

(Copy.)

STATE ASSAYER'S OFFICE,

Boston, September 22nd, 1856.

DEAR SIR,—I have made chemical analyses of your two samples of artificial Guano, and have obtained the following result, per cent. :

No. 1.—Fish Guano—

Organic matter and Ammonia .....	22.8
Shale or earthy matter .....	59.2
Phosphate of Lime and Oxide of Iron .....	13.6
Phosphate of Soda and Salt.....	4.4
	100.0

No. 2.—Slaughter-house Offal Guano—

Organic matter and Ammonia.....	53.5
Shale or earthy matter .....	36.5
Phosphate of Lime and Magnesia .....	6.5
Carbonate of Lime .....	1.0
Phosphate of Soda .....	2.5
	100.0

It is obvious from their composition that these are valuable manures.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

CHARLES F. JACKSON,  
State Assayer, &c.

The above analysis shows that the slaughter-house offal preparation contains over 50 per cent. of animal matter, while it would only require 40 per cent. to make it equal to Guano. The fish preparation can be made equally rich, but the sample

analysed by Dr. Jackson contained only 22 per cent. of fish fibre, and yet it was the same as was tried by Dr. Pennel and Messrs. Reid, Bridgeman, Curr, Mead and Thorburn, (whose certificates I beg to submit to the Committee) and who found even that kind better than Guano or any other fertilizer they ever used.

To satisfy the Committee that it is in consequence of being prepared in the manner it is, that it has so great an effect on plants, I beg leave to refer to another work of M. Payen, in which he mentions a manure similarly prepared, where the article used had more than four times the effect it produced when not prepared in that way. I also beg to hand the Committee a portion of my specification, describing the process I make use of to break down the animal fibre and bring it into a condition to be absorbed and preserved by the carbonaceous preparation, thus making it a more concentrated and powerful manure than can be made from the same material in any other way, and accounting for its wonderful effects on plants.

M. Payen, in his *Chemie Industrielle*, page 108, says:

“In comparing the effect obtained from bone dust, containing from 15 to 20 per cent. of blood, with the result of an equal quantity of blood employed alone, it was found that it produced about four times more effect than the blood it contained.”

“This sort of apparent anomaly is easily understood when we recollect that carbon has the property of preventing putrefaction, or, at any rate, of absorbing the gases generated by it. The blood mixed with carbon decomposes so slowly that the plant has time to absorb and assimilate the products of its fermentation, while blood employed alone putrefies so rapidly that a great portion of the products of decomposition escapes in the atmosphere without acting upon the crop in the field manured by it.”

“The second part of my invention has reference to the preparation of the animal matters for the reception of the above described powder. When boiling is resorted to for the purpose of reducing animal matters, it is found impossible, unless they are subjected to the action of strong alkalis, or to a high pressure of steam within a closed boiler, to reduce them to a uniform pulpy mass, and if this be not effected, the pieces and grains of undissolved animal matter will subsequently be attacked by worms and destroyed. To accomplish this solution of the animal matters, and to reduce it to a pulpy state, is the object of this part of my invention, which consists in subjecting them in vats to a temperature just sufficient to induce the degree of fermentation necessary to destroy their texture and reduce them to a watery mass, the vats being kept closely covered to prevent the loss of the gases generated by the decomposition. At this point of decomposition, animal matters are found to act most rapidly and economically upon the growing crops, and the subsequent steps of the process have for their object only to arrest the decomposition at this point and to fix and desiccate the juices and gases, without altering their chemical state, and without loss or diminution. In the course of one to three days, according to the nature of the material employed, the fibres will be completely broken down, and the whole will become a semi-liquid pulpy mass, even the stomachs of the fishes and the cartilaginous and other refractory portions of the animal refuse, will be entirely disorganized and reduced to a pulp. The prepared powder of shale or carburetted clay is now to be added to it by sifting it regularly over the whole surface in the proportion of about one pound of the powder to three pounds of the original matter employed, or thereabouts.”

Having shewn that by my process a most valuable manure may be made from the offal of fish cured on our coast, when I inform the Committee that the quantity of manure made from the offal will equal the quantity of cured fish, they have only to refer to the quantity of fish taken, and add to that quantity the amount of seals, porpoises, whales, and coarse fish now wasted, to estimate the magnitude of the trade that can be created by establishing it.

As evidence that a demand for such an article exists, not only in England, but also in the United States, and the price at which it sells, I beg to refer the Committee to a statement of the amount imported in five years, from 1851 to 1855, into both countries, taken from the Merchant's Magazine, of April 1st, 1856, and to the Journal of Agriculture and Transactions of the Highland Society of Scotland, for March, 1857.

From the Merchant's Magazine, April 1st, 1856 :

STATEMENT of imports of Guano, compiled from report of Commerce and Navigation of the United States Treasury Department, for five years, ending 30th June of each year :

Whence Imported.	Tons 1851.	Tons 1852.	Tons 1853.	Tons 1854.	Tons 1855.
British West Indies.....				280	250
Other British Ports.....		557	6876		1300
Africa, generally.....			148	502	209
England.....	2	25			
Mexico.....		350		5590	4485
New Granada.....	85		200	4487	4525
Venezuela and Caribbean Sea.....					5355
Brazil.....		1928	708	798	4051
Uruquay.....	40	1845	320		250
Buenos Ayres.....		220		60	300
Chili.....	9	1710	2184		849
Peru.....	20059	39567	25852	163662	155046
Sandwich Islands.....			265		250
Central America, generally.....	2100	4281	1539		
South America, generally.....	300	50			
South Sea and Pacific.....	550				
Whale Fisheries.....					375
Spain, on Atlantic.....				250	
Cuba.....					226
	23,158	50,054	38,034	179,849	178,961

The quantity of Guano imported into England in 1840 was nil; in 1841 it was 2,881 tons; up to July 1st, 1844, 18,450 tons; in the year 1844 it was 27,500 from Peru, and 245,510 tons from Africa.

During four years, beginning 1852 and ending 1855, it was as follows :

In 1852 it was 243,014 tons;

In 1853 it was 129,889 tons;

In 1854 it was 123,166 tons;

And in 1855 it was 306,061 tons.

The fiscal year ends the 30th June; it seems by a comparison of the imports of the two first quarters of 1855 with the two first quarters of 1856, that the Guano trade of the United States has materially decreased. This is chiefly owing to the great demand and ready markets in other countries.

The present known sources of supply will probably be exhausted in some eighteen or twenty years. If this be so, it furnishes a cogent argument in favor of efforts to secure all contiguous to this country, and especially all within our jurisdiction, for the uses of our husbandmen.

In the Journal of Agriculture and Transactions of the Highland Society of Scotland for March, 1857, at page 573, is this sentence: "At the present moment Guano is selling in quantities under thirty tons at from £14 lbs. sterling to £15

sterling per ton, and it may therefore be alleged that this is still under its value," and at page 578, "A sum of £10,000 would cheaply repay the discovery of a deposit far inferior to Peruvian Guano." The production of cheap food is a matter of the highest importance to the welfare of a country, and, to do this, cheap manures are now indispensable.

If the Americans are becoming so anxious about a supply for the future, and the discovery of a deposit far inferior to Peruvian Guano would be considered cheap at £10,000 sterling, the discovery of a process by which the enormous quantities of fish offal on the coasts of these Provinces can be converted into a manure superior to that article, which will, when the deposit in Peru is exhausted, and ages after that article is forgotten, be not only undiminished but the yearly product greatly increased, and which will be, if not the only, certainly the greatest source from which the whole world must procure the material to renovate their lands; and which will in addition be an immediate and constantly increasing source of revenue to the Province, through the employment of a great number of men in making it, ought surely to justify the Government in advancing the discoverer the sum of £1500 currency, on security, to enable him to commence the manufacture of it.

There is still another feature in this discovery, in which this section of the Province (where fertilizers are not yet required,) is more immediately interested, and that is the effect that the prepared shale has on insects. There is sufficient evidence to show that no insect will remain where it is used; shale abounds in the Province, which can be prepared for use at a low price; millions of dollars are annually lost by the farmers through the ravages of the Midge; ought the country to be deprived of an article which would remove or even mitigate so great an evil, for so small a matter? besides the animals slaughtered in the towns and cities, and the fish taken on the lakes, will furnish a large amount of fertilizing material, which if not required for home use, will find a ready market in the neighbouring States.

DUNCAN BRUCE.

*(Letter from Lawrence Reid, Professor of Chemistry.)*

75, WEST 27TH STREET, NEW YORK,  
August 17th, 1855.

In company with Duncan Bruce, Esq., I visited his property at Port Daniel, Lower Canada, in the month of May last, with a view to ascertain the existence of coal and the value of the shales on the estate for manufacturing purposes.

The extraordinary lateness of the season this year in Lower Canada, the frost in the ground and the depth of the river, contributed to prevent the search being prosecuted within a reasonable time; my impression however in relation to coal is, that from the varieties of shales, the hydraulic cement and the similarity of these to some that I have seen in other coal fields, that coal does exist on the estate.

The beds of Shale are of great extent, I should say 3 or 4 miles and probably more.

Mr. Bruce has projected the employment of these shales for preparing artificial manure, by combination with fish offal which is to be had in large quantities on the coast; for this purpose we distilled shales on the estate with an apparatus he had procured to be made; we mixed these distilled shales with fish offal on the coast in a keg and were much struck with their power of absorbing ammonia. In New York we repeated these experiments with similar results, and prepared samples of manures by this new process, which for value and convenience of form are second only to Guano, and better in my opinion than any of the artificial manures now manufactured.

In view of the great value of this preparation, the great water power and particular advantages that Port Daniel possesses in a good and safe harbor, easy access and deep water, I advised Mr. Bruce to procure patents for his invention, considering it of greater value than any coal mine.

(Signed,) **LAWRENCE REID,**  
Professor of Chemistry.

*(Certificates from parties who have tested Bruce's concentrated Animal Manure.)*

NEW YORK, June 12th, 1856.

SIR,—I have given your fertilizer a fair trial, and find it an excellent material. I used some of it last year, the effects of which are producing decided advantages to the present crop. It only requires to be once properly used, then it will speak for itself. I have found it superior to any fertilizer I have heretofore used, and I have applied pretty much all that have been presented.

**RICHARD PENNELL, M.D.,**  
Member of the Horticultural Society.

Duncan Bruce, Esquire.

NEW YORK, June 14th, 1857.

SIR,—I have tested the effects of your concentrated Manure, made from animal offal, upon a variety of plants in pots. Its effects were very satisfactory; the marked improvement visible on both foliage and flowers, especially on roses, geraniums, and heliotropes, the principal plants I had time to apply it to, was so marked, that the most inexperienced could detect the effects. I confidently recommend the above manure as far superior to any other which I have applied to plants.

**A. REID,**  
Florist,  
807 Broadway, N.Y.

NEW YORK, June 17th, 1856.

This is to certify that I have tried four samples of Mr. Bruce's manures, *viz.*: the fish offal, preparation of blood, and mineral and fish. I cheerfully recommend the fish and offal as two of the best fertilizers I ever used.

**ALFRED BRIDGEMAN.**

NEW YORK, June 18th, 1856.

I have tried the effect of a concentrated manure made from the offal of animals and fish; the manufacture of which has been discovered and brought forth by Duncan Bruce, Esq., the results of which on several kinds of plants have been quite perceptible, namely on corn, where there is quite a marked change both as respects growth and colour; on lima beans, the growth has been striking and rapid. I have likewise tried it on cucumbers and melons, which, at the time I applied the manure were in a very feeble state, and covered with the yellow bug, so that the destruction of the plants seemed nearly completed, but to my astonishment the plants sprung forth with renewed vigor, and hardly a bug was to be seen on them within 24 hours after the application of the manure. I have therefore found this manure not only a great promoter of the growth of plants, but an effectual cure against the ravages of insects. From my experiments on different plants, I can with confidence recommend it as the best fertilizer that has ever



come under my notice, and congratulate Mr. Bruce on his great discovery, as a boon to the human family.

WILLIAM CURR,  
Gardener,  
160, East 31st Street, New York.

23rd June, 1856.

Duncan Bruce, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—After having given your “Blood” and “Fish Manures” a trial, I am prepared to say that I have found them to be admirably adapted for producing a healthy and vigorous vegetation. I give them a decided preference over guano, for reasons which I will hereafter give you *in extenso*. The odor arising from these preparations is so pungent and offensive to insects, that, for the time being, at least, they shun its very presence; and thus two important ends are accomplished apparently at one and the same time. I shall continue to use these two preparations during the season, and will give you the particulars as affecting a number of different vegetable productions. For roses and some other plants in pots, they are the best artificial fertilizers I have yet seen; and, in fact, this remark will apply, so far, to all the plants on which I have used them.

Respectfully yours,

PETER B. MEAD.

NEWARK (N. J.), July 1, 1856.

J. Turnbull, Esq.

Having made several experiments with Bruce's Powder made from “Animal and Fish Offal,” can testify to its excellence and renovating effects. On some plants of the “Jenny Lind” and “Fill Basket” Strawberry, it imparted in a few days a great degree of vigor and robustness; on several geraniums, besides strength of growth, a dark plethoric color to the foliage. On verbenas, more especially, a usually delicate growing though most beautiful exotic variety called “Ursine Bougard,” naturally wiry and weak, is now as vigorous and strong as the favorite “Defiance” throwing up its heads of lilac and crimson most delightfully. To the “Lilium Lancifolium Rubrium” an erectness and vigor only attained by the most rich feeding; and to the “Empress of France” verbenas, the most rare and splendid in cultivation, it has added a strength of growth unknown before. These will suffice, I suppose, to testify to its great excellence in Horticulture. In some instances it was used dry, mixed with the soil, and in but small quantity, in other cases diluted in water, in both which it answered expectation, and am convinced that when used as a liquid renovator will be found invaluable.

GEO. C. THORBURN, Florist.

NEW YORK, 2nd October, 1856.

Duncan Bruce, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—I have made trial of your fertilizer during the past season, and the results warrant me in speaking of it in terms of commendation. I have tried nearly all the fertilizers now in use, but none of them has given me more satisfaction than your own; indeed, not as much. It produces a healthy and luxuriant growth, and is quite free from that caustic quality which renders the use of guano and some other fertilizers so dangerous, especially in a dry season. I used your preparation freely on corn during the drought of the past season with good effect; guano applied in like manner almost literally burned the plants up. I have also applied your preparation with benefit to roses, dahlias, and some other flowering plants, and I have no doubt that it will prove a useful auxiliary to the gardener

and florist. So far as the experience of a single season may justify an opinion, I have no hesitation in saying that your preparation is a most valuable addition to the list of "Food for Plants."

Respectfully yours,  
PETER B. MEAD.

NEWARK, (N. J.), 3rd October, 1856.

I have made repeated experiments the past summer, with Mr. Bruce's Fish and Offal preparation, and cheerfully recommend it as a most energetic fertilizer of both vegetable and flower plants. It was tried on verbenas, roses, petunias, as well as a variety of vegetables, which quickly assumed a plethoric growth, and continued vigorous throughout the season. I deem it a valuable addition to our chemical manures; its concentrated strength, thereby rendering it very portable, is not the least of its good qualities. A four ounce vial furnished some three dozen plants.

For Indian corn, tomatoes, egg plants, and early potatoes, it is capital.

GEORGE C. THORBURN, Florist.

(Copy.)

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS,  
Toronto, March 31st, 1858.

William Hutton, Esq.,

Secretary Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics.

DEAR SIR,—I have applied, during this winter, Bruce's Fertilizer to various plants in my conservatory, and although that season is not the best time of the year for testing its qualities, as the plants make but very little growth, yet its beneficial effects have been so striking as to leave no doubt as regards its great fertilizing power.

The plants, to which I applied a small quantity of the fertilizer, were roses, cinerarias, geraniums, heliotropes, petunias, stocks, coronilla, and some other plants. The effects upon some of the above named plants, particularly upon the roses, fuschias, cinerarias, geraniums and petunias, was remarkable, producing not only a rapid growth, but imparting likewise a rich and healthy tinge to the foliage.

In order to ascertain whether the fertilizer destroyed insects, I applied some to plants which had worms in the ground, and found it quite effectual. I likewise put some into hot water, and let it stand for four days, and then syringed some plants with it, which were infested with the aphis rosa, or green fly, but the result was not very satisfactory. The failure may probably be attributed to my not being able to dissolve it sufficiently, the water only becoming slightly discoloured.

If Mr. Bruce could render his fertilizer effectual in destroying these troublesome insects, I am sure he would receive the unanimous thanks of all those who have conservatories, as the common mode of getting rid of them is by no means an agreeable one.

I have not, as yet, had an opportunity of trying the fertilizer in the garden, but will do so as soon as possible, and let you know the result.

I remain, yours truly,  
J. M. HERSCHFELDER.

Copy.)

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS,  
Toronto, 1st April, 1858.

Duncan Bruce, Esq., Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—I have the pleasure of sending you the report of Mr. J. M. Herschfelder, Professor of Toronto University, upon your concentrated animal manure.

He is a truthful, reliable man, and the owner of one of the best conservatories in Toronto. The beauty and luxuriance of his plants are quite remarkable, especially since the application of the Fish Offal, and Port Daniel Shale. You will see that it was also efficacious in destroying worms in the soil.

Mr. H. was not aware of the proper method of destroying the green fly, which is to sprinkle some of the fertilizer on the leaves through a fine sieve immediately after they have been wet. I will tell him of this method which I have heard is effectual, and will let you know the result when he has tried it.

It is too early yet to ascertain the benefit of it in garden or field culture, but many gentlemen are about to try it, and have promised to report the result to this Bureau. It promises to be a very valuable fertilizer. I should like to have a few more kegs of it, as Mr. Gzowski and others are anxious to get some.

Yours, with regards and respect,

WILLIAM HUTTON,  
Secretary B. of A. and S.

(Copy.)

MONTREAL, 18th May, 1858.

DEAR SIR,—I have been so busy that I have not had time to answer your communications sooner. My friends have not yet come out from England, so I cannot say what they might be inclined to do with regard to embarking in the shale enterprise.

With regard to myself, I have no hesitation in stating that if I had the adequate means to start the business, I would do so at once, for from my knowledge of the properties of that wonderful mineral, I am convinced that as a commercial undertaking, it is of the highest value to the country. From mine own experience of more than three years' working, shale manure was not only a good fertilizer, but an insect destroyer.

Of course these observations must apply to the shale of the old country, for I have never seen any of this, but from all I have heard, I believe the qualities of the latter are very similar.

I may add that one of its most singular properties was its extraordinary chemical combinations. We had it analysed by several of the leading chemists in England. All but one gave their opinions against it as a fertilizer. The one in our favour would have done the same, had he not seen the effects produced by the manure, which he made himself, and had put on the ground under his own directions. What the special properties are which effect the results of fertilizing and destroying insects, I cannot say. All I know is, that it did so; in spite of chemical analysis and reports, concerning which I have come to the conclusion that so far as regards the application of chemicals to agriculture, they are not worth a straw.

Ocular demonstration is the only true test.

In haste I remain, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed,)

W. P. PICKERING.

(Copy.)

TORONTO, 25th May, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR,—Having used in my green-house the fertilizer prepared by Mr. Duncan Bruce from fish or animal offal and shale, I have no hesitation in bearing testimony to the extraordinary fertilizing qualities it possesses. My gardener put a small quantity of it on fuschias, verbenas, geraniums and roses, and in every case where it was applied we observed an extraordinary effect on the foliage and the flower of the plant; in about four days after the application I noticed a change of

colour in the foliage, each leaf had a rim of rich deep green around it, which increased every day until the entire leaf became of the same rich deep green colour, and the plant assumed an extremely healthy and almost plethoric appearance.

One of the plants, at the time the fertilizer was applied to it, was in an indifferent condition, the leaves being tinged with yellow, and the plant itself showing undoubted signs of weakness. It is now thirteen days since it had the fertilizer applied to it, one of the healthiest looking plants I ever saw.

I am so much pleased with it that I am about getting from Boston several barrels of it, to be used on all the vegetables and grass, and I believe it to be superior to any description of fertilizer now in use.

I remain, my dear Sir,

Faithfully yours,

(Signed,)

C. S. GZOWSKI.

To the Honorable Malcolm Cameron,

M. P. P.

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TORONTO:—PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, YONGE STREET.

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# R E P O R T

ON THE

## P E T I T I O N O F M A R T I N M C K I N N O N .

The Select Committee, to which was referred the Petition of Martin McKinnon, representing that he was the occupant of a Clergy Reserve Lot, which was afterwards converted into a "Rectory," and of which he is about to be deprived; beg leave to report:—

That having investigated the Petition, and examined witnesses in relation to the matter and allegations contained therein, they find the following facts to be fully proven:

The petitioner, Martin McKinnon, came into possession of lot No. 19, in the 9th Concession of Vaughan, in 1834, by a transfer of the claim of one John Frank, who had paid the patent fee, and leased the same in the manner ordinarily employed in the Clergy Reserves Corporation Office.

Mr. McKinnon, confident of the validity of his title, commenced his improvements under the assured conviction that the place would be a home for himself and family for life.

Shortly after he took possession, he made application to purchase, through a friend, and received a reply which led him to believe that all would be right. In January, 1836, when Petitioner had about 30 acres cleared and under cultivation, his lot was converted, by letters patent, into a Rectory for the endowment of the Parish of Vaughan and Markham, of which the Rev. P. V. Mayerhoffer was Grantee of the Crown.

That it was an inflexible rule of the Crown Lands Department, that no lands in occupation should be erected into "glebes" or endowments for the Church; and in no instance has this prudent regulation been violated, and the circumstances made known to the Government by the occupants, without the patents being cancelled. The rights of occupants, like McKinnon, have always been respected, and your Committee are of opinion that in no case has Parliament or the Executive Government refused redress when appealed to under similar circumstances.

Your Committee would refer to a statement made by the Vice-Chancellor Esten, in his judgment on the case of Martyn vs. Kennedy. In speaking of the Report of Mr. Wilmot, he says:—"Nor did he ever return lots as glebes, while an application had been previously made for liberty to purchase."

The Government had the best evidence of application to purchase that was possible, as John Frank's application was written in the office by a clerk of the Department; a copy of which is annexed.

That the Government were aware of Petitioner's occupancy, when the lot was converted into a Rectory, is obvious from the fact of there being a written memorandum, dated the 9th of April, 1835, of it in the books of the Department; in

which it was stated that he had purchased from John Frank. Moreover, the Rev. P. V. Mayerhoffer, the Rector, also knew that McKinnon was in possession, for he states in a letter, dated August, 1837, ordering the Petitioner to quit the farm:—"You will recollect that I kindly warned you not to enter on the premises of lot "No. 19, in the 9th Concession, before you ever built a house or made any improvement on the same." (See Appendix H.)

Petitioner has kept possession ever since 1834, and has now between 150 and 160 acres under a high state of cultivation. The farm is worth about sixteen thousand dollars. In retaining possession of it, he has been exposed to the most distressing legal prosecution on the part of the Rector, and consequently involved in heavy expenses and a sea of trouble.

That an action of ejectment (the third) was instituted against McKinnon in June last, and judgment obtained at the ensuing assizes. The Writ of Possession being now in the hands of the Sheriff of the County of York, ready to be enforced whenever instructions are given.

That the present Rector, anxious that justice in the premises should be had, has consented to stay further proceedings in order to await the action of Parliament; he has also expressed his willingness to your Committee to accept a reasonable indemnification for the surrender of the claim, as was done in the case of the Rectors of Bathurst, Darlington, &c., if Parliament recommend the same.

That to disregard the rights of the petitioner, and to deprive him in his old days of a valuable home, rendered comfortable by the incessant toil of a quarter of a century, and reduce him to the necessity of beginning the world anew, and labouring for his bread, would be an act of tyranny and oppression unequalled in the annals of our country, and one which your Committee hope no Canadian Government will ever tolerate.

Your Committee would therefore strongly urge that your Honorable House will do the Petitioner that justice which has so long been denied him, and pass an Address to His Excellency the Governor General declaratory of that intention, in order that the Crown may cancel the Rectory Patent and allow the petitioner to retain possession of the place, and purchase it on the same terms and conditions that Clergy Reserve lands in the neighbourhood were sold at in 1836, with the interest from that date, less the amount of costs which petitioner has had to pay in the various suits with which he has been harrassed.

Your Committee would also recommend that the Rector, the Reverend George S. J. Hill, be indemnified.

The whole, nevertheless, humbly submitted,

MALCOLM CAMERON,  
Chairman.

Committee Room.

7th June, 1858.

## MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

20th May, 1858.

### THE COMMITTEE MET.

*J. C. Tarbutt*, Esq., of the Crown Lands Department, called in and examined. Produced letters and documents relative to lot No. 19, in the 9th Concession of Vaughan. (See Appendix A, B, C, D, E.)

Stated in answer to a question by Mr. White, that the Clergy Reserve, No. 19, in the 9th Concession of Vaughan, did not appear to have been leased, nor that patent fees were paid by any one with a view to obtaining a lease. Patent granted on glebe in 1836, but no inspection or return shewing occupation or improvement.

In 1829 two applications were made, one on the 29th August, 1829, the following of which is a copy :

"I am desirous of purchasing Lots 17, 18, and 19 in the 9th Concession of Vaughan, Clergy Reserves, for which I am willing to pay the estimated value, subject to such terms of payment as the Government may require.

(Signed,) JOHN FRANK."

(No copy of answer.)

### *Memorandum on back in pencil.*

Application cancelled, it appearing Frank only applied that he might obtain money for his interest as first applicant.

The following is a copy of the second letter :

"YORK, 10th Oct., 1829.

"SIR,—I am desirous of purchasing Lot 19, 9th Con. Vaughan, A. C. R., for which I am willing to pay the estimated value, subject to such terms of agreement as the Government may require.

(Signed,) J. McLEAN."

### *Memorandum book produced and examined.*

Merely memorandum in pencil of their letters of application, but opposite 17 and 18 it was marked that, "The certificates of payment of patent fees had issued."

From the books it appears that Frank paid the patent fee for two lots, 17 and 18. Opposite 19 there is written in pencil, "Application made to purchase by John Frank."

(By Mr. White.)

1. Have the claims of persons in possession and having improved been generally recognized?—They have. It was the general rule.

2. Were agreements and transfers from one party to another recognized?—Yes, if party was lessee and regularly in possession.

3. Do you know of any case where parties were in occupation of Clergy Reserve lots, when such lots were taken for rectories?—Yes, certainly. One in Darlington, and one in Drummond.

4. In such cases what course was pursued?—Parties protested, and in Darlington an amicable chancery suit was agreed upon. Patent was cancelled and the rector was to be compensated. In the case of Bathurst, the patent was cancelled by Order of Council. I think it was not Doyle but Campbell.



*Mr. John A. Frank* called in and examined:

5. Have you made an application, and if so, at what time, to be permitted to purchase Lot No. 19, in the 9th Concession of Vaughan, a Clergy Reserve?—I did. In 1829 I applied for 3 lots and paid the patent fees on them. Parties complained that I had taken them up only for speculation, and they got 17 and 18 away from me, and Judge McLean got one-half of No. 19 entered for a man named Jos. McLean. I had a large family of 5 boys and 7 girls, and really wanted the land, and felt aggrieved, as 100 acres was no use to me. I also felt much annoyed, and I never went back to the office again. I met Mr. McKinnon and expressed this to him, and said I would sell out, and sold my right and interest to him on Lot 19 in 1833. Made a written assignment, and Mr. McKinnon went into possession that same year. Commenced chopping very soon afterwards. Know that he built a house and moved there with his family; can't fix the date, but know that he has lived there ever since. I paid the patent fees to Mr. Baines in his office; paid \$30 for the lots, but have lost the receipt, quite sure he had it. The man McLean never took possession or followed up the applications. I remained possessed of 19, and McKinnon has held the whole 200 acres since.

6. What is the value of land near that in Vaughan?—It was in 1836 worth 17s. 6d. or 20s., but £20 an acre is cheap now.

*Mr. John Beaton* called in and examined:

7. Do you live in Vaughan?—Yes.

8. How long have you lived there?—Since 1831.

9. Do you know 19 in the 9th Concession of Vaughan, and when did Mr. McKinnon come in possession?—Yes; and I was logging with him on it in 1834.

10. Do you know how much improvement was on it in 1836?—Yes; I was clearing a fallow that year for McKinnon; it was 14 acres, and there were 16 acres cleared before. McKinnon was then living upon it in a house he built, and had a barn attached.

11. What improvement is there now on it?—About 150 acres.

12. What is the present value of improved land, with such improvements?—About £20 an acre. The clearing of lands is worth about \$16 an acre. The house and barn is not valuable; they are log buildings. Land, in 1836, was \$3 to \$3½ per acre.

*Mr. McGilvray* called in and examined:

13. Do you live in Vaughan?—Yes.

14. How long?—Twenty-eight years; I came there about 1830.

15. When did Mr. McKinnon come on to Lot No. 19, 9th Concession, Vaughan?—1834. He lived on the land steadily after that, and in 1836 he had about thirty acres cleared, and has gone on till he has about 150 acres.

*Mr. Martin McKinnon* called in and examined:

16. Did you know the Rev. Mr. Mayerhoffer before you went on that lot?—I did.

17. Did he (Mayerhoffer) know that you bought the claim of Frank?—Not that I know of.

18. Did you ever get the letter from Mr. Mayerhoffer dated 21st August, 1837 (appended H)?—Yes, I received it, but do not recollect getting the letter of warning which he speaks of.

19. What did you do with the assignment from Frank?—The Rev. Mr. Steward was my agent, and I sent it to him in 1834, and he applied for 19 and the half of 20, and he wrote to me that I might go on, as it was all right.

20. Where is Mr. Steward's letter?—My papers have been handed about from so many agents, lawyers, and M.P.'s that I cannot say.

21. When did you become aware of the lot having been made a glebe? —In 1837, by Mr. Mayerhoffer's letter. I then remonstrated with the Government on the injustice done me, and took steps to contest the claim. I received an answer denying my claim in 1838. In about 1840 I got notice of ejectment. They were quiet in rebellion time, and it was to be tried in Toronto. Meantime I petitioned the Governor in Council, and was again told I had no claim; I was advised to settle with incumbent, as by Order in Council, signed William Lee, (See Appendix F.) Having no power to resist, I took a lease, and did not try the matter in the Courts. I was advised to this course by a Judge of the Queen's Bench, who said, "McKinnon, you had better compromise now, and before twenty years it may be all right. No one knows what may turn up." I made terms, and took a lease, in about 1841, from Mr. Mayerhoffer, the then incumbent. In 1849 he left, and Mr. Hill, the present incumbent, came on in 1849, and as by a clause in the lease it ceased at Mr. Mayerhoffer's removal, Mr. Hill commenced proceedings to eject me. This I resisted, and have never leased from Mr. Hill. He obtained judgment at the last Fall Assizes, under which I am liable to be driven out by the Sheriff at any time.

Adjourned until Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

25th May, 1858.

THE COMMITTEE MET.

Reverend *George Stephen Joseph Hill*, examined :

Resides in the Township of Markham, in the County of York; is successor to the Rev. V. P. Mayerhoffer, grantee of the Crown for lot 19 in the 9th Concession of Vaughan, granted 15th January, 1836, by O. C. to him, Rev. Mr. Hill, entitled under letters patent, dated 8th February, 1836, as entitled to the land as Rector; was informed by the Rev'd Mr. Mayerhoffer that Mr. McKinnon was warned by him not to take possession of Lot 19 in the 9th Concession Vaughan, as that lot was to be set apart as a Glebe. Mr. McKinnon did take possession. There is 160 acres cleared on this lot, valued at £4,000. Witness has been kept out of possession for upwards of nine years, to which he has been entitled, and received a nominal rent of about five pounds per annum; did not press his claim because the Bishop was opposed to legal proceedings being taken. Commenced an action to obtain possession in June, 1857; obtained a verdict in his favour at the ensuing Assizes, and now holds a writ of possession which is in the Sheriff's hands of the County of York; would prefer taking a reasonable sum as indemnity for the lands; thinks the sum of £1750 would be an equivalent for his life interest; has been offered £100 per annum for the Farm; thinks it is worth that sum, over and above all rates and assessments; the present occupants made all the improvements; it is under a good state of cultivation; would be willing to surrender the patent on an equitable value being paid for the land, in order that the rights of his successors would be respected.

Adjourned until to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

28th May, 1858.

THE COMMITTEEM ET.

Mr. *Thomas Baines*, (late Agent at Toronto for the sale of Crown Lands,) called in and examined:

(By Mr. *McKellar*.)

22. What is the difference between a license of occupation and the ordinary leases which the Department was in the habit of giving occupants?—The leases were granted for twenty-one years, renewable, but at an increased rate of rent, licenses were only granted during the pleasure of the Crown, and could be resumed at any period.

23. Was that in relation to the Clergy Reserves Lands?—Any lands.

24. When the Patent fee had been paid for Lease, do you know whether the Government ever cancelled a license of occupation where the party went into possession and made improvements without remunerating the party in possession for such improvements? Parties in possession who had paid the patent fee where no adverse claim was made, the claim of the party in possession was respected.

Adjourned until to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

29th May, 1858.

THE COMMITTEE MET.

*J. C. Tarbutt*, Esq., of the Crown Lands Department, again called in and examined:

(By Mr. *White*.)

25. Where parties went into possession of lands after having paid patent fees and made improvements, are you aware of any case where parties have been turned out of possession without having received remuneration?—The custom which appears to have prevailed was, that when a person applied and paid the Patent Fee for a lease, he was entered on the books of the Clergy Corporation Office as the Lessee, and privileged to occupy the lot and pay rent, (as in the case of No. 17, 9th Concession of Vaughan, Angus Cameron,) although a written lease did not actually issue; and the person doing so and paying the usual rent appears to have been allowed subsequently to purchase the lot.

*Wm. H. Lee*, Esq., Clerk of the Executive Council, attended and produced letters and documents relative to the matter under inquiry.

The Committee then adjourned.

7th June, 1858.

THE COMMITTEE MET.

The affidavit of John Frank as to the payment of thirty dollars being the amount of Patent Fees, was produced, (See Appendix G.)

The draft of a report was submitted by Mr. *White*, and the same was agreed to, and it was

*Ordered*,—That the said Report be presented to the House by the Chairman, and that the evidence taken be appended thereto.

## APPENDIX.

*Documents referred to in the foregoing Evidence.*

## A.

Copy of a Report by Thomas Baines, Esq., on the Petition of Martin McKinnon, read in Council, 9th March, 1840.

CLERGY CORPORATION OFFICE,  
Toronto, 3rd February, 1840.

Lot No. 19, in the 9th Concession in Vaughan, was applied for, in the Commissioner for Crown Lands Office, by J. Frank and J. McLean, (I think in 1831 or 1832,) but the late Commissioner shortly discovered that the application was made by J. Frank who had also applied for other lots, not for the purpose of settling on the land, but with the intention of disposing of what he pretended to consider his claim to the lot. The Commissioner, therefore, informed Mr. Frank that his application would not be entertained, and as six lots were to be appropriated in each Township as Glebes, the Commissioner, on the 4th October, 1832, entered the lot as one of them.

With these circumstances all parties were made acquainted. The above lot was described as a Glebe in 1836, at which period I was not aware that any improvements had been made, for the only information I had received (in April, 1835,) was, that the petitioner was making staves on the lot, and I knew that he had received no authority for doing so.

The loss of the lot to the petitioner will be of serious consequence to him and his family. Upon inquiry I find that he is an honest, sober and industrious man, and has kept possession of the land under a false impression, and as he cannot now obtain the lot, I respectfully beg to suggest that he receive compensation for his improvements, as has been recommended in similar cases.

(Signed,)

T. BAINES.

(Copy.)

## B.

This Indenture made by and between John Frank, of the township of Vaughan, County of York, in the Home District, on the one part, and Martin McKinnon, of the township of Vaughan, and County aforesaid, on the other, witnessed :

That he the said John Frank by these presents, hath granted, bargained and sold, and by these presents doth grant, bargain and sell unto Martin McKinnon, all right, title, interest and claim of lot number nineteen, in the ninth concession of Vaughan, being a Clergy Reserve, two hundred acres more or less, to be freely possessed by the said Martin McKinnon, heirs, executors, administrators and assigns for ever.

Witnessed, that he the said John Frank, for and in consideration of the sum of six pounds five shillings of lawful money of this Province, to him in hand paid by the said Martin McKinnon, for the said right of the said two hundred acres of a Clergy Reserve lot. The receipt whereof he the said John Frank doth hereby confess and acknowledge. Dated at Vaughan this twentieth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

(Signed,) JOHN FRANK. [l.s.]

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of us,

(Signed,) Archibald Cameron, } Witnesses.  
" Archibald Lamont. }

(Copy.)

## C.

We do hereby certify that Martin McKinnon has improved on lot nineteen, in the ninth concession Vaughan, since the summer of 1834, and has cleared on the said lot since, fifty-four acres, and built a house worth one hundred pounds and a good barn and other out-houses worth a considerable sum; and now having heard it reported this lot was set apart as a Glebe to a church, by twenty miles distance, wherefore we pray that he may be protected in the occupation of said lot and enjoy the privilege to obtain the purchase or leasing thereof like his other neighbours.

Dated at Vaughan, this 11th day of December, 1839.

(Signed,)	Archibald Lamont,	(Signed,)	John S. Arnold,
"	Donald McCallum,	"	Malcolm Beaton,
"	George Kellam,	"	John Beaton,
"	George Holland,	"	Neil McGilvray,
"	William Kellam,	"	Donald McGilvray,
"	Donald MacEachern,	"	John McGilvray,
"	Thomas Hind,	"	Thomas Smith,
"	Wm. Kersey,	"	John McKinnon,
"	Alfred Thurlow,	"	Duncan McKinnon.

## D.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,

Toronto, 29th May, 1858.

Copy of Inspection by S. S. Wilmot, Deputy Surveyor, in 1834:—

No. 17, 9th Concession of Vaughan.

E $\frac{1}{2}$  Neil McGilvray, 10 acres cleared, value ..... 20s. per acre.

W $\frac{1}{2}$  Angus Cameron, 18 do. do ..... 20s. do.

No. 18, 9th Concession.

E. pt. 140, Neil McGilvray, 18 acres cleared, value ..... 20s. do.

W. pt. Donald McEachern, 16 do. do ..... 20s. do.

No. 17, 9th Concession.

S. W $\frac{1}{4}$  sold 5th August, 1846, at ..... 32s. 6d. do.

N. W $\frac{1}{4}$  sold 23rd September, 1846, at ..... 32s. 6d. do.

E $\frac{1}{2}$  sold 1st May, 1847, at ..... 30s. 0d. do.

No. 18, 9th Concession.

E. pt. 140 acres, sold 17th July, 1838, at ..... 20s. do.

W. pt. 60 do. do. do. at ..... 20s. do.

J. C. TARBUTT.

## E.

COPY OF MEMORANDUM.

9th April, 1835.

Martin McKinnon, 19, 9th Con., Vaughan, has been 14 years in the country, drew land in Caledon, is now cutting staves purchased from John Frank, returned as a Glebe.

James McLean states that he and J. Frank applied together.

16th April, 1835.

## F.

Extract from the proceedings of the Honorable the Executive Council of Upper Canada, of the 9th March, 1840, approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

“Martin McKinnon, stating that he purchased from John Frank his interest in lot No. 19, in the 9th Concession of Vaughan, a Clergy Reserve; that he has spent a considerable sum of money in buildings and in clearing the said land; that the same has lately been granted to the Rev. Mr. Mayerhoffer as a glebe, and praying that an inquiry may be made into the matter.

“The petitioner appears to have no tangible claim to the land prayed for, and if he declines to enter into terms with the incumbent, the Council cannot recommend his Petition for any favorable consideration.

Truly extracted.

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

Toronto, 28th May, 1858.

## G.

Counties of } I, John A. Frank of the Township of Vaughan, in the  
York and Peel } United Counties of York and Peel, Yeoman, make oath and  
District. } say :

1st. That on or about the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, I made application to purchase Lots No. Seventeen, Eighteen and Nineteen, in the Ninth Concession, of the said Township of Vaughan, in the United Counties of York and Peel.

2nd. That I paid the sum of Thirty Dollars, being the amount of Patent Fees required on said Lots, and that I never received such money, or any part of it, back from the Government, or Clergy Reserves Corporation Office; and that I sold my right to Lot Number Nineteen, one of the three Lots on which I paid said money, to Martin McKinnon, of the Township of Vaughan, who went into possession and has resided on the said lot to the present time.

JOHN A. FRANK.

Sworn before me at Vaughan, in the County  
of York, this 7th June, A. D. 1858.

JOSEPH HARTMAN, J. P.

## H.

Copy of a letter from Rev. V. P. Mayerhoffer, to Mr. Martin McKinnon, Vaughan :

MARKHAM, August 21, 1837.

DEAR FRIEND !—You will recollect that I kindly warned you, by a letter, not to enter on the premises of Lot No. 19, in the 9, before you ever built a house, or made any improvement on the same, or if you wanted to go on it, to come and to adjust the rent of the premises with me.—You neither did the first, nor took the advice of the other, and I must now earnestly request and warn you again, to do yourself and family no harm, but to leave it, or to enter with me about it, as the deed is anew confirmed, that the Lot No. 19, in the 9th Concession, is a Glebe for all succeeding ages, for the Clergyman who shall now, or for the time to come, officiate in Vaughan Township. Should you refuse the one or the other, you must not feel harm if I should take the necessary steps of getting the possession according to the resolutions of the Council.

With respect, remain yours sincerely,

V. PHILIP MAYERHOFFER, Rector.

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TORONTO:

PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, YONGE STREET.

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# R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly, of the 1st instant, for Copy of the Report of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal.

By Command.

T. J. J. LORANGER,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 9th June, 1858.

HARBOUR OFFICE,

Montreal, 24th May, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honor, by direction of the Harbor Commissioners, to transmit to you herewith a packet of documents, numbered 1 to 12, inclusive, being the Report of a Board of Engineers upon increased accommodation in the Harbor of Montreal, with the Appendices referring to the same.

I am further instructed to state that the Chairman of the Board, the Honorable John Young, intends leaving this for Toronto to-morrow morning, accompanied by the following gentlemen, viz.: S. H. Holton, Esquire, A. T. Galt, Esquire, and Henry Starnes, Esquire, who have been named Delegates on the part of the Board of Trade, and who, conjointly with Mr. John Young, have been requested to urge upon the consideration of Government the subject of the assumption of the debt incurred for deepening Lake St. Peter, and the introduction of a Bill granting to the Commissioners the necessary powers to carry on the enlargement of the Harbour, at such place as may be best adapted for the same.

The above named gentlemen will have the honor of waiting upon you on their arrival in Toronto, and would in the meantime respectfully solicit your earnest attention to the accompanying documents, which will very clearly and fully introduce to you the important object of their mission.

I beg to remark, that the Maps and Plans alluded to, being too bulky to be attached to the Report of the Engineers, will be taken charge of by Mr. Young, and their peculiar bearing upon the subject in question, he will have much pleasure in explaining to you personally.

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

(Signed,) ALEX. CLERK,  
Secretary.

The Honorable T. J. J. LORANGER,  
Provincial Secretary,  
Toronto.



## HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,

Montreal, 24th May, 1858.

Sir,—I beg respectfully, on behalf of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, to submit for your consideration, the accompanying documents, numbered respectively 1 to 15, on the subject of the improvement of the Ship Channel between Montreal and Quebec, and the proposed enlargement of the Harbour of Montreal to an extent commensurate with these improvements, and with the growing importance of the trade of this Port.

On reference to Documents Nos. 10 and 11, you will observe that this matter has already been brought before the Provincial Parliament, by Memorial to His Excellency the Governor General, as well as by letter to the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, and the Commissioners feel that the time has now arrived when it again devolves upon them seriously and earnestly to renew their representations, with the view of pressing the subject upon the consideration of the Government, in order that some decisive action may be taken thereon, during the present Session of Parliament.

Having undertaken the improvement of the Channel of Navigation, and conducted it to so successful an issue up to the present time, that vessels drawing 18 feet of water may now ascend to Montreal with ease and safety, without discharging any portion whatever of their cargo, when the water is at its lowest summer level, and can pass without danger over spots, where previously, the soundings shewed only 11 feet, the Commissioners can with confidence point to that fact in proof of the practical benefits resulting from deepening the Channel, as well as to the strong presumption, that with no unforeseen accident, the anticipated depth of 20 feet throughout, will be attained during the year 1860.

The Commissioners believe it can be substantially shewn by the following facts, that a great public advantage has arisen from the improvements in question.

The average cost of freight of a barrel of Flour from Montreal to Liverpool, between the years 1843 and 1850, before the Channel was deepened, and when the navigation was confined to vessels of about 400 to 500 tons, was 4s. 3d.; while since 1851, up to the close of last year, when the improved Channel has been in operation, and adapted to vessels of 1,000 to 1,250 tons, it has averaged 3s. 3d. per barrel, or a reduction of 24 per cent.

By the Appendix No. 12, it will be seen that the freight of the ship "Pride of Canada," on her voyage in 1856, and loaded wholly with Grain at this Port, did not exceed one and one-fourth cents per bushel, including the whole of her charges for Pilotage, &c., &c., to Quebec, while by the statement marked W W, it is shewn that the lowest rate at which Grain, up to this time, has been transported, is 2½ cents per bushel. Similar advantages to all other produce, and to Merchandize generally, have been rendered apparent, by enabling vessels of large burthen to come up to this Port, and it is an admitted fact, that if the large vessel or steamer can ascend from sea to the foot of the interior Canal Navigation, at Montreal, there to meet the sailing vessel or propeller from the interior, an exchange of cargo will consequently be made, by which the cost of transport can be reduced to the lowest possible point.

The present Harbour of Montreal, up to the year 1846, was constructed by funds raised on the credit of the Provincial Government at a cost of £121,683. Since that period, all constructions in the Harbour have been performed by the Commissioners, without the aid or guarantee of the Province, so that besides the £121,683 guaranteed by the Province, there has been expended £18,138, or a total of £139,821 in the Harbour.

Extensive repairs, and new wharves are necessary in the direction of Hoche-laga Bay, to accommodate the rapidly growing local trade of the surrounding country.

Urgent, however, as these works are admitted to be, further accommodation is imperatively demanded for the Foreign trade of the Port.

So convinced have the Commissioners been of the vast importance of the question of increasing the capacity of our Harbour, that last year they brought the subject under the notice of the Board of Trade, who, at a special general meeting, suggested to the Commissioners the propriety of placing the whole scheme of Harbour Enlargement in the hands of qualified and disinterested Engineers, for the purpose of obtaining the best and most reliable opinion, where such accommodation could be secured, at the least cost, and with the greatest facilities to this Port.

Accordingly the Commissioners succeeded, at considerable trouble and expense, in engaging the services of three eminent American Engineers, Messrs. Childe, McAlpine, and Kirkwood, to whom the duties in question were delegated, with full liberty to report in accordance with their own knowledge and judgment, and upon which the Commissioners gave them distinctly to understand, they had no opinion either directly or indirectly to offer.

The Report and Appendices prepared by these gentlemen, and numbered \_\_\_\_\_, contain a full and elaborate commentary upon each question of site that from time to time has emanated from public discussion, and to each of which the fullest consideration has been given.

The conclusions to which the Engineers have arrived, as will be seen by their Report, is that the best site that can be found at Montreal for an enlarged Harbour, is between Windmill Point and Point St. Charles, and that the facilities which would be offered by the location of a Harbor at that place, on the plan suggested by them, will amply accommodate the trade.

In the opinion so expressed by the Engineers, the Harbour Commissioners entirely concur, and in this view they are happy to say they are strengthened by the voice of the Board of Trade, who, at a very full and influential meeting of its members, on the 28th ultimo, passed a resolution, by a large majority, entirely coinciding with the Report of the Engineers in their selection of the site for the contemplated improvements, and expressing their approval of the course pursued by the Commissioners in the whole of their undertaking in regard to this important matter.

But since the decision of the Board of Trade, a new site has been proposed for the construction of Docks, which is now under investigation, and will be, no doubt, surveyed and reported upon by a competent Engineer. Pending this investigation, the Harbour Commissioners do not desire to press the claims of any particular site in any Bill which the Government may be pleased to introduce to the Legislature, providing for increased Harbour accommodation, but to leave the question of site an open one until further information enables them to decide on the best and most advisable locality.

While it must be admitted that it is sound policy to adopt every structure in the St. Lawrence to the magnitude of its natural navigation, in order to meet that trade which will ultimately flow between the ocean and the interior, of which the St. Lawrence is the natural and best channel, the Harbour Commissioners are well aware that there might be objections raised to the expediency of including the cost of such a Harbour as is contemplated, among the public works of Canada, although there is no doubt that its natural importance has a direct bearing upon the final success of the great chain of public works, and they simply ask the Government to assume the Lake St. Peter and river improvement debt,

and grant them the necessary authority to borrow money for the construction of the new Docks.

The Commissioners feel satisfied that if relieved from the burthen of that debt which presses so heavily upon the trade of this Port, they could, upon their own credit, obtain the requisite funds, but they do not believe that with their present liability for the dredging operations in the Lake and River, amounting up to the present time to £162,524, it is possible for them to engage in such extensive works as those requisite for supplying increased Harbour room.

I again respectfully submit, that, in the opinion of the Commissioners, the Lake and River improvement is a public and not a local work, and were the Government to assume the debt incurred upon it, or when the Channel shall have been completed to a depth of 20 feet at lowest water, and grant all the necessary power to the Commissioners to construct the new Harbour, they consider that the guarantee which the surplus revenue of the Harbour would afford, would enable them to borrow money on favorable terms.

It need scarcely be pointed out, how deeply interested the Provincial Government must be in the success of this great undertaking. The Commissioners think that when completed, such facilities would be afforded for loading and unloading vessels, that a powerful influence would be thereby secured, in attracting a large share of Western Canada, and United States trade, down the St. Lawrence, to the advantage of our Canals and Railways, instead of its passing through the Canals, and over the Railways of the State of New York.

The following table shews the receipts at the various American Lake and River Ports, of Grain (and Flour reduced to Grain, at the rate of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  bushels for each barrel):—

Dunkirk .....	1,575,000
Buffalo .....	25,605,050
Suspension Bridge .....	2,270,358
Rochester .....	380,000
Oswego.....	13,504,000
Cape Vincent .....	2,472,965
Ogdensburg .....	2,583,682
Total .....	<u>48,391,055</u>

The whole receipts at Montreal of Grain (and Flour reduced to bushels, as above), were only 4,509,243, or not more than ten per cent of the whole.

With these facts before them, and with the firm belief that trade can be attracted throughout the St. Lawrence, and that our Canadian Canals and Canadian Railways can be made a source of gain, instead of a great annual loss, as at present, the Harbour Commissioners most earnestly, but respectfully, urge upon you the necessity of adopting the suggestions now submitted, and by relieving the trade of Montreal of the Lake and River improvement debt, place it in their power to accomplish the grand scheme of making the Harbour of Montreal available for vessels of the largest tonnage, and commensurate with the improvements achieved in the Channel of Navigation.

The enlargement of the Harbour of Montreal and the Dredging of Lake St. Peter, are works which, to be of service, must be carried on simultaneously. The completion of one without the other would only render the scheme of perfecting our internal water communications abortive and futile, for, unless the Commissioners see some prospect of a new Harbour being constructed, adapted for vessels of 20 feet water, it will evidently be a useless expenditure of money to

deepen the Lake, and otherwise improve the River navigation, to a greater extent than for vessels drawing 18 feet.

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

(Signed,) JOHN YOUNG, Chairman.  
“ ALEX. CLERK, Secretary.

To the Honorable T. J. J. LORANGER,  
Provincial Secretary,  
Toronto.

## No. 1.

REPORT of MESSRS. JOHN CHILDE, W. J. McALPINE, and JAMES P. KIRKWOOD, Civil Engineers, on the Improvement of the HARBOUR of MONTREAL, and on the Trade and Navigation of the St. Lawrence.

At a meeting of the Montreal Harbour Commissioners, held on the 24th April, 1857, the following resolution was adopted:—

“ That in view of the augmenting trade of the Port, and of the proximate completion of the 20 feet Channel in Lake St. Peter, the Board are of opinion that the time has arrived for taking into consideration the question of increasing the capacity of the Harbour, and that, in order to attract public attention to the subject, and to elicit an expression of public opinion, it is resolved that the Report this day handed in by Mr. Young, be published, and the Plans of Docks prepared by Mr. Forsyth, be left for public inspection in the Merchants’ Exchange.”

HARBOUR OFFICE,

Montreal, 30th May, 1857.

Sir,—I am directed by the Harbour Commissioners, to transmit herewith a copy of their Chairman’s letter on the subject of the necessity for increased Harbour accommodation, and to beg that you will take an early opportunity of submitting the same to the Council of the Board of Trade, in order to elicit from them an expression of opinion upon this very important matter.

The Engineers’ Plans alluded to in Mr. Young’s letter, will be left in the Merchants’ Exchange this afternoon, and you will have the goodness to place them in the Reading Room, where they may be easily referred to.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. CLERK,  
Secretary.

JOHN G. DINNING, Esquire,  
Secretary, Board of Trade.

## OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF TRADE,

Montreal, 9th July, 1857.

Sir,—I beg to subjoin an extract from the minutes of the Special General Meeting of the Board, held yesterday, embodying a resolution to be submitted to the action of the Council at their first meeting, viz. :—

*Resolved*, “ That the Council of the Board be instructed to suggest to the Harbour Commissioners the propriety of placing the whole subject of Harbour Enlargement before two or more qualified Engineers, to obtain Estimates, and an opinion as to the place where increased accommodation can be secured at the least cost, and with the greatest facilities to the commerce of the Port.”

Have the goodness to place this before the Commissioners without delay.

I have, &c.,

JOHN G. DINNING,

Secretary.

ALEX. CLERK, Esquire,  
Secretary, Harbour Commissioners.

**Letter of Instructions to the Board of Engineers, for the purpose of considering on increased accommodation in the Harbour of Montreal.**

HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,

Montreal, 9th November, 1857.

Gentlemen,—In order to obtain the fullest benefit from your advice on the important question submitted to you as to the best means of providing additional Harbour accommodation at this Port, and to give a direction to your investigations, the Harbour Commissioners would call your attention to the following points :—

1.—As a preliminary,—Have the Commissioners, in your opinion, acted wisely in deepening Lake St. Peter, and otherwise improving the navigation between Montreal and Quebec, or whether would it have been more advantageous to the Trade and Commerce of the Province not to have deepened Lake St. Peter, but to have allowed the interior vessel to proceed to Quebec, and there exchange cargoes with the Ocean vessel? Should you be of opinion, on examination, that no adequate public advantage has resulted, or is likely to result, from improving the navigation below Montreal, so that vessels from sea, drawing 20 feet, may ascend at the lowest stage of water to this Port, it will then be a matter for your consideration and report, whether more extensive Harbour accommodation should be made at this point, or whether the necessary facilities should be provided at Quebec for the general trade of the interior.

2.—The Commissioners have prosecuted the improvement of the navigation below Montreal, under the conviction that if a sailing vessel of 2,000, or a steamer of 3,000 tons, could ascend from sea to this Port without the necessity of lighterage, there to meet, at the foot of Canal and Inland Navigation, the sailing or steam vessel of the interior, specially adapted to River and Lake Navigation, the

cost of transport on imports and exports would thereby be reduced to a lower rate than if such inland vessels proceeded below this Port, on a route which (by a comparatively small outlay) could be made available for the largest class of Ocean steamers and sailing vessels. Your opinion on this point is requested.

3.—Another consideration will present itself for your opinion before advising the Commissioners to proceed with any extensive improvements, namely, the magnitude of the trade of the Interior and of the West, and whether it is possible to attract any large share of it to this Port. The Commissioners desire to direct your attention to the fact, that although the magnificent Canals on the St. Lawrence are in perfect order, and have been in operation since 1849, with a system of railways also in operation for two years, running from Quebec, and connecting with all points South and West, yet, up to the close of 1856, the St. Lawrence route had only succeeded in attracting fifteen per cent of the Western Canadian and Western United States trade, eighty-five per cent of that trade passing through the Erie Canal and over the Railways of the State of New York. Should you upon examination find, that with the improvements now going forward on the Erie Canal, the route from the West *via* Buffalo and Oswego, is likely to continue to be the best and cheapest to the Eastern States, New York, and Europe, then this opinion must guide you as to the extent of the works which you would propose for further Harbour accommodation.

4.—The Harbour Commissioners have been of opinion that the St. Lawrence route, as a means of transport between Europe, the Eastern States, Western Canada, and the Western States, has not yet been fully developed; that if the Welland Canal were enlarged, so as to admit the passage of vessels of 800 tons, and a Canal constructed to connect the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain, and suitable facilities created in this Port, so as to shorten the stay of the Western and Ocean vessel, and thus reduce the cost of insurance, storage, and price of handling property, to the lowest possible rates, a vast increase of trade would thereby be attracted to the St. Lawrence, to the great advantage not only of this Port, but to the general public interests. It will be found that a vessel from sea in the Port of Montreal is 120 miles nearer to Ports on the Lakes than are any of the seaports on this Continent, while the distance from Chicago or from any other Lake Port to Liverpool, is 480 miles less *via* Montreal than *via* the Port of New York. To these points your attention is directed.

5.—Should your investigations, as to the merits of the several channels of trade between the Atlantic and the interior, result in your finding that the Port of Montreal possesses superior advantages as a depot for the transfer of cargo between the Ocean and the Upper Lake vessel, and that the St. Lawrence route may be made the cheapest to Great Britain and to the other European Countries, and also the best route to the Eastern States and to New York; then a large increase of Harbour accommodation becomes imperative, and the nature and site for the improvements of the Harbor will come next in order for your consideration and Report, together with an estimate of the probable cost thereof.

6.—On the question of Site, there has been much public discussion. It has been argued by some, that the improvements should be made in or near Hochelega Bay; by others, that Docks could be constructed, with advantage to the public, at or near Viger Square; by others, that a Dock could be made by enclosing the present Harbor, while another party recommends that the space between Windmill Point and Point St. Charles should be enclosed. On no one of these schemes have the Harbour Commissioners any opinion to offer. They desire to leave you at full liberty thoroughly to investigate and report on what seems to you best calculated to promote the general trade of the Province, believing that the true interests of this Port will thereby be best secured.

7.—The Commissioners would refer you to Plans, prepared under their directions by their Engineer, Mr. Forsyth, showing the proposed improvements in Hochelaga Bay, and at Point St. Charles, as well as to a Report by their Chairman Mr. Young, dated 23rd April, 1857, on the same subject; and also to a collection of various communications, which from time to time have appeared in the public prints, in favor of particular localities as Sites for such improvements.

Should any further information be required by you, the Commissioners will be ready to furnish the same, so far as they may have it in their power to do so.

JOHN YOUNG,  
Chairman.

ALEX. CLERK,  
Secretary.

To JOHN CHILDE, Esquire,  
W. J. McALPINE, Esquire,  
JAS. P. KIRKWOOD, Esquire, } Engineers.

CHICAGO, March 24th, 1858.

Sir,—Under your letter of instructions of the 9th November last, the undersigned, together with their late associate, Captain John Childe, met at Montreal on the 9th day of November last, and proceeded to examine the several Sites proposed for an extension of the Harbour, and also of the works which have been in progress, under direction of the Harbour Commissioners, during the last four years, for the improvement of the Channel of the St. Lawrence, below Montreal.

They also examined the River between Montreal and Quebec, and the system of Lights and Buoys which have been placed there by the Trinity Board and Harbour Commissioners of Montreal.

After making these personal examinations, and discussing the various subjects to which their attention was called by your letter of instructions, and deciding upon the general outline of the Report, the preparation of its different portions was allotted to each of the members of the Board.

An arduous portion of the examination was undertaken by Captain Childe, and was prosecuted with his usual zeal and earnestness until his last fatal illness.

The compilations of the labours of the other members of the Commission, and the final arrangement of the Report, were also assumed by Captain Childe; but his lamented death, in February last, prevented the completion of either of these duties.

His family have placed in our hands the voluminous Notes and Memoranda which he had with great industry prepared and collected; and we have incorporated his opinions, both written and verbal, as far as it is possible, in the following Report.

The undersigned have felt it necessary to make these explanations, in apology for the delay in the final completion of the Report.

The result of their investigations on the several subjects, stated in your letter of instructions, are given, but not in all cases in the order mentioned.

In connection with the Report, they present various communications which they have received from Mercantile gentlemen, and from the Trinity Board of Quebec, on several subjects which they have had under consideration.

They also present the Estimates and Plans of the proposed Harbour of Montreal, prepared by your Engineer, Mr. Forsyth.

We take pleasure in alluding to the professional skill and ability displayed by Mr. Forsyth in the preparation of these Plans and Estimates, and to his courtesy in furnishing us with every aid in his power to enable us to examine and readily understand the plans and projects brought before us.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. J. McALPINE,  
JAMES P. KIRKWOOD.

Honorable JOHN YOUNG,  
Chairman of the Board of Harbour Commissioners of  
Montreal.

## REPORT.

A glance at the Map of North America, will show nearly at its geographical centre, a plateau, from which navigable streams flow into the Ocean to the North, South and East. (a)

This plateau, scarcely two thousand feet above the level of the sea, is approached from the South by the Mississippi River, which forms a natural navigation for two thousand miles, to the Gulf of Mexico; from the East by the St. Lawrence and chain of Lakes, giving a natural navigation to the Atlantic for a distance of two thousand five hundred miles; and from the North by the Rivers, have a natural, though not continuous, navigation, for more than one thousand miles to Hudson Bay. (b)

The territory lying to the East and South of this remarkable plateau, in the salubrity of its climate, in the fertility of its soil, in its varied productions, and in its extent and ready access to the great markets of the world, combines advantages superior to those of any other portion of the globe.

Its discovery, settlement and development, have followed each other so rapidly, that its history must almost be written annually, to give any correct statement of its present condition, or to furnish the basis of an estimate of its future importance and influence upon the trade and commerce of the world.

The district to which this reference has been made, embraces seven of the North Western United States, and Canada West. (c) It contains nearly four hundred thousand square miles of land susceptible of the highest degree of cultivation, and is now occupied by eight millions and a half of people. To the North of this district there is a large area of sparsely-settled country. The portion which lies within the drainage of the Saskatchewan and Red Rivers possesses a climate and soil analagous to the Southern water-shed of the Baltic.

To the West is another large area of land watered by the Upper Missouri, and of equal fertility to that lying along the Upper Mississippi, into which settlements have already been rapidly and extensively made.

The latitude of the North shore of Lake Superior corresponds with the South of England, and passes through Central Europe and Asia; but its Isothermal line,

(a) See Map in the Appendix A.

(b) See Appendix, Note B.

(c) See Appendix, Note E.



which passes through Sweden, Norway, Central Asia, and China, takes a North-Western direction from Lake Superior, and in the valley of the Saskatchewan is removed fourteen degrees of latitude to the North. The Isothermal line of this valley for the summer corresponds with that of France and Central Europe. The mild climate which is thus indicated ripens corn and wheat, and renders it a desirable district for the large emigration which has been lately arriving on this continent from the North of Europe.

These great districts, in connection with that portion of the continent lying to the Eastward, contain within themselves all of the elements for the support of the most prosperous nation on the globe. The forests contain the finest timber, the earth the most valuable minerals, and the soil produces the largest crops of the most valuable cereals.

The natural advantages of this interior district, situate at from one to two thousand miles from the ocean, would have been almost valueless except for the magnificent water lines which surround and penetrate it, and furnish so cheap a transport for the immense commerce which has grown up between it and the great markets of the world.

Half a century ago this region contained only straggling Forts and Trading Posts, and now it contains nearly one-third of the population North of the Gulf of Mexico.

Immigration from the Eastern States and from the old world has poured into it like those earlier living streams that flowed from the North over Southern Europe, but unlike them it has been a flood of civilization over solitude and barbarism.

Its future none may predict; but, judging from the past, it will year by year assume more importance, and will warrant the largest expenditures to accommodate the vast trade which it will furnish to its outlet channels of commerce.

For this trade as it now exists, the most costly works have been constructed to secure its advantages to each of the great North-Eastern Atlantic Cities.

Canada has improved the St. Lawrence by a series of magnificent Canals round the rapids of that river, and by a Canal to connect Lakes Ontario and Erie; New York has spanned the Portage between the Hudson and the Lakes by Canals of great length; Pennsylvania has connected the Atlantic with the Ohio River by a Canal carried over the Alleghany mountains; Maryland and Virginia have expended large sums in extending their Canals, projected across the same barrier, while individual enterprise has extended Railways from the Atlantic almost to the extremity of the North-West, through Canada, New England, New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

In these works there has been expended, Eastward of the district of which we are treating, more than four hundred millions of dollars, and an equal sum within it, to connect the interior with the land and water-lines which form its outlet channels of trade.

The value of the commerce of the Lakes in 1855 was ascertained to be more than six hundred millions of dollars, and at this time it may be taken at seven hundred millions. The value of the commerce of the New York Canals is two hundred millions of dollars; of the St. Lawrence, one hundred millions; and of the five trunk lines of Railroads it is probably equal to three hundred millions.

The value of the vessels employed on the Lakes is fifteen millions of dollars, and those employed in this trade on the Canals and Rivers East of the Lakes are valued at an equal sum. (*b*)

A statement of the leading features and amount of the business done at the most important Lake Ports in 1856 and 1857 will be found in the notes attached to this Report. (i)

The two natural outlet channels for the trade of the North-West are the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence Rivers.

The Ohio River, which runs along the Southern border of this Territory, is navigable for one thousand miles, to its junction within the Mississippi. Around the Falls of Louisville a Canal has been built, which is used in low water, and which allows the passage of vessels of 350 tons.

The Mississippi, the upper portion of which runs along the Western border of the Territory, is navigable from the Falls of St. Anthony for two thousand and forty-nine miles, to the Gulf of Mexico. At the head of navigation it has an elevation of eight hundred and fifty feet above the sea, and has an average fall of five inches per mile. The Rock Island and Desmoine Rapids are navigable, except in low stages of water.

The great chain of Lakes which run through the Northern portion of the Territory connects with the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, and gives a continuous navigation for two thousand five hundred miles to the Ocean.

Lake Superior is six hundred feet above the level of the sea, and is twenty-seven feet above the level of the Lakes Huron and Michigan. At the outlet of Lake Superior, there is a Canal one mile in length, and it has two Locks which will pass vessels of 200 tons. The Niagara River, between Lakes Erie and Ontario, has a fall of 270 feet. The Welland Canal, which connects the navigation between these Lakes, is twenty-eight miles long, with twenty-seven Locks, which will pass vessels of 800 tons.

The Channel of the St. Lawrence has been deepened so that sea-going vessels drawing 18 feet at the lowest stage of water come up the river as high as Montreal, and operations are now in progress by which a Channel of 20 feet will be given.

All of these works, excepting that at the outlet of Lake Superior, have been constructed by the Canadian Government.

The State of New York has built a Canal from Buffalo on Lake Erie, and from Oswego on Lake Ontario, to Albany on the Hudson River, a combined length of 569 miles, with Locks which allow the passage of boats of 250 tons.\*

She has also constructed a Canal 65 miles long, from the Hudson River to Lake Champlain, with Locks which will pass boats of 80 tons; and from the Northern end of Lake Champlain the Canadian Government has constructed a Canal 12 miles long, and Locks in the Richelieu River, which will allow vessels of 300 tons to pass between the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain.

The State of Pennsylvania has constructed a Canal from Chesapeake Bay, for 354 miles (including 37 miles of Railroad), to the Ohio River, with Locks which will pass vessels of sixty tons.

The States of Maryland and Virginia, have constructed Canals from tide-water to the Eastern base of the Alleghany Mountains, but have not yet extended them to the Ohio River, as originally projected.

The State of Ohio has constructed 646 miles of Canal of the same size as the New York Canals, to connect the Ohio River with Lake Erie, in three places.

(i) See Appendix, Note I.

\* Three Canals were originally built, with Locks which allowed the passage of boats of 60 tons; the Locks are now enlarged to the size above stated, and the enlarged Channel-way is nearly completed. The dimensions of the boats are those which the Canal will pass when fully completed.

The State of Indiana has constructed 469 miles of Canals of the same size, and for the same purpose as the Ohio Canals.

The State of Illinois has constructed a Canal of 102 miles long, with Locks which will allow the passage of boats of 150 tons, between Lake Michigan, and the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers.

The State of Wisconsin has constructed Canals and a slack-water navigation, which will allow vessels of 300 tons to pass from Lake Michigan and Green Bay to the Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers.

The Trunk lines of Railways have been constructed by individual enterprise, assisted in some cases by the Government.

The first of these Trunk lines extends from a point 140 miles below Quebec, and from Portland, through both Eastern and Western Canada, to the State of Michigan.

The second extends from Boston to Montreal, and the Eastern end of Lake Ontario, and to Albany, where it connects with the Central line, through the State of New York.

The third extends by two lines from the City of New York to Lake Erie, where it is connected with the Canadian line leading Westward, and by another line along the Southern shore of Lake Erie, to Chicago, branching off to Cincinnati on the Ohio, and St. Louis on the Mississippi.

The fourth extends from Philadelphia to the Ohio River, and thence to Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago, connecting with the third line on Lake Erie.

The fifth extends from Baltimore to the Ohio River, and thence to Cincinnati, where it connects with the other lines leading Westward.

The first line is also extended across the State of Michigan by two roads, one leading to Grand Haven, on Lake Michigan, and the other to Chicago.

From Chicago seven lines of Railways have been opened to the Mississippi at Cairo, St. Louis, Alton, Quincy, Burlington, Rock Island, Fulton, Dubuque, and Prairie-du-Chien, and two lines Northward to Fond-du-Lac and Milwaukee.

From each of these main Trunk lines, others radiate in every direction, reticulating almost every part of the Territory in question. Some of these might also be included among the Trunk lines, while others are but tributaries to the Main lines which have been above noted.

This Territory of the North-West, as thus described, has within itself a natural navigation of 8,000 miles, an artificial water navigation of 1,000 miles, and 8,000 miles of Railway in operation, besides a 1,000 miles more in progress.

From the preceding sketch it will be seen that the Territory in question has two natural and two artificial water-lines leading to the Ocean, besides five great Trunk Railways extending to the Atlantic sea-board.

The Ocean Ports at the termini of the two natural water-lines, are Montreal and New Orleans, and those at the termini of the two artificial water lines are New York and Philadelphia.

The Ocean Ports at the termini of the Trunk Railways, are Quebec, Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. (k.)

The relative value of the several lines for the transport of the trade and commerce between the Territory and the Atlantic will now be examined.

The Ohio and Mississippi Rivers have a current of from one to three miles an hour, in the direction of the greatest movement of the tonnage. These rivers are

(k) See Appendix, Note K.

broad, and very shallow in ordinary low water, obstructed by sand bars, and by snags, on the lower half of the voyage.

The Channels are tortuous and in some places very changeable, and can only be navigated by steamboats of a peculiar character, having small draft of water, and propelled by powerful machinery, which must be made as light as possible, and cannot therefore be adapted to the economical use of fuel.

The cost of transport by this route is, therefore, more expensive than it would be, considered without reference to the peculiarities of the navigation and of the vessels employed.

At New Orleans (the Ocean terminus) there is a limited demand for the agricultural productions of the upper portions of these rivers, the country adjacent to the lower portion being nearly sufficient to furnish the requisite supply of these articles.

The vessels from that Port have large export cargoes of the productions of the lower country, and a very limited amount of return freight, and have an increased length of voyage to reach European Ports, compared with those sailing from the North Eastern Atlantic Ports.

The climate of the lower country injuriously effects most of the products of the North-West, and diminishes their value, when shipped by that route.

The expense of transferring cargo at New Orleans is much greater than at the North-East. All of these circumstances combine to the prejudice of this route, and confine the exports by it, from the territory in question, to a narrow belt along the Ohio and along the Upper Mississippi, between Cairo and the Des-moines Rapids.

The Canals of Pennsylvania drain but a small area along the Upper Ohio, in consequence of their limited size, great lockage and disconnected water lines.

The determination of the Question of the best route of the water-borne trade is therefore reduced to a comparison between the routes through the State of New York and that along the St. Lawrence.

For the present, each of these routes will be examined, as if they had already been improved and completed upon the most advantageous plans, which the anticipated extent of the trade through them would warrant.

With this view, the cost of transport on the Erie and Oswego Canals will be taken as if they were enlarged throughout. The Caughnawaga Canal, from the St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain, will be considered as completed on the same scale as the St. Lawrence Canals; and the Champlain Canal will be regarded as also enlarged to the same dimensions.

The Locks on the Welland Canal will be considered as enlarged to the same capacity as those on the St. Lawrence Canals, and the St. Lawrence River between Montreal and Quebec will be regarded as improved, so as to allow sea-going vessels of a capacity of 20 feet of water-draft to meet the Lake-craft side by side in a safe and commodious Harbour at the former Port.

It has been ascertained that the tonnage of the exports,\* from an Agricultural District, is four times as great as the tonnage of its imports, when they are of equal value.

The surplusses of the Territory in question are mostly raw and heavy commodities, embracing the Cereals and Lumber, and a small amount (relatively) of Flour and salted Meats; and in return for these articles of export, are demanded the Manufactures and Merchandize from the East, and Groceries from the East and South; while the prairie country of the South-Western portion of the Terri-

\* By the word "exports," as used in this place, is to be understood the Surplus, not required for consumption within the District.

tory requires also large supplies of Lumber from the Northern and North-Eastern portions of the District. (n)

The raw commodities, and those of considerable bulk or weight in proportion to their value, must necessarily be transported by the cheapest conveyance, almost irrespective of the rapidity of movement.

These classes include by far the largest amount of tonnage moved.

Next in importance are the bulky and heavy articles of Manufactures, Merchandize and Groceries, when cheapness of transport is important, but when greater celerity and certainty of movement are required, than in the first mentioned class.

Articles of great value, in proportion to their bulk or weight, and those of a perishable character, require the more speedy transport almost without regard to the cost of conveyance.

Sailing vessels furnish the cheapest transport, and are chiefly employed in the conveyance of the first class; Steamboats and Propellers are required for the second class, and Railways enjoy the monopoly of the last of the classes above mentioned.

Some of the articles embraced in these classes are conveyed exclusively by sail vessels, some by steam vessels, and some by the Railways; but for many others there is a strong competition between the different modes of transport—the more rapid but expensive ones drawing to themselves the conveyance of articles which belong to the cheaper modes of transport. (o)

The lateness of the season, the demand for, or value of the article in market, or the necessity of the owner, frequently change the movement from a slower to a more speedy conveyance.

During the last ten years, important changes have taken place which modify, to a considerable extent, the conclusions which were arrived at by those who have examined the cost of transport at an earlier day than the present.

The demand of trade in its infancy required only the smallest class of vessels; as it increased, the demand was at first met by an increased number of vessels, which, for the convenience of the Architect, were confined to the same model and size. When the trade upon any particular route became important, vessels of improved models and increased size were introduced. The prejudices of navigators were, for a long period, opposed to any considerable increase in the size of vessels; but the large increase of the Mercantile Navy of the last quarter of a century, has year by year led to the substitution of Ships of increased size.

The Packet Ships, from the Port of New York, have been enlarged from two hundred and fifty to fifteen hundred tons; and steamers of two thousand or three thousand tons are now in common use upon the Ocean.

The limited trade of the Lakes was accommodated at first by a small class of vessels. This trade has increased with great rapidity, and whereas it has become of sufficient importance to warrant the use of large vessels, they have been supplied; so that at this time a considerable portion of this trade is done in vessels of from two to five times the size of those employed a few years since.

It has been found that the cost of building, equipping and running the larger vessels does not increase, in the same proportion, as the increase in their capacity; and therefore, that the cost of transport is reduced by increasing the size of the vessel, whenever there is a sufficient amount of trade to insure full cargoes.

The best informed Navigators upon the Lakes estimate the cost of transport in the largest class of vessels now employed, at one-fourth less than in the small vessels which were formerly exclusively employed in the Lake trade.

(n) See Appendix, Notes I and O.

(o) See Appendix, Note O.

The increasing demands of trade and the competition of Railways, have called into use a class of Steam vessels denominated Propellers, of great carrying capacity, and with engines adapted to a slow speed, so as to obtain the greatest economy of fuel.

Those of this class first built were small vessels, but it was soon ascertained that the greatest economy was attained by enlarging them to the greatest size that the Lake Harbours would admit.

The economy with which these vessels are run, combined with the greater celerity and certainty of their voyages, enables them to share with Sailing vessels the carriage of the bulky and cheap articles going towards tide-water; and as their charges are so much lower than those of the Railway, and their deliveries are as prompt and but little longer, they have rapidly drawn to themselves a larger portion of the business which had begun to seek the latter; and thus, by generally securing full cargoes in both directions, they have effected a material reduction in the charges of freight, both ways.

The Grain trade of the Lakes now requires the handling of a million of tons per annum at each end of the route, and at each transfer of the cargo. At the principal Shipping Ports on the Lakes, Warehouses of great capacity have been erected, into which the grain is elevated by steam power from cars or waggons, weighed and held in store, and loaded into vessels, at less than one-fourth the cost of the former hand method. (q)

The vessel being loaded in much less time, her port expenses are very much reduced, which again results in diminishing the cost of transport.

Similar arrangements will doubtless soon be brought into use for the transferring of other freight, which, with the continued improvements yearly made in every branch of transport, will prove an additional stimulant to this trade already so great.

In comparing the routes through the State of New York with each other and with the St. Lawrence, it is necessary to observe, that by the way of Buffalo, and Oswego a transshipment must be made from the Lake vessels to Canal boats, and that the extra cost of Canal transport and heavy toil must be added to these routes; while by the way of Lake Champlain to New York, and by the St. Lawrence to Montreal, no transshipment is required, and the extra cost of the movement on the Canal and of tolls, is very much reduced.

The cost of transport by all these routes, except that by the way of Buffalo, will be greatly reduced by the enlargement of the Locks of the Welland Canal.

These locks, enlarged to the same size as those on the St. Lawrence Canals (with some additional length,) and those on the St. Lawrence also lengthened, would allow the use of vessels of 850 tons, which is probably as large as could enter the Lake harbours.

The advantage of the use of such large vessels, making such long voyages, will reduce the cost of transport by the other three routes so much less than that by the way of Buffalo, so as to divert a large portion of the Western trade from that port, through the Welland Canal, and the other route to New York and Montreal.

The cost of the new Locks on the Welland Canal and of some improvements in the Channel, is estimated at Two millions one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

It is believed, that the increased business which would be diverted through it, together with the natural increase of the trade, would warrant the construction of three enlarged Locks, at as early a day as they could be built.

(q) See Appendix, Note Q.

From the computations which follow, it will be seen that the cost of transport to New York by the way of the proposed Caughnawaga and enlarged Champlain Canals, in ordinary Vessels, is less than by the way of Oswego.

The Champlain route, thus improved, will have the further advantage of the more economic use of Vessels of the largest class, proceeding from any port on the Lake directly to New York, without breaking bulk, and also the diminished length of Canal navigation by that route.

The construction of the Caughnawaga Canal will enable such Vessels to land and receive cargo at Burlington and Whitehall, from whence Western freights can be carried to and from Boston by railways cheaper than by any other railroad route to that city.

This Canal would thus open a considerable portion of Western New England to this route, and add very largely to the revenues of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, and also give value to the railroads of Western New England, which terminate on Lake Champlain, and those connected with such roads, many of which are now unproductive.

The Caughnawaga Canal built, the State of New York would not long hesitate in the enlargement of the Champlain Canal, so as to allow the largest Lake craft to come directly to her sea port.

The route by St. Lawrence to Montreal, requires to be next noticed.

It will possess advantages equal to all those which have been mentioned in any of the other routes named, in the improvements in navigation, the increase in the size of Vessels, in their improved models, in the facilities for loading and discharging cargoes at both ends of the route, in the length of voyages without transshipment, in having the least distance between any of the lake ports and the sea port, and in having the shortest length of taxed Canal navigation.

When this route has been improved in the manner already suggested, (the details of which will be subsequently discussed,) there can be no question but it will draw enough of the Western trade to amply repay the cost of the works which have been proposed.

In addition to the advantages which have been already stated, in each of which it shares equally with all the other routes, it possesses a water-power located at its Eastern extremity which may be considered of unlimited capacity.

The value of a water-power thus located will be appreciated, when it is considered that throughout the whole grain-growing region of the West, there is almost none, certainly no amount of water power at all adequate to the manufacture of the immense quantity of the cereals which must be exported from that region.

The value of such a power is enhanced by being located in close contiguity to the dense population along the Atlantic, where the Offal has the greatest value, and it is also increased, because it can be directly reached by Lake-craft without transshipment or drayage.

The whole available power at Black Rock, Lockport, Rochester and Oswego, has been already occupied.

These places are at a great distance from the seaboard.

At Black Rock and Oswego the Lake Vessels can discharge grain into the flouring mills, and the manufactured flour can be loaded directly from the mills into canal boats. At the other places named, grain to be floured must be subjected to an extra transshipment, the cost of canal transport, and, in many cases, to an expensive drayage.

The plan of the contemplated Harbour of Montreal, provides for a large water-power, with the means of increasing it almost without limit, and so located, that

Lake vessels may discharge their cargoes of Grain designed for manufacture, lying alongside the flouring mills, and the grain so manufactured can be delivered on board of the ocean ships or steamers, as well as on cars for direct transportation to the East, without drayage.

The rapid growth of the trade at Oswego will best serve to illustrate the advantages which would be enjoyed at Montreal, by the construction of the proposed works. The present condition of the trade at Oswego is not alone due to the cheapness of the greater length of untaxed Lake Navigation which it enjoys, but to that cause, combined with the advantage of receiving and manufacturing Grain, without the expense of transhipment or cartage.

At the Port of New York there is no water-power, and Western Grain designed for export from that Port, is subjected to the expenses of transhipment at the place where it is manufactured, or to the extra cost of the transport of the raw material on the Ocean. These expenses will be obviated by the consignment of Grain to Montreal, and it will there have another advantage in the better condition in which flour will be shipped, as the barrels will not be liable to any damage or loss in the movement or in the exposure of the weather. This cannot be assumed at less than twenty-five cents per barrel, or five per cent on the cost of the article.

A considerable portion of the surplus of the West is required for consumption in the manufacturing districts of New England, and at the Fisheries at the outlet of the St. Lawrence.

The interior of New England can be supplied from Montreal cheaper than from any other direction, and the monopoly of this trade may be counted upon as belonging to this route.

The supply to the Fisheries can also be obtained through this route as cheap as by any other.

The British Government, by an enlightened policy, has thrown open the Navigation of the St. Lawrence, free to all nations; and the products of the Western States may be exchanged at Montreal for the products of any other country, free from any duty to the English Government. The cheapness, shortness, and other advantages of this route, when fully appreciated, will doubtless attract to it so considerable a share of the Western trade, as to warrant the expenditures proposed for the enlargement of the Locks of the Welland Canal, and for the proposed Harbour improvement at Montreal.

The following table of the cost of transport per ton, by the several routes, is made up from Chicago, as a starting point common to all, from which vessels from eight hundred tons will perform the duty as far Eastward as they can be navigated on each route (*w*).

The routes through the Erie Canal, both by the way of Buffalo and of Oswego, will require the voyage of the large vessels to terminate at those ports, and the cargo to be transferred into canal boats of 250 tons.

The route through Lake Champlain to New York, and that through the St. Lawrence to Montreal, will allow the large vessels to proceed directly to those Ports without transfer of cargo.

—

TABLE.

First.—From Chicago to New York by the way of the Lake to Buffalo, the Erie Canal, and the Hudson River to New York:—



	By Sail Vessels.	By Steam Vessels.
From Chicago to Buffalo, 914 miles Lake Navigation, at 2 and 3½ mills .....	\$1.83	\$3.20
From Buffalo to West Troy, 353 miles Canal Navigation, at 8 mills .....	2.82	2.82
From West Troy to New York, 151 miles River Navigation at 3 and 5 mills .....	0.45	0.76
Transferring cargo at Buffalo .....	0.20	0.20
Total .....	<u>\$5.30</u>	<u>\$6.98</u>

SECOND.—From Chicago to New York, by the way of the Lakes and Welland Canal to Oswego, and thence by the Oswego and Erie Canals and the Hudson River to New York :—

	By Sail Vessels.	By Steam Vessels.
From Chicago to Oswego, 1057 miles Lake Navigation, 2 and 3½ mills .....	\$2.11	\$3.70
Additional expense on the Welland Canal, 28 miles, 3 mills.	0.08	0.08
From Oswego to West Troy, 202 miles Canal Navigation, 8 mills .....	1.62	1.62
From West Troy to New York, 151 miles River Navigation, 3 and 5 mills .....	0.45	0.76
Transferring cargo at Oswego .....	0.20	0.20
1410 Miles .....	<u>\$4.46</u>	<u>\$6.36</u>

THIRD.—From Chicago to New York by way of the Lakes, the Welland, St. Lawrence, Caughnawaga, and Champlain Canals, and the Hudson River to New York :—

	By Sail Vessels.	By Steam Vessels.
From Chicago to New York, 1632 miles, at 2 and 3½ mills ..	\$3.26	\$5.71
Additional expenses on the Welland, St. Lawrence, Caughnawaga and Champlain Canals, 167 miles, 3 mills .....	0.50	0.50
1632 Miles .....	<u>\$3.76</u>	<u>\$6.21</u>

FOURTH.—From Chicago to Montreal, by way of the Lakes and River St. Lawrence and the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals :—

	By Sail Vessels.	By Steam Vessels.
From Chicago to Montreal, 1278 miles, at 2 and 3½ mills ....	\$2.56	\$4.47
Additional expense in the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals, 75 miles, at 3 mills .....	0.22	0.22
	<u>\$2.78</u>	<u>\$4.69</u>

The comparison of the routes by Railroad from the termination of the voyages of the large vessels to certain points, is as follows :—

FIRST.—From Chicago to Buffalo, by Lake Vessels, and thence to New York, by Railroad :—

	By Sail Vessels.	By Steam Vessels.
From Chicago to Buffalo, 914 miles, as before.....	\$1.83	\$3.20
From Buffalo to New York, 444 miles, Railroad, at 1½ cents..	6.66	6.66
Transferring Cargo at Buffalo.....	0.20	0.20
	<u>\$8.69</u>	<u>\$10.06</u>

SECOND.—From Chicago to Oswego, by Lake Vessels, and thence to New York, by Railroad:—

	By Sail Vessels.	By Steam Vessels.
From Chicago to Oswego, 1057 miles, as before .....	\$2.19	\$3.78
From Oswego to New York, 327 miles, Railroad, at 1½ cents..	4.90	4.90
Transferring Cargo at Oswego.....	0.20	0.20
	<u>\$7.29</u>	<u>\$8.88</u>

THIRD.—From Chicago to Whitehall, by Lake Vessels, and thence to New York, by Railroad:—

	By Sail Vessels.	By Steam Vessels.
From Chicago to Whitehall, 1415 miles.....	\$2.83	\$4.95
Additional Expense of Welland, St. Lawrence, and Caughnawaga Canals, 101 miles, at 3 mills.....	0.30	0.30
From Whitehall to New York, 223 miles, by Railroad, at 1½ cts	3.35	3.35
Transferring Cargo at Whitehall.....	0.20	0.20
1638 miles .....	<u>\$6.68</u>	<u>\$8.80</u>

FOURTH.—From Chicago to Whitehall, by Lake Vessels, and thence to Boston, by Railroad:—

	By Sail Vessels.	By Steam Vessels.
From Chicago to Whitehall, 1415 miles, and transferring Cargo, as in No. 3 .....	\$3.33	\$5.45
From Whitehall to Boston, 191 miles, by Railroad, at 1½ cents.	2.87	2.87
1606 miles.....	<u>\$6.20</u>	<u>\$8.32</u>

FIFTH.—From Chicago to Burlington Bay, by Lake Vessels, and thence to Boston, by Railroad:—

	By Sail Vessels.	By Steam Vessels.
From Chicago to Burlington, 1351 miles, at 2 and 3½ mills..	\$2.70	\$4.73
Additional Expense of Welland, St. Lawrence, and Caughnawaga Canals, 101 miles, at 3 mills .....	0.30	0.30
From Burlington to Boston, 258 miles, at 1½ cents.....	3.87	3.87
Transferring Cargo at Burlington.....	0.20	0.20
1609 miles.....	<u>\$7.07</u>	<u>\$9.10</u>

SIXTH.—From Chicago to Montreal, by Lake Vessels, and thence to Boston, by Railroad:—

	By Sail Vessels.	By Steam Vessels.
From Chicago to Montreal, 1278 miles, as before.....	\$2.78	\$4.69
From Montreal to Boston, 341 miles, by Railroad, at 1½ cents.	5.12	5.12
Transferring Cargo at Montreal .....	0.20	0.20
1619 miles .....	\$8.10	\$10.01

SEVENTH.—From Chicago to Montreal by Lake Vessels, and thence to Portland by Railroad :—

	By Sail Vessels.	By Steam Vessels.
From Chicago to Montreal, as before, 1278 miles .....	\$2.78	\$4.69
From Montreal to Portland by Railroad, 292 miles, at 1½ cents	4.38	4.38
Transferring Cargo at Montreal .....	0.20	0.50
1570 miles.....	\$7.36	\$9.27

It is obviously impossible to incorporate in such estimates, all the incidental advantages of some of the routes to which allusions have been made; but as these would not affect the general conclusions which are derived from the tables, a more particular consideration of them is not deemed necessary.

These tables of the cost of transport, as has been already mentioned, do not show the present charges by the several routes, but are only intended to exhibit the comparative cost of each route, when they have been fully improved in the manner which has been previously stated.

The present charges of transport between the West and the Atlantic, are more in favor of the routes to New York than the above tables would indicate, but any conclusions drawn from the present conditions, would be obviously of only temporary application.

Having brought the cost of transport from the interior to Montreal, the next point for consideration is as to the expediency of continuing the lake vessel to Quebec, or bringing the sea-going vessel to Montreal. Our late associate, Mr. Childe, had fully examined the question, and we quote from his notes, as follows:

“It has been already shewn that the shortest and cheapest route from Chicago to tide water, is *via* the St. Lawrence, and it is admitted by all commercial men, that unobstructed transport trade will always take the shortest and cheapest route. As a question of practical economy, it must also be admitted, without the necessity of argument, that vessels properly constructed for the lake and river traffic, west of Montreal, will be neither safe nor profitable for the gulf and ocean; nor, on the other hand, would the deeper build of sea-going vessels, be suitable for the canals and shallow parts of the river and lakes. It follows, then, that a port of transshipment must be provided. The natural course of Canadian trade and population, has, from an early period, made Quebec and Montreal prominent centres of both upon the river.

“These Cities divide the river trade, and are together capable of affording all the facilities that the future commerce of the river may require. The differences, peculiar to each, seem to spring solely from natural causes, to wit: at Quebec the River Harbor is deep and broad; the channel from thence to the ocean has always been unobstructed, and sufficient for the largest class of vessels. The changes of tidal level (13 and 18 feet respectively, for summer and spring,) would be detrimental to general traffic, but are of a very great advantage in the landing, preparation and shipment of timber, which is chiefly transported in rafts from the upper country to Quebec. For such reasons the im-

“ mense timber and lumber trade of the Province will doubtless continue to be  
“ transacted at Quebec.

“ Quebec and Montreal must enjoy a very large increase of general traffic by the  
“ increase of population in their respective districts, and also by all public works,  
“ which serve to expedite and cheapen the collection, transportation, and distri-  
“ bution of produce and merchandize, whether inward or outward bound, *viâ* the  
“ St. Lawrence.

“ It is apparent that the position of Montreal, at the head of “ocean navigation,”  
“ and at the foot of the lowest rapids, possesses certain advantages peculiar to  
“ itself. It is surrounded by a more populous and fertile region of country at  
“ the confluence of the St. Lawrence, Ottawa, and Lake Champlain routes of  
“ trade, and the focus towards which the continuous influences of railways and  
“ the natural and artificial water channels of the West and North-West will more  
“ and more concentrate the trade of the Lake Counties. These Counties now  
“ number eight millions of people; at the close of another century they will  
“ probably come up to twenty millions.

“ We notice also, as a proof of the eligible commercial position of Montreal,  
“ that in the years preceding 1856, during which the Corn Laws of England and all  
“ differential duties favouring the direct export and import trade with Canada had  
“ been repealed, and the bonding system of the United States and the Reciprocity  
“ Treaty with that country established, the Ports of the United States became  
“ virtually free to Canadian trade, thereby diverting from the St. Lawrence route  
“ thirteen-sixteenths of the Canadian cereal exports, and five-eighths of all im-  
“ ports. Yet the imports into Montreal increased at the same time fifty per cent,  
“ but eleven-sixteenths of this increase appears to have accrued on the first year  
“ of the reciprocity trade with the United States.”

“ In 1855 the total imports by the River are stated at.....	\$11,494,028
“ Total imports from United States Ports.....	20,825,432

“ Making total imports,.....	<u>\$32,319,460</u>
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“ of which Montreal absorbed \$12,372,580, or over three-eighths of the whole,  
“ and \$878,552 more than the total imports that year by the river.

“ Thus shewing Montreal to be largely on the increase, notwithstanding the  
“ diversion of the trade from the river to other routes *viâ* Portland, Boston, and  
“ New York. (b)

“ But the true interests of Canada, and of the North-Western Lake States,  
“ require that that trade and its future increase shall be restored to the shorter  
“ and cheaper route *viâ* the St. Lawrence, not by restrictive Governmental  
“ enactment, but by perfected Canals, deepened channels, numerous lighthouses,  
“ and well instructed Pilots.

“ Other local considerations point to Montreal as the sea-port of the West, and  
“ as the proper point of transhipment between sea going and interior lake vessels.

“ 1st. Because the large sea-going vessels can continue their voyage from  
“ Quebec to Montreal, one hundred and eighty miles, at less cost, per ton, than  
“ would attend running the smaller interior vessels from Montreal to Quebec;  
“ for with the completed twenty feet channel, and corresponding harbour exten-  
“ sion at Montreal, there is no reason to apprehend extra risk or detention.

“ For instance, a steamer of medium size arrives at Quebec, fully loaded with  
“ 1200 tons of goods, 250 for Quebec, and 950 for Montreal and the West, with  
“ an average of 100 passengers; after discharging the Quebec freights, her actual  
“ expenses to Montreal and back will be as follows, exclusive of lake dues, which  
“ ought to be rescinded on the completion of the new channel, if not before:—

Pilotage up and down .....	\$107.00
Wharfage at Montreal, 12 days .....	100.00
Coals consumed, average 70 tons (\$280).....	280.00
Sums expended in running up and down, and mooring at wharves 2 days, for which the pay and subsistence of officers and men will be.....	140.00
Interest and Insurance (2 days), on cost of Ship .....	128.00
 Total disbursements, Quebec to Montreal and back.	 \$755.00
Add contingent expenses .....	75.00
 Total.....	 \$830.00

“ If we count each passenger as equal in rate and measurement to two tons, and that the ships take at Montreal for cargo 25 passengers and 1000 tons, the total movement up and down will be equivalent to 2200 tons, net cost per ton, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents, which is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  mills per ton per mile, or 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per barrel for flour from Montreal to Quebec. To perform this amount of transportation by two medium sized interior steamers, fully loaded with 500 tons each, with passenger accommodations, will be as follows :—

Pilotage for both up and down .....	\$112.00
Wharfage at Quebec, 5 days, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent .....	50.00
Coal consumed, 40 tons, each 80 .....	320.00
 Total.....	 \$482.00

“ Prominent merchants largely engaged in the forwarding business between the Upper Lakes and the Ports of Montreal and Quebec, object to sending their steamers to Quebec, on account of detentions from the want of suitable wharf space, from the tidal changes, and from the risk of grounding at low water at the wharves ; but these evils can be obviated in time by building more wharves, and extending them to deeper water, and by a tidal dock, for which exists an admirable site at the mouth of the Creek on the north-westerly side of that city. But apart from all local questions, the general accumulation of export products at Montreal, as the terminus of 1500 miles of inland navigation, is much better security against detention of vessels there, either for loading or discharging, than can be had at Quebec at any time. We therefore make allowance of one day for each trip in favor of Montreal, and state :—

Previous amount brought forward .....	\$482.00
Three days' time in running and mooring at wharves, and other detentions, for which the pay and subsistence of officers and men will be.....	215.00
Interest and insurance, 3 days on cost .....	192.00
For contingent expenses, \$50 each .....	100.00
 Total by Inland Steamers .....	 \$989.00

“ Which, divided by 2200 tons, as before, gives 45 cents per ton, equal to 2.9-16 mills per ton per mile, and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per barrel of flour. The above shews the comparison between sea-going steamships of 1200 tons, and lake vessels of 500 tons. Steamships of 2400 are now built for this route, the cost of transport by which, compared with the largest lake craft (800 tons), would show a still larger result in favor of bringing the Ocean Steamships to Montreal.

“The same comparison of sea-going and inland sailing vessels, shows a much larger difference in favor of sending ocean vessels to Montreal.”

It is evident, as stated by Capt. Childe, that there must be a transfer of cargo between the vessels which are employed in the interior trade, and those which are employed upon the ocean; and we agree with the opinion expressed by him, that this transfer can be made to the best advantage at Montreal.

As the estimates which have been before given of the cost of transport from the interior, brought the comparison to the two sea-ports of Montreal and New York, it is deemed proper to continue the comparison across the ocean and to the West Indies and South America.

It is true that there is but little general trade now existing between Canada and these Southern Ports; but it is evident that the large supplies of lumber in its various forms, which are now drawn from the United States to the West India Islands, and to the Southern Continent, can be supplied from the extensive forests of Canada East by direct shipment, on more favourable terms than from the North-Eastern ports of the United States; and as the supplies of these articles at those ports are being rapidly exhausted, it cannot be long before resort must be had to the St. Lawrence for this article of commerce.

The wood exports of the United States to the West Indies, and to the Southern Continent in 1856, amounted to four and a half millions of dollars, being sixty per cent of the whole wood exports of the country.

The following tables show that the cost of transport from the St. Lawrence to these Southern ports does not exceed \$1.50 per ton more than from Boston to New York, which, from the less cost of these wooden products at the former place, would enable the Canada Merchants eventually to command the market.

### Tables of the cost per ton by Sailing Vessels.

#### 1st.—FROM MONTREAL TO—

	HAVANA.			JAMAICA.			RIO JANIERO.		
	Distance, Miles.	Cost.		Distance, Miles.	Cost.		Distance, Miles.	Cost.	
		\$	cts.		\$	cts.		\$	cts.
At One Mill per mile, add cost from Chicago to Montreal, as before ....	2910	2	91	3095	3	10	6800	6	80
	1278	2	78	1278	2	78	1278	2	78
Total .....	4188	\$5	69	4773	\$5	88	8078	\$9	58

2ND.—FROM NEW YORK TO—

	HAVANA.			JAMAICA.			RIO JANIERO.		
	Distance, Miles.	Cost.		Distance, Miles.	Cost.		Distance, Miles.	Cost.	
		\$	cts.		\$	cts.		\$	cts.
At One Mill per mile, add the cost from Chicago to New York, as before....	1290	1	29	1495	1	50	5210	5	21
	1410	4	46	1410	4	46	1410	4	46
Total.....	2700	\$5	75	2905	\$5	96			

The comparison of the distance and cost to Liverpool, will be as follows, (e) :—

	Miles.	Cost.	
		By Sail.	By Steam.
1st.—From Chicago to Montreal, as before.....	1278	\$2.78	\$4.69
From Montreal to Liverpool, by Straits of Belle Isle .....	2682	2.68	5.36
Add for towage on St. Lawrence .....	....	0.30	—
Total.....	3960	\$5.76	\$10.05
2nd.—From Chicago to New York, as before .....	1410	\$4.46	\$6.36
From New York to Liverpool.....	2980	2.98	5.96
Total.....	4390	\$7.44	\$12.32
Difference in favor of St. Lawrence route.....	430	1.78	2.27

The cost of transport, from the Western interior to European ports, is shown by these calculations to be about twenty-five per cent cheaper by the St. Lawrence than any other route. The ocean charges are, however, nearly twice as much now from Montreal as from New York. This difference is to a large extent accidental, and must gradually and rapidly decrease with the growth of the Canadian Province. Various considerations to which we will now allude confirm this view.

The trade of the Port of New York has been long well matured. For a great length of time, no burthensome restrictions have existed to discourage her commerce. She has been to all the nations of the world a free port, and her position as regards the inland trade of the lake basins, which her canals have controlled since 1830, aided by a harbor of easy access, has made her familiarly known to the ships of all nations. Her connections with the interior are equally well developed, and a long experience has systematized her forwarding facilities and reduced the cost and charges of transportation from the interior to a minimum. Vessels, coming to the port from sea, are sure of a cargo of some kind, home or coastwise, to other ports. In the same way steam vessels and canal barges from the interior lakes and rivers, as well as coastwise, can always count on a return of freight, more or less, from that accumulation of foreign merchandize which is delivered at New York, to meet the consumption of the Western States, of the

State of New York, and of a considerable portion of the Province of Canada. At the Port of New York, every facility, growing out of a long and large experience in both the interior and the ocean trade, is thus well understood. The Port of Montreal, on the contrary, is thus far, very deficient in similar advantages. It is but nine years since the restrictive laws of Great Britain, as regards foreign shipping entering the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, were removed. Previous to that time, no foreign vessel entered that Port. The trade was entirely carried on in British bottoms, and was hampered with conditions which cramped and depressed it, increased the costs of foreign stuffs, and, so far as any commercial regulations can produce such effects, suppressed the commercial capabilities of the Province and discouraged mercantile enterprise. This exclusion of all foreign vessels kept that large portion of the commercial marine, including all United States ships, ignorant of the navigation of the Gulf.

The entire absence of lights until very recently, gave the Imperial policy a tendency to discourage a wide knowledge of its waters, and gave to the Navigation a bad name which it was the interest of the few ships that monopolize its trade to increase. In 1851 there was not one Light House on the North Shore, between Quebec and Belle Isle, a distance of eight hundred miles; add to this that the Canal improvements on the St. Lawrence have been but recently completed, and that Montreal could not command an interior trade of any consequence until these were, not merely in regular operation, but well known to shippers on the Lakes, and the resources and convenience of the Port will be sufficiently understood. The Railway communication between Montreal and the interior, has been open scarcely two years, while from New York it has been open from ten to fifteen years. Above Montreal the Canals around the Rapids are on a scale now to pass Steam vessels of 800 tons burthen. The enlargement of the Welland Canal to the same capacity, and the construction of the Caughnawaga Canal will render the navigation from the Lakes all that can be desired. Below Montreal the River has been deepened within the last four years from 11 feet of water on the bars to 18 feet of water. Ten lights are now established between Quebec and the mouth of the Gulf, and others are about being constructed, rendering that navigation now comparatively safe. Steam Tugs, established by Government, are stationed at Quebec, and operate below that City, affording facilities equal to any other Port, to vessels navigating the Gulf waters.

These improvements are being sensibly felt at the Ports of Montreal and Quebec. The number of foreign Ships entering the St. Lawrence in 1857 was 117. A fortnightly line of Steamships (fifteen hundred ton ships) from Montreal to Liverpool is now successfully\* in operation, and is tending fast to make the peculiar advantages of the place, as regards the Lake trade, known and appreciated.

The necessary facilities for utilizing the St. Lawrence River are thus being rapidly furnished by Canadian enterprise, but it will take time to make them known, to concentrate capital upon them, to gather in all the available aids to the growth of the trade, and to establish those lines of transportation with the interior which are so essential to the certain, rapid, and economical movement of merchandize, and for preventing undue detention of goods at the Shipping Port.

As all these different facilities take shape, and the existing deficiencies in these and other respects disappear, it is evident that the Port of Montreal will assimilate to the economical position of the Port of New York, and will be able more and more to control that portion of the inland commerce for which she is in position so favorably situated.

In further illustration of these remarks, we will here enter into some details.

\*A weekly line of vessels of 2,400 tons, is to commence running in August next.



During the last six years the Government has been engaged in establishing a thorough system of lights through the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to which allusion has already been made. These, with a more thorough survey of the Channels and a more intimate acquaintance with the route on the part of the "Gulf Pilots" and Navigators, have, even now all but entirely removed the apprehensions which formerly existed as to the dangers of the route.

The Northern Coast of Newfoundland, the Straits of Belle Isle, and the route along the Coast of Labrador, through the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are certainly more free from those dense fogs which prevail on the Banks for one thousand miles of the passage, followed by vessels from the North of Europe, than the North-Eastern coast of the United States, and the Ports between New York and Cape Race. The Steamers, plying between Montreal and Liverpool, uniformly take the passage referred to, through the Straits of Belle Isle, and, in proof of its general exemption from the fogs which prevail during certain months to the South, and also of the shortness of this route, they make shorter passages than the Cunard or Collins' Steamers from Boston and New York to the same Port. (g)

The undersigned have made careful inquiries of Masters of vessels, who have been for a long time engaged in the navigation below Quebec, a few of whom were well acquainted with the navigation through the Straits of Belle Isle, and from all of whom they have received the strongest assurances of the safe and convenient navigation to the open Sea by that route, although hitherto it has not been much used, except by the Steamers aforesaid. (h)

The Straits of Belle Isle are more particularly alluded to on account of the shortness of that passage as compared with the route by Cape Race, which is better known, and has been more usually taken by Sailing vessels.

The River St. Lawrence, between Quebec and Montreal, has been well lighted and buoyed, under the directions of the Trinity Board and Harbor Commissioners of Montreal. A particular examination of the efficiency of their system of lights was made by the undersigned in November last, under circumstances which gave them an opportunity of forming a correct opinion of its value; and they are thus enabled to say, from their own observation, that this portion of the River, as now improved and lighted, presents no difficulties to its safe and convenient navigation.

The more Northern portion of the St. Lawrence route may lead to the assumption that it remains closed by ice later than the New York routes. But such is not the fact. The great body of water passing down the St. Lawrence, and its derivation from the Upper Lakes, the waters of which never attain the low temperature of the streams within the same region of country, seems to more than compensate for the more Northern latitude of this route.

The Tables in the Appendix will shew the dates of the first arrivals of sailing vessels at the Port of Quebec, (indication of the River being free of ice) and the dates of the opening of the Port of Buffalo, and of the navigation upon the Erie and the Canadian Canals. (i)

The first has been furnished by the Trinity Board at Quebec, and the others have been taken from the reports of the Canal Commissioners of the State of New York, from the Reports of the Canadian Board of Works, and other official reports.

It should be remarked, that as respects the downward trade of the Lakes, the first and last voyages of the season of navigation upon the canal between Buffalo and Albany, occupy about ten days, and between Oswego and Albany, about

(h) See Appendix, letter H.

(i) See Appendix, Note I.

five days ; while the voyage between Lake Erie and Quebec, by steam-vessels, would occupy five days, and from Lake Ontario three days.

The mean for the last ten years, as derived from these tables, is as follows :—

	Opens.	Closes.
Straits of Mackinaw .....	April 14	December 6
Port of Hamilton .....	do 1	do 28
do Buffalo .....	do 14	do 14
do Oswego .....	March 20	.. ..
do Montreal .....	April 20	December 11
do Quebec .....	do 29	November 24
do Bic .....	March 16	December 19
Erie Canal .....	April 28	do 7
Welland Canal .....	do 8	do 12
Cornwall Canal .....	do 25	do 8
Lachine Canal.....	do 28	do 8
St. Lawrence River, between Lake Ontario, Montreal and Lachine .....	do 26	do 7
do between Montreal and Quebec ....	do 24	do 10

Taking into account the difference in time between the voyages from Lake Ontario to Albany or Quebec, and the dates of the opening of the navigation on the two routes, it appears that the navigation is open about five days earlier and is closed about one day later on the St. Lawrence route than it is on the Erie Canal.

The large Emigrant Passenger business which is now concentrated almost exclusively upon New York, might, we should think, by proper exertions, be shared by the Port of Montreal, and much in that way drawn to that port whence a return cargo of flour or grain would be always certain. The Emigrant can be carried to Montreal from Europe for the same charge as to New York, with equal profit ; and he can be forwarded from Montreal to the Western States for less expense to himself than from the Port of New York.

If with these conditions, a share of this business cannot be drawn to Montreal now, there must exist prejudices and draw-backs unknown to us, which time will ameliorate or remove.

The examination of the question of the location of the proposed Harbour at Montreal, was also very carefully investigated by the late Capt. Childe ; and in the following remarks upon that branch of the question, his views will be generally quoted.

The foregoing considerations bring us to the conclusion that the Harbour Commissioners are right in their views respecting the need of an early extension of the Harbour of Montreal. As now situated, it is at best only a summer harbour, suited to the domestic, coastwise, and river trade, and affording very inadequate accommodation for even the limited number of sea-going vessels of large size which now visit that Port. (*j*)

“ When the channel below Montreal is enlarged to the depth of twenty feet, (which will be done by 1860,) the increased number of this class of large vessels, together with those of smaller size, from the ocean, and the lake craft which will be attracted to this Port by the improvements of the route above Montreal, will more and more demonstrate that the present Harbour accommodations are entirely inadequate to meet the increased requirements of the trade, which will year by year be drawn to this point.” The objections to the present Harbour are, that it is too limited in extent to accommodate the present amount

of commerce, and that unless it be enlarged and improved it will seriously retard the growing trade of the St. Lawrence route; that it does not possess a sufficient area of deep water to accommodate the number of large vessels now running to that Port, and that the increased depth cannot be given without endangering the present wharves, and rendering the construction of new ones necessary; that it is subject to the fluctuations of the waters in the St. Lawrence, and exposed at some seasons of the year to driving ice, so that vessels must leave the Port in the Fall, and seek refuge in some of the sheltered bays below Montreal.

The several plans for the improvement of the Harbour, which have been presented to us, are as follows:—(k)

1st. An inland Harbour North of Hochelaga Bay.

2nd. An inland Harbour at Viger Square.

3rd. Enclosing the front of the present Harbour by a breakwater, and deepening the Harbour of dredging.

4th. An elevated Harbour at Point St. Charles.

Estimates of the comparative cost of these several plans have been prepared by Mr. Forsyth, the Engineer of the Harbour Commissioners, which were reviewed by the late Captain Childe.

From the great difficulties and somewhat unusual magnitude and character of the works required for each of these plans, any estimate of their cost must, to a certain extent, be uncertain. It is probable that the expense of works upon either of the plans presented would be greater than the estimates, but they are relatively sufficiently accurate for a comparison of the merits of the several plans.

The site proposed for the Harbour at Hochelaga Bay is three miles distant from the Merchants' Exchange, and about one-fourth of a mile north of the river, in a depression which is the extension of the Craig Street Valley.

The level of the surface of the water in the proposed Harbour would be thirty-seven feet above the level of the water in the river, and the communication between the basin and the river would be made by two Locks, located at the North end of the basin, and connecting with the river along the valley of the small stream which discharges into Hochelaga Bay. The basin would be excavated so as to give a depth of twenty feet of water over an area of eighty-two acres, and it would be surrounded wharves of stone masonry, resting on timber cribs filled with stone. Graving and repairing docks would be built on the South side of the basin, discharging the surplus water into the river by a conduit.

The water required for lockage would be supplied by a conduit from the head of the Lachine Rapids, a distance of eleven and one-half miles, with a fall of nine and a half feet, and at an estimated cost of £504,330, or would be elevated from the River by fixed pumping machinery driven by steam power, which Mr. Childe estimated would cost £34,560, and an additional sum of £17,000, per annum, to run and maintain the works. Mr. Childe expressed his opinion very decidedly against this location of the Harbor, and in this opinion the undersigned coincide, for the reason that it would disturb all the present located commercial business of the City, and either compel the abandonment of the warehouses and wharves now constructed, or separate the domestic and the foreign business, to the great inconvenience of the trade. It would also tax the commerce of the Port as to naturalize any advantage which might be anticipated from the location of the Harbour.

We cannot overlook, however, the admirable position of Hochelaga Bay itself, for the transaction of the large timber business of the Port of Montreal.

The vast timber products of the Ottawa and its tributaries, which must be brought by water and rail to the St. Lawrence, can meet the Ocean ship at this point, and there be loaded with a facility which no other point on the Harbour presents.

At Albany and Troy, where the Canal craft meets the coasting vessels, many miles of wharves are required to conduct the lumber business, which, in both of these places, is a large source of revenue to the Towns.

Hochelaga Bay will soon become occupied in the same manner, and will relieve the commercial Harbour, wherever located, from a kind of business which the experience of other places shews could not be done contiguous to it without interference with the other trade.

The remarks of Mr. Childe, on the Viger Square project, are as follows:—

“The extension of the Lachine Canal, from the upper level of the St. Paul lock through the City to Viger Square, and the construction there, or at some other lower portion of the Craig street Valley, of a dock Harbour for sea-going vessels, and a connecting Ship Canal thence to Hochelaga Bay, would have been a judicious Harbour location and a suitable termination of the Canal, had it been undertaken at an early period, before the City population had densely spread improvements through said valley, which now render such location and connection of Canal and Harbour, it seems to us, totally impracticable, on account of the great destruction of property and other damages that must accrue.”

This scheme would bring the water fifteen feet deep at the Hay Market, twenty and one-half feet deep at St. George Street, fifteen and a half feet deep at St. Dominique Street, and fifteen and a half feet deep at St. Denis Street; this high level being the only one favorable for a Ship Canal to the River at Hochelaga Bay, while the upper level of the St. Gabriel lock being nine and a half feet lower, and too low for a twenty feet depth of lock and Canal.

“The difficulty, then, (apart from the destruction and damage to City improvements) is that the ground south of Viger Square is much too low for the Canal extension at the required level as compared with the higher ground at and north of that Square, where deep water accommodation is required.”

The undersigned fully concur with the opinion expressed by Mr. Childe, that this is now impracticable on account of the great destruction of private property, and consequent cost, and also because it is liable to the same objections, though not to the same extent, as the Hochelaga scheme.

The examination of the plan for enclosing the front of the present Harbour by a Breakwater, and deepening the Harbour itself by dredging, was also made by the late Captain John Childe. His views on the subject were as follows:—

“Next in order, is the suggested plan of enclosing the present River Harbour by a permanent ice-barrier, extending in an easterly direction from Windmill Point about 1350 feet, and 4000 feet in the direction of Monarque Street wharf, opposite the lower half of St. Helen’s Island, and terminating at a point about 650 feet south-easterly from the east end of the Victoria Pier. This plan has been presented for consideration, with the expectation that it would meet the wants of commerce for many years, be very much cheaper in construction than a dock-harbour, and retain the whole traffic upon the natural river level. But on examination we find this plan will enclose an area of about 110 acres, exclusive of the present wharves and deepest water, and will require to be deepened to 20 feet water by dredging an average of 10 feet, giving 1,777,000 cubic yards of mud, sand and pebbles, which we estimate may be taken out at 2s. per yard, or total cost of £177,700. Then a suitable ice-barrier, exposed as this would be to the action of the water and ice, would cost, as we estimate, not less than £60 per lineal foot, and—

For the whole enclosure of ground, 5350 feet, .....	£321,000
Dredging as above .....	177,700

A total of..... £498,700

“ If by this plan the future wants of commerce could be answered, there would be some reason for its adoption ; but such a harbour does not, in our judgment, meet the leading requirements before stated, to wit : safe and convenient storage at all seasons, convenient accessibility by carts and railroad cars, and the facility of separating the transit from the distributing trade. We think that the risk to property stored upon or contiguous to such a barrier in winter, will be greater than at any other point proposed ; that the whole structure, without piers and warehouses, will be out in the river and inaccessible by carts and cars, except by the lower bridge of the Lachine Canal, or ferry boats ; that the river and coastwise domestic trade, being immediately connected with the general population of the city, will continually require all of the present river Harbour in front of and below the city, but will not need the deep water or extensive ice-barrier, and warehouses called for by the transit, interior and foreign trade. If the whole domestic and foreign trade were confined for some years to the present Harbour by the deep dredging and expensive structure before mentioned, the time will come when more space must be needed ; and at any time the trade may be more favorably detached to a position contiguous to the present Harbour and to the City, than can be the domestic, river, and coastwise trade. The latter does not now, nor will it probably for fifty years, require more and larger accommodation than the river and its western branch afford ; but it is to cheapen, develope and guard the transit and foreign trade, that deeper water and larger and better Harbour facilities are called for. We therefore advise the construction of those where they will for all time be devoted to the transit and foreign trade, leaving the domestic trade undisturbed where convenience has already placed it, and where it will need but very light expenditure from time to time for its enlargement. By this course, the ultimate cost of Harbour facilities for all species of trade will be greatly lessened, and for the next three or four years, whilst the work of a permanent and contiguous Dock-Harbour shall be in progress, no interruption or curtailment will be experienced in the use of the present Harbour.”

In advising, therefore, against the third scheme, we turn with more confidence to the fourth and last position at Point St. Charles.

The project for a Harbour at Point Charles contemplates the construction of an embankment from the Northern abutment of the Victoria Bridge nearly perpendicular thereto, and nearly parallel to the currents of the river for four thousand feet, to a point South-east of Wind-Mill Point, and thence at right angles fourteen hundred feet to the shore near the old outlet Lock of the Lachine Canal, enclosing an area of about one hundred and thirty acres.

The surface of the water in this basin would be elevated twenty feet above the level of mean low water in the St. Lawrence, and would be connected therewith at the Eastern end of the basin by a Lock, with a chamber four hundred feet long and seventy-five feet wide in the clear, provided with an intermediate pair of gates, placed one hundred and fifty feet below the upper gates, so as to lock vessels of smaller size with more economy of water.

It is also proposed to connect the basin with the Lachine Canal by a Lock of five feet lift, chamber four hundred feet long and seventy-five feet wide, and to provide for graving and repairing docks.

The area enclosed by the embankment is chiefly shoal-water, and will require but a small amount of excavation to give the requisite depth in the basin. Along

the embankment of the Grand Trunk Railway (which forms the enclosure of the Western end) and the North side of the basin, an excavation of from one to four feet of rock would be required to obtain the depth of twenty feet in this portion of the basin. This rock would be needed for the outside protection of the enclosing bank.

The whole basin would be surrounded by a puddle wall, to prevent the waste of water, and the outside embankment protected from the River currents and ice by a heavy rivetted wall. The western end of the basin would be effectually protected from the River by the Railway embankment and bridge abutment, while on the River side the direction of the current being nearly parallel to the enclosing bank, would not, in ordinary cases, subject it to much danger when the ice is passing down the River. Mr. Childe examined the question of supplying the dock at this location with water, and we quote from his Notes, as follows:—

“ Three modes of supplying water for dock purposes at this point, are suggested,

“ First. From the Lachine Canal, by increasing the section of said Canal every where to its full width, which would let down enough more water to supply the dock, and with less current, probably, to obstruct navigation than is now experienced in the narrow rocky reaches above.

“ Second. From the tail-race of the water works, which would give an ample supply so long as the pumps shall be worked by water power, the bottom of the wheels being 4 feet above the surface of water in the proposed docks; and the distance being  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles, gives fall sufficient to prevent back-water upon the wheels.

“ But neither of these sources will be as constantly reliable as is desired. At best, both are but secondary to other and prior uses; while the regular working of the Harbor locks is of the utmost importance and should not be subject to adverse control, or accidents which might at times cut off the supply, an independent source, therefore, will be greatly preferable, and this is happily at hand forming the third mode of supply, which is to take water from the head of the lower Lachine Rapids above Knox's Mill by an open Canal,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, with a mean width of 20 feet and depth of 7 feet, and a fall of  $13\frac{1}{4}$  feet, which will deliver at Point St. Charles three times as much water as the docks will require, for the estimated cost of £80,125, including right of way for a Canal three times wider, and 10 feet deep, which may be made to bring down a very large amount of water for manufacturing purposes, beyond what will be needed for the dock.

“ In fact, there is a legitimate relation between the manufacture of flour and the very extensive traffic in wheat and flour which the new dock is designed to accommodate; and when joined to the cheap freights of 700 to 900 ton vessels, West from Montreal, and with one thousand to twenty-five hundred tons sea-going vessels, East from the same Port, and with Railways from the dock *via* Victoria Bridge to all parts of the Eastern States, it is very clear that the Milling power, so easily brought from the Rapids to the proposed dock and its vicinity, will serve to render Montreal one of the largest Wheat and Flour Markets in North America; and secondarily, for general manufacturing purposes, the Harbour Commissioners, Statesmen and Capitalists, can confer no greater benefit upon the Province of Canada and industrial population of Montreal, than by developing this water power, and leasing it to enterprising individuals who will thereby create a diversity of labor, and furnish employment to thousands who would otherwise be idle.

“ Water for the dock for milling and other manufactures, can all be passed through the same canal by carrying it over the St. Pierre River, and the water

“ works tail race, at one and the same point, and under the Grand Trunk Railway, by a very shallow syphon.

“ Montreal will then enjoy the advantage, not possessed by any other sea-port within our knowledge, of delivering wheat from the Lake vessels to the mills, on one side, and of rolling flour from the other side into sea-going vessels for export, or into cars for consumption in New England. The surplus water will pay interest upon three times its cost.

“ From all these considerations, and from the vast amount of Western trade likely to take the St. Lawrence route, we are united in opinion, that a Dock Harbour, of one hundred and ten to one hundred and thirty acres, is the best form for a permanent increase of accommodation, and that Point St. Charles is very much the best site therefor.

“ The cost of construction, including the £80,125 for an independent supply of water as before explained, is estimated by the engineer, Mr. Forsyth, at £510,000.

“ It is not necessary that the whole work should be executed at once, and before any part could be brought into use. The enclosing banks faced with stone upon the tops and river sides, puddle walls, lock, and two or three piers, will be the extent of the first constructions. Afterwards, as the commerce of the port increases, the work of excavation, inner facing with crib-work and masonry, and other piers may be carried on from time to time, without interfering with the use of all parts previously completed.”

“ It is unnecessary for us in this report to enter upon the details of construction. We simply advise that the largest area, sheltered by the railway works from drifting ice, be enclosed; that one lock, 40 feet by 75 in the clear, with an intermediate pair of gates 150 feet from the head gates, be adopted; also that solid crib-work be used for inside walls, from the bottom of the dock to within three feet of water surface, and surmounted by 8 or 9 feet of well-dressed stone-works.”

The undersigned coincide with the opinion of Mr. Childe, that this location and plan for furnishing increased Harbour accommodation is without question the best of any of those which have been laid before us, and will, without doubt, afford better accommodation to the present and anticipated trade than any other location.

Captain Childe advocates the plan of supplying water to the docks by an independent Canal, by means of which a large surplus will be provided, which may be used for milling purposes.

It has been represented to us by some of the best informed commercial gentlemen of Montreal, that there is a present demand for increased amount of water power, and that what would be furnished by the construction of the independent Canal would be disposed of upon terms which would repay the cost of construction.

The great advantages which would be given to this route by the development of the valuable water power which exists at Montreal, has been alluded to in the former portion of this Report, and its value to the City itself has been discussed in the above remarks of Captain Childe. In these opinions also the undersigned agree.

The plan of the Dock is complete without this independent hydraulic Canal, as it can be supplied with water either from the Lachine Canal or the tail-race of the Water Works, or by pumping from the River, at a less cost than by the independent Canal; but as the latter may in itself be made a source of revenue, and, as has been stated, a valuable adjunct to the route, it will doubtless be found ex-

pedient to construct it at an early day, although its cost is not chargeable to the scheme of the Dock.

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### GENERAL REMARKS.

It will be observed that the enlargement of the Locks of the Welland Canal, so as to allow the largest class of vessels which can navigate the upper Lakes, (800 tons) has been assumed as necessary to the success of the whole system of Canadian works, and that whenever this shall be done the contest for the Western trade will be between the Ports of Oswego and Montreal.

That portion of the Western and Upper Canadian trade which is to seek foreign markets can then be transported on the downward trips at less cost by the St. Lawrence route than by the way of New York.

The importance of the up cargoes has been already discussed, and the influence upon the cost of transportation by this route must be duly considered before its full advantages can be determined.

The foreign exports of the agricultural products brought to the board by the New York works, forms but one-third of the whole, while the home demand consumes two-thirds. As a general proposition, it may be stated that the imports will follow the same course as the exports; and hence, that although the improved St. Lawrence route will present strong inducements for the one-third of the trade, yet if the preponderance of the remainder of this trade is left to the New York route, it will materially aid that line in its contest for even the foreign trade, by giving to it the upward cargoes which tend so much to cheapen transport.

The construction of the proposed Caughnawaga Canal from the St. Lawrence opposite Lachine to take Champlain, will allow the large lake vessels to continue their voyage to Whitehall (210 miles from New York, and 137 miles nearer the sea-board, than can be done by the way of Oswego), at 20 cents per ton, less cost, even if the Champlain Canal should not be enlarged so as to allow the vessels to go to New York.

The economy of time and transports by the Lake Champlain route, could not fail to attract to it a large share of the trade between the Western States and New England, as well as a portion of the New York trade.

This diversion of business would all pass through the St. Lawrence Canal, and would prove a highly productive source of revenue to those works, which have never hitherto more than paid the cost of maintenance.

This course of trade once established, would tend to render the expense of transport to and from Montreal to a minimum, by giving to the vessels those return cargoes, the value and importance of which have been so fully commented upon.

It may not be generally understood that the vessels which would take the Caughnawaga Canal, would pass by the mouth of the Lachine Canal, and within seven miles of the City of Montreal, and would, when at Burlington or Whitehall, be nearer to any of the towns of New England than when at Albany.

The Lachine Canal affords a most admirable opportunity for the erection of warehouses for the reception of grain, flour, and other Western products; because from this point such products may during the summer be dispatched by water to all foreign ports by the St. Lawrence, and also to the nearest water approach to New England, and also to New York itself; and during the suspension of navigation, by railway to all the Canadian and American northeastern



Atlantic ports, in both cases with less expense of time or money than from any other point which can be reached by the lake craft.

These Western products may there be shipped to Montreal, and their final destination, whether to foreign or to domestic Ports, be determined when the vessel has arrived at Lachine, as the price of the article in the various markets best indicates.

The enlargement of the Locks of the Welland Canal, the construction of the Caughnawaga Canal and Docks at Montreal, and the completion of the River improvements, should be prosecuted simultaneously, and all of them are necessary for a full development of the advantages of the St. Lawrence route. Routes for a Canal are now being surveyed from Georgian Bay to Ontario, to the Ottawa, by which it is said that some four hundred miles of navigation would be saved to the Commerce of Lakes Michigan and Superior. The trade of Lake Erie and the Southern portion of Huron would not be affected by this saving of distance. The great lockage, great cost, and some serious difficulties in the construction of either of these Canals, render the probability of any diversion of the anticipated trade of the Welland Canal too remote to warrant any delay in that work.

The lengthening of the Locks of the St. Lawrence Canals, although important, is an improvement which can be postponed without any serious detriment. Nor is the public interest confined to the water lines of the St. Lawrence, the Province having a large pecuniary interest in the Railways of Canada.

It is impossible to secure the carrying trade between the West or East of Upper Canada and the Sea board by Railways, against the cheap water routes through New York; but the success of the Canadian Railway is intimately dependent upon the diversion of a considerable portion of this trade to the St. Lawrence.

This water route through the St. Lawrence, when improved, has been shown to be cheaper than any other to the Sea board; and when it shall have drawn to itself the business to which it is legitimately entitled, there must go with it such an amount of passengers and light freight traffic as to give to the parallel Railway an increase of business which will be of great value to its revenues.

The remarks which have already been made on this division of business between the water and Railway lines, in a preceding part of this Report, will further show how dependent each of those systems of transport is upon the other. In the present conditions of trade in this country, neither, as a general proposition, can be successful without the other; and, although they are competitors for some kinds of business, yet the advancement of each (and especially of the water line,) improves the condition of the other.

The Grand Trunk Railway is now extended to Portland, and will soon be completed to Trois Pistoles, on the St. Lawrence, to which latter place the navigation may be rendered available earlier in the Spring and later in the Fall.

The dates of the opening of the Welland Canal and the St. Lawrence Canals compared with those of New York, and the length of the voyages through them, together with this extension of the season by the Railway to Trois Pistoles, will give to the St. Lawrence route an advantage which has not been adverted to in the preceding part of this Report.

This advantage will be largely shared in by the Grand Trunk Railway, and especially on that portion of it Eastward of Montreal; nor is it improbable that the Railway system of Canada may be extended through New Brunswick to Halifax, in Nova Scotia, and by a Federation of the Provinces under one general Government, which has already been agitated, and will, no doubt, be accom-

plished at an early day, together with the circumstances already alluded to, point to the advisability and security of providing the largest accommodation for the trade at a point which may be so admirably adapted to its transshipment and distribution as that of Montreal.

In the examination of this subject we have laboured under the disadvantage of the want of an intimate acquaintance with the condition of the trade of Canada, which a residence would have furnished. Our remarks have therefore taken a wider range, so as to embrace those districts with which we are more familiar, but which are also deeply interested in the improvement of the St. Lawrence route.

To the people of Canada, however, these are questions of still deeper interest. With a climate, soil, and productions at least equal to the contiguous districts of the United States, and having the means of securing not only the cheapest channel to the Ocean, but also the cheapest to New England and New York, her future progress must be vastly accelerated.

The countless emigration from Europe which has hitherto passed almost in sight of her rich, healthy, and well-situated lands, to seek abodes in the Western States, far removed from the world's markets, and oftentimes in unhealthy climates, and on lands but little if any better than those which lie unoccupied along the water courses which discharge into the St. Lawrence, will, when those advantages are availed of, settle within her borders, and greatly add to her wealth and prosperity.

A liberal expenditure for the completion of the magnificent public works along the St. Lawrence cannot fail to divert to this route a large share of the trade and travel between the West and Atlantic; and while this will recompense for the expenditure, it will not only add to her commercial prosperity, but will also render her unrivalled advantages known to the stream of emigration, which in flowing through her channels must be largely attracted to her territory.

The conclusions to which the Board have arrived may be briefly stated as follows:—

1st.—That the natural advantages of the route between the Western interior and the sea-board by the way of the St. Lawrence, are sufficient to warrant the expenditures which have been made, and also to those which are proposed to complete the improvements along that route; and that when thus improved, it will present the cheapest mode of communication, not only to the seaboard, but also to New England and New York.

2nd.—That the amount of business which will be drawn to this route by the advantages which it will possess when so improved, will be sufficient to warrant the expenditures necessary in making them.

3rd.—That the Port of Montreal is the proper place for transferring cargoes from the interior to sea-going vessels; and therefore that the Harbour Commissioners are right in their plans for deepening the channel below Montreal so as to allow vessels drawing twenty feet to come to the latter Port.

4th.—That the present Harbour facilities of Montreal are entirely inadequate to accommodate the present trade; and that such an increase, as may be expected on the completion of the improvements already mentioned, will require a large addition thereto.

5th.—That the location of an enlarged Harbour at Point St. Charles, is the best site that can be found at Montreal; and that the facilities which a Harbour at this place would afford upon the plan suggested, will amply accommodate the trade in question; and finally, that in our opinion the improvement in the channel of the St. Lawrence at and near Montreal, and the construction of the proposed Harbour, are not local questions but of national importance, by which the final success of the scheme of Canadian Public Works will be materially influenced.

No. 2.

Note B.

EXTENT of STEAM NAVIGATION on the Rivers Bayons, &c., connected with the Mississippi by Channels for Steamers.

NAMES.	Miles.	NAMES.	Miles.	NAMES.	Miles.
Mississippi.....	2000	Bayou Rouge .....	40	OHIO AND BRANCHES.—	
St. Croix .....	80	do Lafourche.....	60	(Continued.)	
St. Peters .....	120	do Plaqueniver ...	12	Green River .....	150
Chipawa .....	70	do Taché .....	96	Bannen .....	80
Wisconsin .....	180	Grand River .....	12	Watash .....	40
Black .....	60	Bayou Sorrel.....	12	Kentucky .....	62
Cedar .....	60	do Chien .....	5	Cumberland .....	400
Des Moines.....	206			Tennessee .....	720
Illinois .....	245				
Marenee .....	60				
Kaskaskia .....	150	MISSOURI RIVER AND		RED RIVER BRANCHES, &c.	
Big Muddy .....	5	BRANCHES.		Red River .....	1500
Obion .....	60	Missouri .....	1800	Washeta .....	375
Forked Deer.....	195	Yellow Stone.....	300	Saline .....	100
Big Hatchie.....	95	Platte .....	40	Little Missouri .....	50
St. Francis.....	300	Kansas .....	150	Bayou D'Arboun .....	60
White .....	500	Osaye .....	275	do Bartholomew....	150
Big Black .....	60	Grande.....	90	do Beuf.....	150
Spring .....	50			do Maçon .....	175
Arkansas .....	600			do Louis .....	30
Canadian .....	60	OHIO AND BRANCHES.		Pensas River .....	150
Neoto .....	60	Ohio .....	1000	Lake Bestinaw .....	60
Iazoo .....	300	Alleghany .....	200	do Caddo.....	95
Pallahatehu .....	300	Monongahela.....	60	Sulphur Fork .....	100
Jallabuska .....	130	Maskingum .....	70	Little River.....	65
Big Sunflower .....	80	Kanawha .....	65	Boggy .....	40
Little Sunflower .....	70	Big Sandy .....	50	Bayou Pierre.....	150
Big Black .....	150	Sciota .....	50	Atchafalaya .....	860
Bayon de Glaze .....	90	Salt River .....	35	Kiamiché .....	40
do de Care .....	140				

No. 3.

Note E.

TERRITORY.	Area, Square Miles.	Population.	Wealth, Dollars.
Canada East .....	210020	1292305	200000000
Canada West.....	121260	1480389	228000000
Carried forward .....	331280	2722694	\$428000000

## No. 3.—NOTE E.—(Continued.)

TERRITORY.	Area, Square Miles.	Population.	Wealth, Dollars.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	331280	2722694	428000000
Ohio.....	39964	2379511	860877534
Indiana.....	33809	1271813	301853474
Illinois.....	55405	1553646	334398475
Michigan.....	56243	561819	116598586
Wisconsin.....	53924	637998	87512917
Iowa.....	50914	629531	164194413
Minnesota.....	166025	160808	32161600
Total.....	787564	9917820	\$2325596999

No. 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>.

## G.

TABLE shewing a comparative Statement between the Canadian Steamship Line and the "Collins" and "Cunard" Lines, between Liverpool, Quebec, Boston and New York.

## EASTWARD VOYAGE.

	D.	H.		D.	H.
Canadian Line, "Canadian" .....	9	11	Cunard New York Line "Persia" ..	9	8
Collins Line "Baltic" .....	9	23	Cunard Boston Line, several Ves-	10	0
			sels, .....		

## WESTWARD VOYAGE.

	D.	H.		D.	H.
Canadian Line "Anglo Saxon" .....	9	13	Cunard New York Line "Persia" ..	9	16
Collins Line "Atlantic" .....	10	12	Cunard Boston Line "Niagara" ....	10	19

**Note I.**

TABLE of the dates of the opening and closing of the Navigation on the Western Lakes, and on the New York and Canadian Canals, and St. Lawrence, from 1847 to 1857.

	1848.		1849.		1850.		1851.	
	Opened.	Closed.	Opened.	Closed.	Opened.	Closed.	Opened.	Closed.
1 Straits of Mackinaw.....	April 11.	.....	April 10.	.....	April 2.	.....	April 2.	November 30.
2 Port of Hamilton.....	February 28.	December 25.	March 28.	December 26.	do	December 29.	November 22.	December 24.
3 do Buffalo.....	April 9.	.....	do 25.	.....	March 25.	.....	April 2.	.....
4 do Oswego.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 do Montreal.....	April 18.	December 22.	April 17.	December 9.	April 16.	December 11.	April 13.	December 6.
6 do Quebec.....	May 2.	November 21.	do 28.	November 22.	do 28.	November 30.	do 20.	November 25.
7 do Bic.....	.....	.....	.....	December 19.	March 18.	December 19.	March 15.	December 20.
8 Erie Canal.....	May 1.	December 9.	May 1.	do 5.	April 22.	do 5.	April do.	do 5.
9 Welland Canal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do 1.	do 12.	do do.	do 12.
10 Cornwall Canal.....	April 11.	do 8.	April 13.	do 6.	do 20.	do 7.	do 25.	do 5.
11 Lachine Canal.....	do 24.	do 11.	do 21.	do 8.	do 27.	do 10.	do 23	do 10.

NOTE I.—TABLE of the dates of the opening and closing of the Navigation on the Western Lakes, and on the New York and Canadian Canals, and St. Lawrence, &c.—(Continued.)

	1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.	
	Opened.	Closed.	Opened.	Closed.	Opened.	Closed.	Opened.	Closed.	Opened.	Closed.	Opened.	Closed.
1	May 2.	Dec. 8.	April 11.	Dec. 9.	April 24.	Dec. 9.	April 26.	Dec. 3.	May 1.	Dec. 8.	May 1.	Dec. 6.
2	April 22.	do 31.	do 5.	do 30.	do 4.	do 18.	do 14.	do 24.	April 21.	do 18.	April 4.	January 31.
3	do 20.	.....	do 14.	.....	do 11.	do 7.	do 21.	do 14.	May 2.	do 12.	May 13.	Dec. 22.
4	.....	.....	Feb. 27.	.....	Feb. 28.	.....	March 19.	.....	April 15.	.....	April 2.	.....
5	April 28.	Dec. 21.	April 18.	Dec. 18.	April 26.	Dec. 6.	April 30.	Dec. 12.	do 24.	Dec. 13.	do 18.	Dec. 14.
6	do 15.	Nov. 25.	do 24.	Nov. 26.	do 20.	Nov. 29.	May 6.	Nov. 22.	May 29.	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 20.	March 18.	Dec. 19.	.....	.....	.....	.....	March 12.	Dec. 18.
8	April 20.	Dec. 15.	April 20.	do 15.	May 1.	do 8.	May 1.	{ Dec. 5 } { do 10 }	May 12.	Dec. 10.	{ May 6 } { do 13.	Nov. 23. Dec. 15.
9	do 13.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	April 16.	do 12.	April 26.	do 18.	.....	.....
10	May 1.	Dec. 16.	April 29.	Dec. 4.	April 30.	Dec. 10.	May 1.	do 9.	May 2.	do 2.	May 1.	Dec. 12.
11	do do.	do 10.	do 30.	do 15.	May 1.	do 6.	do do.	Nov. 30.	do 1.	Nov. 29.	do 4.	Nov. 30.

## No. 6.

## Notes I and O.

Trade of Lake Cities, (in Tons) Chicago.

	RECEIPTS FROM THE EAST.			SHIPMENTS TO THE EAST.		
	By Lake.	By Rail.	Total.	By Lake.	By Rail.	Total.
Pelts .....					57	57
Lumber .....	739919	25078	764997			
Lath .....	2000	125	2125			
Shingles .....	16300	1700	18000			
Staves .....	3123		3123			
Firewood .....	204000	50000	254000			
Bark .....	7600		7600			
Railway Ties .....	10000	160	10160			
Total .....	982942	77063	1060005		57	57
Pork .....				3202	4789	7991
Beef .....				7514	24	7538
Cheese .....		485	485			
Butter .....	45	275	320	120	34	154
Lard .....				220	150	370
Wool .....				164	358	522
Hides .....	40	50	90	2200	2110	4310
Total .....	85	810	895	13420	7465	20885
Flour .....				16388	8244	24632
Wheat .....				278541	5317	283858
Corn .....				189742	1016	190758
Barley .....	829	115	944	28	76	104
Oats .....				6500	38	6538
Beans .....					193	193
Meal .....				202	57	259
Provisions .....				809	923	1732
Dried Fruit .....		259	259			
Total .....	829	374	1203	492210	15864	508074
Grass Seed .....				365	403	763
Broom Corn .....				358	35	393
Total .....				723	438	1161

No. 6.—NOTES I AND O.—Trade of Lake Cities, (in Tons) Chicago.—  
(Continued.)

	RECEIPTS FROM THE EAST.			SHIPMENTS TO THE EAST.		
	By Lake.	By Rail.	Total.	By Lake.	By Rail.	Total.
Spirits.....				97	144	241
Beer.....	3615	388	4003			
Salt.....	21600		21600			
Furniture.....	2100	2632	4732			
Iron and Nails.....	13104	3090	16194			
Railroad Iron and Chains.	28300	787	29087	129		129
Machinery.....	279	59	338			
Engines and Boilers....	100		100			
Castings.....	3845	38	3883			
Grindstones.....	527		527			
Reapers.....				51	435	486
Lead.....				928	179	1107
Total.....	73470	6994	80464	1205	758	1963
Merchandise.....	122000	91663	213663			
Paper.....		218	218			
Total.....	122000	91881	213881			
Horses.....		2214	2214			
Cattle.....				40	6300	6340
Hogs.....					11453	11453
Sheep.....				2	323	325
Fish.....	2335		2335			
Marble.....	651		651			
Coal.....	184043	76	184119			
Total.....	137029	2290	139319	42	18076	18118
Grand Totals.....	1816855	179412	1495767	507600	42658	550258



No. 7.

J.

PORT OF MONTREAL.—Statement of sea-going Vessels arrived at this Port, from the year 1852 to 1857, both inclusive, shewing the Tonnage from under 100 tons and upwards.

Y E A R.	Under 100 Tons.	100 to 200.	200 to 300.	300 to 400.	400 to 500.	500 to 600.	600 to 700.	700 to 800.	800 to 900.	900 to 1000.	1000 and upwards.	Total No. of Vessels.	Gross Tonnage.
1852.....	56	44	25	17	33	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	192	46079
1853.....	76	55	36	29	35	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	252	59712
1854.....	68	60	52	34	27	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	274	72305
1855.....	66	58	18	12	18	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	199	48139
1856.....	83	47	14	22	19	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	232	69962
1857.....	60	40	17	27	18	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	208	65330
	409	304	162	141	150	85	26	27	9	13	31	1357	361527

\* NOTE.—The falling off in this class of vessels is attributed to the Steamers of the Montreal Ocean Steam-ship Company not proceeding upwards, since the loss of one of their Steamers, beyond Quebec; the time of sailing prescribed in the Company's contract with Government, rendering it impossible for the remaining three Steamers to come to this Port.

JOHN LEWIS.

CUSTOM HOUSE,  
24th November.

No. S.

Note O.

Comparison of the Trade (in Tons) through New York, by Water and by Railroad.

	AT THE PORT OF BUFFALO.				AT THE PORT OF OSWEGO.			
	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.		RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	FROM THE EAST.		TO THE EAST.		FROM THE EAST.		TO THE EAST.	
	From the West, by Lake and Rail.	By Canal.	By Canal.	By Rail, partly East.	From the West, by Lake.	By Canal.	Both ways by Rail, 1856.	By Canal.
Furs and Peltry .....	898	.....	.....	774	58	.....	11	.....
Boards and Scantling .....	102518	.....	72879	.....	166735	.....	115874	.....
Shingles .....	740	.....	282	.....	2177	.....	188	.....
Timber .....	11025	.....	250	.....	2175	.....	4596	.....
Staves .....	7725	.....	92961	4	3093	.....	16762	.....
Wood .....	4478	.....	72388	.....	1008	.....	248	.....
Ashes .....	850	.....	458	786	40	.....	120	.....
Total Products of Forest..	128219	.....	166780	1564	175286	.....	137499	.....
Pork .....	5217	.....	1411	8367	1050	.....	755	.....
Beef .....	10447	.....	894	9527	348	.....	160	.....
Bacon .....	3965	.....	1056	2891	300	.....	188	.....
Cheese .....	146	.....	33	55	7	.....	8	.....
Butter .....	763	.....	5	337	.....	.....	4	.....
Lard, Tallow, &c. ....	1617	.....	856	1034	109	.....	26	.....
Wool .....	3886	.....	663	2700	63	.....	10	.....
Hides .....	5758	.....	390	4000	103	.....	14	.....
Eggs .....	1038	.....	.....	457	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total products of Animals..	32831	85	4808	24068	1980	.....	1160	.....
						.....	81	1623

No. 8.—NOTE O.—Comparison of the Trade (in Tons) through New York, by Water and by Railroad.—(Continued.)

	AT THE PORT OF BUFFALO.				AT THE PORT OF OSWEGO.			
	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.		RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	FROM THE EAST.		TO THE EAST.		FROM THE EAST.		TO THE EAST.	
	From the West, by Lake and Rail.	By Canal.	By Rail.	By Canal.	By Rail, partly East.	By Canal.	Both ways by Rail, 1856.	By Canal.
Flour	94442	3091		9516	85317		11312	27499
Wheat	252006	598		200214	25337		160590	76823
Rye	1243	218		177	5		1850	1498
Corn	160171	32		140036	2682		56000	51007
Corn Meal	12			265	124			
Barley	1400	898		279	27		7705	5198
Oats	20007	24		14493	105		224	198
Bran		118		2398				6643
Fruit	565	66			26		117	1
Pease and Beans	80	328		11	3		250	14
Potatoes	576	100		143	186		210	113
Total Vegetable Food	530482	5473		367529	113702		238258	163994
Tobacco	270			8	163		37	178
Hemp	428			25	762		60	16
Grass Seed	2074			539	34			
Broom Corn	582			1	16		42	21
Hops	32	311					46	
Cotton	182							
Total	3568	311		827	980		189	215

Spirits	9529	87		2926	4558		20	129	136
Oil and Oil Cake	3503	5		2805	100		2608	51	2466
Leather	45	356		28	10		1	327	173
Furniture		2182		197			10		22
Lead	738			107					
Pig Iron	2172	6209		620			3	1334	23
Nails, Steel, &c.	195	1429		122	154		2099	28970	20
Railroad Iron		16094					20	2760	13
Bar Iron	387	6538		44	82		5	71034	8
Castings and Iron Ware		16451		61					
Salt	26236	297		16	9				
Other Manufactures	300								
Total Manufactures	16369	74884		6926	4913		2667	106944	2861
Sugar		6384						3780	
Molasses		3850						1121	
Coffee		2450						514	
Rags and Paper	4414			22	115		100		
Crockery		2803		62	75		100	958	10
Other Merchandize	72	46447		237			35	8959	1063
Total Merchandize	4486	61934		321	190		236	15332	1073
Horses	200			1	94		22		
Cattle	3321	27			29205		90		
Hogs	3367				28388		100		
Sheep	3938				5380		13		
Fish	781				250		600		
Stone, Lime, and Clay	4597	37067		2495	51		3677	9101	3102
Mineral Coal	57247	57596		14026			1578	65569	80
Copper Ore	1294			1283			385		567
Gypsum		280		6386				6448	
Sundries	500	5236			70		2	2892	2024
Total	137985	100206		24191	63938		6671	84010	5773
Grand Totals	854440	318939	Estimated 120000	571382	209445		425237	206508	54483

No. 9.

Note Q.

Grain Trade of the Lakes, capacity of Elevators.

CHICAGO.			BUFFALO.			OSWEGO.			
Elevators.	Capacity for Storage. Bushels.	Capacity to receive Ships per day. Bushels.	Capacity to Ship per day. Bushels.	Elevators.	Capacity for Storage. Bushels.	Capacity to receive per day. Bushels.	Elevators.	Capacity for Storage. Bushels.	Capacity to receive per day. Bushels.
No. 1	700000	65000	235000	No. 1	100000	20000	No. 1	350000	50000
2	700000	65000	225000	2	370000	25000	2	150000	25000
3	700000	55000	200000	3	300000	60000	3	240000	50000
4	500000	50000	125000	4	175000	30000	4	240000	50000
5	500000	60000	150000	5	200000	25000	5	150000	50000
6	200000	30000	75000	6	150000	25000	6	250000	25000
7	160000	25000	50000	7	200000	45000	7	100000	25000
8	100000	25000	50000	8	80000	20000	8	100000	25000
9	100000	20000	40000	9	100000	25000	9	275000	50000
10	300000	50000	100000	10	200000	40000	10	200000	25000
11	60000	20000	40000	11	100000	35000			
12	75000	30000	60000	12	150000	30000			
Total.....	4095000	495000	1340000	Total.....	2125000	380000	Total.....	2055000	375000

## No. 1.

## NOTE.

The following private notes and observations of the late Captain John Childe, in reference to the improvement of the Harbour of Montreal, having been received since the meeting of the Board of Trade on the 21st instant, the Harbour Commissioners deem it important that the same should be communicated in full to the members of that body.

From Captain CHILDE'S Note Book.

Montreal Harbour,

The foregoing considerations bring us to the conclusion that the Harbour Commissioners are right in their views respecting the need of early extension of the Harbour of Montreal. As now situated, it is at best only a Summer Harbour, suited to the domestic, coastwise and river trade, and affording in all respects very inadequate facilities for the few sea-going vessels of large class which reach Montreal by the improved channel of eighteen feet water, and when this channel shall be carried to a depth of twenty feet, as may so readily be done, the deficiency of Harbour accommodation will be more and more seriously felt as the size and number of such vessels increase, as they are sure to do until they reach the maximum suited to the completed twenty feet channel, and to the vastly extended trade from the West, which the enlargement of the Welland Canal, milling power at Montreal, and other improvements before spoken of, must inevitably draw to Montreal for storage and export to foreign countries, or distribution to the North-eastern States.

The practical question for us now to arrange is, therefore, where and how can the Harbour be extended most advantageously, all things considered, to meet the present and future wants of domestic (and foreign) commerce, *viâ* the St. Lawrence route.

But before proceeding to answer, from a comparison of the several proposed sites, we will state—

1st. That any additional Harbour accommodation should be in place and form adapted to the general and particular traffic for which its facilities may be required.

2nd. That it should be a Harbour of protection for repair or building of vessels, and for safe and convenient storage in Winter as well as in Summer.

3rd. That it should be a part of or near to the present Summer Harbour, and communicate conveniently therewith, and also with the Lachine Canal.

4th. That it should be as near as practicable to the commercial portion of the City, for the convenience of the distribution trade, which must become very extensive, and has already made Montreal the chief importing City of Canada.

5th. That it should be accessible by Railroad cars, and thus be brought at all seasons, especially in Winter, into convenient connection with the West, with Quebec, Portland, and Boston, and with the interior manufacturing Towns of New England.

6th.—That it should afford especial facilities to the transit trade, by bringing the lake and sea-going vessels side by side, or to the opposite sides of the same

warehouse, that one may discharge directly into the other, or both at pleasure to and from store, without the expense, delay or waste of cartage.

And, 7th.—(The preceding conditions of service being fulfilled), it should be so situated as to obtain, with reasonable expense, an ample supply of water for dock uses, and in connection therewith, bring to the Harbour and to its vicinity, from the Lachine Rapids, a large amount of water for milling wheat into flour, and for general manufacturing purposes.

Keeping these important objects and uses in mind, we pass to a particular examination of each scheme presented for Harbour improvement. And first we take up that proposed for Hochelaga Bay.

We find here a sufficient area of farming alluvial land, apparently free from rocks, and situated in the depressed portion of the Craig Street valley, about three miles north from the Exchange and Custom House. A Dock-Harbor of any needed size and depth can here be excavated some rods, and the bottom of the Dock about 17 feet above the river at low water level, giving, with 20 feet depth of water, 37 feet lockage to the river, and very good building grounds on all sides of the Harbour.

The connection with the river is suitably proposed at the mouth of the brook, a little north of the new Hochelaga wharf, where a narrow belt of deep and nearly still water is found between the bank and strong river current, favorable for bringing vessels to the entrance of the locks.

The river channel also is deep enough here for any vessel that can come up from tide-water, but is much narrower than above or below the island, and consequently the current is very strong. Thus far considered the Hochelaga site is very practicable, but, to obtain a supply of water for it, is a far more serious matter. The quantity required for one lockage every three-fourths of an hour is 165 cubic feet per second. This cannot be taken from the Lachine Canal by pipe through Craig Street, the fall being 9 feet, without increasing the velocity of the current detrimentally, unless the canal is made wider; nor from the tail race of the water works, because the surface of the proposed Hochelaga Harbour must be 10 feet higher than said tail race. It remains then to bring in water by a separate conduit from the head of the Lachine Rapids, a distance of  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles and total fall of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  feet, the estimated cost of which is £504,380, or to furnish the required supply from the river at the nearest point to the dock, an average lift of 37 feet, which will cost for fixed pumping machinery £34,560, and the annual expenses for seven months' navigation will be, including interest and depreciation, about £17,000. Either of these modes of supply is objectionable. The first on account of its insuperable cost, and the second on account of the great annual cost of workings, and especially the risk of breakage or explosion, to which such machinery is always liable; and we cannot believe it judicious to trust the operations of the very large tide of commerce which moves through the proposed Harbour, to the casualties that may and do often interrupt the working of the best steam machinery.

The most favorable ground for the Hochelaga Dock will carry its centre 3 miles from the Merchants Exchange, or, by very greatly increasing the amount and cost of excavation, it might be brought half a mile nearer by moving half its length South, and keeping the Lock entrance from the River as before; but the average distance of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  or 3 miles would prove a great inconvenience and expense to the business of the City, equal in cost of cartage alone at 10 cents per barrel to the freight charges inland for 200 miles, or for 500 miles of Ocean transit. Nor could there be any connection with the Lachine Canal, except by locking to and from the River, or any reasonably cheap way of bringing water here from the Lachine Rapids for milling and other manufacturing purposes.

We find, therefore, that the scheme for a Dock Harbour near Hochelaga Bay, fulfils only the second of the seven conditions of service before stated, and is so distant, isolated and expensive, (see Estimates in the Appendix,) that we deem it unworthy of further consideration, and we advise its rejection.

POINT ST. CHARLES.—Here we found a large and naturally unavoidable area of shallow water, well protected by the abutment and bank of the Grand Trunk Railway, from the swift currents and downward flow of River ice; and, by enclosing it on two sides, beginning at the Victoria Bridge abutment, and running parallel with the high-water current about 4,000 feet, to a point East of Windmill Point, thence to the same Point about 1400 feet; an area of about 180 acres will be conveniently secured for Harbour purposes. The enclosing bank will be made water-tight by a verticle puddle-wall, and covered on the outside slope by the rock excavated from the inside and bottom. At the centre of the North side a Ship Lock, 75 by 400 feet chamber will connect the enclosed space with the present Harbour and River Channel. Thus by a Lock lift of 20 feet, and the shelter afforded by the Railway, you will acquire for first class sea-going vessels as much useful aid as is now furnished by the unprotected River Harbour, for River and coastwise transports. We believe that a Dock Harbour thus situated, will be perfectly safe from water and ice floods, and meet fully and substantially all of the requirements before stated.

1st.—As a depository for Grain, Flour, and prepared Lumber from the West and North, and for cargoes of foreign Merchandize.

2nd.—As a safe place for Storage, for Ship-building, Repairs, and for Milling or Manufacturing purposes.

3rd.—As the most convenient for communication with both the River, Harbour and Lachine Canal.

4th.—As near as practicable to the City (the centre being  $\frac{7}{8}$  of a mile from the Merchants' Exchange), and of more convenient access by cars and carts than any erections could be, for enclosing the present Harbour; and 6th, as peculiarly well adapted by absence of currents for bringing the lake and sea-going vessels side by side for the cheapest transhipment of rolling freights and lumber, or to the same warehouse for grain. All these objects and uses unite to make Point St. Charles the most suitable place for your Harbour improvement; while, 7th and last consideration, for bringing here a large quantity of water for dock and milling purposes, cannot be applied to any of the other locations without costing more than it is worth.

## No. 2.

Comparative Rates of freight of Flour, from Montreal to Liverpool, from 1843 to 1850.

		£	s.	d.
8 years .	1843 .. Average for the season .....	0	8	5
	1844 .. do do .....	0	4	6
	1845 .. do do .....	0	4	8½
	1846 .. do do .....	0	5	2
	1847 .. do do .....	0	5	4
	1848 .. do do .....	0	4	2

**No. 2.**—Comparative rates of freight of Flour, from Montreal to Liverpool, &c.—(Continued.)

			£	s.	d.
1840 ..	Average for the season.....		0	3	6
		1850 .. do do .....	0	3	1
£			1	14	0
On an average of 4s. 3d. per Barrel.					
7 years .	1851 ..	Average for the season.....	0	2	9
	1852 ..	do do .....	0	2	10
	1853 ..	do do .....	0	4	5
	1854 ..	do do .....	0	2	6
	1855 ..	.....	0	3	9
	1856 ..	.....	0	3	3
	1857 ..	.....	0	2	10
£			1	2	4
On an average of 3s. 3d. per Barrel.					

**No. 3.**

\* Ship "Pride of Canada," 2nd Voyage, 1856.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Lake dues downwards $\frac{1}{4}$ 1013 Tons 9d.....				37	19	9
Pilotage down .....				5	7	6
Towage to Quebec .....				35	0	0
Lighterage .....	51	0	6			
do .....	15	0	0			
do .....	35	0	0			
				101	0	6
Ten days' Wharfage, 1013 1s. 4d .....				10	11	0
			£	189	18	9

On Board leaving Montreal, Minots Corn .....	31950
Draft 15, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet.....	
Lightered and taken on board at Quebec .....	14116
	46066

In all 46066 Minots Corn delivered in England 5942 Quarters.

MONTREAL, 13th November, 1857.

	£	s.	d.
Lake dues upward .....	37	19	9
Pilotage up .....	8	5	0
Towage from Quebec .....	90	0	0
Wharfage .....	10	11	0
	£	146	15
			9

\* Furnished by Andrew Shaw, Esquire.



## No. 4.

**Questions put to the Trinity House, of Quebec, by Messrs. Childs, Kirkwood, and McAlpine, Civil Engineers.**

- 1st. What are the comparative rates of insurance upon sailing and steam vessels to the St. Lawrence and to New York and Boston?
- 2nd. What is the average time of the voyage of sailing vessels from Cape Race and the Straits of Belle Isle to Quebec?  
Also, what the average time of steamers?  
Give the average voyages East and West between Liverpool and Quebec, for each month, April to November, inclusive?
- 3rd. Cost of Pilotage in and out from Quebec?
- 4th. Cost of Towage?
- 5th. Comparative number of vessels towed?
- 6th. The number of vessels that go in and out, *via* Straits of Belle Isle, as compared with those by Cape Ray or Island of Cape Briton.
- 7th. What the average cost of freight between Quebec and Liverpool per gross ton for Lumber, for Flour, for Grain, and for miscellaneous Merchandize?
- 8th. How many pounds used to the ton upon the Welland Canal?
- 9th. Dates of the earliest arrivals and latest departures at Quebec of vessels coastwise and foreign, for this and several years back?
- 10th. What is the average time of Canadian Steamers to and from Liverpool since beginning their regular trips?
- 11th. What lumber Ports (if any) below Quebec where vessels may obtain cargoes before the ice leaves the River above, and at what date free of ice in the Spring?
- 12th. What is velocity of tidal current between Quebec and the Island of Bic, and also through the Straits of Belle Isle, in miles per hour?
- 13th. Average height of tide, Spring and Summer, at Quebec?
- 14th. What further facilities by Lights, Buoys, and Harbours of Refuge can be established for the safety of vessels below Quebec, and the probable time required therefor?
- 15th. Have the rates of freight been reduced, and to what extent, since the repeal of the Navigation Laws.
- 16th. What class of ships are engaged in the Lumber trade, and in what proportion do they belong to different countries; stating number for this year and previous years?
- 17th. Do specific instead of *ad valorem* duties tend to bring heavy and low priced goods into Canada through the Atlantic Ports of the United States, rather than by the St. Lawrence?
- 18th. What is the temperature of the water at Quebec, in the Gulf, and upon the Banks?

**Answers to Questions put to the Trinity House, of Quebec,  
by Messrs. Childs, Kirkwood and McAlpine, Civil  
Engineers.**

1st. See table of Premiums on risks, hereunto annexed.

2nd. The distance from Cape Race to Quebec is greater by 134 miles than from the Straits of Belle Isle, and this, added to the prevalence of northerly winds in the Straits, and comparatively smooth water, with the advantage of tide, would give to sailing vessels a difference of from 2 to 3 days in favor of a passage by the Straits, and to steamers about 15 hours. The average voyages between Liverpool and Quebec are, viz :—

April,	30 days.
May,	40 do
June,	36 do
July,	37 do
August,	40 do
September,	39 do
October,	42 do

No arrivals in November.

**Schedule A.**

No. 3.—TABLE 1.—Table of Rates of Pilotage for and below the HARBOUR of QUEBEC.

		FOR EACH FOOT OF DRAUGHT WATER.			
		From the 1st May to the 10th November.	From the 10th November to the 19th November.	From the 19th November to the 1st March.	From the 1st March to the 1st May.
F R O M	T O	18s. 0d.	23s. 0d.	25s. 0d.	20s. 6d.
Bic Island, or any other place below the anchorage of the Brandy Pots of Hare Island.....	Anchorage or mooring ground, in the basin or Harbour of Quebec	$\frac{2}{3}$ of this sum.	$\frac{2}{3}$ of this sum.	$\frac{2}{3}$ of this sum.	$\frac{2}{3}$ of this sum.
The anchorage ground at the Brandy Pots, off Hare Island, or any place above the said anchorage ground, and below St. Roch's Point.....		$\frac{1}{3}$ do do.	$\frac{1}{3}$ do do.	$\frac{1}{3}$ do do.	$\frac{1}{3}$ do do.
St. Roch's Point, or any place above this Point and below the "Pointe aux Pins," on Crane Island.....	Bic Island, or the place where the Pilot shall be discharged in the River below Quebec.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ do do.	$\frac{1}{4}$ do do.	$\frac{1}{4}$ do do.	$\frac{1}{4}$ do do.
"Pointe aux Pins," on Crane Island, or any place below St. Patrick's Hole.....		15s. 9d.	20s. 9d.	s. 9d.	18s. 3d.
The anchorage or mooring ground in the basin or harbour of Quebec.....					

TABLE II.—Table of Rates of Pilotage for the HARBOUR of QUEBEC, and below.

FROM	TO	Amount.		
		£	s.	d.
Any Wharf in the Harbour of Quebec, between Point à Carcis below, and Brehaut's Wharf above, both inclusive. . . . .	Any other Wharf within the said limits . . . . .	0	11	8
Any place in the Harbour of Quebec, not being a wharf, within the above-mentioned limits. . . . .	Any other place in the said Harbour, not being a wharf, within the said limits . . . . .	0	23	4

4th.—A printed schedule of the rates of towage is herewith annexed, together with a printed notice, issued by the proprietor of Tug boats, stating that the rates are reduced 50 per cent.

5th.—Vessels towed in 1856 . . . . . 96  
do do 1857 . . . . . 115

If the reduction of 50 per cent. had been made at the commencement of the season, no doubt a far greater number of vessels would have availed themselves this year of this facility.

6th.—The Straits of Belle Isle having, in the absence of Light Houses, been hitherto very little used by sailing vessels, we have no means of ascertaining the number that take that route.

The Montreal Ocean Steamships have invariably used this Channel.

7th.—The chief export of Grain, Flour and Ashes being from Montreal, the rates of freight will be better ascertained there.

In Lumber, freights from this to Liverpool, varied last year from 27s. to 47s. per load of 50 cubic feet, and this year from 28s to 35s. It will be seen, therefore, how impossible it is to name average rates for each year.

8th.—

9th.—First arrivals from Sea in the PORT of QUEBEC.

May	1, 1848	.. Ship Caledonia . . . . .	From Greenock.
April	28, 1849	.. do Albion . . . . .	do Glasgow.
do	do, 1850	.. do Montreal . . . . .	do Liverpool.
do	20, 1851	.. do Toronto . . . . .	do do.
do	15, 1852	.. do do . . . . .	do do.
do	24, 1853	.. do Shandon . . . . .	do Greenock.
do	29, 1854	.. Brigantine Harriet Wild. . . . .	do Liverpool.
May	6, 1855	.. Ship Ottawa . . . . .	do Glasgow.
April	29, 1856	.. do Queen of the Lakes . . . . .	do Liverpool.
do	20, 1857	.. do City of Toronto . . . . .	do Glasgow.

9th.—(Continued.)—Latest dates at which Vessels cleared at Quebec, for Ports in Europe, for the last ten years.

November 21, 1848	.. B. K. Douglas .....	For London.
do 22, 1849	.. Brig Lerwick .....	do Milford.
do 30, 1850	.. do William Wilberforce .....	do Liverpool.
do 25, 1851	.. Ship Lord George Bentinck .....	do do.
do do, 1852	.. do do do do .....	do do.
do 26, 1853	.. do John Campble .....	do Hall.
do 29, 1854	.. Bark Pearl .....	do <del>mouth</del> .
do 22, 1855	.. do Don .....	do South Shields.
do 21, 1856	.. Steamship Canadian .....	do Liverpool.
do 17, 1857	.. Ship Marianne .....	do do.

Vessels frequently sail several days after they have cleared.

10th.—Average time of passage of Canadian Steamships between Liverpool and Quebec:—

	Days.	Hours.	Minutes.
Westward .....	11	0	23
Eastward .....	11	2	10

11th.—The only one is Bic, where vessels might take in cargo in the early part of April.

12th.—The current between Quebec and Bic runs from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  knots, except in the Traverse, where it runs from 5 to 7 knots per hour, and between Green and Red Islands, where it is 5 knots. According to Capt. Bayfield, the current in the Straits of Belle Isle never exceeds 2 miles, and is so much affected by the wind that sometimes it is scarcely felt.

13th.—13 feet in neap tides,

18 do in spring.

14th.—There is no Harbour of Refuge required, the anchorage in Bic Roads offering sufficient shelter for vessels wanting refuge from stress of weather. Four new lights will be in operation at the opening of the navigation, viz: on Belle Isle and Forteau, in the Straits of Belle Isle; on Cape Rosier, and the West Point of Anticosti. Other lights should be immediately erected at or near Cape Ray, and on the Bird Rocks, and on Battle Island at the entrance, and on Cape Norman about the centre of the Straits of Belle Isle.

Light ships should be placed on Mille Roches and Manicouagan Shoals.

Some stationary river lights are also much wanted, and as not requiring to be seen at any great distance, need not cost more than £500 each, viz:—on

Brandy Pots,  
Grosse Isle, off Kamouraska,  
S. W. Point of Crane Island,  
Bellechasse Island, (2 leading lights), and  
Point St. Laurent.

We believe that the Government have it in contemplation to erect several of the above lights immediately.

15th.—No doubt they have been reduced occasionally to some extent, consequent on the employment of foreign shipping.

16th.—The large majority are 2nd and 3rd class ships.

Number of British ships in 1855..	860	Foreign..	46
do do 1856..	907	do ..	41
do do 1857..	1188	do ..	115

17th.—See general remarks.

18th.—Do not know.

### GENERAL REMARKS.

The voyage to and from Quebec and Liverpool has, unfortunately for the Canada trade, been too long considered both difficult and dangerous in comparison with that of the Atlantic ports in North America, but practically it is believed, the facts do not bear out that opinion.

The Gulf and River have been carefully and accurately surveyed, the charts are good, the soundings well noted, the lights (being greatly increased in number) the buoys, beacons and signal guns are all advantageously placed, and taking a fair average of the losses by way of the St. Lawrence, it may be found that they are not greater, but rather of less extent, with reference to the number of ships employed, than the losses on the coast and approaches to the Atlantic sea-ports.

Take one instance in point. A most extensive ship-owning house, who are their own underwriters, only lost two ships during eleven years, out of 406 owned by them, engaged in the Quebec trade.

The river risks are also greatly lessened upon such sailing ships as avail themselves of the powerful tug-steamers, now plying on the Lower St. Lawrence.

Harbours of Refuge are not required, the sea-room below the Island of Bic being ample, and the anchorage under the lee of that island offering sufficient security for vessels seeking shelter there in stormy weather.

Old Bic harbour might be improved by piers and a wharf, so as to enable the steamships and sailing vessels to discharge cargoes there in the month of April, so soon as the railway now in progress is completed to Rimouski; thereby enabling merchants in the West to get their goods and ship their produce a month earlier in the Spring, and nearly a month later in the Fall, than they now do.

From Quebec westward the internal improvement in aid to the vast expanse of lake and river navigation, are of such extent as to afford every facility for the employment of any number of propellers or sailing vessels, as the trade may require.

The advantages of the St. Lawrence route for goods and passengers, as compared with that by the Atlantic Ports, are obvious; the distance is shorter, one-third of the voyage is comparatively in smooth water, and it is less costly; it needs only a glance at a map to see that the 700 miles from Quebec to Belle Isle are through a land locked channel, and admitting that the rates of passage by steamer whether from Liverpool to New York, or Boston, or Liverpool to Quebec, were about equal, the great gain to the emigrant would be from Quebec to the West, supposing his destination to be Chicago or Wisconsin, he would be transported with his family, either by rail at \$7 per adult, or by propeller at \$4 per adult; whereas from the Atlantic ports, he would have to proceed by rail to Buffalo, and thence by steamer at \$8½ per adult, or by rail to Chicago, at a cost of \$10 per adult.

With these advantages then, in our favour, it may be asked why does so large a part of the traffic find its way to New York? the answer is, that we have not a sufficient number of Steamships to bring the Emigrants this way, it being a fact that at the commencement as well as throughout the last season, the applications for passage by the Canadian line, were far more than could be accommodated. Looking, therefore at the success that has attended that Company since its estab-

ishment, and the number of Emigrants landed annually at New York, it may be safely asserted that if other lines were established so that the Steamships might start each week from Liverpool for Quebec, they would be well filled, and as the freight earned on Emigrants and goods, would naturally lead to a reduction of return freights, the chief part of the Western produce could be carried *via* the St. Lawrence to England, on as favorable terms as is now from New York.

Emigration by Steamers is urged in preference to Sailing Ships, indeed the Masters of the latter now consider it scarcely worth while to carry Emigrants, as the late regulations bear so hard upon them.

## No. 5.

### CAPTAIN ARMSTRONG'S ESTIMATE OF THE COST OF TOWING ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.

Cost of Boat and Engine, (175 horse-power,) complete \$24,000; monthly expenses:—

Captain's pay.....	\$70.00	
Mate .....	15.00	
Pilot .....	20.00	
Engineers.....	80.00	
4 Sailors.....	44.00	
Cook.....	8.00	
	237.00	
Coals, 14 tons per day—420, at \$6.....	\$2,520.00	
Wear and tear, 2½ per cent.....	70.00	
Oil and waste.....	10.00	
Board and subsistence .....	75.00	
Insurance.....	170.00	
Wharf due .....	40.00	
	\$3,122.00	
Interest on cost, \$1440.7.....	206.00	
	\$3,328.00	

Such a Tow boat will take three vessels, of 1,000 tons up, and as many down per week or per month.

12 vessels up, at \$300.....	\$3,600.00	
12 do down, 150.....	1,800.00	
	\$5,400.00	
Leaves a profit per month of.....	\$2,072.00	

Which shows that a charge of 20 cents per tow, up, and 10 cents per tow, down, would pay expenses.

## No. 6.

## MEMORANDUM, SHOWING COST OF FREIGHT BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

As to the freight from Montreal to Quebec, on Flour and Wheat, we have to say that the same is lower this year than we have ever before known it, in our experience.

The lowest freight for Flour to Quebec by Barge (usually of 150 tons) this season, has been  $6\frac{1}{2}$  cents per barrel of Flour, and for Wheat and other grain  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents per bushel. By Steamers of 750 tons, such as navigate the Upper St. Lawrence, or by the Mail boats, the rate has been usually  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents on Flour, but very little grain is sent by this mode of conveyance, but is carried generally at proportionate rates to Flour. We had three Barges engaged in the Quebec Trade; the lowest freight this season of Coal and heavy goods has been 5s. 6d. per chaldron, up, and the highest 7s. 6d., or about 6s. on an average, while occasionally we have had as much as 10s. for bringing Coal from Quebec, per chaldron.

(Signed,) L. RENAUD & FRÈRE.

MONTREAL, 13th November, 1857.

P.S.—The rate of freight on Flint Wheat, as above by Barge, is exclusive of towage, which is about £12 10s. for a Barge of 150 tons.

L. R. & F.

## No. 7.

## STATEMENT FURNISHED BY FORWARDERS AT MONTREAL.

The undersigned, who are largely engaged in the forwarding business between the Upper Lakes and Ports of Montreal and Quebec, do hereby certify, that the rate of freight from Quebec to Montreal by sailing vessels, for heavy goods, has varied this season from one dollar to eight shillings per ton, while the rate for grain, from Montreal to Quebec, has been from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 cents per bushel, and for flour five and a half to ten cents per barrel.

The rates for some years back have not varied much from the above.

Although we occasionally are compelled to send our steamers with freight to Quebec, we do so with reluctance, finding, as we do, these rates of freight unremunerative. Out of many strong grounds of objection to that port, we merely state a few, viz:—The detention caused by the limited accommodation for loading and discharging at suitable wharves; the great detention from the tidal hours, and the serious risk of grounding at low water.

We find our freight steamers occupy nearly as much time in a trip from Montreal to Quebec, and back to this place, as hence to Toronto and back;



while the earnings of the steamer during that time, will not exceed one-third the amount gained by her on the latter trip.

The freight from Quebec consists chiefly of salt, coals, railway iron and fish, articles which require nice calculation to avoid loss to the importer and forwarder, leaving but a very narrow margin for profits. The freight to the interior being necessarily low, prevents the loading of steamers with such freight except in part; and hence it is that they cannot visit profitably a port where only freight of that description can be had. Sailing craft, which are run at less expense, are consequently employed between Quebec and this place; and such is the uncertainty of the traffic, that in part of the months of May, June, September and October, the simultaneous arrival of a few ships laden with freight of the above description, caused the advance of freight by river craft from Quebec to Montreal of from fifty to seventy-five per cent. As no foresight on the part of the importer or forwarder, who contracts for the freight through, can guard against such occurrences, they lose heavily by the advance of freight beyond its average range.

In confining ourselves to the foregoing remarks, we trust we have said enough to shew that steam-vessels, or others adapted to the trade of the interior, cannot go below Montreal for freight at remunerative rates.

(Signed,)      HOOKER JACQUES & Co.,  
 “                      JONES, BLACK & Co.,  
 “                      HENDERSON & HOLCOMB.

MONTREAL, 19th November, 1857.

No. 8.

\* STATEMENT of the expenses on Steam Ship “Clyde,” from Quebec.

	£	s.	d.
Lake dues.....	58	10	0
Trinity.....	1	6	9
Wharfage Vessel.....	19	10	0
Pilotage upwards.....	10	0	0
do downwards.....	10	0	0
Stage Hire.....	1	0	0
Fuel—about 20 tons, at 30s.....	30	0	0
	£	180	6 9

\* Furnished by H. L. Routh & Co.

No. 9.

STATEMENT of certain expenses incurred by bringing the Steamers belonging to Montreal Ocean Steam Ship Company above Quebec, on an average of three voyages in 1856, when the water in the River enabled them to come up, drawing 15 feet three inches.

	£	s.	d.
Pilotage above Quebec, up and down.....	27	0	0
Lake dues.....	87	10	0
Wharfage at Montreal.....	24	10	0
Small Steamer, assisting out of harbour.....	6	5	0
Lighterage up, £125; Lighterage down, £100.....	225	0	0
Coals consumed up and down.....	100	0	0
	£	470	5 0

NOTE.—One of these Steamers arriving at Quebec, with a full cargo, has on board about 1000 tons goods; of which on an average, there may be 200 tons for Quebec, 400 tons for Montreal, and 400 tons for places west of Montreal. She then draws 17½ feet water, and after discharging the Quebec goods we have to lighten up 320 tons, at a cost of 7s. 6d. per ton, and downward the same, at about 6s. per ton.

(Signed,) EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & Co.

MONTREAL, 23rd November, 1857.

No. 10.

\* Steam Ship "Caledonia," total measurement 1000 tons Register, Tonnage 798 (deducting engine room,) Quebec to Montreal and back.

QUEBEC TO MONTREAL.		£	s.	d.
Pilotage upwards.....		16	0	0
Wharfage, 798 tons—3 days, at ½d.....		8	6	3
Lake dues—798 tons upwards, at 9d.....		29	18	6
Coal consumed, (supposed) 20 tons, at 20s.....		20	0	0
	£	74	4	9
MONTREAL TO QUEBEC.				
Pilotage downwards.....		10	15	0
Wharfage, 798 tons—5 days, at ½d.....		8	6	3
Lake dues—798 tons downwards, at 9d.....		29	18	6
Coals consumed, 15 tons, at 20s.....		15	0	0
	£	62	19	0
RECAPITULATION.				
Expenses upwards.....		74	4	9
do downwards.....		62	19	0
	£	136	23	9

\* Furnished by H. L. Routh & Co.

## No. 11.

\* "Proforma," Statement of expenses on a Steamship 2000 tons measurement, 1500 tons Register, (deducting Engine Room,) from Quebec to Montreal and back.

QUEBEC TO MONTREAL.		£	s.	d.
Pilotage upwards.....		16	0	0
Wharfage, 1500 tons—5 days, at $\frac{1}{4}$ d.....		15	12	6
Lake dues—1500 tons upwards, at 9d.....		56	5	0
Coals consumed, (supposed) 40 tons, at 20s.....		40	0	0
	£	127	17	6
MONTREAL TO QUEBEC.				
Pilotage down.....		10	15	0
Wharfage, 1500 tons—5 days, at $\frac{1}{4}$ d.....		15	12	6
Lake dues—1500 tons downwards, at 9d.....		56	5	0
Coals consumed, (supposed) 30 tons, at 20s.....		30	0	0
	£	112	12	6
RECAPITULATION.				
Expenses upwards.....		127	17	6
do downwards.....		112	12	6
	£	240	10	0

\* Furnished by Andrew Shaw, Esquire.

## No. 12.

A STATEMENT shewing annually the upward number and Tonnages of Steamers and Vessels, trading from Montreal to the Lakes, from the year 1852 to 31st October, 1857, inclusive.

Year.	STEAMERS.		VESSELS.		TOTAL OF ALL VESSELS.	
	Nos.	Tons.	Nos.	Tons.	Nos.	Tons.
1852 ..	1084	111232	2534	167658	3618	278890
1853 ..	1028	104116	2762	193785	3790	297901
1854 ..	1169	114937	3130	243495	4308	358432
1855 ..	1072	104489	2815	210585	3887	315076
1856 ..	1143	119430	2972	229993	4115	349423
1857 ..	952	102565	2571	201412	3523	308977
Grand Total..	6448	656769	16793	1246980	23241	1903699

LACHINE CANAL OFFICE,  
Montreal, 26th November, 1857.

(Signed,) ALFRED GOUGH,  
Collector.

## No. 13.

A. STATEMENT shewing annually the downward number and tonnages of Steamers and Vessels, trading from the Lakes to Montreal, from the year 1852 to 31st October, 1857, inclusive.

Years.	STEAMERS.		VESSELS.		TOTAL OF ALL VESSELS.	
	Nos.	Tons.	Nos.	Tons.	Nos.	Tons.
1852 ..	1059	110341	2341	163762	3400	278103
1853 ..	1029	104964	2549	193642	3578	298606
1854 ..	1159	113782	2796	233670	3955	347452
1855 ..	1074	105446	2518	204803	3592	310249
1856 ..	1121	117076	2684	224661	3805	431737
1857 ..	955	104094	2292	196757	3247	300851
Grand Total.	6397	655703	15180	1216295	21577	1871998

(Signed,) ALFRED GOUGH,  
*Collector.*

LACHINE CANAL OFFICE,  
Montreal, 26th November, 1857.

## No. 14.

## Note C.

Dimensions of Lakes and St. Lawrence.

	Length.	Breadth.	Greatest	Elevation	Area.
	—	—	Depth.	above	—
	Miles.	Miles.	Feet.	the Sea.	Square Miles.
				Feet.	
Lake Superior .....	355	160	900	627	40000
River St. Mary .....	60				
Lake Michigan .....	320	100	900	578	17000
Green Bay .....	100	30		578	2000
Straits of Mackinaw .....	40			577	
Lake Huron .....	260	220	900	574	14000
Georgian Bay .....	170	70	900	574	7700
Lake St. Clair .....	24	30	20	578	300
St. Clair River .....	40				
Lake Erie .....	240	80	84	565	11000
Niagara River .....	36				
Lake Ontario .....	180	35	500	232	6300
River St. Lawrence, Kingston to Lake St. Louis .....	150				

## No. 14.—(Continued.)—NOTE C.—Dimensions of Lakes and St. Lawrence.

—	Length.	Breadth.	Greatest	Elevation	Area.
	—	—	Depth.	above	—
	Miles.	Miles.	Feet.	the Sea.	Square Miles.
				Feet.	
Lake St. Louis to Montreal .....	30	.....	.....	58	.....
River St. Lawrence, Montreal to Quebec, exclusive of Lake St. Peter .....	160	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake St. Peter.....	20	9	} Effected by tide 20 }	.....	160
Quebec to expansion of River above Anticosti.	100	.....		.....	.....
Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Ocean .....	370	.....	.....	.....	79870
Straits of Belle Isle to the Ocean .....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Rae to the Ocean.....	390	.....	.....	.....	.....

## No. 15.

(No. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ .)

TRINITY HOUSE, QUEBEC,

November 16th, 1857.

Captain Jesse Armstrong stated,—

That he was acquainted with the route through the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Straits of Belle Isle; that it was clear of shoals, and was generally preferred by all the Captains to whom it was known.

Up to the present time this channel, by the Straits, is in its natural state.

It abounds with natural Harbours of Refuge. It is eighteen miles wide at the entrance, and nine miles in the narrowest place, and is about fifty miles long.

It is now proposed by the Government to light the whole Gulf throughout, so that Navigation may at all times be within view of some of these lights.

Fogs are not at all prevalent on the North shore of the Straits, and along the coast of Labrador, although more or less so on the rest of Newfoundland.

Vessels can occasionally leave Quebec on the first of April; steam vessels could come up to the River du Loup by the first of April, and there discharge freight for Canada. The Railway is now completed forty miles below Quebec, and is proposed to be extended one hundred and ten miles.

The Spring tides at Quebec are twenty-two feet, and the neap tides fourteen or fifteen feet.

## No. 16.

EVIDENCE OF CAPTAIN C. L. ARMSTRONG.

Navigation below Quebec, opens about the twenty-second of April, that is for ships from Europe.

Small craft come up to this port as early as March.

I crossed in an open boat on the 26th of March, 1856, between St. Flavien and the Manicouagan Shoals (about one hundred and seventy miles below Quebec), a distance of fifty-five miles.

I have had a good deal of experience, as commander of ships below Quebec, and as to fogs in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, below Quebec, have to state that the river and gulf, to the north of Newfoundland and Gaspé, is much more free of fogs, than on the coast of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and there is no reason whatever why the whole route to sea from Quebec, should not be made as safe as the route to Europe from the Atlantic ports, provided that lights could be constructed on Bird Rock, Cape Anguille, nine lights in the Straits of Belle Isle, Manicouagan Shoals, Onehetedan, Cape Chat and Matan, on the Brandy Pots, and one on Hare Island Reef, Kamouraska, Crane Island, two leading lights at Berthier, and one on Point St. Lawrence.

The Gulf, above the Straits to the Port, is generally clear of fogs, while the whole coast in the straits and above, abounds in natural harbours, up to this time but little known.

The general time of a sailing ship from Quebec to Liverpool, is about twenty days; and the same ship, in my opinion, would take two or three days longer from Boston, and about five days longer from New York. I mean in the voyage from Quebec through the Straits of Belle Isle.

No more expense is incurred to navigate the route from the St. Lawrence than from New York or Boston, except insurance, which is the same during the summer months, but after the middle of September the rate advances, and there is a difference in the latter part of November, against the St. Lawrence of about thirty to forty per cent.; but this difference ought not to exist, and will not in my opinion exist, when the St. Lawrence below Quebec is properly lighted; but this difference does not exist to the same extent as regards steamers.

The towage of a ship from Quebec to Montreal, of fifteen hundred tons, drawing eighteen and nineteen feet, will cost £62 10s., and one-third of this amount less, towed down.

Vessels often save towage by sailing down,—about one-third of all the vessels sail down without towage.

It is cheaper to tow fifteen hundred tons in one vessel than in several; the cost, in my opinion, would be fully one-third less, or nearly one-half.

The rates of towage would be lessened very much by the increase of the number of Ships requiring to be towed.

Fifteen years since, the rates of towage were much higher than at present, in consequence of the want of competition and the small number of vessels to be towed.

An inducement for vessels to be towed down, is the fact that only half Pilotage is charged for vessels in charge of a Steamer.

## No. 17.

To His Excellency, Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Baronet, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

The Memorial of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH :

That the increasing trade of this Province, and the policy which ought to prevail in reference to the general commercial interests of the country, are in a great measure dependent upon the facilities to be afforded by our internal means of communication.

That the improvement of the Ship Channel through Lake St. Peter, and the removal of the obstacles there existing to the navigation of the St. Lawrence, between the Ports of Montreal and Quebec, were originally considered by the Government to be works of such paramount importance to the whole Province, that the Legislature, in the year 1843, passed an Act authorizing the expenditure of a sum of money for deepening the Channel alluded to, under the direction of the Board of Works, and that after working for four seasons, the project was abandoned, only on receiving a report of a Committee of the House of Assembly that they had failed to attain the object sought for, in consequence of having undertaken to make an entirely new Channel through a shallow part of the Lake, instead of following that which natural causes had formed.

That a long time elapsed, without anything practical being done to improve the navigation of Lake St. Peter, when finally in the year 1851, a plan was submitted to the Government, and an Act of Parliament procured in accordance with it, conferring on the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, power to borrow money, for the purpose of resuming operations, and of conducting them, according to their judgment and discretion.

That under the control of the Harbour Commissioners, the deepening of the Ship Channel between Montreal and Quebec, has been crowned with such signal success, that the enlargement of the Harbour of Montreal, to an extent commensurate with the depth of water shortly to be attained in the Lake, calls for the most earnest and serious consideration.

That in view of such extension of Harbour accommodation, the necessity for which will be more urgently felt when the Channel in Lake St. Peter shall have been deepened to 20 feet at low water, and which, Your Memorialists have reason to hope, will not be later than the summer of 1858, it is of the utmost importance that no time should be lost; in making ample provision for the same.

That Your Memorialists are of opinion, the money necessary for extending the Harbour of Montreal, could be raised under the guarantee of the Harbour Trust, but while they admit that the interest on what it is contemplated to borrow for extending the wharf accommodation at Montreal, should be met by the revenue of the Harbour, they cannot admit the justice of burdening their revenue with the whole of a debt for the improvement of the River St. Lawrence, at a point which the Government itself has already recognized to be a Provincial undertaking, and constituting a link of that great chain of internal water communication,

not confined in utility to the citizens of Montreal only, but of vital importance to the people of Canada generally, both in the export of produce, and the import of Merchandize.

That Your Memorialists would instance the following, as one of the many advantageous results already flowing from the improvements effected in the Lake and River Navigation:—A vessel, of 500 tons, supposed to be drawing on her inward trip, about 16 feet 9 inches, and carrying on an average about 600 tons of dead weight, or 1000 tons composed of weight and measurement goods together, could not, heretofore, come up to Montreal in the Fall of the year, without discharging into Lighters nearly 600 tons of cargo, consisting of weight and measurement goods, which, at the average rate of five shillings and sixpence freight all round, would be £165; while on the other hand the tonnage duty on the same vessel passing through the improved channel in the Lake, with her whole cargo on board, would be, at the present rate, only £12 10s., showing a net gain to the vessel, from deepening the channel, of £152 10s. on the Fall trip, and deducting also the tonnage duty paid upon the Spring trip inwards (supposing the vessel to be a regular trader, making two voyages in the year), the saving to the vessel would still be £130 upon the two inward trips.

But this is not the only saving, for to it must be added a reasonable allowance for damage to cargo in transshipment, the cost of transshipping, and the expense arising from the vessels being delayed by it, all of which must involve a considerable expenditure.

That, taking a more extended view of the case, your Memorialists in contemplating the benefits likely to result from deepening the channel, consider themselves warranted in expecting that vessels of much larger tonnage than hitherto used in this trade will be employed after the completion of the improvements, and it seems clear to them that if vessels of 1000 to 1500 tons burthen can be enabled to reach Montreal throughout the season of navigation, without employing lighters, and thus connect with the large craft which will be employed in the inland trade with the West; that then the great desideratum will be attained for enabling Canada to compete with the most favored sea-ports elsewhere for the carrying trade of that immense region, and to retain in her hands a considerable portion at least of the transport of produce, which is now finding an exit through other channels.

That, when Your Memorialists undertook the improvement of the ship channel through Lake St. Peter, after the Government had abandoned the project, and while its success was yet problematical, it was, perhaps, but reasonable that the risk attendant on the issue should not be borne by the Province. Now, however, that the operations conducted under the present management have attained a point so eminently successful, and at a far less cost than any other work of a similar nature has been accomplished, Your Memorialists earnestly pray that Your Excellency will be pleased to cause an Act to be passed authorizing the Government to assume the principal and interest of Debentures issued and to be issued for the Lake St. Peter, and River improvements, as soon as the channel shall have been deepened to 20 feet at lowest stage of water, and, at the same time, relieve the trade from the tax now charged on vessels drawing eleven feet and upwards, both on their upward and downward passage through the Lake.

That, should Your Excellency be pleased to cause this guarantee to be given, and accord an act of justice to Your Memorialists, to whom all public aid has been denied in carrying on a work of a nature so purely provincial, they will then be enabled to obtain what money may yet be required to complete the new channel, at the lowest rate of interest, instead of being limited to the local money market of Montreal, a policy, the consequences of which are sufficiently indicated by the



very high rate of interest which the Harbour Commissioners have been necessitated to pay for money to carry on the work.

Wherefore Your Memorialists respectfully pray that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the subject into Your favorable consideration, and that Your Excellency's sanction will be given to an Act, authorizing the Government to assume the debt in question, and thus relieve Your Memorialists from the burthen which now weighs so heavily upon them.

And Your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed,)	JOHN YOUNG, Chairman,	} Commissioners.
"	H. H. WHITNEY,	
"	WOLFRED NELSON, Mayor,	
"	HENRY STARNES, V.P.B.T.	

(Signed,) ALEX. CLARK, [L.S.]  
Secretary.

HARBOUR OFFICE,  
Montreal, 14th December, 1855.

## No. 18.

TORONTO, 5th March, 1856.

Sir,—I have the honor, in accordance with your request, to lay before you the substance of a Memorial which the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal deemed it their duty to address to His Excellency the Governor General, on the subject of the assumption by the Government of the debt due, and of the cost yet to be incurred for deepening the ship channel in Lake St. Peter and River St. Lawrence, below Montreal, to a depth of 20 feet at the lowest stage of water.

Up to the close of the season of 1854, the Harbour Commissioners had expended £70,000, and had secured by this expenditure a channel 150 feet wide and 16½ deep at lowest water, where before there was only a channel of 11 feet. In the succeeding winter, a very full and complete survey of the whole work was made on the ice, and by the estimates furnished to the Commissioners, it was demonstrated, that to secure a channel of 300 feet wide, and of a depth of 20 feet at the lowest water, or when there is eleven feet of water on the "Flats," in Lake St. Peter, the following dredging would be required.

At Lake St. Peter, 2,354,449 yards.....	£73,576	0	0
Lavaltrie, 148,974 yards.....	11,610	0	0
Cap St. Michel, 34,320 yards.....	2,932	0	0
Pointe aux Trembles, 2,655 yards.....	1,339	0	0
Pointe Levrault, &c.....	491	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£89,988	0	0
Machinery since obtained.....	19,000	0	0
Previous cost.....	74,000	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£182,988	0	0

A channel for ships from sea of 300 feet wide, and twenty feet deep at lowest water, adapted for steamers and vessels of 2,000 tons.

In the above amount the sum of £40,000 for outfit in Dredges, Steamers, Scows, &c., &c., is included

However large these figures may appear, the sum, in my judgment, bears no proportion to the great advantages and magnitude of the object to be attained.

It is a well ascertained and recognised fact, that the larger the vessel the cheaper the transport. If, therefore, a vessel of 2000 tons can ascend the St. Lawrence to a point where the inland vessel of 400 tons can be met, without the necessity or expense of lighterage, a great saving both in time and cost of transport must be the result.

It is to obtain such result that the works in the St. Lawrence below Montreal were begun and are now carried on.

If I am right in thinking, that to adopt and improve the channel between Quebec and Montreal, so that vessels of 2,000 tons can navigate it instead of 400 ton vessels, and that the cost of transport is thereby cheapened, then, none are so much interested in this work as the people of Western Canada.

The great bulk of the imports from sea are destined for consumption and distribution in Canada West, and any work which lessens the cost of freight on such imports, or on exports, lessens the costs to the consumer of the imports and enhances the value to the producer of exports.

The construction, therefore, of Light-houses or Harbours of refuge in the Gulf, or on the Lakes, and the improvement of the navigation by which vessels from sea of the largest size can reach the highest point without transshipment, are all works which confer advantage on the people of the Province generally, and not to the locality alone where such works may be constructed.

By the improvement in the Lake and River below Montreal, Canada West is virtually brought 160 miles nearer to the Atlantic, while Lake Erie will also have a seaport at least 100 miles nearer than New York.

Having been connected with the works referred to since their commencement, and having devoted much of my time to the subject, I beg respectfully but earnestly to state to you my conviction, that before the full measure of advantage can be secured to the public from these works, another work of almost equal magnitude has to be completed in the Port of Montreal.

At present, there is no accommodation in the Harbour of Montreal commensurate with, nor adapted to the improved channel.

Docks have to be constructed at a probable cost of £400,000, and although such structures, by giving additional facilities to trade, and by lessening present heavy charges for cartage, &c., would prove of great advantage to consumers and producers in the interior. Yet the Harbour Commissioners do not ask any aid from the Government for their construction. They believe, that, if relieved from the burthen of their liability for the improvement of Lake St. Peter, and the river navigation, which they contend is a Provincial and not a local work, they could, on their own credit, obtain the necessary funds for the formation of the new Harbour and Docks.

They also believe that any attempt to borrow money for these purposes, with their present liability, would be unsuccessful.

The Harbour Commissioners, therefore, ask the Government to pass an Act, providing for, and agreeing, that as soon as the channel already alluded to shall have been deepened to 20 feet, and made 300 feet wide, which will be in 1858

or 1859, the Government will then assume the costs of the work, and relieve the trade from the Tolls, on condition that the Harbour Commissioners agree to keep the channel clear and in complete repair, at their own expense.

This would enable the Commissioners not only to obtain the necessary funds required to complete the deepening of the channel to 20 feet, but would also be a warranty to them to begin improving the Harbour of Montreal, which will, by the facilities that can thereby be created for trade, prove of incalculable advantage to the people of the Province, and also be a powerful means of attracting commerce to the St. Lawrence, and increasing the revenue of our Public Works.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) JOHN YOUNG,  
Chairman, Harbour Commissioners.

To the Honorable the Provincial Secretary,  
Toronto.

LIST of STATISTICAL and other DOCUMENTS having reference to the question of Harbour extension, besides those alluded to in Engineer's Report.

- No. 1.—Notes from Captain Childe's private Note Book.
- 2.—Comparative rates of freight of Flour, Montreal to Liverpool.
- 3.—Charges on ship "Pride of Canada," between Quebec and Montreal.
- 4.—Replies of Quebec Trinity Board to questions put to them by Engineers.
- 5.—Captain Armstrong's estimate of cost of towage on the St. Lawrence.
- 6.—Memorandum shewing cost of freight between Montreal and Quebec, by Renaud & Frère.
- 7.—Forwarders' statement respecting price of freight between Quebec and Montreal, &c.
- 8.—Statement, expenses of Ocean Steamer "Clyde" from Quebec to Montreal.
- 9.—Statement, expenses of Ocean Steam Ship Company bringing their steamers above Quebec.
- 10.—Statement, expenses Ship "Pride of Canada."
- 11.—Statement, expenses Steamship "Caledonia," Quebec to Montreal and back.
- 12.—Proforma statement expenses on a steamer of 2000 tons, from Quebec to Montreal and back.
- 13.—Statements shewing annual upward and downward number and tonnage of steamers and vessels from the lakes to Montreal, from 1852 to 31st October, 1857.

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- No. 14.—Memorandum shewing the dimensions of Lakes and St. Lawrence.
- 15.—Captain Jesse Armstrong's memorandum in reference to the navigation of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Straits of Belle Isle.
- 16.—Evidence of Captain C. L. Armstrong before Engineers.
- 17.—Memorial, Montreal Harbour Commissioners to His Excellency the Governor General, 14th December, 1855.
- 18.—Letter of the Honorable John Young to the Provincial Secretary, 5th March, 1856.
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# R E T U R N

TO AN ADDRESS from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 19th April last; praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House "A Return of the amounts expended during the years of 1854, 1855, 1856, and 1857, upon the improvements of the Water Communication of the Scugog and Sturgeon Lakes, including the Locks at Bobcaygean; whether these works have been carried on under contract; if so, the name of the Contractor or Contractors; the prices paid or contracted to be paid for the several and respective works; if any sum, and if so, what sum, has been paid to M. Boyd, Esq., in compensation to him for the stoppage of his works during the construction of the Locks at Bobcaygean, or what other compensation has been made to him for such detention and stoppage of his business."

By command,

T. J. J. LORNAGER,

Secretary.

Secretary's Office,  
Toronto, 24th July, 1858.

PUBLIC WORKS, TORONTO,  
22nd July, 1858.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, a Statement relative to the amounts expended during the years 1854, 1855, 1856, and 1857, upon the improvements of the Water Communication of the Scugog and Sturgeon Lakes, including the Locks at Bobcaygean, as called for by your letter of 22nd April last, on an Address of the Legislative Assembly.

The works have been carried on under contract with Mr. James Rigney and Mr. Sidney Shepard.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. BEGLY,

Secretary.

To the Honorable  
The Provincial Secretary,  
&c. &c. &c.

RETURN of the amounts expended in 1854, 1855, 1856, and 1857, upon the improvements of the Water Communication of the Scugog and Sturgeon Lakes, including the Locks at Bobcaygean, Dam and Bridge at Buckhorn, and various improvements of the Scugog River:—

	£	s.	d.
1854. Preliminary surveys, examinations, &c. ....	184	0	8
1855. Superintendence, &c. ....	£360	9	0
" Contract work—Jas. Rigney, contractor .....	10,848	4	1
	11,208 13 1		
1856. Superintendence, Stationery, &c.....	£387	16	8
" Contract work—Jas. Rigney, contractor.....	8,218	15	6
" do do S. Shepard, contractor.....	865	0	0
	9,471 12 2		
1857. Superintendence .....	£187	3	4
" Contract work—Jas. Rigney, contractor .....	10,151	3	7
	10,339 6 11		
	£31,203 12 5		

RATE of Prices on which the Contracts for the works at Bobcaygean and Buckhorn were based:—

Rock excavation under water.....	10s.	per cubic yard.
do do over water level .....	5s.	do
Excavation—chiefly stones and gravel .....	2s.	do
Lumber .....	40s.	per 1000 feet.
Squared timber .....	6d.	per foot.
Heavy cut stone ashlar masonry, laid in cement .....	45s.	per yard.
Coursed hammer-dressed masonry, upright and horizontal } joints, fan laid in cement .....	30s.	do
Planking, laid with water-tight joints, including workman- } ship and removing old planking.....	8d.	per suppl. foot.
Dredging .....	5s.	per yard.

This price was paid in consequence of the quantities of dredging at each place being but small, by which great loss of time was caused in removing the machinery; also from the fact of the work being dredged to a greater depth than was returned for, which was necessary in order to get under the roots of the trees, the removal of which, and of the fallen trunks of trees embedded in the clay, made the work of a most difficult nature.

Iron, wrought, &c, in work .....

8d. per lb.

---

The carrying on of these works was attended with unusual difficulty and expense. From the character of that section for fever and ague, men were unwilling to go or remain there, especially as the works of the Grand Trunk, then in progress, absorbed all the labor of the country. The supplies of all necessary provisions, &c., had to be drawn, at great expense, from a considerable distance; and as to fodder for the horses, hay, when delivered on the spot, cost from \$20 to \$24 per ton, and other matters in proportion.

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COMPEINSATION made to M. Boyd, Esq., for the stoppage of his saw and flouring mlls during a period of three years:—

Paid him £250; in addition to which his two mill flumes, necessarily destroyed by the works, were re-constructed for him.

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**TORONTO :**

**PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, CORNER OF YONGE AND MELINDA STREETS.**

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# R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 2nd instant, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "a Copy of a Petition presented to His Excellency in Council some months ago, by the Cobourg and Peterborough Railroad Company, praying for the disallowance of a certain By-law of the Municipality of the Town of Peterborough ; also, a copy of the documents attached to the said Petition, and of the answer thereto, together with any correspondence between the said Municipality, or any person, and the Executive Government, in relation to the said By-law, and to the £25,000 obtained from the Municipal Loan Fund, to aid in the construction of a Railroad from Millbrooke to Peterborough."

By Command.

T. J. J. LORANGER,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 11th June, 1858.

No. —.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,

Toronto, 9th June, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of the 5th instant, and in answer, beg to enclose herewith, in compliance with your instructions, a copy of a Petition to H. E., by the Cobourg and Peterborough Railroad Company ; and also, a map and a copy of a document attached to the same.

With regard to any correspondence between the Municipality of the Town of Peterborough, or any person and the Government, in relation to their By-law of £25,000, I beg to state, that there are no such documents in our possession.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. D. HARINGTON,  
Deputy Receiver General.

Honorable T. J. J. LORANGER,  
Provincial Secretary,  
&c., &c., &c.,  
Toronto.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Baronet,  
Governor General of British North America, &c., &c., &c.

In Council.

The Petition of the President, Directors and Company, of the COBOURG AND  
PETERBOROUGH RAILWAY COMPANY,

HUMBLY SHEWETH:

That your Petitioners, in November 1852, obtained their Charter, and the Company, embracing the Town of Cobourg, has manifested a degree of zeal and energy in the prosecution of their enterprise unequalled by anything of the kind in the Province.

That the small Town of Cobourg, unaided by any other Municipality deriving benefit from the Road, has amid mighty difficulties accomplished the work which they had undertaken, and the said Road has been in successful operation for upwards of two years from Cobourg to Peterborough, affording great facilities of communication between those two Towns, both for Passengers and Goods, and increasing the value of property in Peterborough and the adjoining Townships to a very great degree.

That your Petitioners, considering that they are entitled to every protection under their Charter, and that their rights and privileges are threatened with serious and unlawful interference by the Corporation of Peterborough, at the solicitation of the Corporation of Port Hope attempting to construct a Road from Millbrook in Cavan, to Peterborough, most respectfully submit the accompanying statement and Map, for the consideration of your Excellency in Council, and trust that no By-law, with a view to aid the construction of a rival Railroad from Millbrook to Peterborough, will receive the sanction of your Excellency in Council.

That by approving any such By-law, the legitimate means of realizing to the Government the interest on the Municipal Loan Fund Debt of the Town of Cobourg, will, in a great measure, be imperilled.

That the attempt to build such rival Road, if proceeded with, and if the By-law which has been passed by the Town of Peterborough, imposing a rate of Four shillings and six pence in the pound for the purpose, shall be acted upon, must eventually involve the said Town in a Debt which will become exceedingly bur-

dense to the inhabitants as well as to the landed proprietors, who, although owning land in the Town, do not reside in it.

Wherefore your Petitioners most respectfully and earnestly solicit your Excellency, to withhold your sanction to any By-law of the Town of Peterborough for the purpose aforesaid.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed,) ASA A. BURNHAM,  
Vice-President,  
Cobourg and Peterborough Railway.

Cobourg, 14th November, 1857.

(See Map.)

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CASE OF COBOURG AND PETERBOROUGH RAILROAD COMPANY.

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By 10th Victoria, chapter 109, the Port Hope and Peterborough Railroad Company was incorporated to construct a Railroad between Peterborough and Lake Ontario, at Port Hope, provided same was commenced within four years from the passing of that Act, viz: 26th December, 1846. Nothing was done during that period, but on 10th November, 1852, an Act was passed, amending the first Act, and extending the period of commencement to four years from 10th November, 1852, on which same day an Act was passed, incorporating the Cobourg and Peterborough Railroad Company to construct a Road to the same point as the other (Peterborough.) The latter Company acted with great spirit and promptitude, and actually commenced work early in the spring of 1853, but the Port Hope Company, instead of proceeding under their Charter, obtained another amendment on 14th June, 1853, (16 Vic., cap. 241,) authorizing the Company to make a branch from any point of their former intended Road, through Cavan, Emily, Manvers, Ops, and Mariposa. Again, on 18th December, 1854, the Port Hope Company obtained another amendment, (18 Vic., cap. 36,) by which the name of the Company was changed to Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company. Up to this time, nothing was done by the Port Hope Company, towards making a Road to Peterborough, which seemed to be abandoned; but the Cobourg Road was fast approaching to completion. About March, 1855, the Port Hope Road to Lindsay and Beaverton was commenced, and has been completed nearly to Lindsay, although nothing has been done beyond. The Port Hope Road originally was intended to go through the North-easterly part of Hope, and North-westerly part of Hamilton, near the Rice Lake, where they obtained authority by the amended Act of 1853, to take ten acres of land for a Depot. The second period of four years allowed in November, 1852, for the Port Hope Company to commence a Road to Peterborough, expired in November, 1856, up to which period nothing was done towards it, unless it can be contended, that making a Road to Millbrook, in Cavan, can be considered a commencement; whereas Millbrook does not lay in a direct line between Port Hope and Peterborough, and was not the course originally contemplated for a Road from Port Hope to Peterborough; although a branch road could be made from Millbrook to Peterborough, or from Emily to Peterborough. The question whether the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Company should be allowed, at this

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late period, to construct a Road from Millbrook to Peterborough, came before the Committee of Railroads of the Legislative Assembly last Session, and such Committee recommended that the Port Hope Company should be prohibited from doing so, and the Legislative Assembly refused to disturb the decision of their Committee.

Moreover the Port Hope Company in their Annual Report in 1856, printed for the use of their Stockholders, speak of the great progress made in their Road to Lindsay and Beaverton, and of the advantages of the same, shewing the Tract of Country which would be tributary to it and that it would be free from competition. The Grand Trunk Railway Company have, at the solicitation of the Port Hope and Cobourg Companies respectively, consented to aid them in the completion of their Roads respectively, but the Grand Trunk Company resolved they would not do so if the Port Hope Company aided by Peterborough can construct a rival Road from Millbrook to Peterborough. Under the foregoing circumstances can a rival Road be made from Millbrook to Peterborough? The Town of Peterborough has passed a By-law to raise £30,000 to aid Port Hope in that object, and the work has been commenced within the last two months.

(Signed,) ASA A. BURNHAM,  
Vice-President,  
Cobourg and Peterborough Railway.

Cobourg, 14th November, 1857.

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# R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 7th instant, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, “ a Return, in detail, of all the Moneys expended on the ‘ Bobcaygean Road,’ in the rear of the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, with the names of the parties to whom such payments have been made, and the nature of the services performed ; whether the work has been done by Contract or otherwise, together with the average cost per mile of such Road.”

By Command.

T. J. J. LORANGER,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 19th July, 1858.

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# R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly, of the 2nd instant, "for  
" Copies of Papers relative to appointment of Mr. Burke, as Warden of  
" the County of Vaudreuil."

By Command.

T. J. J. LORANGER,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 11th June, 1858.

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## R E T U R N

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, of the 2nd June, 1858,  
relative to the Small Cause Commissioners' Court, Parish of St.  
Clet; also,

## R E T U R N

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, of the 7th instant,  
"for Copies of Papers relative to Abolition of Small Cause Commis-  
sioners' Court of St. Edouard, County of Napierville."

By Command.

T. J. J. LORANGER,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 15th July, 1858.

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# R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly, of the 2nd ultimo, "for  
" information respecting Tenders for Steamboat Service of Grosse Isle  
" since 1853."

By Command.

T. J. J. LORANGER,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 3rd July, 1858.

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# RETURN

To AN ADDRESS from the Legislative Assembly of the 26th April last ; for copies of certain Tenders for Tow Boats between Montreal and Kingston.

By command,

T. J. J. LORANGER,

Secretary's Office,

Secretary.

Toronto, 12th June, 1858.

(NOTE.—*The following Schedule only Printed, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Printing.*)

SCHEDULE of Tenders for Towing on the Upper St. Lawrence, opened 11th March, 1858.

No.	Persons tendering.	Securities.	Vessels.		Amount in dollars.
			Names.	Horse power.	
1....	Calvin & Breck, Kingston.	Wm. Beamish ..... John Fraser.	Traveller .....	85	} 24000
			America .....	65	
			Gildersleeve .....	60	
			Charlevoix .....	65	
			Chieftain .....	45	
			Hercules .....	116	
2....	Alonzo Quakenbush, Fort Erie.	No names given.....	H. O. Perry .....	137	} 28000
			H. B. Clinton .....	140	
			Rapid .....	160	
			Red Errick .....	190	
			Howard .....	150	
			S. Witt .....	100	
			3....	James Glassford.....	
Marys .....	a 60				
Rowland Hill.....	b 75				
Alma .....	c 60				
Crescent .....	75				
Lady Elgin.....	75				
4....	Miles Kelly, Quebec ..	Denis Gaherty ..... H. M. Jones.	Marys .....	a 90	} 19880
			John Bull .....	.75	
			Alma .....	c 75	
			Enterprize .....	50	
			Point Levy .....	55	
			Rainbow .....	55	

SCHEDULE of Tenders for Towing on the Upper St. Lawrence, opened 11th March, 1858.—(Continued.)

No.	Persons tendering.	Securities.	Vessels.		Amount in dollars.
			Names.	Horse power.	
5....	George Willibert, Quebec.	A. H. Lemoine..... Ed. Gluckemeyer.	Voyageur..... Princess Royal..... Richelieu..... Rowland Hill..... Tadousac..... Tadousac.....	65 a 75 71 b 75 85 70	\$ 18600
6....	Richard Floyd.....	Wm. Walker..... Henry Pemberton.	No names given.....	.....	11600
7....	Patrick Shea.....	Henry Burstall..... James Dean.	No names given.....	.....	15480
8....	A. McAdam.....	James Gillespie..... J. M. Fraser.	Princess Royal..... Aylmer..... Marys..... Rambler..... Lord Seaforth..... Ottawa.....	d 75 c 71 a 90 96 86 f 45	19500
9....	Geo. E. Humphrey...	J. W. Henry..... John Fitzpatrick.	No names given.....	.....	17880
10....	A. H. Murphy.....	Lawrence Stafford.... Thomas McGreavy.	Princess Victoria..... Telegraph..... Ottawa..... Aylmer..... Renaud..... Rowland Hill.....	68 85 f 64 e 71 75 b 75	20800

# RETURN

To AN ADDRESS from the Legislative Assembly, of the 2nd June ; for information respecting Tenders for Steamboat Service of Grosse Isle, since 1853.

By command,

T. J. J. LORANGER,

Secretary's Office,

Secretary.

Toronto, 3rd July, 1858.

(NOTE.—*The following abstract only printed, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Printing.*)

## SCHEDULE of Tenders for Steamboat Service of Grosse Isle, 10th April, 1858.

No.	Persons tendering.	Securities.	Name of Vessel.	Horse power.	Amount in dollars.
1....	George E. Humphrey.....		Comet.....		\$ 5000
2....	Miles Kelly.....	Denis Garraty.....			4800
3....	John Hearn.....	Edward Doran..... Denis Gaherty.			5200
4....	John Giblin.....	Dennis Cavaney..... Patrick Grogan.			4760
5....	L. Stafford.....				5600
6....	Arthur H. Murphy.....		Bytown.....		6950
7....	A. MacAdams.....		Aylmer.....	71	9800
8....	F. Buteau.....				5200
9....	Bourget, Bégin, Lemieux,	Louis Carrier, Charles Bourget, Wm. Boulanger.	Voyageur.....		4600

# R E T U R N

(IN PART)

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 19th April last, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, “a Return of any Proceedings had by the Government relative to the transfer of the late Collector of Customs at Toronto to the Port of Belleville, and concerning the removal of John Cameron from the Office of the Customs at Toronto; as also, a Copy of any Reports to Government from the Auditor and others, upon the financial management of the Toronto Custom House, and stating what the salaries of the Collectors of Customs at Belleville and Toronto are to be in future, and what they were five years ago, with a statement of the causes which led to the removal from Office of the late Collector of Belleville.”

By Command.

T. J. J. LORANGER,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 1st July, 1858.

## SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 19th April last, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "a Return of any proceedings had by the Government relative to the transfer of the late Collector of Customs at Toronto to the Port of Belleville, and concerning the removal of John Cameron from the Office of the Customs at Toronto ; as also a Copy of any Reports to Government from the Auditor and others, upon the financial management of the Toronto Custom House, and stating what the salaries of the Collector of Customs at Belleville and Toronto are to be in future, and what they were five years ago, with a statement of the causes which led to the removal from Office of the late Collector of Belleville."

By Command.

T. J. J. LORANGER,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 1st July, 1858.

# R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly, of the 3rd June, 1857,  
“ for Papers relative to claim of G. Joly, Esquire, in relation to Platon  
“ Wharf.”

By Command.

T. J. J. LORANGER,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 13th July, 1858.

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# R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 2nd ultimo, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "Copies of all Reports, Petitions, and Correspondence had since 1850, with reference to the Boundary Line between the Townships of Woodhouse and Walpole, and the claims of Robert Long for remuneration for loss of Land and damage sustained by him, by reason of the establishing of said Boundary Line."

By Command.

T. J. J. LORANGER,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 22nd July, 1858.

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**NOTE.**—*The preceding Returns were ordered, by the House, not to be printed, in accordance with the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Printing.*

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PRINTED BY ROLLO CAMPBELL, CORNER OF YONGE AND WELLINGTON STREETS, TORONTO.

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# R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly, of the 16th March, 1858, for a Statement of the Expenses of the Administration of Justice in Upper and in Lower Canada, from the date of the Union to 31st December, 1857.

By Command.

CHARLES ALLEYN,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 7th August, 1858.

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STATEMENT shewing the Sums paid out of the CONSOLIDATED REVENUE, for the EXPENSES of CRIMINAL JUSTICE in LOWER CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

Number.	NATURE OF THE PAYMENTS.	1841.			1842.			1843.			1844.			1845.			1846.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
19	Repairs to Court Houses and Gaols.....	1168	0	0	52	7	11	200	4	0	3090	0	11	100	0	0	621	6	10
20	Pensions to Judges.....	725	10	2	1189	5	1	1555	11	0	1555	11	0	1555	11	0	1555	0	11
21	Salaries to Physicians to Gaols.....	444	8	6	499	13	2	444	8	10	555	10	11	499	19	8	517	9	8
22	Expenses of Prothonotaries in care of Court Houses.....	939	2	1	1287	14	4	772	12	3	1479	0	9	1748	3	9	1315	2	11
23	Proportion of Expenses of Provincial Penitentiary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3139	12	2	3250	0	0	4156	3	9
24	To make up deficiency of Salaries of Officers of Administration of Justice, under Act 13 & 14 Vic., cap. 37, as authorized by 16 Vic., cap. 196.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Miscellaneous.....	1735	1	1	413	4	5	278	0	4	315	4	2	649	15	2	305	8	11
	Total.....	45738	1	11	42987	14	6	30743	2	10	42378	4	3	41337	13	0	46301	15	9
26	From which deduct the following sums paid in for fines, &c., by the Sheriff, Magistrates, Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and credited in consolidated fund.....	1180	15	9	767	18	7	373	1	0	348	19	5	457	3	6	324	3	11
	Total.....	44557	6	2	42219	15	11	30370	1	10	42529	4	10	40880	9	6	45977	11	10

STATEMENT shewing the Sums paid out of the CONSOLIDATED REVENUE, for the EXPENSES of CRIMINAL JUSTICE in LOWER CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

Number.	1847.		1848.		1849.		1850.		1851.		1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
19	1324	0 10	1082	5 4	70	12 10	30	5 8	.....	.....	2877	2 2	5616	18 5	3000	17 7	915	9 1	1480	11 4	697	17 0
20	1555	11 0	1192	1 1	1340	14 8	1340	14 8	600	0 0	600	0 0	669	18 5	600	0 0	1152	5 3	1618	10 5	1481	18 8
21	484	8 7	534	9 9	548	6 10	539	19 8	539	19 8	561	1 8	629	19 8	609	19 8	649	19 8	669	19 8	659	19 8
22	1362	0 2	1594	8 6	1159	2 10	1431	13 11	1545	6 5	1734	4 8	1736	18 8	2437	17 8	2114	15 6	3189	2 2	3516	3 1
23	3865	0 6	3666	13 4	4140	0 0	3009	7 6	1794	9 5	2131	16 4	2520	0 0	1428	11 5	3456	16 8	4328	12 0	4848	9 2
24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7385	6 2	6173	8 0	7562	9 6
25	632	3 6	1061	8 1	754	16 7	1489	10 8	907	17 9	1001	7 4	1184	17 8	3191	17 4	989	11 6	2027	17 2	2073	12 9
£	45373	6 6	48132	2 6	44490	4 9	59809	12 10	50906	14 7	54576	19 2	60409	16 9	76917	12 6	79939	13 2	82000	15 10	97386	3 8
26	1120	4 11	548	18 2	815	18 1	405	18 0	445	10 3	474	9 8	490	3 1	385	3 0	359	0 0	204	4 8	516	19 10
£	44253	1 7	47533	4 4	43674	6 8	59403	14 10	50461	4 4	54102	9 6	59919	13 8	76532	9 6	79580	13 2	81796	11 2	98869	3 10

N.B.—The Salaries and allowances of those Officers for the Districts of Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers, and St. Francis, marked \* are paid since the passing of the Act 13 & 14 Vic. cap. 37, out of the Fee Fund, and those of the Districts of Gaspé, Kamouraska, and Ottawa, from 1855, as authorized by Act 16 Vic. cap. 98, out of the same Fund; the salaries of the Prothonotaries, and Clerks of the Circuit Courts for the above mentioned Districts, are also paid from the same source.

W.M. DICKINSON,  
Acting Deputy Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Toronto, 2nd July, 1858.

STATEMENT shewing the Sums paid out of the CONSOLIDATED REVENUE, and by direct MUNICIPAL TAXATION, for the EXPENSES of the ADMINISTRATION of JUSTICE in UPPER CANADA, from the union of the Provinces in 1841, to the 31st December, 1857, as required by an Address of the Honorable Legislative Assembly, dated the 16th March, 1858.

Number.	NATURE OF THE PAYMENTS.																	
	1841.			1842.			1843.			1844.			1845.			1846.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	10210	2	11	11280	11	7	12247	9	10	11397	18	8	10113	14	9	10716	15	3
2	56	7	10				2238	10	11	5462	12	5	3878	16	2	3874	11	0
3																		
4																		
5				3882	10	0	7938	15	0	7761	16	3	9750	0	0	11192	16	3
	10266	10	9	15113	1	7	22424	15	9	24622	7	4	23737	10	11	25784	2	6
	92	2	1	231	7	8										53	12	6
6				979	18	11	557	14	1	589	17	4	220	17	2	253	10	2
7							1797	9	8	503	5	11	19	15	5	149	19	8
8																		
9																		
	92	2	1	1211	6	7	2355	3	9	1093	3	3	240	12	7	457	2	4
	10174	8	8	13901	15	0	20069	12	0	26529	4	1	23496	18	4	25327	0	2
10																		
11	11641	8	1	12851	13	8	17345	11	2	14952	1	7	17175	13	5	17849	0	1
	21815	16	9	26253	8	8	37415	3	2	38481	5	8	40672	11	9	42676	0	3

DEDUCT.

Leaves actual Expenditure from the Consolidated Revenue .....  
 Paid by direct Municipal Taxation, as shewn by Returns from the Counties.....  
 Total cost of the Administration of Justice in Upper Canada...£

STATEMENT shewing the Sums paid out of the CONSOLIDATED REVENUE, and by direct MUNICIPAL TAXATION, for the EXPENSES of the ADMINISTRATION of JUSTICE in UPPER CANADA, &c.—(Continued)

Number.	1847.			1848.			1849.			1850.			1851.			1852.			1853.			1854.			1855.			1856.			1857.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
1	9847	0	5	20500	1	6	23230	0	3	31556	7	5	29015	16	2	32112	10	6	31861	10	3	34522	14	0	38326	5	4	48209	6	3	50947	11	10	
2	507	12	10	.....	.....	.....	64	13	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3	2591	1	0	1748	4	0	1807	18	2	2444	12	4	3889	3	2	298	14	10	2444	12	4	5141	5	0	4526	5	9	8397	9	3	8144	1	0	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149	5	8	430	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5	8877	1	2	11333	6	8	9660	0	0	6840	12	6	3973	9	11	4568	3	8	4480	0	0	.....	.....	.....	11543	3	4	11411	15	3	13100	12	0	
£	21322	15	6	36581	12	6	34822	12	2	40990	17	11	37108	17	7	39662	9	0	38786	2	7	43847	17	7	54934	15	8	64129	16	9	67721	3	1	
6	40	0	0	2616	1	18	.....	.....	.....	66	2	6	21	5	8	7	2	1	7	15	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	311	9	8	598	1	9	311	9	3	217	10	9	307	4	10	309	3	6	306	9	7	414	12	9	1162	3	11	427	2	1	301	15	9	
8	252	11	9	1321	5	2	1244	0	7	415	15	9	916	16	0	2077	6	2	1442	1	2	315	1	8	1843	13	10	2404	7	2	5592	17	6	
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3960	12	11	4052	12	2	4648	0	5	4169	11	11	4638	17	8	6717	9	5	6914	4	8	8318	19	2	
£	604	1	5	1946	3	0	1573	12	4	4660	1	11	5397	18	8	7041	12	2	5925	17	8	5308	12	1	9723	7	2	9745	18	11	14213	12	5	
10	20718	14	1	31835	9	6	33248	19	10	36330	16	0	31810	18	11	32620	16	10	32560	4	11	38479	5	6	45211	8	6	54384	2	10	53507	10	8	
11	18608	18	4	14489	2	2	13949	7	0	14442	5	7	17800	1	11	26568	13	1	26516	16	4	37807	19	7	36011	19	3	44449	17	10	49261	17	10	
£	39527	12	5	46124	11	8	47198	6	10	50773	1	7	49611	0	10	59189	9	11	58677	1	3	76287	5	1	81223	7	9	98884	0	8	102769	8	6	

WILLIAM DICKINSON,  
Acting Deputy Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Toronto, 2nd July, 1858.



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PRINTED BY ROLLO CAMPBELL, CORNER OF YONGE AND WELLINGTON STREETS, TORONTO.

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# R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly of the 7th July, 1858,  
 for "Copy of all Correspondence relative to the Complaint made against  
 F. M. Guay, Esquire, as Registrar and Justice of the Peace."

By Command.

CHARLES ALLEYN,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 11th August, 1858.

TORONTO, 19th March, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit, for presentation to His Excellency the Governor General, the Petition of a large number of respectable inhabitants of the County of Lévis, complaining of the conduct of F. M. Guay, Esquire, Registrar and Justice of the Peace; both as Justice of the Peace and Returning Officer, in his capacity as Registrar, at the last election for the County of Lévis. As the facts alleged in the Petition are of a serious nature, I beg that you will submit it for His Excellency's consideration at your earliest convenience.

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

F. LEMIEUX.

The Honorable T. J. J. LORANGER,  
 Provincial Secretary, &c., &c.,  
 Toronto.

To His Excellency Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Baronet, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

The Petition of the undersigned resident Free-holders and Electors of the  
County of Lévis,

HUMBLY SHEWETH:

That François Marcel Guay, Esquire, Notary, of the Parish of St. Joseph de la Pointe Lévi, in the County of Lévi, in the District of Quebec, has for many years been a Justice of the Peace for the District of Quebec, and that he still acts in that capacity within the said District of Quebec.

That the said François Marcel Guay has, for several years, held the appointment of Registrar for the second division of the County of Dorchester, (the said second division at present constituting the County of Lévy,) and continues to act in that capacity; that he is *ex-officio* entrusted with the keeping of the records of all hypothecs on real property, situated within the said County of Lévy.

That the said François Marcel Guay being a professional man, and of good education, a Registrar and a Magistrate, ought to give an example of good conduct and respect for the law, but Your Petitioners regret their inability to testify to his having done so, though nothing could give them greater pleasure, for the sake of his public character.

That for several years, and more particularly during the last three years, the said F. M. Guay has been addicted to the use of intoxicating drink; that he frequently gets drunk; and that he is in such a state that he hardly ever appears in public otherwise than intoxicated, and deprived of the use of his reason.

That the conduct of the said F. M. Guay, as regards intemperance and drunkenness, has been such, (particularly of late,) that he has frequently been seen staggering along the public highways, or stretched upon the wharves, in a complete state of intoxication; and that, to the great disedification of the public, he went so far as to appear in that state in open Court during the Assizes.

That when the said F. M. Guay is in his habitual state of drunkenness, and under the influence of intoxicating drink, he takes the liberty of telling and making public, matters which take place in the Registry Office under his charge; that he makes the business of the office a subject of conversation, and publishes the secrets of the people without restraint or discretion, and solely for the pleasure of speaking ill of his neighbor.

That it is injurious to public interests, and dangerous to allow the records, papers and documents connected with the tenure of property to remain in the hands of a public servant, such as the said François Marcel Guay, who neither respects himself nor enjoys the respect of his fellow-citizens.

That if serious mistakes have not hitherto been committed, in the office of which the said F. M. Guay is the responsible head, it must be attributed to the sober, diligent and painstaking conduct of the Deputy Registrar, Charles Bourget, Esquire, who performs nearly all the duties, and takes care of the records, papers and documents.

That since the introduction of the turnpike roads on the south shore, the said F. M. Guay, who is a Justice of the Peace, and bound in consequence to respect and make others respect the law, took the liberty of breaking through the toll-gate, on the Beaumont road; that he drove at a gallop through the said gate, shattering and breaking-in the said gate in a violent manner, so that the horse broke away from the vehicle, and the said Guay remained therein, unconscious of the fact, and continuing to urge the horse to go on, exciting thereby the ridicule of the spectators.

That the said F. M. Guay being Registrar for the second division of Dorchester, is *ex-officio* Returning Officer for the County of Lévy, and that he acted as

such at the election, which took place on the 28th and 29th December, 1857.

That some days previous to the voting in the said county, the said Guay went to St. Nicolas, in the said County, in order to appoint a Deputy Returning Officer; that he started and arrived there in such a state of intoxication as to be unable to drive, fell asleep in his vehicle, and was brought by his horse to the residence of Maurice Scott, Esquire, J.P., at St. Nicolas.

That while acting as Returning Officer during the said Election, and even on the polling days, the said F. M. Guay got drunk and was seen and found in that state at several places within the said County of Lévy.

That the said Guay being in his capacity as Registrar for the second division of the County of Dorchester, *ex-officio* the Returning Officer for the County of Lévy, and having acted as such at the general Election in December last, was bound to refrain from siding with any party, to act with impartiality towards the candidates and electors, and to preserve a strict neutrality; that it was his duty to see that the peace was kept at the Polling places, and to restrain and prevent certain acts of violence which were committed in his presence, and with his knowledge, in the said County of Lévy.

That far from acting with justice impartiality and propriety at the said Election in accordance with his duty as Returning Officer and Magistrate and maintaining peace and order (more especially at the St. Joseph Poll, which was held within a few paces of his own house, and where he remained during the greater part of the voting,) he did on the contrary excite and animate the partizans of Dr. J. G. Blanchet assembled in large numbers at and about his house, and urge them on to commit acts of violence and make noise.

That on the twenty-ninth of December, the partizans of Dr. Blanchet received information of the approach of upwards of thirty vehicles filled with electors from the parishes of Beaumont and St. Charles, partizans of the Honorable F. Lemieux, who were peaceably proceeding to record their votes in his favor; that the partizans of the said Doctor Blanchet entered into a plot to prevent them from passing, by force and the use of arms, and to attack them with sticks, clubs, and other dangerous weapons, to beat them and drive them away from the Poll.

That the said François Marcel Guay was informed of the said conspiracy before the arrival of the voters from Beaumont and St. Charles, in time to have anticipated and prevented the dangerous and fatal results, but that he took no steps to prevent it, notwithstanding that he could easily have done so, being on the spot, and on friendly terms with the partizans of Doctor Blanchet; that on the contrary he seemed to take part in their murderous deed.

That the partizans of Dr. Blanchet did in fact attack the electors on their way from Beaumont and St. Charles, beat them, and drive them away from the Poll, and from the place, and did assault and beat several of the said electors in the most brutal manner, many well nigh losing their lives on the occasion.

That the said François Marcel Guay, though acting as Returning Officer, took part in the said election in the County of Lévy, in favor of the candidate J. G. Blanchet, Esquire, against the Honorable François Lemieux, his opponent, and that both before and during the said election, in December last, his conduct in several instances showed that he was a warm partizan of the candidate Doctor Blanchet; he urged the electors to vote for the said Blanchet in opposition to the Honorable François Lemieux.

That the said François Marcel Guay, previous to and on the polling days at the said election for the County of Lévy, did, contrary to the letter and spirit of the law, advise several persons residing in the said County of Lévy, who consulted him concerning their right of voting on property in litigation, in favor of the can-

didate Doctor Blanchet; and that the said persons were, during the said election advised by the said François Marcel Guay to vote in favor of the said Doctor Blanchet, although they had no right to do so, and contrary to law.

That during the voting at the said election for the County of Lévy, the said François Marcel Guay did repeatedly urge Charles Bourget, the Deputy Returning Officer in charge of the Poll in the Parish of St. Joseph de la Pointe Lévy to receive in favor of the candidate Doctor Blanchet, the votes of several persons who had no right to vote, and who were partizans of the said Doctor Blanchet asserting that they had a right to vote, and in violation of the law.

That on the twenty-eighth day of December last, the first day of the voting in the said County of Lévy, the said François Marcel Guay said to Edouard Lagneux Esquire, of the Parish of St. Romuald, and Reeve of the County of Lévy, "that he, the said Edouard Lagneux, would act the part of a coward in voting for the Honorable François Lemieux, who was a candidate for the representation of the said County of Lévy, instead of voting for Doctor Blanchet; that he, François Marcel Guay, being surety at Quebec for the said Edouard Lagneux, for the performance of his contract for a portion of the turnpike roads on the south shore of the River St. Lawrence, the said Edouard Lagneux ought to be guided by the opinion of the said Marcel Guay."

That on the same day, namely, the twenty-eight day of December last, the polling day for the County of Lévy, the said François Marcel Guay was seen during the evening at the house of Alexander Ruel, in the said county, talking at random, and stating in presence of Olivier Carrier, and Jean Champagne, that he did not remain at the Poll at St. Joseph de la Pointe Lévy, because he saw too much foul play on the part of the partizans of the Honorable François Lemieux; "I had merely to say the word," said he, "and I should have had guts to make pudding."

That on the same day, in the said County of Lévy, the said Marcel Guay said in presence of William Carrier, in the house of the said Alexander Ruel, "I am preparing a damned fine tail for him" (the Honorable F. Lemieux) meaning thereby that Dr. Blanchet was, and would be in a majority. That it was then about eleven P.M., and that the said François Marcel Guay was then under the influence of intoxicating drink, and almost completely drunk.

That a few days after the election for the County of Lévy, in January last, the said François Marcel Guay arrived at eleven P.M., at the house of Simon Octeau Esquire, of St. Joseph de la Pointe Lévy, and that he then and there called the said Simon Octeau and the partizans of the Honorable François Lemieux, "a low rabble;" he asked the said Simon Octeau why he had not consulted him before voting, adding that if he had consulted him, "he would not have voted for Lemieux's ragamuffin party." That the said Simon Octeau then remarked, that he would not have done right in consulting him, as he was Returning Officer, and could not take part in the election. "You say that I did not take part in it? Yes, I did take part in it, and shall continue to do so. You must admit that it was a piece of damned stupidity to elect Lemieux, and that Blanchet was the man you ought to have elected; but you preferred taking the advice of such persons as Bourget and Lamontagne," answered the said François M. Guay.

That thereupon he further stated, "that he would buy pistols, and that he had bargained for three during the day, and that he would kill Père Bourget, Lamontagne, and Bonhomme à Bourassa, (Joseph Bourassa,) and that as for the last named person, he would kill him in the church or in the sacristy with a dagger."

That the said François Marcel Guay, in his capacity as Justice of the Peace, has not made to the Clerk of the Peace, for the District of Quebec, the regular quarterly returns of prosecutions, for offences of a public nature, or for the recovery of penalties for such offences, brought before him, in accordance with the provisions of the Provincial Statute 2 Vic. cap. 20, sec. 1st, and that in fact he did not do his duty as Justice of the Peace; that he retained in his possession monies accruing from fines imposed by him as Justice of the Peace, and did not give an immediate account of the same.

Your Petitioners assert that all the said allegations are true and well founded in law and in fact, and offer to justify and prove the same, at the time and in the manner your Excellency may deem meet.—Wherefore your Petitioners humbly pray that your Excellency will be pleased to order an enquiry to be had as to the conduct of the said François Marcel Guay, and to appoint a commissioner to enquire and take evidence in support of this Petition, and to examine and report thereon to your Excellency, with as little delay as possible. And that on proof of the facts mentioned in this Petition, the said François Marcel Guay be deprived of his office as Registrar of the second division of the County of Dorchester, now the County of Lévi; and also, that he be dismissed from the Commission of the Peace for the District of Quebec, and your Petitioners, &c., &c.

(Signed,) PIERRE GIROUX, *Prefet.*

POINTE LEVI, COUNTY OF LEVI,  
17th March, 1858.

Charles Bouget,  
Victor H. Leclair,  
J. Baptiste Carrier,  
Jos. Sampson,  
Godfroi Begin,  
Magloire Turgeon,  
Joseph Trepanier,  
Pierre Bourget, J.P.  
Gilbert Fournier,  
Louis Lecours,  
Louis Godbout,  
Honoré Lecours,  
Edouard Antils,  
Louis Frichette,  
Jean Lamontagne,  
Michel Baras,  
Charles Lecours, senior,  
G. Lamontagne,  
Baptiste Ganzué,  
Amable Sampson, Major,  
F. Ed. Couture,  
Simon Oceau,  
Frs. E. Verreault,  
Joseph Bourassa,  
J. Baptiste Sampson,  
Joseph Théodore Sampson,  
François Robitaille,  
Edouard Sampson,  
Thomas Barras,

Joseph Barras,  
Frs. X. Lemieux,  
Jacques Jobin, junior,  
Jacques Jobin, senior,  
Pierre Duclos,  
William Miray,  
Etienne Samson,  
Joseph Ruel,  
F. X. Thompson,  
Pierre Samson,  
Antoine Lemieux,  
Pierre ———,  
Vevéré Riverin,  
Godfroi Couture,  
Octave Sauchagein,  
Antoine Carrier,  
Louis Cloutier,  
Georges Bourassa,  
Joseph Bourassa, Major,  
Jean Bourassa,  
H. Buaky,  
L. F. Chaperon, M.D., and J.P.,  
Pierre Baras,  
George T. Davie,  
Thomas ———,  
Andrew ———,  
Richard Downes,  
Robert Buckanan, J.P.,  
A. Breaky,

Jean Duclos,  
 Louis Samson,  
 L. John Campbell,  
 Isidore Bégin,  
 Etienne Bégin,  
 Edouard Lemerse,  
 Théodole Foisy,  
 Maximen Caron,  
 George Couture, G. B.,  
 Louis ———, J.P.,  
 P. Thompson,  
 Louis Lavoie,  
 Jean Vallerand,

Michel Bourassa,  
 Charles Thompson,  
 Thomas Beandouin,  
 Frs. Guenet,  
 Jos. Guenet,  
 L. P. Bégin,  
 L. Bégin,  
 A. Daire,  
 Joseph Sample,  
 G. M. Marceau, J.P.,  
 J. Paradis, N.P., and Major,  
 Charles Collet.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the above signatures are genuine, and that they were taken in our presence.

(Signed,) L. F. CHAPERON, J.P.  
 “ PIERRE BOURGET, J.P.

POINT LÉVI, 17th March, 1858.

TORONTO, 23rd March, 1858.

Sir,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor General to forward you the enclosed copy of a Petition from certain electors of the County of Lévis, complaining of your conduct as Registrar and Justice of the Peace, and to beg that you will, with as little delay as possible, enable me to lay before His Excellency such explanations concerning the matter as you may have it in your power to give.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed,) T. J. J. LORANGER,  
 Provincial Secretary.

F. M. GUAY, Esquire,  
 Registrar, Pointe Lévy,  
 L. C.

ST. JOSEPH, POINTE LÉVY,  
 27th March, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on yesterday of your letter of the 23rd instant, together with a Copy of the petition of Pierre Giroux and others.

I feel bound in the first place to express my gratitude to His Excellency for having informed me of the accusations made against me, before proceeding on the complaint.

With His Excellency's permission I intend within a few weeks to present a counter-petition bearing the signatures of nearly all the freeholders in the County of Lévis, and completely refuting every thing that has been alleged against

me, and I trust that I shall be in a position to couple my petition with the affidavits of some of the most respectable inhabitants of the County.

If His Excellency be of opinion that a regular enquiry would be the best mode of proceeding under the circumstances in order to do justice to the parties complaining and to the accused, I shall accept such a decision with pleasure, being convinced that in a matter in which my reputation is at stake, the Commissioner or Commissioners appointed by His Excellency will be none others than men of integrity capable of eliciting the truth.

If this inquiry be entered upon with impartiality and freedom from party animosity, I shall be perfectly easy as to the result of the accusation which will not redound to the credit of the representative of the County of Lévis, the moving spirit of the whole affair though he does not appear in it at present.

Without entering at present upon a refutation of all the charges more or less fictitious and false, with which the long petition of Pierre Giroux and others teems, I take the liberty of exposing a few facts which will help to show these parties in their true colors.

I have acted as a Notary during the last twenty-five years, and have I believe, acquired as large a practice as it is possible to attain in a country place, there has never been any complaint made against me in that capacity, and I have the satisfaction of knowing that a word of complaint against me has never emanated from any tribunal or authority whatsoever.

I have for the last twelve years acted as Registrar, having probably the most difficult office to manage of any in the Province, from the fact that one-half the population of the County is composed of persons having the names of Begin, Samson, Guay, Bourget, Lemieux, so that even with the utmost care, it is impossible to avoid occasional errors in the records, and yet during those twelve years, there was but one error committed, and on being informed of the omission in a certificate emanating from my office of a hypothec for £75, I did not, like other Registrars, seek to escape the consequences of my error; I did not await an action at law, but immediately paid the amount of the hypothec to the party complaining of loss from the omission in the certificate; and I was not ignorant of the fact that at Quebec there has never been a single judgment given against any of the Registrars of the District of Quebec, although there have frequently been actions brought against many of them, but I considered myself morally bound to indemnify for an error, and I did so at once, solely from conscientious motives.

I have been a Justice of the Peace for nearly twenty-two years and I have always been prepared to act in that capacity whenever called upon. I must have given a large number of judgments, orders, and convictions, during that time, in a place so thickly populated as Pointe Lévy, and yet not one of my judgments has ever been reversed by *certiorari* or on appeal.

I am Mayor of my Parish, and I would have been elected prefect of the County if I had wished it. The large majority of my fellow-parishioners are prepared to prove whether or not they have had cause to complain of me in that respect.

I am really ashamed at occupying so much of His Excellency's time with so many details concerning my humble affairs, but it is my duty to state the facts as they are.

I may further mention that I have frequently been urged to accept the representation of the County, and that I could have been elected without the least difficulty. Such, without exaggeration, is the position I hold in my County. I shall now proceed, in a few words, to sketch the position held by the authors of the complaint, in order that His Excellency may see them in their true character.



Under the 18th Vic., cap. cxxv., Commissioners were appointed for the South Shore Turnpike Roads, and ostensibly out of deference to public opinion, the Honorable Mr. Lemieux requested that the different Parishes of the County should suggest to him the parties whom they wished to select as members of the Commission; I was chosen at a public meeting to act as a Commissioner.

While the different Parishes of the County were engaged in selecting the parties whom they wished to see appointed, Doctor Chaperon, a person who had always been well-known as a devoted friend of the Honorable Mr. Lemieux, made offers to several persons, on condition that they would promise to have him elected Secretary to the Board of Commissioners.

Finally the Commissioners were appointed by Government, and, to my great satisfaction, I was excluded, and Dr. Chaperon was appointed Secretary, with a salary of £225 per annum. I then protested against the waste of the public money, as the Board might, for £75 per annum, have found a person more competent for the duties of Secretary than Dr. Chaperon. One of the reasons alleged for giving such an exorbitant salary was, "that the Doctor was poor;" this was rather a poor excuse, it cannot be denied.

When I was at liberty to take part in Elections I did so, and the present Member cannot have forgotten the fact, for I think he must admit that but for me and my friends he would never have been elected. As Returning Officer, I was prohibited from taking part in the Election this year, one of the Candidates was comparatively poor, and a stranger in the County, the other had already been returned several times, he gave away money without limit, had the support of all the individuals whom several year's exercise of patronage had made his creatures, and of his relatives and friends, and the contest ought not to have appeared doubtful; however, the latter was so unpopular, that the four richest and most populous Parishes gave a majority in favor of his adversary, and though I had observed the strictest neutrality, the sitting Member believed, or pretended to believe, that the result was caused by my intervention; this it was that induced him to have the said petition drawn up, with the assistance of Dr. Chaperon.

And further, of the 85 persons who signed the petition, all but one single individual are partizans of the Honorable François Lemieux.

Now, without entering upon the details of the petition, does it not seem rather strange that I have practised as a notary during twenty-four years without a single word of complaint having been uttered concerning my conduct: that I have been registrar during twelve years, and but one error has occurred in my office: that I have administered justice in the Commission of the Peace during twenty years without one of my judgments being reversed: that I have been chosen mayor of my parish: that I was during two years a commissioner for the summary decision of small causes, and no complaint was ever made; and that it is only when the Honorable Mr. Lemieux has been morally defeated in his County that I am found guilty of all the crimes laid to my charge? The origin of the plot is to my mind evident at a glance.

In order to urge the whole matter forward, and previous to setting it on foot, there can be no doubt but the Honorable François Lemieux held out to my deputy the prospect and the assurance of having him appointed in my place; and, in fact, the father and brother of my said deputy appear amongst the first signatures to the said petition. Neither has the assertion been omitted, that the perfect order in which my office is kept is to be attributed to my subordinate. The next on the list are Doctor Chaperon and the turnpike road commissioners, and other creatures of the Honorable Mr. Lemieux, whose conduct was openly censured by me.

Nor has there been any lack of promises, as one or two notaries belonging to my county have, like my deputy, been promised my place, on my dismissal.

Having thus given a general view of the motives which induced the ostensible and secret authors of the petition to set it in motion, I shall take the liberty of giving a distinct reply to each of the different accusations it contains.

1st.—“I have frequently been seen staggering through the streets and public highways in a complete state of intoxication, and stretched on the wharves.”

This statement is so utterly absurd, that I shall simply give it a formal denial.

2nd.—“That since the turnpike roads came into operation on the south shore of the river, the said F. M. Guay, notwithstanding that he is a Justice of the Peace, and as such, bound to respect the laws, and cause them to be respected, did take the liberty of forcing and breaking the toll-gate on the Beaumont Road, passing through the said toll-gate at a gallop, and breaking and crushing in the same.”

The Board of Commissioners is composed of the creatures of the Honorable Mr. Lemieux, the Secretary, Dr. Chaperon, being also one of his creatures; and it is to be supposed, that being all of one mind, they would not have prosecuted me at once, if I had been guilty of the act in question; but nothing of the kind has ever been done, and this charge of breaking a toll-gate is only brought forward when it is sought to dismiss me from my office.

A few words will suffice to destroy completely this superstructure of bad faith and falsehood. A young horse which I had, had taken fright in the court yard of the seminary, and in running away at full gallop, broke the toll-gate in St. John's suburb, hurting himself seriously; after the time of the accident, it became very difficult to make him stop at a toll-gate, and on one occasion, in passing through the Beaumont gate, the gate-keeper allowed the gate to swing back against my vehicle, and the horse took fright and broke the gate which was not worth one dollar, but which I paid for; this, I think, is the circumstance referred to in the said Petition.

I am really ashamed at condescending to notice details of this trivial character.

3rd.—“That the said F. M. Guay, as Registrar for the second division of the County of Dorchester, is *ex-officio* Returning Officer for the County of Lévy, and that he acted as such at the election of a Member to represent the County of Lévy, which took place on the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth of December, 1857,” &c., &c., &c.

As to all the imputations embodied in the petition tending to criminate me, and asserting that I failed in my duty as Returning Officer, by favoring one candidate to the injury of another, I have but one word to say, and that is, that they are every one false; I acted openly; actions such as are imputed to me cannot be done without witnesses, and the whole County of Lévy can bear testimony to the impartiality of my conduct; whenever a voter asked for my opinion as regards his right to vote, I told him what I thought, without asking for whom he intended to vote.

As to the accusation of having tolerated, if not encouraged, certain acts of violence, to that also I give a formal denial, but I shall take the liberty of stating what I know in the matter.

On the second day of the voting during the said election, I was in the polling booth for the Parish of St. Joseph Pointe Lévy, occupied in watching the registration of the votes, when a person came with the information that two or three Irishmen had threatened a number of voters with a beating, if they came to the Poll, and that the voters had turned back; when this information reached me, there was nothing for me to do, as the parties who had been threatened had gone

away. So that there was in fact no beating or violence committed, and there were more than sixty special constables ready to act, in case there had been any difficulty. Nor did Mr. Louis Prévost, who represented the Honorable Mr. Lemieux, ask to have special constables sent to the place where two or three Irishmen were said to have uttered threats.

As to that portion of the petition in which Edouard Lagueux, Esquire, is mentioned, I give it a positive denial; the said Edouard Lagueux is ready to make oath that that part of the petition is utterly false.

Subsequently to the election, it may have happened that, after some of the entertainments which were given, I gave utterance to some expression leading to the inference that I would have preferred that Doctor Blanchet should have been elected, but I entirely deny that I favored either the one or the other of the candidates, directly or indirectly.

4th.—“That, as a Justice of the Peace, the said François Marcel Guay has “neglected to report regularly every three months.”

This certainly is an exceedingly malicious imputation, for it is true that I have not sent in a report of late, but the sum remaining in my hands from fines amounts only to six dollars, which reverts to the second division of the County of Dorchester. I spoke of it several times to the members of the Council but they never claimed it, knowing that they owed me more than three pounds. Thus it was that I appropriated to myself the money mentioned in the Petition.

The foregoing long though it be, is merely what I consider a necessary explanation in order to place the said Petition in its true light.

I humbly crave His Excellency's indulgence for entering into so many disagreeable details, and I trust that His Excellency will bear in mind that I had no alternative but to do so.

In conclusion, I would beg to be informed by the Honorable the Secretary, whether it be His Excellency's wish that I should refute the allegations in the petition by affidavits contradicting the different charges, or that I should await the appointment of a Commission, before entering on a refutation of the accusations. I am indifferent as to which of these courses shall be adopted, all I ask is to be allowed to submit my proofs.

I have &c., Sir,  
Your most humble and obedient Servant,

(Signed,) F. M. GUAY,  
Registrar.

To the Honorable T. J. J. LORANGER,  
Provincial Secretary,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Private.)

TORONTO, 13th April, 1858.

Dear Sir,—I return you the papers in the matter of F. M. Guay, and I beg to request that you will be kind enough to send me a Copy of them as soon as possible. I trust that the inquiry will show that F. M. Guay is not justified in

making it a personal matter between himself and me. I shall at the proper time answer that portion of his reply. It will be for the petitioners to do the rest.

Yours truly,

(Signed,) F. LEMIEUX.

The Honorable T. J. J. LORANGER,  
Provincial Secretary,  
&c., &c., &c.

TORONTO, 16th April, 1858.

Sir,—In reply to your note of the 13th instant, I have the honor to enclose a copy of the replies of F. M. Guay to the accusations made against him by Pierre Giroux and others.

I have, &c., &c.

(Signed,) E. PARENT,  
Assistant Secretary.

The Honorable  
F. LEMIEUX, M.P.P.

POINTE LÉVY, 19th April, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit the Petition of Edouard Lagueux, Esquire, and others, proprietors and electors of the County of Lévy, and beg you will submit the same for His Excellency's consideration.

Within a few days I shall take the liberty of sending you certain depositions and affidavits, exposing the pretexts used to obtain some of the signatures affixed to the Petition of Pierre Giroux and others, and shewing the opinion held of me, both as Registrar and Justice of the Peace, within my County.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your very humble servant,

(Signed,) F. M. GUAY,  
Registrar.

The Honorable T. J. J. LORANGER,  
Provincial Secretary,  
&c., &c., &c.

To His Excellency Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Baronet, Governor General of  
British North America, &c., &c., &c.

The Petition of the undersigned Freeholders and Citizens, Electors of the  
County of Lévy,

HUMBLY SHEWETH:

That they learn with regret that certain electors of the said County of Lévy, have sent a petition to your Excellency, complaining of François Marcel Guay, Esquire, notary, of the parish of St. Joseph, Pointe Lévy, and praying that the said François Marcel Guay be deprived of his situation as Registrar for the 2nd division of the County of Dorchester, and that his name be struck off the Commission of the Peace for the District of Quebec.

That your Petitioners, being as much interested as the signers of the said Petition, in the end sought to be attained, respectfully beg to inform your Excellency that the said Petition does not express the opinion of the freeholders who signed the said Petition, but in reality that of a small fraction, influenced by motives which they have carefully avoided exposing to Your Excellency.

That the said François Marcel Guay, during the twelve years that he has been Registrar for the 2nd Division of the County of Dorchester, has acquitted himself to the satisfaction of all the proprietors in the said County; that his office is attended to in a manner which leaves no room for complaint; that he has at all times been prompt to accommodate parties having business to do with his said office, and ready at any hour of the day to receive papers for registration, without reference to the office hours appointed by law; and that in all matters connected with the duties of his said office, the said François Marcel Guay has acted in a manner to leave no possible room for complaint, to the satisfaction of the public

That for the last twenty years the said François Marcel Guay has acted as a Justice of the Peace in the said Parish, and that during the whole of that time the said Guay always displayed the utmost integrity, prudence, and discretion, and gave satisfaction to the public.

That the said François Marcel Guay has always possessed the confidence of the inhabitants of the Parish of St. Joseph Pointe Lévy, having for the last twenty years enjoyed a larger practice than any of the Notaries of the two Parishes of St. Joseph and Notre Dame de la Victoire.

That the said François Marcel Guay acted, during the last Election, with the same impartiality and honesty which he displayed in former Elections, and that he did not favor one of the Candidates, to the injury of the other.

Wherefore, your Petitioners humbly pray, that Your Excellency will be pleased to retain the said François M. Guay in his Office of Registrar for the Second Division of the County of Dorchester, and Justice of the Peace for the District of Quebec, and that Your Excellency will reject the Petition complaining of the conduct of the said François Marcel Guay.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

(Signed,) ED. LAGUEUX, J.P.

And 935 others.

NOTRE DAME DE LA VICTOIRE, 6th April, 1858.

POINTE LÉVY EAST, 23rd April, 1858.

Sir,—I have just received from Dr. Chaperon, a copy of a long letter addressed to His Excellency the Governor General, by F. M. Guay, Esquire, Registrar for the County of Dorchester, in answer to a Petition containing charges against him.

I should certainly consider whatever M. Guay may have to say in his defence as no affair of mine, had he refrained from bringing charges against me which

are entirely incapable of proof; he says, "in order to give greater activity to the whole affair, and previous to setting it in motion, the said Honorable F. Lemieux set before my Deputy the prospect and the assurance of having him appointed to succeed me, and the father and son of my Deputy were among the first to sign the said Petition, and the assertion was not omitted that the perfect regularity maintained in my office, was to be attributed to my subordinate."

I utterly deny that Mr. Lemieux ever promised to have me appointed in place of M. Guay, and I declare that I never asked him to do so; and, if necessary, I am prepared to make oath as to the truth of this assertion. The matter is entirely a gratuitous supposition on the part of M. Guay. Does he mean to infer that Mr. Lemieux made promises to me or to other Notaries because eighty-five electors of the County petition for an inquiry into his conduct? To accuse others is certainly a poor means of exculpating himself; and if the other assertions contained in his letter be equally unfounded, and I believe they are, his case would seem to me a hopeless one. That my father or my brother should have been among the first to sign proves nothing; it matters not who signed first.

Mr. Guay does not deny that the fact of his office having been well-managed, is owing to his subordinate (a word which he seems to use as an expression of contempt). Since the Dorchester Office was opened in the month of July, 1856, it has been a sinecure in the hands of Mr. Guay; the whole of the work has devolved on me, with the exception of a few searches. And the error to which he alludes in his letter was committed by him, though he does not say so.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,) CHARLES BOURGET.

The Honorable T. J. J. LORANGER,  
&c., &c., &c., Toronto.

TORONTO, 11th May, 1858.

Sir,—I had the honor to forward you, in the month of March last, on the part of P. Giroux and others, a petition addressed to His Excellency, complaining of the conduct of F. M. Guay, Esquire, Registrar for the County of Lévis, and Justice of the Peace, praying for an enquiry into his conduct, and for his dismissal, if he be found guilty of the charges brought against him.

Since then, I have not been informed that the Government have taken any steps towards placing the Petitioners in a position to prove the charges contained in the said petition, but they trust that the Government will give them an opportunity of doing so with as little delay as possible. In his letter to you of the 27th March last, on this subject, which has been communicated to me, M. Guay has been pleased to bring my name into the affair, appearing more anxious to bring charges against me, than to defend himself, and I trust the Government will consent to appoint one or more honest and capable commissioners to make an immediate enquiry into the matter. Mr. Guay himself asks for an enquiry, being of opinion that it will not redound to my credit, and it will give him an opportunity of defending himself, and of establishing the facts on which he relies to prove his innocence and the falsehood of the charges against him.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) F. LEMIEUX.

The Honorable T. J. J. LORANGER,  
Provincial Secretary,  
&c., &c., &c.

ST. JOSEPH, POINT LÉVY, 8th May, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit herewith the declarations and affidavits referred to in my letter accompanying the Petition of Edouard Lagueux, Esquire, and other electors of the County of Lévy, exposing the prettexts used in obtaining some of the signatures to the Petition of Pierre Giroux and others, against me, and to beg that you will submit the same for the consideration of His Excellency.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

The Honorable T. J. J. LORANGER,  
&c., &c., &c.

F. M. GUAY,  
Registrar.

(Copy.)

POINT LÉVY, 24th April, 1858.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your request for my opinion of your conduct as Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, and Registrar, for the County of Lévy, I beg to state, that in the former capacity you have always assisted me with energy, and in difficult cases, when others refused to do so.

As a Notary Public, the numerous Deeds you have executed for me and my partners have given every satisfaction. As Registrar, I have always found you most obliging, and even out of hours.

I remain yours truly,

F. M. GUAY, Esquire,  
Point Lévy.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } OCTAVE SANCHAGEIN, of the Parish of Notre  
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. } Dame de la Victorie, Master Tanner, being duly  
sworn, deposes and sayeth :—

That when he signed the petition to His Excellency praying for the dismissal of F. M. Guay, Esquire, as Notary and Registrar, for the County of Lévy, and Justice of the Peace for the District of Quebec, the only object he had in view was the removal of the registry office of the said County, from the Parish of St. Joseph to the Parish of Notre Dame de la Victoire, and that he never understood the reading of the said Petition.

That he found nothing to complain of in the conduct of the said F. M. Guay, in his capacity as Returning Officer during the late election, as Registrar of the said County, and as a Justice of the Peace; that on the contrary, the said F. M. Guay invariably gave him every satisfaction, and the deponent further sayeth, that the said Petition is the result of a spirit of intrigue against the said F. M. Guay, rather than of a desire to promote the public good. And the deponent hath signed.

(Signed,) OCTAVE SANCHAGEIN.

Sworn before me,  
in the Parish of Notre Dame de la Victoire,  
29th April, 1858.

(Signed,) E. DALAIRE, J.P.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }  
 DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. } **E**DOUARD LAGUEUX, Esquire, J.P., of the Parish  
 of St. Romuald, late Prefect of the County of  
 Lévy, being duly sworn, deposeseth and sayeth:—

That whereas he finds it asserted in the Petition of Pierre Gironx, and others, praying for the dismissal of François Marcel Guay, Esquire, as Registrar for the County of Dorchester, and Justice of the Peace for the District of Quebec;

“That on the twenty-eighth day of December last, the first day of the voting in the said County of Lévy, the said F. M. Guay, Esquire, said to Edouard Lagueux, Esquire, of St. Romuald, Prefect of the County of Lévy:—that he, the said Lagueux, was a coward if he voted for the Honorable F. Lemieux, one of the candidates for the representation of the County of Lévy, in place of voting for Dr. Blanchet; that whereas he the said Guay was his surety for the performance of his contract on the south shore turnpike roads, the said Lagueux ought to be guided by the opinion of the said F. M. Guay.”

That the said assertion is not true, and that these were not the expressions used by the said F. M. Guay, on that occasion. That he never tried to induce me to vote for Doctor Blanchet for the reasons above mentioned, nor for any other reasons; besides, at that time, I had voted for the Honorable F. Lemieux.

And deponent hath signed,

(Signed,) ED. LAGUEUX.

Sworn before me, at QUEBEC,  
 on the 1st May, 1858.

(Signed,) J. MAGUIRE,  
 Inspector and Superintendent of Police.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }  
 DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. } **J**OSEPH RUEL, of the Parish of Notre Dame de la  
 Victoire, Steamboat Captain, being duly sworn,  
 deposeseth and sayeth:—

That I did not understand the nature of the Petition praying for the dismissal of M. F. M. Guay, as registrar for the second division of the County of Dorchester, and Justice of the Peace for the District of Quebec.

That I signed the Petition more for the purpose of siding with the Honorable F. Lemieux's party than from any desire to injure the said F. M. Guay, whom I have known for a long time, and against whose conduct I have no complaint to make.

That in addition, I have heard no complaints concerning the conduct of the said F. M. Guay, either as Registrar or as Justice of the Peace.

And Deponent hath signed.

(Signed,) JOSEPH RUEL.

POINT LÉVY, 8th May, 1858.

Sworn before me,  
 11th May, 1858.

(Signed,) J. B. BEAUBIEN, J.P.



PROVINCE OF CANADA, } THE undersigned EDOUARD DEMERS deposesh,  
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. } and sayeth:—

That I signed a certain Petition to His Excellency the Governor General, praying for the dismissal of F. M. Guay, Esquire, as Registrar for the second division of the County of Dorchester, and Justice of the Peace for the District of Quebec.

That I signed the said Petition without having read it; that I was not aware of its contents, and that when I signed it, I was told by Dr. Chaperon, the bearer of the Petition, that the object was the removal of the Registry Office for the second division of the County of Dorchester, from the Parish of St. Joseph to the Parish of Notre Dame de la Victoire; and that he obtained my signature to the said Petition under the said fraudulent pretext.

That I have known the said F. M. Guay for many years, and that he has given me no cause of complaint; but that, on the contrary, he has given satisfaction both as Registrar and as a Justice of the Peace, and that I am of opinion, that the said Petition is the result of party spirit, rather than of a desire to promote the interest of the public.

(Signed,) EDOUARD DEMERS.

NOTRE DAME DE LA VICTOIRE, 19th April, 1858.

(Copy.)

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } I, JOSEPH SAMPLE, having signed a certain Peti-  
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. } tion to His Excellency the Governor General, pray-  
ing that François Marcel Guay, Esquire, Notary, be deprived of his situation as Registrar for the County of Dorchester, Division No. 2, also as a Justice of the Peace, do declare:

That I signed the said Petition without reading the same, upon the representation of the bearer that its object was the removal of the Registry Office of the 2nd Division of the County of Dorchester, from the Parish of St. Joseph to the Parish of Notre Dame de la Victoire, and that it was under that pretence that the bearer thereof surreptitiously obtained my signature to the said Petition.

That I have known the said F. M. Guay for many years past, and I have nothing to say against him, but that on the contrary, I had always full justice from him, and I believe that the said Petition has been got up in a partizan spirit.

(Signed,) JOSEPH SAMPLE.

NOTRE DAME DE LA VICTOIRE, 16th April, 1858.

I signed the Petition against Mr. F. M. Guay without being aware of its contents, and I make the same declaration as Mr. Joseph Sample. I also declare that having well considered the matter, I have signed a Petition in his favor.

(Signed,) RICHARD DOWNES.

POINT LÉVY, WEST, 19th April, 1858.

# R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 2nd June last, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "A Return shewing the number of "Vessels which have passed through the Rideau Canal; the expense "of management, and the number of men employed at, and the cost of "each Lock Station, for the year 1857."

By Command.

CHARLES ALLEYN,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 14th August, 1858.

(No. 25,114.)

PUBLIC WORKS,

Toronto, 13th August, 1858.

Sir,—I am directed by the Commissioner to return to you the Resolution of the Legislative Assembly, of the 2nd June, ultimo, requesting certain returns, relative to the Rideau Canal, accompanied by the Statements required.

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

THOMAS A. BEGLY,

Secretary.

The Honorable  
The Provincial Secretary,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

STATEMENT shewing the number of LOCKAGES of VESSELS and LUMBER, LOCK STATION, together with pay of establishment

STATIONS.	No. of Locks.	Lock-masters.	Days.	Rate.		Amount.		Permanent Labourers.	Days.	Rate.	
				\$	cts.	\$	cts.			\$	cts.
Ottawa .....	8	1	365	0	90	328	50	1	{ 229 136	0	60
Hartwell .....	2	1	365	0	70	255	50	1	{ 229 136	0	60
Hogsback .....	2	1	365	0	70	255	50	1	{ 229 136	0	60
Black Rapids .....	1	1	365	0	70	255	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Island .....	3	1	365	0	80	292	00	1	{ 229 136	0	60
Burritt's Rapids.....	1	1	365	0	70	255	50	1	Bridge	Keeper	.....
Nicholson's.....	2	1	365	0	70	255	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clowe's .....	1	1	365	0	70	255	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merrickville .....	3	1	365	0	80	292	00	1	{ 229 136	0	60
Maitland's .....	1	1	365	0	70	255	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edmond's .....	1	1	365	0	70	255	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Old Sly's.....	2	1	365	0	70	255	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smith's Falls, combined	3	1	365	0	80	292	00	.....	.....	.....	.....
do do, detached.	1	1	365	0	70	255	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poonamalie.....	1	1	365	0	70	255	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narrows .....	1	1	365	0	70	255	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isthmus .....	1	1	365	0	70	255	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaffey's.....	1	1	365	0	70	255	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Davis's .....	1	1	365	0	70	255	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jones' Falls .....	4	1	365	0	80	292	00	1	{ 229 130	0	60
Brewer's Upper Mills..	2	1	365	0	80	292	00	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Lower do ..	1	1	365	0	70	255	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston Mills .....	4	1	365	0	90	328	50	1	{ 229 130	0	60
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

1 Superintendent .....

1 Clerk .....

1 Foreman of Works .....

1 Messenger .....

Office and Expenses.....

OTTAWA,  
July 3, 1858.

the number of MEN employed, rate of pay, and Expense of managing each employed on the RIDEAU CANAL, during the year 1857.

Amount.	Temporary Labourers.	Days.	Rate.		Amount.	Expense, Total, of 23 Stations.		No. of Lock-ages, Steamers.	No. of Lock-ages, Vessels.	No. of Lock-ages, Lumber.		
			\$	cts.		\$	cts.					
{ 205	40	5	1145	0	60	687	00	1220	90	272	439	183
{ 205	40	1	229	0	60	137	40	598	30	233	370	144
{ 205	40	1	229	0	60	137	40	598	30	245	367	189
.....	.....	2	458	0	60	274	80	530	30	250	380	174
{ 205	40	3	687	0	60	412	20	909	60	250	380	186
{ 205	40	2	458	0	60	274	80	735	70	227	185	44
.....	.....	3	687	0	60	412	20	667	70	212	113	30
.....	.....	1	229	0	60	137	40	392	90	215	115	75
{ 205	40	3	687	0	60	412	20	909	60	207	135	72
.....	.....	2	458	0	60	274	80	530	30	213	185	33
.....	.....	2	458	0	60	274	80	530	30	214	113	37
.....	.....	2	458	0	60	274	80	530	30	214	130	64
.....	.....	3	687	0	60	412	20	704	20	292	151	68
.....	.....	1	229	0	60	137	40	392	90	275	132	105
.....	.....	1	229	0	60	137	40	392	90	293	134	124
.....	.....	1	229	0	60	137	40	392	90	320	201	497
.....	.....	1	229	0	60	137	40	392	90	327	268	488
.....	.....	1	229	0	60	137	40	392	90	294	440	439
.....	.....	2	458	0	60	274	80	530	30	306	619	485
{ 205	40	6	1374	0	60	824	40	1321	80	309	715	462
.....	.....	2	458	0	60	274	80	566	80	316	1625	322
.....	.....	2	458	0	60	274	80	530	30	310	1745	322
{ 205	40	6	1374	0	60	824	40	1358	30	327	2045	174
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$	15180	40	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$	1600	00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	730	00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	365	00	.....	.....

(Signed,) JAMES D. SLATER,  
Superintendent, Rideau and Ottawa Canal.

—	S T A T I O N S .	No. of Locks.	Lock-masters.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.		No. of Labourers.	Days.	Amount.		No. of Lockages of Vessels, &c., passed each Station, Season of 1857.
						\$	cts.			\$	cts.	
	Carillon Lock, Nos. 1 and 2.....	2	1	365	90	328	50	3	687	412	740	1778
	do do, No. 3.....	1	1	365	70	255	50	2	458	274	430	1778
	Chute au Blondeau, No. 4.....	1	1	365	70	255	50	1	229	137	392	1776
	Greucus Point Locks, Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8.....	4	1	365	80	292	00	3	687	412	704	1776
	Grenville Lock, No. 9.....	1	1	365	70	255	50	1	229	137	392	1778
	do do, No. 10.....	1	1	365	70	255	50	.....	.....	.....	255	1778
	do do, No. 11.....	1	1	365	90	328	50	2	458	274	603	1778
	Expense of Labour.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3619	80

(Signed,) JAMES D. SLATER,  
Superintendent, Rideau and Ottawa Canals.

OTTAWA, July 3rd, 1858.

# R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly, of the 7th ultimo, for  
Statement of Appointments in Public Departments since 1855.


By Command.

CHARLES ALLEYN,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 13th August, 1858.



**No. 1.**

STATEMENT of the names of all persons who have been appointed in the PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, either temporary or permanent, since the first day of January, 1855.

NAMES.	Date of Appointment.	Temporary or Permanent.	DUTIES.		Salary.
			DUTIES.	Salary.	
Joseph Taillefer .....	March 15, 1858 ..	Temporary .....	Copying Parliamentary documents, &c. ....	cts. 00	Per diem.
George M. Jarvis .....	April 23, do ..	do .....	do .....	3 00	do.
Ed. Villeneuve .....	June 21, do ..	do .....	do .....	3 00	do.
Joseph Bernard .....	February 25, do ..	do .....	Assistant Messenger .....	1 00	do.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Toronto, 9th July, 1858.

T. J. J. LORANGER,  
*Secretary.*

**No. 2.**

STATEMENT of the names of all persons who have been appointed to Office in the DEPARTMENT of the ATTORNEY GENERAL of UPPER CANADA, either permanently or temporarily, since 1st January, 1855, the dates of appointment, salaries, and nature of duties.

Name of Officer.	Name of Office.	Permanent or Temporary.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.		NATURE OF DUTIES.
				£	s. d.	
Patrick Lynch .....	Messenger .....	Permanent .....	July .., 1855 ..	112	10 0	To <i>nam</i> Messages.
David Alexander .....	Assistant Clerk .....	do .....	November 1, do ..	150	0 0	To assist in duties of office.
Hewell Bernard .....	Secretary .....	do .....	February 15, 1858 ..	300	0 0	Correspondence, &c.

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR UPPER CANADA,  
Toronto, August 13th, 1858.

RICHARD C. HARRISON,  
*Chief Clerk.*

No. 3.

STATEMENT of the names of all persons who have been appointed to the INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, either Temporary or Permanent, from 11th March, 1857, to the 16th July, 1858; with the date of their entrance on Office, the Salary of each person, and the nature of his duties, the same being furnished in part compliance of the Honorable Provincial Secretary's Circular, of 7th July, 1858, and in obedience to an Address of the Legislative Assembly.

Names of persons appointed.	Date of Entrance.	Rate of Salary.		NATURE OF DUTIES.	Temporary or Permanent.	REMARKS.
		\$	cts.			
Joseph L. Lee.....	April 7, 1857 ..	1000	00	For signing Coupons on all Debentures. ....	Permanent .....	Increase from \$2.50 per diem, to \$1000 per annum, 11th June, 1857.
J. R. Nash .....	June 9, do ..	1200	00	Corresponding Clerk .....	do .....	Succeeded Dr. L. O'Brien, transferred to Customs Department, 8th June, 1858.
C. Pope.....	September 14, do ..	2 per diem ..		Copying and entering Bonds..	Temporary .....	Discharged on the 25th April, 1858.
C. C. Neville.....	January 20, 1858 ..	2 per diem ..		Copying Returns .....	do .....	Transferred to the Customs Department, the 1st June, 1858.
G. W. Cattley.....	do 22, do ..	500	00	Accountant.....	Permanent .....	Salary reduced on 16th April, 1858, from \$2 per diem, to \$500 per annum.
G. S. Lay .....	do 27, do ..	500	00	do .....	do .....	The same.
R. W. Baxter.....	February 16, do ..	2 per diem ..		Performing the duties of G. A. Barber, junior, Accountant, absent on sick leave..	} Temporary.	

N.B.—This Statement is only made from the 11th March, 1857, from the fact of a similar Return having already been furnished to the Legislative Assembly, up to the 10th March, 1857. Mr. Dorton, M.P.P., the mover of the Address, has consented to accept this statement as sufficient.

The duties of the Inspector General's Department have materially increased, from the fact of the salaries and disbursements of all Offices of Customs being now paid monthly through the Bank of Upper Canada, instead of being charged quarterly in their respective accounts, as heretofore.

And the whole of the warrants issuing on certificates through the Department of Public Works, are now prepared in duplicate in this Office.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Toronto, 16th July, 1858.

WM. DICKINSON,  
*Acting Deputy Inspector General.*

## No. 4.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

TORONTO, 20th July, 1858.

Sir,—In compliance with the Resolution of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly (transferred by you to this Department) requesting to be furnished with a “Statement of the names of all persons who have been appointed to the Post Office Department, either temporary or permanent, since the first January, 1855; the date of their entrance on office, the salary of each person, and the nature of his duties;” I have the honor, by direction of the Postmaster General to forward herewith a Return, giving the information required.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

EDWIN KING,

Secretary.

The Honorable

T. J. J. LORANGER,

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

RETURN



**No. 4.**—RETURN showing the names of all persons who have been appointed to the POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, since the 1st January, 1855,—showing whether temporary or permanent, the date of their entrance on office, with their respective Salaries and Duties.

Name of Incumbent.	Whether Temporary or Permanent.	Date of Entrance on Office.	Present Annual Salary.			NATURE OF PRESENT DUTIES.
			£	s.	d.	
J. C. Stewart	Permanent	January 25, 1855	225	0	0	Clerk in Post Office Department, 2nd Class.
P. Holt	do	February 1, do	250	0	0	do Money Order Office, Post Office Department, 2nd Class.
George Mason	do	do do	180	0	0	do do
T. W. Smith	do	March 28, do	125	0	0	Railway Mail Clerk.—Has since left service.
N. Habbin	do	April do	150	0	0	Clerk in Toronto Post Office.—Subsequently transferred to a Railway Mail Clerkship.
W. McGillivray	do	May 1, do	100	0	0	do Montreal Post Office, 3rd Class.
Joseph Webster	do	do 2, do	150	0	0	do London Post Office.—Resigned, 31st October, 1856.
Alfred Cooper	do	June 1, do	150	0	0	do Toronto Post Office, 3rd Class.
Edward Burritt	do	June do	12	10	per month.	Steamboat Mail Conductor.—Has left service.
R. J. C. Dawson	do	July do	200	0	0	Clerk in London Post Office, 3rd Class.
J. Maitland	do	do do	150	0	0	do do
J. G. Gordon	do	do do	150	0	0	do do
A. Barley	do	do do	150	0	0	Clerk in Toronto Post Office, 3rd Class.
G. McDonald	do	do 28, do	250	0	0	Railway Mail Clerk, (night trains,) 1st Class.
A. McCarthy	do	do do	250	0	0	do do, 1st Class.
P. Pennock	do	August 1, do	160	0	0	do do, (day trains,) 2nd Class.
Thomas McCornick	do	September 4, do	160	0	0	do do, 2nd Class.
George Armstrong	do	do 12, do	150	0	0	Clerk in Hamilton Post Office, 3rd Class.
A. J. Smith	do	do 15, do	150	0	0	do Kingston Post Office, 3rd Class.
M. Lawlor	do	October 1, do	36	0	0	Assistant Messenger, Post Office Department.—Has left service.
M. Moe	do	do do	120	0	0	Railway Mail Guard.—Has left service.
C. Walker	do	November 28, do	225	0	0	Railway Mail Clerk, 1st Class.

Anterior to the London Post Office being placed on the regular establishment, these Clerks had been in the employment of the Postmaster, London.

No. 4.—RETURN shewing the names of all persons who have been appointed to the POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, since the 1st January, 1855, &c.—(Continued.)

Name of Incumbent.	Whether Temporary or Permanent.	Date of entrance on Office.	Present Annual Salary.		NATURE OF PRESENT DUTIES.
			£	s. d.	
George Ridler	Permanent	November 29, 1855	120	0	Railway Mail Guard.—Has left service.
R. D. Campbell	do	December 6, do	125	0	Clerk, London Post Office, 3rd Class.
Thomas Telfer	do	do	160	0	Railway Mail Clerk, 2nd Class.
Joseph Robinson	do	January 15, 1856	125	0	Clerk, Toronto Post Office.—Has left service.
Aylmer Langley	do	do	150	0	do do, 3rd Class.
John Muir	do	February 10, do	125	0	do
Thomas Carpenter	do	do	125	0	Montreal Post Office, 4th Class.
W. D. LeSueur	do	23, do	125	0	Toronto Post Office.—Has left service.
P. E. Bucke	Temporary	do	180	0	do
A. Cooke	Permanent	March 29, 1856	150	0	Post Office Department, 3rd Class.
John Boyd	do	April 1, do	150	0	Hamilton Post Office, 3rd Class.
do	Temporary	January 9, do	150	0	Toronto Post Office, 3rd Class.
Patrick Dower	Permanent	April 1, do	180	0	do
A. Marchildon	do	do	125	0	Post Office Department, 3rd Class.
J. W. Pouden	do	do	125	0	Post Office Inspector's Office, 4th Class.
W. F. Bowes	do	25, do	125	0	do
Fritz Detimers	do	29, do	120	0	Quebec Post Office, 4th Class.
A. Wainsley	do	May 16, do	150	0	Railway Mail Guard.—Has left service.
P. Collins	Temporary	do	150	0	Clerk, Toronto Post Office, 3rd Class.
William Shepperd	Permanent	June 11, do	180	0	Railway Mail Clerk.
J. McMahon	do	do	125	0	do do, (night train,) 2nd Class.
do	Temporary	do	150	0	Clerk, London Post Office.—Has left service.
W. Ross	do	20, do	150	0	Railway Mail Clerk, 2nd Class.
A. Stewart	Permanent	July 1, do	180	0	do
D. Waters	do	January 1, 1857	150	0	Clerk, Accountant's Office, Post Office Department, 3rd Class.
B. King	do	August 25, 1856	150	0	Railway Mail Clerk, 2nd Class, attached to the Inspector's Office.
William Matthews	do	September 1, do	125	0	Clerk, Toronto Post Office.—Since left service.
do	Temporary	do	150	0	do
do	Permanent	do	150	0	Post Office Department, 3rd Class.
do	do	do	125	0	do do do, 4th Class.
do	do	do	150	0	Railway Mail Clerk, 2nd Class.

James Weyms	do	do	150	0	do	do	Has left service.
Henry Willis	do	18, do	150	0	do	do	2nd Class.
O. Raymond	do	21, do	125	0	Clerk, Montreal Post Office, 4th Class.		
J. Morrison	do	do	150	0	Railway Mail Clerk.—Has left service.		
R. H. Bengough	do	22, do	150	0	do	do	2nd Class.
A. Carruthers	do	do	150	0	do	do	2nd Class.
J. F. Fegan	do	do	150	0	do	do	2nd Class.
P. Norris	do	do	180	0	do	do	(night train,) 2nd Class.
B. D. Rorison	do	do	220	0	do	do	do, 1st Class.
S. Byrne	do	November 11, do	150	0	Clerk, Toronto Post Office, 3rd Class.		
A. G. McWhinney	do	do	150	0	Railway Mail Clerk, 2nd Class.		
E. H. Benjamin	do	December 23, do	150	0	Clerk, Accountant's Office, Post Office Department, 3rd Class.		
G. P. Ure	do	January 1, 1857	0	10	do	do	Post Office Department.—Not now employed.
Robert Stewart	Temporary	do	per day	0	do	do	
do	do	2, do	per day	0	do	do	
A. MacKay	do	February 9, do	150	0	do	do	Accountant's Office, Post Office Department, 3rd Class.
F. McCartney	Permanent	1, do	125	0	Railway Mail Clerk.—Left service 19th October, 1857.		
J. D. Thompson	do	May 15, do	150	0	Clerk in London Post Office.—Is now Postmaster in Paris.		
N. W. Curtis	do	do	180	0	Railway Mail Clerk, 2nd Class.		
J. McAlpine	do	28, do	180	0	do	do	
H. F. Hayward	do	29, do	150	0	Clerk, Toronto Post Office, 3rd Class.		
C. W. Brega	do	31, do	0	10	do	do	Post Office Inspector's Office, drafting maps, &c.
R. C. Wright	Permanent	do	per day	0	Clerk, Hamilton Post Office, 4th Class.		
George Dormer	do	April 1, do	125	0	Railway Mail Clerk, 3rd Class.—Left service, May, 1857.		
C. F. Weyland	do	16, do	150	0	Clerk in Post Office Department.—Left service, 2nd January, 1858.		
M. V. Hayes	do	4, do	120	0	do	do	London Inspector's Office.
J. McKay	do	do	150	0	Railway Mail Clerk, 2nd Class.		
G. H. Hargrave	do	3, do	120	0	do	do	do, 3rd Class.
Thomas Jolley	do	19, do	125	0	Clerk in Post Office Department, 4th Class.		
J. G. Wright	do	26, do	150	0	do	do	Inspector's Office, Toronto, 3rd Class.
N. Gingras	do	1, do	125	0	Railway Mail Clerk, 3rd Class.		
Andrew Burns	do	11, do	125	0	Clerk, Toronto Post Office, 4th Class.—Left service, 30th June, 1857.		
J. Davidson	do	do	75	0	Messenger, Hamilton Post Office.		
H. Dunlevie	do	18, do	150	0	Railway Mail Clerk, 2nd Class.		
R. N. Graham	do	1, do	125	0	Clerk, Toronto Post Office, 4th Class.		
J. Hennessey	do	8, do	150	0	Railway Mail Clerk, 2nd Class.		
J. J. Ross	Temporary	25, do	0	5	do	do	
do	Permanent	10, do	per day	0	Messenger in Post Office Department.		
do	do	8, do	120	0	Railway Mail Clerk, 3rd Class.		

**No. 4.**—RETURN shewing the names of all persons who have been appointed to the POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, since the first January, 1855, &c.—(Continued.)

Name of Incumbent.	Whether Temporary or Permanent.	Date of Entrance on Office.	Present Annual Salary.			NATURE OF PRESENT DUTIES.
			£	s.	d.	
Andrew Kerby	Permanent	October 10, 1857	120	0	0	Railway Mail Clerk, 3rd Class.
W. Hope	do	November 21, do	125	0	0	Clerk, Toronto Post Office, 4th Class.
R. W. Barker	do	do do	125	0	0	do Kingston Post Office, 4th Class.
H. J. Garrett	do	December 1, do	125	0	0	do Post Office Department, 4th Class.
J. H. McMurray	Temporary	February 12, 1858	0	10	0	Temporary Clerk in Post Office Department.—Not now employed.
John Kidd	do	January —, do	0	10	0	do do do do
James Panton	Permanent	do 11, do	120	0	0	Railway Mail Clerk, 3rd Class.
John Hopkins	do	do 13, do	125	0	0	Clerk, Toronto Post Office, 4th Class.
William Blight	Temporary	do do	0	10	0	Temporary Clerk, Money Order Branch, Post Office Department.—Not employed since 1st May, 1858.
J. McLachlin	Permanent	February 1, do	125	0	0	Clerk, Toronto Post Office, 4th Class.
M. Mullin	do	March 26, do	125	0	0	do Montreal Post Office, 4th Class.
J. Forsyth	do	do do	125	0	0	do Toronto Post Office, 4th Class.
F. French	do	do 25, do	125	0	0	do London Post Office, 4th Class.
George Holt	do	April 17, do	125	0	0	do Post Office Department, 4th Class.
A. Green	do	May 21, do	120	0	0	Railway Mail Clerk, 3rd Class.
T. Valiquet	do	do do	120	0	0	do do do do
John H. Noyes	do	July 2, do	120	0	0	do do do do
M. Wright	do	do 5, do	120	0	0	do do do do

W. H. GRIFFIN,  
Deputy Postmaster General.

## No. 5.

(No. 54.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

Toronto, 15th July, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, a Statement shewing the names of all persons who have been appointed, either temporary or permanent, in the different Custom Houses, since the 10th March, 1857, as required by an Address from the Legislative Assembly.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

The Honorable T. J. J. LORANGER,

Provincial Secretary,

Toronto.



STATEMENT

No. 5.—STATEMENT shewing the names of persons appointed in the  
the 10th March, 1857.

CUSTOMS BRANCH of the INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, from  
to the 7th July, 1858.

Name of Officer.	Name of Office.	Date of Appointment.	Name of Port where Appointed.	Whether Permanent or Temporary.	Vice whom and what office.	If on Temporary List before Permanent Appointment.	Annual Salary.		Remarks.
							\$	cts.	
W. Gatfield	Preventive Officer	March 12, 1857	Port of Amherstburg.	Permanent			150	00	
J. Perkins	Landing Waiter	April 27, do	do Toronto	do		Temporary List.	500	00	
J. G. Longworth	do do	do do, do	do do	do			500	00	
G. L. Lawder	do do	do do, do	do do	do			500	00	
L. Choquet	Preventive Officer	do do, do	do Trout River.	do			140	00	
William Newton	Collector of Tolls	do do, do	do Maitland	do	Vice Benson, promoted		500	00	
J. S. Bruce	Landing Waiter	May 8, do	do Cornwall	do	do Robinson, do		400	00	
J. Scully	do do	do do, do	do Stratford	do			500	00	
O. Loranger	Assistant Locker	do 18, do	do Montreal	do		Temporary List	500	00	
James Clark	Clerk	do 20, do	do Dalhousie	do			600	00	
J. L. Smith	do	June 6, do	do Dundas	do			600	00	
F. F. Pole	Acting Landing Waiter	do 17, do	do Whitby	Temporary			500	00	
H. Lacroix	do do do	do 18, do	do Coaticook	do			500	00	
C. Ross	Clerk	July 23, do	do Toronto	do			3	per diem.	
D. Delamer	do	do 30, do	do do	do			500	00	
John Wilson	Acting Landing Waiter	August 4, do	do Prescott	do			400	00	
M. McKenzie	Landing Waiter	September 18, do	do Stanley	Permanent			500	00	
E. R. Ellis	do do	do do, do	do Dalhousie	do			400	00	
R. Thompson	Preventive Officer	do do, do	do do	do	Vice Maxwell; left the Province		200	00	
H. Montreuil	Landing Waiter	do 23, do	do Montreal	do			500	00	
R. Knott	Preventive Officer	do do, do	do Toronto	do			100	00	
W. Gurd	Landing Waiter	October 13, do	do Wallaceburg	do			300	00	
M. J. Anderson	do do	do 26, do	do Cornwall	do	Vice McDonell, resigned		300	00	
W. H. Whitehead	do do	April 1, 1858	do Cobourg	do	do Stroker, promoted.		400	00	
W. H. Van'frigan	do do	do do, do	do Darlington	do			500	00	
C. B. Battley	do do	do do, do	do Windsor	do	Vice Cowan, promoted.		400	00	
John O'Neill	Clerk	do do, do	do Lachine Canal	do	do Butler, dismissed		500	00	
J. Perée	Landing Waiter	May 10, do	do Gaspé	do	do Lesperance, deceased.		200	00	
William Flynn	Preventive Officer	do do, do	do do	do	do E. Flynn, do		150	00	
A. Begg	do do	do 31, do	do Morrisburg	do	do Morgan, resigned		375	00	
Thomas French	Landing Waiter	June 8, do	do Goderich	do			400	00	Since deceased.
J. D. Roblin	do do	do do, do	do Napanee	do	Vice King, transferred.		400	00	
W. A. Beemish	Preventive Officer	do do, do	do Kingston	do			400	00	
William Watson	Landing Waiter	do 19, do	do Stratford	do	Vice Scully, promoted.		400	00	

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,  
Toronto, 14th July, 1858.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,  
Commissioner of Customs.

## No. 6.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,  
9th July, 1858.

Sir,—I reply to your "Circular" letter of the 8th instant; I have the honor to enclose a Return of the number and names of all persons appointed to this office since the 1st January, 1855; the date of their entrance on duty, their salaries, &c.

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

WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk, Executive Council.

The Honorable the Provincial Secretary.

STATEMENT of the names of all persons who have been appointed to the EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, either temporary or permanent, since the 1st January, 1855, the date of their appointment, the salary of each person, and the nature of his duties.

NAME.	Temporary or Permanent.	Date of Appointment.	Annual Salary.		Nature of Duties.
			\$	cts.	
Henry Alexander.	Permanent on 1st July, 1856 .....	April 23, 1856..	800	00	Copying Warrants and other Documents.
Charles Baker....	Permanent .....	May 1, 1855..	450	00	Messenger.
William J. Morgan.	Temporary .....	January do, 1856..	144	00	Assistant Messenger.

WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk, Executive Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,  
9th July, 1858.

## No. 7.

(No. 468.)

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 20th July, 1858.

Sir,—I beg to forward the statement of the names, &c., of persons appointed to this Department, since the 1st January, 1855, as called for by your letter of the 8th instant.

I have to offer my excuse for not sending the statement in sooner, but the Department has been so fully employed in preparing other Statements, Returns, &c., and in searching up information connected with requisitions from the Legislature, that it was not in my power to complete it before.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

T. D. HARINGTON,  
Deputy Receiver General.

The Honorable Provincial Secretary,  
&c., &c., &c.

STATEMENT of the names of all persons who have been appointed to the RECEIVER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT since the 1st January, 1855, with the date of their entrance on office, their salary, and the nature of their duties.

N A M E.	Date, &c.	Salary.	DUTIES, &c.
T. D. Harington .....	May 18, 1858..	\$2400	General superintendence as Deputy Receiver General. Receives, also, \$200 per annum, under the Civil Service Bill.
F. Braim .....	{ April 6, 1855.. and May 29, 1856..	{ \$800 and \$1300 now \$1400	
D. V. Fisher.....	November—, 1856	{ \$2 per day, now \$800 per annum.	General purposes as wanted.
Thomas Hamilton, Temporary .....	August 26, 1857..	\$2 per day.....	
Francis Lewis, Temporary..	January 13, 1858..	\$2 per day .....	{ General Duty upon pressure, caused by the Legislature principally. do do do.
Francis Hunter, Temporary.	March 20, do ..	\$2 per day .....	
T. Bramley .....	do 22, do ..	\$1600 per annum.	

T. D. HARINGTON,  
Deputy Receiver General.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,  
Toronto, 15th July, 1858.

## No. 8.

STATEMENT of the names of all persons who have been appointed in the OFFICE of the ATTORNEY GENERAL for LOWER CANADA, either temporary or permanent, since the 1st January, 1855, the date of their entrance on Office, the salary of each person, and the nature of his office.

NAME.	OFFICE.	Date of Entrance. on Office.	Present Salary.			DUTIES.
			£	s.	d.	
Joseph A. Défoy, in place of George Baby, resigned..	Clerk . . . .	October 1, 1856..	275	0	0	{ To enter all references to the Attorney General, copy and enter all reports and correspondence, make abstracts of documents, &c., and generally to as- sist in the routine busi- ness of the office.
John W. Gow, in place of John Brown, resigned.)	Messenger.	September 1, 1856..	62	10	0	

GEO. ET. CARTIER,  
*Attorney General, Lower Canada.*

TORONTO, 9th July, 1858.

## No. 9.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 9th July, 1858.

Sir,—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular letter, of the 8th instant, calling for a statement of the names of all persons who have been appointed to this Department since the 1st January, 1855, and we beg to enclose herewith the statement required.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

D. MACDONELL,  
D.A.G.M., U.C.

A. DE SALABERRY,  
Lieutenant Colonel,  
D.A.G.M., L.C.

The Honorable Provincial Secretary,  
&c., &c., &c.,  
Toronto.



No. 9.—STATEMENT of the names of all persons who have been appointed to the DEPARTMENT of the ADJUTANT GENERAL of MILITIA, since the 1st January, 1855,—as called for by the Circular letter from the Honorable the Secretary, dated 8th July, 1858.

NAMES.	Whether Permanent or Temporary.	Date of Appointment.	Salary per annum.		RANK.	Nature of the Duties performed.	
			\$	cts.			
Robert Berry .....	Permanent .....	September 1, 1855 ..	1400	00	Chief Clerk and Accountant.	Charged with the examination of all Pay-lists of the Volunteer Force, and accounts of every description; transmission of all official cheques for the payment of the same; and superintending the whole of the correspondence, Returns, &c., &c., relating to the active force generally, under the orders of the Adjutant General—transferred from the Quarter Master General's Department in Canada, to fill a vacancy.	
W. R. Wright.....	do .....	October 22, do ..	1100	00	{ Clerk, Upper Canada Branch, and 3rd Office Clerk.....		Charged with all the Correspondence, Returns, &c., &c., relating to the sedentary Militia in Upper Canada, under the Orders of the Deputy Adjutant General of Militia for Upper Canada.
J. Baptiste Raymond..	do .....	April 15, 1856 ..	1000	00	{ Clerk, Lower Canada Branch, and 4th Office Clerk.....		
Edward Bartlett.....	Temporary .....	January 1, do ..	750	00	Temporary Clerk .....	General Clerk for Duties relating to the Active Force.	
Sir James Hay, Baronet.	do .....	do 14, do ..	1000	00	Temporary Clerk .....		Charged with making out the commissions, and franking the correspondence.

D. MACDONELL, D.A.G.M., U.C.

A. DE SALABERRY, Lieutenant Colonel,  
D.A.G.M., I.C.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Toronto, 9th July, 1858.

## No. 10.

GOVERNOR'S SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, July 10th, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honor, by direction of His Excellency the Governor General, to forward herewith, the Statement of all persons who have been appointed to this Department, since January, 1855, required by your circular letter of the 8th instant.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

R. T. PENNEFATHER,

Governor's Secretary.

To the Honorable

T. J. J. LORANGER,

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

STATEMENT

**No. 10.**—STATEMENT of the names of all persons who have been appointed to the GOVERNOR'S SECRETARY'S OFFICE, either temporary or permanent, since 1st January, 1855; the date of their entrance on office, the salary of each person, and the nature of his duties.

N A M E.	Whether Temporary or Permanent.	D A T E.		Amount of Pay.	N A T U R E O F D U T I E S.
		From	To		
R. T. Pennefather ..	Permanent .....	December 1, 1855..	February 27, 1856..	£336 per annum .....	2nd Clerk.
do ..	do .....	February 27, 1856..	.....	£750 do .....	Governor's Secretary, and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.
W. R. Bartlett.....	do .....	do do ..	.....	£336 do .....	2nd Clerk, (re-appointed.)
G. M. Jarvis .....	Temporary .....	August 1, 1856..	October 30, 1856..	} Paid at the rate of } £336 per annum.	{ Mr. Jarvis performed the duties, and received the salary of the 2nd Clerk, during Mr. Bartlett's employment as Agent for the sale of Indian Lands.
do .....	do .....	September 30, 1857..	November 30, 1857..		
Captain J. Kidd.....	do .....	February —, 1858..	For 80 days.....	At 10s. per day.....	Temporarily employed as Assistant Clerk.
do .....	Permanent .....	July 1, do ..	.....	£336 per annum .....	2nd Clerk.

R. T. PENNEFATHER.

GOVERNOR'S SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Toronto, 9th July, 1858.

No. 11.

RETURN of the persons who have been appointed to the CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT, since the 1st January, 1855, in conformity with the Resolution of the Legislative Assembly, dated 7th July, 1858.

NAMES.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Resignation.	Duration.	Salary.	DUTIES.
Niel Stewart	September 26, 1855.		Permanent	Commission on Collections	Agent for Counties of Prescott and Russell.
Thomas P. French	do 17, do		do	20s. per diem	Agent for settlement of Ottawa and Opongo Road.
C. T. Dubé	March 15, do		do	£175 per annum	Timber Agent for Lower St. Lawrence.
S. V. Larue	do do, do		do	£175 do	Timber and Land Agent for Madawaska and Chaudière.
Edward Masse	February 10, do		do	£250 do	Collector, slide dues, Ottawa.
A. W. Powell	June 30, do		do	£250 do	Timber Agent for Huron and Superior.
F. Fortier	September —, do		do	£350 do	Collecting and commuting Agent, Seignior of Lauzon, and Superintendent of beach and deep water lots, Quebec.
Joseph Laurin	do do, do		do	£125 do, and Commission on Collections..	Collecting Agent, Crown Domain, and Commutation Agent, Censive, Quebec.
Vaïère Guillet, and Flavien Lottinville.	June do, do		do	Commission on Collections..	Commuting and collecting Agents, Seignior of Cap de la Magdeleine and Jesuits' Estates, Fiefs in town, Three Rivers.
A. T. Gibeau	May 5, do		do	do	Agent for part of County of Ottawa.
Edmund Heath	September 8, do	December 3, 1857.	do	do	do do do
D. C. LaBarre	do 17, do	November 14, do	do	do	do do do
J. B. LaPage	December 12, do		do	do	do for St. Maurice and part of Massé Kinongé
F. X. Pratt	March 10, 1856		do	do	do for Rimouski.
E. Tremblay	June 15, 1855		do	do	do for part of County of Drummond.
E. Perry	March 27, 1856		do	20s. per diem	do do do for part of Saguenay and Charlevoix. do for the settlement of the Adding-ton Road.

M. P. Hayes	July 3, 1856.		Permanent	20s. per diem	Agent for the settlement of the Hastings Road; (date of appointment as Crown Land Agent, 8th March, 1856.)
H. S. Huber	April 26, do		do	Commission on Collections	Agent for the County of Waterloo.
C. Widder	January 15, 1857.		do	do	do do do Huron.
Charles Dawson	September do, do		do	£250 per annum	Timber Agent for Madawaska and Chaudière.
Joseph A. LeBel	March 25, 1858.		do	Commission on Collections	Agent for the County of Bonaventure.
C. M. Judson	February 27, do		do	do	do for parts of Ottawa and Pontiac.
W. F. Coffin	do 3, do		do	Salary not paid him by office.	do do for Ordnance Lands.
C. W. Godby			do	No pay or per centage	Collector of slide dues, St. Maurice.
J. McQuaig	July 10, 1857.		do	£300 per annum	Superintendent of Fisheries, Upper Canada.
Richard Nettle	June 15, do		do	£300 do	do do, Lower Canada.
A. J. Russell	February 19, 1858.		do	No increase of salary.	{ Duties extended from Lower to Upper Canada, as Supervisor of Timber Agencies.
J. B. Varin	July 21, 1857.		do	£450 per annum	General Agent to collect arrears due on Jesuits' Estates.
Richard Hughes	October 12, do		do	No salary	Agent for settlement of Bobcaygean Road.
E. W. Murray	February 19, 1858.		do	Commission on Collections	{ Agent for Townships of Portland, Buckingham, and Templeton, Lower Canada.
G. A. Bourgeois	July 8, do		do	do	Agent for Township of Aston and its augmentation.
P. M. Partridge	March 7, 1855.		Permanent	12s. 6d. per diem	Assistant in Accounts Branch.
E. Dumoutier	do 9, do		{ From February 14, 1856	£250 per annum	do in Woods and Forests Branch.
N. Fages	do 31, do	September 30, 1855.	{ From July 1, do	£270 do	do do
			{ From January 15, 1858	£350 do	Superintendent of Woods and Forests Branch.
			Permanent	£75 do	Messenger.
			{ From June 1, 1855	£98 15s. do	With £42 per annum for rent and fuel, Order of Council, September 2, 1857.
			Temporary	10s. per diem	Extra Clerk in Accounts Branch.

No. 11.—RETURN of the persons who have been appointed to the CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT, since the 1st January, 1855, &c.—(Continued.)

NAMES.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Resignation.	Duration.	Salary.	DUTIES.
F. H. Belleau	April 16, 1855.	September 30, 1855.	Temporary	7s. 6d. per diem	Extra Clerk in Surveys Branch, Canada East.
L. A. Robitaille	do 11, do	do	Permanent	8s. 9d. do	Clerk in Woods and Forests Branch, do do
F. Chassé	May 28, do	do	From August 1, 1855	10s. do	do do
E. Caizac	July 23, do	January 31, 1857	Permanent	8s. 9d. per diem	do in Correspondence Branch, Canada East.
L. J. Roy	September 1, do	April 30, 1856.	From March 1, 1857	10s. do	do do
Pierre Legaré	October do, do	June do, do	Permanent	£225 per annum	Assistant Draughtsman, Surveys Branch, Canada East.
J. W. Bridgland	January 22, 1856.	do	do	8s. 9d. per diem	do do
D. A. Grant	August 28, do	do	do	£350 per annum.	Secretary to the Commissioner.
Charles Pope	do do, do	September 28, 1856.	From August 1, 1856	£375 do	Clerk, Jesuits' Estates and Crown Domain Branch.
Charles Gannon	do do, do	April 30, 1858	Permanent	£200 per annum	Assistant Surveyor and Draughtsman, Surveys Branch, Canada West.
F. Banister	do do, do	do	From March 1, 1857	10s. per diem	Assistant in Accounts Branch.
J. V. Gale	September 1, do	do	Temporary	£225 per annum	Assistant in Surveys Branch, Canada West.
P. Cahil	do 2, do	February 5, 1857.	Permanent	10s. per diem	Assistant in Patent Branch.
W. F. Whiteher	October 1, do	do	From March 1, 1857	10s. do	Assistant in Correspondence Branch, Canada West.
			Permanent	£225 per annum	Assistant in Surveys Branch, Canada West.
			From January 1, 1857	£200 per annum	Assistant in Patent Branch.
			Permanent	10s. per diem	Assistant in Accounts Branch.
			From March 1, 1857	£225 per annum	do do
			Permanent	£93 15s. do	Messenger.
			Permanent	12s. 6d. per diem	Assistant in Surveys Branch, Canada West.
			From January 1, 1857	£250 per annum	do do

Cyrille Lachance	do 11, do	October 28, 1856.	Temporary	10s. per diem	Assistant in Woods and Forests Branch.
A. Steffin	December 2, do	December 22, do	do	10s. do	do do
Charles Garneau	March do, 1857.	March 16, 1857.	Temporary	10s. do	Assistant in Correspondence Branch, Canada West.
A. A. VanFelson	June 5, do	do	Permanent	£255 per annum	Assistant in Patent Branch.
F. A. Tétu	do 12, do	do	do	£150 do	Assistant in Surveys Branch, Canada East.
P. A. Derbishire	July 8, do	April 30, 1858.	do	£180 do	Assistant in late Surveyor General's Branch.
J. R. Jack	September 10, do	do	Temporary	\$2.50 per diem	Assistant in Surveys Branch, Canada West.
E. Fox	do 28, do	do	Permanent	£200 per annum	Assistant in Surveys Branch, Canada West.
G. B. Cowper	October 17, do	do	Temporary	\$2.50 per diem	Assistant in Woods and Forests Branch.
Arthur Dale	February 1, 1858.	do	do	\$2.50 do	Assistant in Correspondence Branch, Canada West.
Thomas W. Teevin	do 25, do	do	do	\$2.50 do	Assistant in Woods and Forests Branch.
Francis Bedard	March 15, do	April 21, 1858.	do	\$2.50 do	Assistant in Jesuits' Estates and Crown Domain Branch.
William H. Stanton	April 6, do	do	do	\$500 per annum.	Assistant in Woods and Forests Branch.
Medard Fortier	do do, do	do	do	\$500 do	Assistant in Woods and Forests, and Correspondence Branch, Canada East.
Thomas Morhill	do 24, do	do	do	\$2.50 per diem	Assistant in Deputy Surveyor General's Branch.
Jerome Alley	do do, do	do	do	\$500 per annum.	Assistant in Jesuits' Estates and Crown Domain Branch.
L. D. LeMoine	do 27, do	do	do	\$2.50 per diem	Assistant in Patent Branch.
Charles Prendergast	do 30, do	do	do	\$500 per annum.	Assistant in Woods and Forests Branch.
Thomas Henry Derbishire	May 1, do	do	do	\$500 do	Assistant in late Surveyor General's Office.
Jeremiah O'Neill	do 17, do	do	do	\$500 do	Assistant in Deputy Surveyor General's Branch.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,  
Toronto, 14th July, 1858.

ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands.

## No. 12.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS,

Toronto, July 9th, 1858.

Sir,—In reply to the Circular dated the 8th of this month, requesting a statement of all persons appointed to this Department, since the 1st January, 1855,—I have the honor to send you a list annexed, containing the information required.

I am, Sir,  
Yours, with respect,

WILLIAM HUTTON,  
Secretary.

The Honorable T. J. J. LORANGER,  
Provincial Secretary,  
&c., &c., &c.

GEORGE H. MINGAYE.—Temporary Clerk, from 1st January to 31st July, 1856, at the rate of £250 per annum.

CHARLES POPE.—Temporary Clerk, from 1st October, 1856, to 30th June, 1857, at 10s. per day.

The above gentlemen were employed to assist in the preparation of the Blue Book, and the copying and registration of Letters, &c.

A. J. CAMBIE.—Permanent Clerk, appointed by Order in Council, 1st January, 1858; Assistant Clerk in Patent Office, and general copying Clerk, Salary £125 per annum; was employed as temporary Clerk 3 months previous to appointment.

## No. 13.

PROVINCIAL REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 10th July, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honor, in reply to your communication of the 8th instant, to enclose herewith a statement, to be laid before the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, of the names of all persons who have been employed in this Department, either temporary or permanent, since the 1st January, 1855,—the date of their entrance, the salary of each person, and the nature of his duties, required by an Address of that body.

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

THOMAS AMIOT,  
Deputy Registrar

Honorable T. J. J. LORANGER,  
Secretary of the Province,  
&c., &c., &c.

**No. 13.**—STATEMENT in reply to an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, giving the names of persons who have been employed, either temporarily or permanently, in the OFFICE of the PROVINCIAL REGISTRAR, since 1st January, 1855, the date of their entrance, &c., &c.

N A M E.	Temporary or Permanent.	Date of Entrance.	Salary.	REMARKS, DUTIES, &c.
J. A. Bédanger .....	Permanent .....	October 1, 1855..	£200 per annum....	<p>{ First entered the office as an extra writer on the 10th December, 1853, at 7s. 6d. per day, which some time after was increased to 10s. or £182 10s. per annum; and to which was added, by authority of Secretary's letter of 4th January, 1856, the sum of £17 10s.—thereby making his salary, as stated in the foregoing column, £200 per annum. He is stationed at the Branch Office at Quebec, assisting the Clerk in charge there in compiling an Index to the French Edicts and Ordinances.</p>
William J. Goodeve. ....	Temporary .....	December 1, 1856..	12s. 6d. per diem ..	<p>{ The General Indices of Land Grants in Upper Canada having been the cause of much and just complaint, occupying, from their incorrectness and obscurity, a great deal of the time of the Clerks in making searches for the information of applicants, and from the same causes involving great responsibility upon the Department, the subject was brought officially under the notice of the Governor General, in Council, when it was decided, after due examination into the cause of complaint, that a new and correct Index should be prepared; that the undertaking be assigned to Mr. Kent, the 1st Clerk of the Department; and that while he was so engaged, a temporary Clerk should be employed to perform, as far as practicable, Mr. Kent's ordinary duties. The Order in Council to this effect, is dated 7th March, 1857.</p>

**No. 13.**—STATEMENT in reply to an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, giving the names of persons who have been employed, either temporarily or permanently in the office of the PROVINCIAL REGISTRAR, since 1st January, 1855, &c.—(Continued.)

N A M E.	Temporary or Permanent.	Date of Entrance.	Salary.	R E M A R K S, D U T I E S, &c.
R. A. Kent .....	Temporary .....	May 14, 1858.	6s. 10½d. per diem..	<p>The permanent staff being unable to get through the current work of the Department, a great number of bonds and other public securities necessarily remained unrecorded, and as applications had been made from the Office of the Inspector General respecting these documents, it was deemed absolutely necessary to employ a person to enter them; hence the engagement of this person, who has obtained a certificate of qualification under the Civil Service Act of last Session. Besides some other documents entered by him, he has entered 114 bonds, mostly in manuscript, since the date of his engagement. It may not be amiss to state that very nearly 900 bonds were recorded by me between 1st January and 31st December, last year.</p>

N.B.—Two other persons, viz, Messrs. Burrage and Gingras, have been employed in this Department, each for a few months only, within the period of this Return, the former in preparing copies of a large number of Beach and Deep Water Lot Grants, in the Harbour of Quebec, called for by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, at 10s. per day, and the latter in the Registration of Bonds, at 12s. 6d. per day.

THOMAS AMIOT,  
Deputy Registrar of the Province.

PROVINCIAL REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,  
Toronto, 9th July, 1858.



## No. 14.

(No. 25095.)

PUBLIC WORKS,  
Toronto, 12th August, 1858.

Sir,—In accordance with the Address of the Legislative Assembly, as stated in your letter of the 8th ultimo, I herewith transmit, by direction of the Commissioners, the statement giving the names of the persons appointed to this Department, since 1855.

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

THOMAS A. BEGLY,  
Secretary.

The Honorable the Provincial Secretary,  
&c., &c., &c.

**No. 14.**—STATEMENT shewing the names of all persons in the DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC WORKS who have been appointed since the 1st January, 1855.

NAMES.	Date of Appointment.	OFFICE.	Salary.
PERMANENT.			
C. W. Heath .....	June 4, 1855..	Corresponding Clerk and Paymaster .....	£363 per annum.
J. F. N. Bonneville .	July do, 1856..	Copying Clerk and Assistant Registrar .....	£200 do.
James Baine .....	February 1, 1857..	Book-keeper and Accountant ....	£402 10s. do.
EXTRA.			
Felix Hamel .....	May 3, 1856..	Assistant Book-keeper and Accountant.....	18s. per diem.
Charles McCarthy ..	September—, do ..	Assistant Draftsman.....	12s. 6d. do.
J. LeB. Ross.....	December 26, 1856..	do do .....	12s. 6d. do.

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PRINTED BY ROLLO CAMPBELL, CORNER OF YONGE AND WELLINGTON STREETS, TORONTO.

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# R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly of the 2nd June, 1858,  
 "For Statement relative to claims for damage against Beauharnois  
 "Canal construction; and the Dam constructed in the vicinity  
 "thereof."

By Command.

C. ALLEYN,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 13th August, 1858.

(No. 25088.)

PUBLIC WORKS,

TORONTO, 11th August, 1858.

Sir,—I am directed by the Commissioners, to transmit to you herewith, Statements in answer to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, relating to claims against the Beauharnois Canal, now returned. The Statements, 4 in number, are as follow :—

No. 1.—The claims arbitrated upon.

No. 2.—The claims paid.

No. 3.—The claims in the hands of the arbitrators.

No. 4.—Claims not yet sent to the arbitrators.

The amounts paid prior to 1855, are shewn in the Appendix to the Journals VVV, 1852-3; and YYY, 1854-5.

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

THOMAS A. BEGLY,  
 Secretary.

The Honorable  
 the Provincial Secretary,  
 &c., &c., &c.

## No. 1.

LIST of CLAIMS for DAMAGE caused by the DAMS at the BEAUHARNOIS CANAL, settled by awards of the Provincial Arbitrators, shewing the amounts claimed and the amounts awarded.

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	Amount Claimed.			Amount Awarded.			Remarks.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Isaëi Watier .....	100	0	0	8	2	6	For land damage.
L. A. Wilson.....	45	0	0	3	12	6	do do.
H. Priem .....	100	0	0	26	10	0	do do.
M. Brennan .....	82	10	0	28	17	6	do do.
F. Sauvé dit Drageon .....	50	0	0	18	15	0	do do.
M. Leroux .....	60	0	0	20	0	0	do do.
H. Leroux.....	55	0	0	0	15	0	do do.
W. Wilson.....	30	0	0	3	12	6	do do.
A. Labelle .....	25	0	0	7	10	0	do do.
S. B. Lebrois.....	200	0	0	19	7	6	do do.
do .....	205	0	0	28	18	0	do do.
J. Birmingham .....	232	0	0	134	0	0	do do.
E. Bertrand .....	21	0	0	8	10	0	do do.
A. Martel .....	50	0	0	3	1	3	do do.
H. C. Wilson.....	75	0	0	5	15	0	do do.
M. E. St. Amour.....	50	0	0	18	2	6	do do.
do .....	165	0	0	9	7	6	do do.
Widow Beaudet.....	283	10	0	101	0	0	do do.
T. Hoofsteller .....	80	0	0	40	15	0	do do.
A. Sauvé .....	90	0	0	34	0	0	do do.
J. Baptiste Seguir .....	160	0	0	94	5	0	do do.
F. Leroux, senior .....	198	0	0	81	5	0	do do.
A. Ronfron .....	45	0	0	9	0	0	do do.
J. Reay .....	70	0	0	50	0	0	do do.
H. Sauvé .....	90	0	0	39	0	0	do do.
R. W. Waters .....	61	0	0	6	2	6	do do.
T. Marioux .....	90	0	0	55	2	6	do do.
A. Marioux .....	93	0	0	36	15	0	do do.
H. Montpetit .....	100	0	0	28	17	6	do do.
J. Marioux .....	38	10	0	25	0	0	do do.
L. Desforges .....	60	0	0	28	10	0	do do.
J. D. Cocker .....	50	0	0	4	12	6	do do.
A. A. Fillion .....	165	0	0	24	5	0	do do.
M. Leroux .....	120	0	0	3	2	6	do do.
A. Roy .....	75	0	0	12	5	0	do do.
do .....	125	0	0	42	17	6	do do.
T. Sauvé, junior .....	90	0	0	36	15	0	do do.
O. Bissomette .....	93	0	0	36	10	0	do do.
A. Marcoux .....	97	0	0	38	6	3	do do.
F. Verronneau .....	93	0	0	36	15	0	do do.
J. Bougie .....	96	0	0	42	16	3	do do.
A. Bissomitte.....	93	10	0	36	15	0	do do.
O. Bertrand .....	112	0	0	61	5	0	do do.
A. Montpetit .....	93	0	0	36	15	0	do do.
F. Bissomitte.....	96	0	0	24	10	0	do do.
J. Verronneau .....	96	0	0	36	15	0	do do.
M. Roux.....	50	0	0	24	10	0	do do.

**No. 1.**—LIST of CLAIMS for DAMAGE caused by the DAMS at the BEAUHARNOIS CANAL, settled by awards of the Provincial Arbitrators, &c.—(Continued.)

NAMES of CLAIMANTS.	Amount Claimed.			Amount Awarded.			Remarks.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
F. Leroux .....	50	0	0	15	15	0	For land damage.
C. Brunet .....	45	0	0	14	0	0	do do.
P. Watier .....	90	0	0	36	15	0	do do.
F. X. Poitras .....	475	10	0	350	0	0	do do.
A. Clarke .....	1800	0	0	572	0	0	do do.
F. McGinn .....				212	10	0	do do.
C. Marsh .....				435	0	0	do do.
P. Dunn .....				81	2	0	do do.
W. Fleming .....	300	0	0	137	15	0	do do.
A. McDonald .....	97	10	0	41	12	0	do do.
P. Chatelain .....				160	0	0	do do.
A. McGillis .....	125	0	0	79	18	6	do do.
P. Bannon .....	500	0	0	195	0	0	do do.
J. McMillan .....	575	0	0	93	9	7	do do.
P. McNichol .....	437	0	0	155	0	0	do do.
A. Ferguson .....	531	5	0	96	18	0	do do.
H. Mackin .....	50	0	0	7	0	0	do do.
H. McLean .....	375	0	0	102	10	0	do do.
D. McNichol .....	450	0	0	77	10	0	do do.
W. McIntosh .....	380	0	0	102	12	0	do do.
E. L. Ecuyer .....	50	0	0	30	0	0	do do.
J. Chritien .....	412	10	0	68	8	0	do do.
P. Curran .....	130	0	0	91	13	0	do do.
J. Rankin .....	320	0	0	63	18	0	do do.
J. O'Connor .....	50	0	0				} Nothing awarded.
J. Baptiste Caya .....	100	0	0				
H. Genier .....	1250	0	0	42	5	0	For land damage.
F. Caza .....	45	0	0	3	15	0	do do.
J. Baptiste Lalonde .....	382	10	0	60	13	9	do do.
J. Lalonde .....	272	10	0	45	12	0	do do.
F. Lalonde .....	437	10	0	50	7	6	do do.
F. Caza .....	250	0	0	120	0	0	do do.
D. Levingstone .....	269	0	0	70	0	0	do do.
J. Leslie .....				131	7	0	do do.
C. McAulum .....	630	0	0	114	15	0	do do.
J. Rea .....	50	0	0	6	5	0	do do.
C. Campbell .....	200	0	0	106	0	0	do do.
J. Sinclair .....	100	0	0				Nothing awarded.
L. Campeau .....	25	0	0	5	0	0	For land damage.
J. McArthur .....	381	15	0	143	10	0	do do.
M. Curran .....	50	0	0				} Nothing awarded.
F. Delorme .....	100	0	0				
E. Gainer .....	312	10	0	35	10	0	For land damage.
A. McIntosh .....	50	0	0				Nothing awarded.
J. Campbell .....	510	0	0	195	0	0	For land damage.
A. Cameron .....	475	0	0	93	10	0	do do.
M. Murchison .....	80	0	0	18	0	0	do do.
J. Stewart .....	147	0	0	74	5	0	do do.
W. Sterrit .....	50	0	0	25	10	0	do do.
F. C. Basinet .....	25	0	0	20	0	0	do do.
N. McPhee .....	180	0	0	54	0	0	do do.
J. Levacque .....	50	0	0	13	10	0	do do.
J. Oxley .....	143	0	0	18	0	0	do do.

**No. 1.**—LIST of CLAIMS for DAMAGE caused by the DAMS at the BEAUHARNOIS CANAL, settled by awards of the Provincial Arbitrators, &c.—(Continued.)

NAMES of CLAIMANTS.	Amount Claimed.			Amount Awarded.			Remarks.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
J. Campbell .....	50	0	0	10	0	0	For land damage.
D. Stewart .....	580	0	0	303	13	6	
D. Ferguson .....	425	0	0	98	7	5	
R. Higgins .....	162	10	0	83	5	0	
J. Simpson .....	25	0	0	20	0	0	
H. Bissomette .....	106	0	0	6	0	0	
J. Giroux .....	784	18	11	190	5	0	
G. Frenet .....	50	16	8	7	10	0	
C. H. Dumesnel .....	350	0	0	16	17	6	
F. Branard .....	75	0	0	12	10	0	
J. Lalonde .....	191	17	6	50	0	0	
L. Adam .....	45	0	0	2	10	0	
J. Cocker .....	50	0	0	5	0	0	
J. Curry .....	200	0	0	122	15	0	
P. Griffe .....	125	0	0	12	15	0	
F. Houle .....	300	0	0	138	15	0	
L. Depocat .....	125	0	0	53	12	0	
R. Milliot .....	500	0	0	54	0	0	
J. Lalonde .....	180	0	0	54	15	0	
J. Lalonde, junior .....	266	15	0	66	0	0	
M. Priem .....	125	0	0	72	0	0	
J. B. Elie .....	501	0	0	154	15	0	
J. Fullum .....	108	0	0	25	12	6	
P. Dorion .....	25	0	0	4	0	0	
J. Lalonde .....	152	7	6	45	0	0	
F. Rodrigue .....	52	12	0	12	15	0	
F. Montpetit .....	100	0	0	70	15	0	
do .....	77	16	0	18	15	0	
A. Charlevoix .....	15	0	0	.....	.....	.....	Nothing awarded.
A. Lalonde .....	80	0	0	.....	.....	.....	
L. Mainville .....	37	10	0	.....	.....	.....	
P. Benoit .....	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....	
J. Baptiste St. Amour .....	62	0	0	.....	.....	.....	
F. Dagenais .....	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....	
J. Boyer .....	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....	
F. Beautron .....	63	0	0	36	10	0	For land damage.
School Commissioners .....	25	0	0	22	10	0	
E. Bergairn .....	110	0	0	53	0	0	Land damage and want of water.
P. Bergairn .....	144	0	0	33	0	0	
Ambroise Acquire .....	203	0	0	.....	.....	.....	Settled by tender.
A. Girard .....	75	0	0	7	10	0	
L. Boyer .....	75	0	0	30	0	0	For land damage.
R. Asselin .....	50	0	0	3	15	0	
C. Brunson .....	60	0	0	3	0	0	do do.
J. Giroux .....	14	10	0	2	10	0	
F. Giroux, senior .....	260	0	0	63	0	0	do do.
H. Brunson .....	40	0	0	25	0	0	
L. Montpetit .....	90	0	0	7	10	0	do do.
T. Leroux, junior .....	90	0	0	7	10	0	
T. Darpantigny .....	23	15	0	3	0	0	do do.
—Boutillier .....	25	0	0	5	0	0	
O. Bonin .....	180	0	0	.....	.....	.....	Land and want of water.
F. Lefebvre .....	45	0	0	.....	.....	.....	
F. Larvigne .....	120	0	0	.....	.....	.....	

Nothing awarded. Da-  
mage from workman.

**No. 1.**—LIST of CLAIMS for DAMAGES caused by the DAMS at the BEAUHARNOIS CANAL, settled by awards of the Provincial Arbitrators, &c.—(Continued.)

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	Amount Claimed			Amount Awarded.			Remarks.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
J. W. Parant.....	60	0	0	20	0	0	Damage to Lime Tubs.
E. Leblanc.....	14	10	0				Wood carried away. No-thing awarded.
M. Beautron.....	50	0	0	34	0	0	Logs do.
J. Darpantigny.....	118	0	0	14	16	0	Land damage, and Logs car-ried away.
A. Porrin.....	72	0	0	12	10	0	Want of Water.
F. Faubert.....	72	0	0	12	10	0	do do.
T. Leduc.....	72	0	0	7	10	0	do do.
M. Pouier.....	72	0	0	12	10	0	do do.
A. Porrin dit Surtiem.....	72	0	0	12	10	0	do do.
T. Porrin.....	72	0	0	10	0	0	do do.
J. Sauv�.....	72	0	0	10	0	0	do do.
A. Tessier.....	72	0	0				} Nothing awarded.
J. Baptiste Davoust.....	72	0	0				
A. Maillond.....	72	0	0				
M. Legu.....	72	0	0				
B. Leduc.....	72	0	0				
A. Oran.....	72	0	0				
P. Pourr, junior.....	72	0	0				

## No. 2.

STATEMENT of the Amounts paid on awards of the Provincial Arbitrators, &c., on account of DAMAGES stated to be caused by the construction of a DAM at the head of the BEAUHARNOIS CANAL, since the Return made to the Honorable the Legislative Assembly in the year 1855.

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
John Spink.....	100	00	T. Beautron, dit Major.....	146	00
D. Morris.....	160	00	ML. Beautron, dit Major.....	186	00
Charles Mayville.....	80	00	Joseph D'Arpentigny.....	59	20
Duncan McKae.....	200	00	Thomas Leduc, son of Thomas..	30	00
David Baker.....	600	00	Dme. M. A. Z. Lemaire, dit Ger- main.....	404	00
Joseph Rae.....	140	00	Moise Leroux.....	12	50
Ph. Hoofstetter.....	60	00	Honorable Charles Wilson.....	28	00
Henry Roebuck.....	30	00	Moise Christin, dit St. Amour.....	37	50
Joseph Giroux.....	240	00	Patrick Bannon.....	780	00
Alexander Clark.....	1000	00	John Campbell.....	40	00
Arnable Charlebois.....	10	00	Peter Donn.....	324	40
Joseph Hainault.....	10	00	Joseph Laracque.....	54	00
R. Nicholson.....	20	00	William Flemming.....	551	00
Frs. X. Poitras.....	297	00	Charles Marsh.....	1740	00
F. X. Poitras.....	1400	00	Thomas McGinn.....	850	00
Alexander Clarke.....	2804	00	Norman McPhee.....	216	00
Commissioners, Municipal School.	90	00			

**No. 2.**—STATEMENT of the Amounts paid on Awards of the Provincial Arbitrators, &c., on account of DAMAGES stated to be caused by the construction of a DAM at the head of the BEAUHARNOIS CANAL, &c.—(Continued.)

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
Angus McGillis .....	319	70	Eustache Bergevin, <i>dit</i> Lange-		
Murdock Murchison .....	72	00	vin .....	212	00
Angus McDonald .....	166	40	François Paubert .....	50	00
Norman McPhee .....	72	00	Michel Léger .....	50	00
Jeannette Stewart .....	297	00	Amable Poirier .....	50	00
William Sterritt .....	102	00	Moise Poirier .....	50	00
Pierre Chatelain .....	640	00	Pierre Poirier, son of Augustin.	40	00
Alexander Roy .....	171	50	Frs. Poirier, junior .....	40	00
Hilaire Sauvé .....	156	00	Antoine Poirier, <i>dit</i> Santerme...	50	00
John Curry, junior .....	491	00	Julien Sauvé .....	40	00
Hyacinthe Prieur .....	106	00	Louis Adam .....	10	00
François Rodrique .....	51	00	Henriette Bissonnette .....	24	00
Moise Prieur .....	288	00	Rev. Theoph. Brassard .....	50	00
Frs. Montpetit, son of Joseph ..	75	00	Joachim Cocker .....	20	00
Frs. Montpetit, son of François ..	283	00	Geo. Hyacinthe Dumesnil .....	67	50
Richard Méthot .....	219	00	Garsham French .....	30	00
Pierre Dorion .....	16	00	Joseph Giroux .....	761	00
Louis Deparat .....	214	40	John Simpson .....	80	00
J. Baptiste Elie .....	619	00	Edouard Bertrand .....	84	00
John Fullam, junior .....	102	50	Martin Brennan .....	115	50
Pierre Greffé .....	51	00	Ml. Christine, <i>dit</i> St. Amour...	72	50
François Houle .....	555	00	Joseph D. Cocker .....	18	50
Isaïe Lalonde .....	200	00	Louis Desforges .....	114	00
Israel Lalonde .....	180	00	Aggéc Labelle .....	30	00
Joseph Lalonde, son of J. Baptiste.	264	00	J. Baptiste Lebuis .....	77	50
Joseph Lalonde .....	219	00	Michel Leroux .....	80	00
Theodore Caza .....	480	00	Hubert Leroux .....	60	00
J. Baptiste Lalonde .....	242	75	Josephite Marcoux .....	100	00
Christiana Campbell .....	424	00	Hyacinthe Montpetit .....	115	50
Honoré Grenier .....	169	00	Frs. Sauvé, <i>dit</i> Drageon .....	75	00
Donald Livingston .....	280	00	Isaïe Watier .....	32	50
John Leslie .....	525	40	Lawrence Adam Wilson .....	14	50
Joseph Lalonde .....	182	40	William Wilson .....	14	50
James McArthur .....	574	00	Olivier Bertrand .....	245	00
Christie McArthur .....	459	00	Antoine Bissonnette .....	147	00
John Rankin .....	255	60	Olivier Bissonnette .....	146	00
Edward Gainer .....	142	00	Julien Bougie .....	171	25
Patrick Curran .....	366	60	Thomas Leroux .....	325	00
Frs. Clovis Bazinet .....	80	00	Thomas Marcoux .....	220	50
Joseph Chretien .....	273	60	Adèle Marcoux .....	153	25
Alexander Cameron .....	374	00	Alexander Montpetit .....	147	00
John Cameron .....	733	55	J. Baptiste Seguin .....	378	00
Louis Campeau .....	20	00	Antoine Sauvé .....	136	00
Alexander Fergusson .....	387	60	Julien Veronne, <i>dit</i> Denis .....	147	00
Donald Fergusson .....	333	48	Frs. Veronne, <i>dit</i> Denis .....	147	00
Richard Higgins .....	333	00	François Bissonnette .....	98	00
Etienne L'Ecuyer .....	120	00	Catharine Brunette .....	56	00
Duncan McNichol .....	310	00	Philip Hoofstetter .....	163	00
Peter McNichol .....	620	00	François Leroux .....	63	00
Hugh McLean .....	410	00	Alexis Roussin .....	36	00
William McIntosh .....	410	40	Joseph Reay .....	200	00
Hugh Mckin .....	28	00	Rev. Maurice Roux .....	98	03
John McMillan .....	373	92	Alexander Roy .....	49	00
Joseph W. Parent .....	80	00	Frs. Sauvé, junior .....	147	00
James Rea .....	25	00	Paul Watier .....	147	00
Daniel Stewart .....	1214	70	John Ramsay Waters .....	24	50
Pierre Bergevin, <i>dit</i> Langevin ..	132	00	Antoine Amedée Fillion .....	97	00



**No. 2.**—STATEMENT of the Amounts paid on Awards of the Provincial Arbitrators, &c., on account of DAMAGES stated to be caused by the construction of a DAM at the head of the BEAUHARNOIS CANAL, &c.—(Continued.)

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
Alexis Martel, representing G. Gauthier .....	12	25	Thomas Leroux .....	30	00
Abraham Marcoux .....	147	00	François Sauvé, senior .....	255	00
J. Baptiste Lebuis .....	115	60	Louis Monpetit .....	51	00
F. Lelande .....	201	50	Toussait, dit Repentigny .....	12	00
Theodore Caza .....	15	00	David Massias .....	12	00
P. E. Watier .....	240	00	M. Bouthellier .....	20	00
François Girard .....	80	00	Horace Brenson .....	100	00
Rigi Asselin .....	15	00	Catharine Brenson .....	12	00
Julien Giroux .....	10	00	M. O'Neill, Martha O'Neill, and D. McKillop .....	300	00
J. Baptiste Elie, representing L. Boyer .....	120	00	Heirs of Louis Moquin .....	700	00
			John Birmingham .....	536	00

### No. 3.

LIST of CLAIMS for DAMAGES caused by the DAMS at the BEAUHARNOIS CANAL, in the hands of the Provincial Arbitrators, on which no awards have yet been made.

NAMES.	Amount Claimed.			REMARKS.			
	£	s.	d.				
J. Lefebvre .....	36	0	0	Partly paid by Messieurs Sirois and Burroughs.			
J. Balard .....	19	10	0	do	do	do	do.
P. Leduc .....	8	15	0	do	do	do	do.
M. Laurin .....	10	15	0	do	do	do	do.
do .....	142	10	0	do	do	do	do.
F. Tenier .....	70	10	0	do	do	do	do.
P. Ravary .....	11	10	0	do	do	do	do.
L. Chartrand .....	454	7	6	do	do	do	do.
J. Boyer, junior .....	76	9	0	do	do	do	do.
J. Baptiste Charbonneau .....	58	15	0	do	do	do	do.
O. Sauvage .....	61	0	0	do	do	do	do.
L. Côte .....	121	14	7	do	do	do	do.
L. Taillefer .....	128	3	4	do	do	do	do.
F. Boucher .....	68	16	8	do	do	do	do.
D. D'Acoust .....	80	8	3	do	do	do	do.
J. Ste. Pierre .....	42	10	0	do	do	do	do.
William Murray .....	48	2	0	do	do	do	do.
A. D'Acoust .....	67	0	0	do	do	do	do.
F. D'Acoust .....	53	17	6	do	do	do	do.
J. Boyer .....	9	2	6	do	do	do	do.
A. Telfer .....	37	10	0	do	do	do	do.
William Black .....	37	10	0	do	do	do	do.
P. Gogné .....	18	0	0	do	do	do	do.
B. Pilon .....	4	0	0	do	do	do	do.

**No. 3.**—LIST of CLAIMS for DAMAGES caused by the DAMS at the BEAUHARNOIS CANAL, in the hands of the Provincial Arbitrators, &c.—(Continued.)

NAMES.	Amount Claimed.			REMARKS.		
	£	s.	d.			
B. Leduc .....	45	10	0	Partly paid by Messieurs Sirois and Burroughs.		
J. Lefebvre .....	68	0	0	do	do	do
F. Merville .....	219	16	8	do	do	do
L. Pitre .....	94	10	0	do	do	do
M. Lortie .....	27	15	0	do	do	do
G. Viau .....	75	0	0	do	do	do
J. Lalonde .....	187	0	0	do	do	do
P. Lemieux .....	128	0	0	do	do	do
J. Boucher .....	430	0	0	do	do	do
H. Marlo .....	12	0	0	do	do	do
A. Poirier .....	20	0	0	do	do	do
J. Sayer .....	32	10	0	do	do	do
J. Sayer, senior .....	40	0	0	do	do	do
J. Chevandrier .....	65	0	0	do	do	do
M. Sauvé .....	176	10	0	do	do	do
J. Baptiste Sauvé .....	285	3	4	do	do	do
J. Lalonde .....	120	0	0	do	do	do
P. Boucher .....	131	1	8	do	do	do
J. Lortie .....	37	10	0	do	do	do
J. Lalonde .....	32	0	0	do	do	do
J. Communds .....	65	15	0	do	do	do
S. Clement .....	3	15	0	do	do	do
J. Tessier .....	177	0	0	do	do	do
Antoine Poirier .....	100	0	0	do	do	do
F. Pilon .....	54	10	0	do	do	do
P. G. Denis .....	108	0	0	do	do	do
P. Leduc .....	21	10	0	do	do	do
A. Clement .....	60	15	0	do	do	do
M. Levesque .....	12	0	0	do	do	do
A. Lalonde .....	31	15	0	do	do	do
T. Courville .....	29	7	6	do	do	do
L. Lalonde .....	90	0	0	do	do	do
F. Lefebvre .....	26	0	0	do	do	do
J. Baptiste Laberge .....	454	14	0	Partly paid.		
J. Baptiste Bornier .....	5	10	0	do.		
J. Baptiste Loger .....	10	0	0	do.		
J. Dumonchelle .....	41	10	0	do.		
J. Lalonde .....	64	15	0	do.		
A. Leger .....	137	0	0	do.		
L. Leduc, junior .....	98	1	8	do.		
Z. Sauvé, senior .....	48	10	0	do.		
E. Sauvé .....	93	0	0	do.		
And. Perier .....	23	15	0	do.		
Cyr. Lefevre .....	234	12	6	do.		
L. Roy .....	36	0	0	do.		
J. Baptiste Hogue .....	48	0	0	do.		
L. Bélanger .....	24	0	0	do.		
J. Laberge .....	144	17	6	do.		
N. Chatelle .....	41	10	0	do.		
L. Tessier .....	261	0	0	do.		
J. Frappen .....	82	10	0	do.		
P. Chroux .....	74	8	4	do.		

**No. 3.**—LIST of CLAIMS for DAMAGES, caused by the DAMS at the BEAUHARNOIS CANAL, in the hands of the Provincial Arbitrators, &c.—(Continued.)

N A M E S.	Amount Claimed.			R E M A R K S.
	£	s.	d.	
T. Petse.....	125	5	0	Partly paid.
P Channon .....	77	10	0	do.
Michael Major .....	249	0	0	do.
J. Leduc.....	80	10	0	Unsettled.
F. Sauv�e .....	41	10	0	do.
C. Leduc .....	213	0	0	do.
F. Sauv�e, junior .....	48	5	0	do.
L. Leduc, senior .....	143	8	4	do.
J. Baptiste Raymond .....	13	10	0	do.
J. Boyer.....	11	0	0	do.
J. Russell.....	12	0	0	do.
L. Paguet .....	37	10	0	do.
A. Breavet.....	77	15	0	do.
J. Sauv�e .....	282	10	0	do.
H. Seguin .....	8	0	0	do.
A. C�t� .....	24	0	0	do.
J. Baptiste Aunet .....	6	10	0	Land damage unsettled.
B. Armand.....	3	0	0	do do.
J. Anger .....	14	0	0	do do.
A. Assetin .....	233	0	0	do do.
A. Branet .....	60	0	0	do do.
B. Bonhomme.....	50	0	0	do do.
J. Boyer.....	30	0	0	do do.
W. Black.....	24	0	0	do do.
J. Boucher.....	31	10	0	do do.
F. Boucher.....	30	0	0	do do.
G. Bergavin.....	18	0	0	do do.
T. Boucher.....	18	0	0	do do.
P. Brigers.....	37	10	0	do do.
M. Brunel .....	27	0	0	do do.
J. Bougie.....	21	0	0	do do.
Paschal Boyer.....	30	0	0	do do.
J. P. Bonhomme.....	6	12	6	do do.
P. Brunet .....	12	0	0	do do.
R. Brown .....	30	0	0	do do.
J. Breault .....	36	10	0	do do.
J. Bonhomme .....	36	10	0	do do.
J. Boyer.....	60	0	0	do do.
N. Chatelle .....	9	0	0	do do.
E. H. Corneille .....	26	8	9	do do.
And. Clement .....	36	0	0	do do.
L. Chartrand.....	60	0	0	do do.
M. Chewer, junior.....	48	0	0	do do.
J. Chevandier .....	21	0	0	do do.
N. Convritte .....	64	10	0	do do.
T. D'Acoust.....	7	10	0	do do.
D. D'Acoust.....	12	0	0	do do.
A. D'Acoust.....	105	10	0	do do.
V. A. L. DeMartigny .....	8	16	8	do do.
A. D'Acoust .....	3	0	0	do do.
C. D'Acoust .....	3	0	0	do do.
B. Desloniers.....	12	15	0	do do.
M. Degrosellins.....	76	12	6	do do.

**No. 3.**—LIST OF CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, caused by the DAMS at the BEAUFARNOIS CANAL, in the hands of the Provincial Arbitrators, &c.—(Continued.)

NAMES.	Amount Claimed.			REMARKS.	
	£	s.	d.		
J. D'Acoust.....	20	0	0	Land damage unsettled.	
P. Faubert.....	125	5	0	do	do.
H. Fortier.....	3	0	0	do	do.
J. Frappier.....	37	0	0	do	do.
T. Fortier.....	15	15	0	do	do.
J. Hortie.....	15	0	0	do	do.
M. Hortie.....	9	0	0	do	do.
J. B. Hogue.....	3	0	0	do	do.
F. Hervan.....	32	10	0	do	do.
A. Hainault.....	12	15	0	do	do.
C. Houle.....	31	10	0	do	do.
P. Houle.....	5	0	0	do	do.
F. Houle.....	2	0	0	do	do.
J. B. Houle.....	15	0	0	do	do.
J. Hogue.....	12	0	0	do	do.
M. Hortie.....	18	0	0	do	do.
J. F. Gregoire.....	11	10	0	do	do.
J. Gagnier.....	10	5	0	do	do.
J. Gardner.....	16	5	0	do	do.
Pierre Goyen.....	21	17	6	do	do.
J. Gendron.....	39	15	0	do	do.
Pierre Lemieux.....	9	0	0	do	do.
Michael Leduc.....	35	5	0	do	do.
Aug. Lefebvre.....	58	15	0	do	do.
And. Liger.....	10	10	0	do	do.
François Leduc.....	23	17	6	do	do.
François Leduc, junior.....	19	0	0	do	do.
do, do.....	8	15	0	do	do.
Pierre Lebœuf.....	55	15	0	do	do.
Louis Leduc, junior.....	16	0	0	do	do.
J. Baptiste Laberge.....	300	0	0	do	do.
Louis Longtin.....	16	10	0	do	do.
Joseph Leduc.....	9	5	0	do	do.
Cassimere Lina.....	15	0	0	do	do.
J. Baptiste Houle.....	193	0	0	do	do.
Pierre Poirier.....	56	15	0	do	do.
Joseph Leduc, junior.....	8	17	6	do	do.
Benjamin Leduc.....	3	5	0	do	do.
Jackus Ligerr.....	4	0	0	do	do.
J. Baptiste Legand.....	9	0	0	do	do.
Amb. Leduc.....	6	10	0	do	do.
Elie Lautier.....	7	5	0	do	do.
Charles Leduc.....	26	7	6	do	do.
Joseph Lefebvre.....	30	0	0	do	do.
Louis Labelle.....	21	0	0	do	do.
Bazel Leduc.....	6	0	0	do	do.
Andrew Leduc.....	12	0	0	do	do.
Tim. Lefebvre.....	18	5	0	do	do.
Ant. Leger.....	11	0	0	do	do.
Joseph Labonde.....	21	15	0	do	do.
Louis Labelle.....	4	15	0	do	do.
Clement Leduc.....	76	0	0	do	do.
F. Faubert.....	125	15	0	do	do.

**No. 3.**—LIST OF CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, caused by the DAMS at the BEAUHARNOIS CANAL, in the hands of the Provincial Arbitrators, &c.—(Continued.)

N A M E S .	Amount Claimed.			R E M A R K S .	
	£	s.	d.		
Xavier Lamine .....	8	10	0	Land damage unsettled.	
M. Laberge .....	4	0	0	do	do.
F. Leduc .....	5	0	0	do	do.
Louis Lalonde .....	1	10	0	do	do.
Ant. Lalonde .....	24	0	0	do	do.
Joseph Leduc .....	36	0	0	do	do.
Clovis Legault .....	14	0	0	do	do.
Pierre Leduc .....	16	2	6	do	do.
Charles Laberge .....	18	0	0	do	do.
Moin Leblanc .....	12	0	0	do	do.
Ant. Lantier .....	6	0	0	do	do.
Julien Lussin .....	6	0	0	do	do.
Louis Leduc .....	29	0	0	do	do.
M. Laurin .....	18	0	0	do	do.
L. Lalonde .....	27	0	0	do	do.
Ant. Leduc, junior .....	29	5	0	do	do.
Ant. Leduc .....	74	5	0	do	do.
J. Baptiste Laplande .....	10	0	0	do	do.
H. Montpetit .....	123	0	0	do	do.
F. Major .....	44	10	0	do	do.
Felix Meloch .....	24	0	0	do	do.
H. Montpit .....	123	4	0	do	do.
J. M. Cralker .....	45	0	0	do	do.
H. Montpetit .....	18	0	0	do	do.
G. Martin .....	15	0	0	do	do.
Albert Mercier .....	127	10	0	do	do.
Ant. Marchand .....	11	15	0	do	do.
Ant. Montpetit .....	21	10	0	do	do.
Louis Montpetit .....	24	0	0	do	do.
J. Baptiste Manard .....	210	0	0	do	do.
Fran. Merville .....	57	10	0	do	do.
Hubert Marlo .....	15	0	0	do	do.
William Murray .....	36	0	0	do	do.
Aug. Dueller .....	9	15	0	do	do.
Pierre Petit .....	17	0	0	do	do.
Leon Pitse .....	24	0	0	do	do.
Ant. Poirier .....	39	0	0	do	do.
Aug. Poirier .....	21	0	0	do	do.
J. Baptiste Provost .....	24	4	6	do	do.
J. Baptiste Pigeon .....	6	0	0	do	do.
Bapt. Ranaud .....	9	0	0	do	do.
David Rogers .....	4	0	0	do	do.
Bazile Roy .....	4	0	0	do	do.
Amb. Roy .....	18	15	0	do	do.
Ant. Sauvé .....	6	0	0	do	do.
P. St. Denis .....	60	5	0	do	do.
P. Swanton .....	18	0	0	do	do.
E. St. Michel .....	18	0	0	do	do.
F. Sauvé .....	36	0	0	do	do.
M. Sauvé .....	18	0	0	do	do.
Fran. Sauvé .....	49	0	0	do	do.
Fran. Sauvé, junior .....	26	0	0	do	do.
John Sawyer, junior .....					

**No. 3.**—LIST of CLAIMS for DAMAGES, caused by the DAMS at the BEAUHARNOIS CANAL, in the hands of the Provincial Arbitrators, &c.—(Continued.)

N A M E S.	Amount Claimed.			R E M A R K S.
	£	s.	d.	
J. Sawyer, senior .....	18	0	0	Land damage unsettled.
Joseph St. Pierre .....	34	7	6	do do.
Olivier Sauvage .....	54	15	0	do do.
E. Sauv�e .....	9	0	0	do do.
Thomas S. Wells .....	6	0	0	do do.
N. G. Onge .....	16	15	0	do do.
J. Trepannier .....	17	8	9	do do.
G. Trepannier .....	19	12	3	do do.
Louis Tessier .....	18	0	0	do do.
L. Taillefer .....	30	0	0	do do.
Dorithe Tellier .....	21	1	3	do do.
Ignace Tessier .....	22	10	0	do do.
Thomas Telfer .....	24	0	0	do do.
Hy. Viau .....	17	0	0	do do.
Benjamin Viau .....	30	0	0	do do.
Ged. Viau .....	16	0	0	do do.
G. G. Biron .....				do do.
Henry Assetin .....	185	0	0	do do.
Joseph Geannous .....				do do.
Joseph Belair .....	12	0	0	do do.
Paul Faubert .....	95	7	6	do do.
James Kingth .....	100	0	0	do do.
Franc. D'Aoust .....	15	15	0	do do.
F. Duunesnil .....	13	17	2	do do.
Charles D'Aoust .....	21	15	0	do do.
F. H. Lalonde .....	90	0	0	do do.
P. Lecompte .....	50	0	0	do do.
Joseph Lalonde .....	45	0	0	do do.
Cyp. Leduc .....	38	0	0	do do.
Joseph Leduc, junior .....	57	5	0	do do.
Joseph Laderonte .....	12	0	0	do do.
J. Baptiste Lalonde .....	21	0	0	do do.
Louis Laurence .....	50	0	0	do do.
Ed. Maillon .....	429	10	0	do do.
E. Maillon, senior .....	152	0	0	do do.
Franc. Merville .....	100	10	0	do do.
Aug. Miron .....	70	0	0	do do.
Hy. Montpetit .....	27	15	0	do do.
Mo�se Maillon .....	75	0	0	do do.
Ed. Maillon, junior .....	76	0	0	do do.
Louis Prevost, junior .....	100	0	0	do do.
L. Prevost, senior .....	50	0	0	do do.
Gabl. Prevost .....	160	0	0	do do.
F. Sauv�e .....	35	0	0	do do.
E. Viau .....	18	0	0	do do.
The Seignories .....	16237	7	6	do do.
Louis Bongie .....				do do.
Pierre Benoit .....	60	0	0	do do.
F. H. Harnois .....	80	0	0	do do.
F. X. Lefevbre .....	75	0	0	do do.
J. B. Pitse .....	35	0	0	do do.
J. Baptiste Valler .....	72	0	0	do do.
Henry Leduc .....	81	15	0	do do.

**No. 3.**—LIST of CLAIMS for DAMAGES, caused by the DAMS at the BEAUHARNOIS CANAL, in the hands of the Provincial Arbitrators, &c.—(Continued.)

N A M E S .	Amount Claimed.			R E M A R K S .	
	£	s.	d.		
Louis Leduc, junior .....	3	15	0	Land damage	unsettled.
Louis B. Galamault .....	3	0	0	do	do.
F. X. D'Aoust .....	29	5	0	do	do.
Joseph Latour .....	70	0	0	do	do.
Roger D'Aoust .....	67	0	0	do	do.
Marcel Aubrey .....	40	0	0	do	do.
Aug. Assitur .....	105	0	0	do	do.
Julis Bertrand .....	9	0	0	do	do.
Julis Boileau .....	39	0	0	do	do.
Pierre Bryen .....	87	10	0	do	do.
J. Baptiste Bonnier .....	9	0	0	do	do.
Medos Barileau .....	297	5	0	Land damage	-Marked paid. No receipt.
Felix Cardinal .....	63	0	0	Land damage	unsettled.
Scraphim Clement .....				do	do.
J. Baptiste Chatifon .....	86	0	0	do	do.
J. Baptiste Charbonneau .....	36	0	0	do	do.
Joseph Consiman .....	29	0	0	do	do.
Michael Cheur, junior .....	49	0	0	do	do.
Felix Cardinal .....	163	5	0	do	do.
André D'Aoust .....	90	0	0	do	do.
M. Degrosullins .....	18	0	0	do	do.
John Dwining .....	91	0	0	do	do.
Paul Faubert .....	48	0	0	do	do.
J. Baptiste Gironard .....	128	0	0	do	do.
F. Hilaire .....	42	0	0	do	do.
J. Baptiste Hainault .....	65	0	0	do	do.
J. Lalonde .....				do	do.
Clovis Legault .....	24	0	0	do	do.
Martin Leduc .....	90	0	0	do	do.
Joseph Lalonde .....	60	0	0	do	do.
Joseph Leduc, senior .....	51	0	0	do	do.
Paul Leduc .....	6	0	0	do	do.
Cyr. Lefevre .....	87	10	0	do	do.
L. Leduc, junior .....	18	0	0	do	do.
Ant. Lalonde .....	14	15	0	do	do.
Cyp. Leduc .....	24	0	0	do	do.
Hy. Lalonde .....	47	0	0	do	do.
John McRoy .....	60	0	0	do	do.
Ant. Mercier .....	40	10	0	do	do.
André Major .....	47	0	0	do	do.
Cyprien Martin .....	65	15	0	do	do.
Jean McRoy .....	24	0	0	do	do.
Louis Tirringe .....	41	10	0	do	do.
Antoine Fondu St. Onge .....	70	0	0	do	do.
Charles F. St. Onge .....	106	0	0	do	do.
Benjamin Fondu St. Onge .....	18	15	0	do	do.
Ed. Maillon .....				do	do.
Jacq. Brunet .....	56	5	0	do	do.
Joseph Boyer .....	17	10	0	do	do.
Fran. Brault .....	25	0	0	do	do.
Joseph Bonhomme .....	30	0	0	do	do.
J. Baptiste Bonhomme .....	15	0	0	do	do.
Antoine Boyer .....	32	10	0	do	do.

**No. 3.**—LIST of CLAIMS for DAMAGES, caused by the DAMS at the BEAUHARNOIS CANAL, in the hands of the Provincial Arbitrators, &c.—(Continued.)

N A M E S .	Amount Claimed.			R E M A R K S .	
	£	s.	d.		
J. Baptiste Boyer .. . . . .	15	0	0	Land damage unsettled.	
V. F. Boyer .. . . . .	17	10	0	do	do.
Greg. Bergavin .. . . . .	81	0	0	do	do.
Fran. Bougie .. . . . .	39	10	0	do	do.
P. Bruyère .. . . . .	22	10	0	do	do.
J. Baptiste Bursien .. . . . .	30	0	0	do	do.
Moïse Baganet .. . . . .	37	10	0	do	do.
Ol. Dandurand .. . . . .	10	0	0	do	do.
M. Dupres .. . . . .	30	0	0	do	do.
Michael Dubian .. . . . .	15	0	0	do	do.
André D'Aoust .. . . . .	22	10	0	do	do.
Tong. Dandurand .. . . . .	22	10	0	do	do.
E. Dorigeau .. . . . .	52	10	0	do	do.
André Daigneau .. . . . .	32	10	0	do	do.
Michael Omond .. . . . .	18	15	0	do	do.
Xavier Etier .. . . . .	3	0	0	do	do.
Joseph Fortier .. . . . .	7	15	0	do	do.
J. Baptiste Gendron .. . . . .	3	15	0	do	do.
Joachim Gendron .. . . . .	33	15	0	do	do.
Frs. Gendron .. . . . .	7	10	0	do	do.
J. Baptiste Gravelle .. . . . .	7	10	0	do	do.
Michael Gendron .. . . . .	7	10	0	do	do.
Pierre Gendron .. . . . .	18	5	0	do	do.
Nar. Garand .. . . . .	82	10	0	do	do.
J. Baptiste Groul .. . . . .	22	10	0	do	do.
Nich. Gravelle .. . . . .	15	0	0	do	do.
John H. Gunnou .. . . . .	22	10	0	do	do.
P. Hemard .. . . . .	37	10	0	do	do.
J. Baptiste Hébert .. . . . .	45	0	0	do	do.
Joseph Hébert .. . . . .	15	0	0	do	do.
X. Laurin .. . . . .	72	10	0	do	do.
F. X. Leduc .. . . . .	63	0	0	do	do.
Frs. Labelle .. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	do	do.
M. Lavoit .. . . . .	61	0	0	do	do.
Ant. Léger .. . . . .	37	10	0	do	do.
J. Baptiste Nadeau .. . . . .	22	10	0	do	do.
Marc. Madon .. . . . .	12	15	0	do	do.
Pierre Martin .. . . . .	80	0	0	do	do.
Charles Marchand .. . . . .	22	10	0	do	do.
M. Micheton .. . . . .	30	0	0	do	do.
Thomas Nadeau .. . . . .	30	0	0	do	do.
L. Peltier .. . . . .	18	0	0	do	do.
Ger. Perault .. . . . .	15	0	0	do	do.
Joseph Picott .. . . . .	90	0	0	do	do.
Eust. Proulx .. . . . .	31	0	0	do	do.
M. Provier .. . . . .	7	10	0	do	do.
J. Querillon .. . . . .	45	0	0	do	do.
Moïse Robidoux .. . . . .	18	15	0	do	do.
Joseph Shayer .. . . . .	45	0	0	do	do.
Louis Lecours .. . . . .	30	0	0	do	do.



**No. 3.**—LIST of CLAIMS for DAMAGES, caused by the DAMS at the BEAUHAERNOIS CANAL, in the hands of the Provincial Arbitrators, &c.—(Continued.)

N A M E S .	Amount Claimed.			R E M A R K S .
	£	s.	d.	
V. St. Denis .....	22	10	0	Land damage unsettled.
Michael St. Denis .....	13	15	0	do do.
V. Gebeau .....	15	0	0	do do.
Joseph Trudelle .....	22	10	0	do do.
Ol. Tondou .....	7	10	0	do do.
Joseph Tondou .....	30	0	0	do do.
Jacq. Tessier .....	15	0	0	do do.
Louis Trudelle .....	45	0	0	do do.
Honorable S. De Beaujeu .....	3617	6	11	do do.
Antoine Deparois .....	312	10	0	do do.
Michael Donoghue .....	50	0	0	do do.
Louis Deparois .....	135	0	0	do do.
Richard Higgins, junior .....	120	0	0	do do.
Henry Holden .....	18	0	0	do do.
Pat. Ferugan .....	270	0	0	do do.
Toust. Viau .....	210	0	0	do do.
Charles Laberge .....	266	0	0	do do.
Widow Landette .....	50	0	0	do do.
Leon Leduc .....	54	0	0	do do.
Louis Moquin .....	50	0	0	do do.
J. McDonald .....	1125	0	0	do do.
Widow Martin .....	1181	5	0	do do.
Alexander McDonald .....	50	0	0	do do.
Murth. O'Neill .....	150	0	0	do do.
William Smith .....	50	0	0	do do.
James Smith .....	150	0	0	do do.
Pat. Shanessy .....	212	10	0	do do.
Donald Walker .....	50	0	0	do do.
George Burrell .....	168	15	0	do do.
Pierre Bougie, junior .....	168	15	0	do do.
Hugh Curran .....	67	10	0	do do.
Louis Chretien, junior .....	37	10	0	do do.
Pat. Curran .....	75	0	0	do do.
Charles Convillon .....	30	0	0	do do.
Aug. Hainault .....	29	10	0	do do.
Joseph Boyer, senior .....	72	0	0	Want of water.
Owen Lynch .....	1030	0	0	Damage to Mill.
John Taylor .....	.....	.....	.....	Damage done to Church at St. Zotique.
Charles Amelotte .....	11	5	0	Wood carried away.

## No. 4.

LIST OF CLAIMS for DAMAGES stated to have been caused by the construction of the DAMS, &c., at BEAUHARNOIS CANAL, not yet sent for Arbitration.

NAME OF CLAIMANT.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.
Bissonnette, Dominique .....	250	0	0
Duval, Joseph .....	100	0	0
Davidson, Alexander .....	75	0	0
Dumesnil, G. H. ....	75	0	0
Duckett, William .....	37	10	0
Doré, Joseph Onésime .....	5	0	0
Duval, Joseph .....	200	0	0
Duval, François .....	50	0	0
Elie, Jean Baptiste .....	200	0	0
Fallum, John .....	50	0	0
Grinsel, John .....	700	0	0
Lefebvre, François .....	25	0	0
Léger Antoine.....	50	0	0
Loy, J. J. ....	10	0	0
do .....	30	0	0
McIntire, H. H. ....	40	0	0
Montreuil, Paul .....	40	0	0
Méthot, Hilaire.....	75	0	0
Miron, Heirs, represented by P. E. Watier.....	200	0	0
Normand, J. B., widow .....	150	0	0
Prieur, Moïse .....	150	0	0
do, O. B. ....	75	0	0
do, F. R. ....	100	0	0
do, J. Baptiste .....	250	0	0
do, J. Baptiste, junior .....	100	0	0
Rodrique, David .....	375	0	0
Sullivan, Ralph .....	25	0	0
Sauvé, Régis .....	12	0	0
Taylor, John .....	1200	0	0
Veronneau, Isaïe .....	126	0	0
Lefebvre, Joseph.....	70	0	0
May, Stephen .....	76	5	0
Poirier, Antoine, senior .....	70	0	0
Payment, Marie, Widow P. Leduc .....	188	0	0
Sauvé, Julien .....	105	0	0
do, Joseph, senior.....	70	0	0
do, Guillaume, senior .....	70	0	0
Rapin, J. Baptiste .....	122	0	0
Lefebvre, Etienne .....	24	0	0
Meloche, Xavier .....	75	0	0
Julien, François .....	50	0	0
Leduc, Hyacinthe .....	100	0	0
Amelotte, Joseph.....	50	0	0
Charlebois, Amable, widow .....	37	10	0
Cooper, Marguerite.....	25	0	0
Duhème Léandre, senior .....	75	0	0
Evatt, Thomas.....	200	0	0
Grenier, Henry .....	100	0	0

No. 4.—LIST of CLAIMS for DAMAGES stated to have been caused by the construction of the DAMS, &c., at BEAUHARNOIS CANAL, &c.—(Continued.)

NAME OF CLAIMANT.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.
L'Ecuyer, Etienne .....	100	0	0
McKillop, Donald .....	100	0	0
Mullin, William .....	50	0	0
McDonald, John .....	6500	0	0
do, Alexander .....	75	0	0
O'Connor, James .....	100	0	0
Prieur, Philippe .....	45	0	0
Quesnel, Félix .....	80	0	0
Ready, Jeremiah .....	270	0	0
Stewart, Charles .....	280	0	0
Doutre, J. Baptiste .....	20	0	0
Massia, David .....	61	0	0
Shannon, Peter .....	90	0	0
Birmingham, John .....	40	0	0
Martel, Alexis .....	50	0	0
Prieur Mosie, (heirs Clark) .....	200	0	0
Rodrique, Pierre .....	10	0	0
Taylor, J. & W. .....	150	0	0
Laboursodière, Benjamin .....	30	0	0
Benoit, Pierre .....	216	0	0
Hénault, Antoine, son of Antoine .....	210	0	0
Haineault, Angélique, widow, Louis Bergevin .....	50	5	0
Leduc, Olivier .....	470	0	0
do, Pierre, son of Pennon .....	45	0	0
do, Olivier, do .....	64	17	6
Poirier, Antoine, <i>Tentenne</i> .....	28	0	0
Gauthier, Casimire .....	47	10	0
Viau, Eustache .....	20	0	0
Cameron, Alexander .....	549	0	0
Fraser, Alexander .....	100	0	0
Grant, Peter .....	200	0	0
McRae, Donald .....	30	0	0
McBean, Lauchlin .....	100	0	0
Bannon, Patrick .....	150	0	0
Murcheson, Donald .....	\$1050.00=	262	10
Baty, A., and McPherson, John } .....	250	0	0
Boyne, Henry .....	97	0	0
Bougie, Julien .....	143	15	0
Bray, Damase .....	75	0	0
do, Léon .....	75	0	0
Clement, F. X. .....	25	0	0
Cuillierier, Joseph .....	75	0	0
Dumesnil, Emilien .....	100	0	0
do, Joseph .....	75	0	0
Leroux, John .....	50	0	0
Perillard, Michel .....	10	0	0
do, Jean Baptiste .....	25	0	0
Palmer, Richard .....	30	0	0
Sauvé, François .....	25	0	0
do, Paul .....	100	0	0
Dixon, Robert .....	50	0	0
Lalonde, Amable .....	75	0	0

**No. 4.**—LIST of CLAIMS for DAMAGES stated to have been caused by the construction of the DAMS, &c., at BEAUIHARNOIS CANAL, &c.—(Continued.)

NAME OF CLAIMANT.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.
Lalonde, Henry . . . . .	50	0	0
Prieur, J. Baptiste . . . . .	187	10	0
Smith, Richard . . . . .	50	0	0
do, Robert . . . . .	50	0	0
Leger, Julien . . . . .	60	0	0
Atador, Antoine . . . . .	75	0	0
Robillard, A., and his wife . . . . .	30	0	0
Martin, Joseph . . . . .	45	0	0
Aubain, Pierre . . . . .	25	0	0
Lynch, Owen . . . . .	1289	10	0

# R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 12th instant, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House "a Return of the Date, Amount, and Terms of Sale of the Port Dover Harbour, the names of the Purchasers, and the amount paid by the said original Purchasers; also, Copies of any transfer made by the said Purchasers, and all Documents relative to the said transfer, with the amount due on the 31st December last on the said Harbour."

By Command.

C. ALLEYN,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 14th August, 1858.

No. 39.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 13th August, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, and in reply to state, that the "Port Dover Harbour" was sold to the "Port Dover Harbour Company" on the 15th October, 1850, for £7,600. The purchase money being payable in annual instalments of five per cent. each, commencing on the 15th October, 1852, with interest, at 5 per cent. per annum, on the whole amount of purchase money, or so much as shall remain due, payable half yearly, on 15th April and 15th October in each year.

The amount paid by the original purchasers up to 28th November, 1853, was £1881, and assigned by them to the "Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Company," such transfer and assignment being recognized under an Order in Council, dated 22nd March, 1854.

The original Bond, dated 12th December, 1850, was handed over to the Attorney General, Canada West, on the 18th August, 1857.

The amount due on the 31st December, 1857, was £2,413 17s. 8d.

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

W. DICKINSON,  
Acting Deputy Inspector General.

To E. A. MEREDITH, Esquire,  
Assistant Secretary,  
&c., &c., &c.