
APPENDIX, No. 2,

TO THE

THIRD VOLUME.

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APPENDIX TO THE THIRD VOLUME

OF THE

JOURNALS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

FROM THE 28th DAY OF SEPTEMBER TO THE 9th DAY OF DECEMBER,

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1843.

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

QUEEN VICTORIA.



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

SESSION, 1843.

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF WORKS.

REPORT of the Board of Works, laid before the Legislative Assembly, by command of His Excellency the Governor-General, on the 13th October, 1843.

In accordance with the 30th section of the 4th & 5th Victoria, Cap. 38, for the establishment of a Board for the control and management of all public works and buildings in the Province of Canada, it becomes my duty as Chairman of that Board, appointed under the Act referred to, to submit the following detailed statement of the several public works carried on under the direction of the Board, shewing the progress made in these works, and the amount of monies expended upon them respectively, together with such further details as are deemed necessary to be submitted for the full information of His Excellency the Governor-General.

In consequence of the large immigration, as well as in consideration of the then existing low rates of provisions, and other necessaries, upon the prices of which the cost of public works greatly depends, it was deemed advisable by His Excellency, the Governor in Council, immediately after the passing of the Act establishing this Board, that no time should be lost in commencing with, as many as possible, of these works, for the construction of which funds were provided by the Act 4th & 5th Vic. Cap. 28.

In pursuance of directions to that effect, the Board at once proceeded with the advertizing for tenders, and the placing under contract those, for which the necessary specifications, plans and working details, had then been prepared, and subsequently, and by the same authority, and with as little delay as the locations, and the preparation of the various working plans admitted of, the Board have, from time to time, advertized and entered into contracts for most of the works, sanctioned by the Act last referred to.

In doing so the Board have endeavoured to regulate the annual rate of expenditure as nearly as possible, by that recommended in the Schedule I had the honour to prepare by the order of the late Lord Sydenham, and which was laid before the House of Assembly; but where extensive works, the execution of which extends over a period of two or three years, are being carried on by contract, the rate of expenditure for each year must, in a great degree, be governed by the interests of the Contractors, and their arrangements founded thereon.

As most of the works sanctioned by the Legislature, form links of a connected chain of main communication, either by land or by water, throughout the Province, it was considered highly desirable that the entire should be undertaken simultaneously, so as to be completed together, in as short a time, as a due regard to their efficient and permanent construction would permit: in order that the Province might, as soon as possible, derive the benefit of the large revenue, reasonably expected therefrom, by the collection of tolls and dues, the imposition of which, however, particularly as regards the improvements of the River St. Lawrence, was considered inexpedient and unwarrantable, until the entire would be completed;

prior to which the public could derive but comparatively little benefit from these improvements.

The Board have been governed in their operations by the foregoing considerations, as well as by a desire to reduce, at as early a period as well may be, the heavy expense of the large establishments unavoidably requisite to the effective superintendence and management of such extensive works. There are therefore but very few of the works embraced in the Schedule, already referred to, which are not now under contract, and in progress of construction; and in the hereinafter detailed notice of each work will be found, explained under its respective head, the reasons for delay in each particular instance.

In the management of these works, the Board have, almost without exception, adopted the system of public competition and contract, and heretofore, as invariably, have accepted the lowest tenders; they have also been most scrupulous in not listening to claims for after allowance beyond the terms of the respective contracts; and this unalterable determination of theirs, they have taken much pains to promulgate.

Notwithstanding which, in many instances, the works have been taken below their real value, and much difficulty has been experienced in having them performed in a manner fully up to the specifications. These difficulties had not been unforeseen, and the Board by no means advocate the principle of uniformly accepting the lowest tender, as one to be continued and acted upon in all cases hereafter; but by adopting it in the first commencement with public works generally on a large scale in the Province, they calculated on the prices being thereby brought down to a reasonable rate, that the matter would shortly right itself, and that the works would ultimately fall into the hands of men practically acquainted with their true value, and capable of properly executing them.

The chief objections to the system of accepting the lowest tenders are:

The probability of the labourers being more or less left unpaid by the defaulting contractors:

The certainty of delay (in some cases of an entire season) in the completion of the work:

The acceptance of the tender below the value of the work, thereby ultimately entailing increased expense;

And, finally, the impossibility under any supervision, however extensive, of having the work faithfully performed.

To guard against these evils, the Board have taken every possible precaution by stringent stipulations introduced into the contracts; by looking very closely to the nature of the security tendered; by holding in hands a drawback on the returns until the final completion of the work, which drawback is forfeited

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feited in case of failure, and, where it appeared necessary, by promptly taking the work out of the hands of the contractors.

It has also been the endeavour of the Board to protect the labourers from impositions to which they are subjected, from the establishment on the works by the contractors of a mode of payment styled "Truck payment"—a system which, however much to be reprobated when abused, is extremely difficult to be legislated on, and is, in many cases, rather to be controlled than wholly put down.

The Board regret that the execution of the works committed to their charge has not been exempt from riot and insubordination. In some places these riots assumed a formidable character, and, in one instance, the quelling of them was attended by loss of life.

Various causes have been assigned as the origin of these disturbances, such as the establishment of "truck pay" to which allusion has been already made—the exaction of too long a duration of daily working hours—a rate of pay considered too low by the operatives, &c. &c.

The result of careful and impartial inquiries and examinations, and a full consideration of all the circumstances, induce the Board to the conclusion, that the riots have arisen simply from the fact of a great number of laborers having congregated at particular points, amongst many of whom, previous to their being so assembled, bitter national or sectional feuds had existed. The number of men, also, who flocked over from the United States, on being thrown out of employment by the general suspension of the public works there, added considerably to the evil—more especially, as from their previous habits and irregular life (wandering from one work to another) they were little accustomed to legal restraint, and had but slight respect for the laws: and, finally, the circumstances of crowds having remained at the works, over and above the number which could be, with any advantage, employed thereon, tended much to a disposition for riot.

The "truck system" was established at first with the laudable view of having the men supplied with necessaries on reasonable terms, and with the object of putting down the host of petty hucksters who swarm around public works, charging most exorbitantly for what they have to dispose of; but there is no doubt, that in course of time, its continuance became, in two or three instances, a nuisance, which the Board took measures to abate.

The alteration in the working hours, at the commencement of summer, is usual on all extensive works. By it the men are required to attend at an earlier hour in the morning and to a later hour in the evening; but as this arrangement, in every instance (within my experience), is accompanied by a longer period of rest being allowed during the midday sun, the men are, I conceive, benefitted by it.

With reference to the rate of wages, the opinion of the Board is, that it is already too high, in proportion to the value of agricultural produce—that the price of labor should be allowed to be regulated solely by the ordinary principles of supply and demand, and that any official interference with it would be productive of much mischief. The Board are convinced, from experience, that at whatever fixed rate of labor the works might have been commenced, similar "turns out" would, and always have, under like circumstances, taken place from time to time, and every month's experience proves that whenever the contractors are supposed by the men to be strictly tied to, or limited in time, the laborers immediately take advantage thereof, and "strike" for an increase of wages.

The Board conceive that the only interference on the part of the authorities of the country, which is necessary and called for in such cases, is merely to protect, effectually, those disposed to work at the wages offered, from the others, who, by violence and intimidation, endeavour to prevent them.

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While upon this subject, I think it may be well to state, that in the view of the Board, it is far from being desirable, by the inducement of high wages, to draw the laborers from their more legitimate, and (to the Province) much more beneficial employment in agricultural pursuits and settlement, to that temporarily offered by public works.

It is notorious that the great majority of the men who have been for some time engaged on public works, become a class of migrating laborers, neither valuable as settlers, nor disposed to fix themselves as such.

I have much gratification in stating, that the appropriations made by 4 & 5 Vic. chap. 38, for all these public works, are likely to turn out ample and sufficient, not only for the creditable construction of the various works, as originally designed, but also to cover the cost of such improvements in their details as have suggested themselves, from time to time, during their progress.

The advanced state of many of the most important of the works enables me to report this fact with confidence, and leads me to expect that, upon the completion of the entire, a considerable balance of the proceeds of the loan will remain unexpended, although the amount of that loan is far short of the aggregate amount of the appropriations.

There are expenses, however, consequent upon these works, which should, when ascertained hereafter, be charged upon the balance just spoken of, such as law expenses, damages, compensation, &c., the amount of which, however, it is not possible yet to state with certainty.

In the great and sudden change which has been effected in the nature of the control and management of the expenditure upon public works, by the establishment of this Department, "the former system of local Commissioners for each work being thereby superseded," it was not to have been expected but that some difficulties would have been felt, especially in the completion of such works as had previously been carried on by Commissioners—such difficulties have been felt, and many points have been developed in carrying out the Board of Works Act, in which change for the better can, in the estimation of the Board, be easily made, and would tend much to render the Act more efficient.

Allusion is particularly had to the necessity of as soon as possible deciding upon what principle the several roads and other works shall be duly and properly maintained.

Some of the works are already finished, and many others on the eve of completion. In many instances, also, works, such as bridges, &c., continue under the management of the original local Commissioners, although it has been considered advisable to have the repairs effected through this Department. It appears to the Board, also, that the existence of all Special Commissions for the maintenance or collection of tolls on any works whatever, constructed at public cost, shall cease and determine, and their management &c., be placed under the control of this Board. That the periodical paying of such tolls, in all cases, directly to the Receiver General of the Province, is advisable; and that such amounts thereof as may be required for the maintenance of the respective works, shall be had only by warrant issued to that effect, upon the estimates therefor having been submitted.

submitted by this Board and approved and ordered by the Governor in Council.

These, with some general provisions for the obtaining of land, materials, &c., necessary for the construction or repairs of public works, upon terms more just to the public, and with less difficulty and loss of time than can be done under the present Act, with other practical details of a similar nature, would add considerably to the efficiency of the Department.

Accompanying this Report is a general tabular statement (Schedule A.) shewing clearly, at one glance, the state of each work respectively, the amount expended, the cost of the establishment thereon, the period of completion, &c.

From it will be found that the rate of superintendence upon all the works under the control of this Department, even from the commencement up to the present, in which period the heavy cost of the various necessary preliminary surveys is included, amounts to a charge of but $5\frac{1}{7}$ per cent. on their cost; and on the completion of the works, the proportional rate of the whole superintendence to the whole outlay, will be not more than about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., a rate, I can safely assert, as low as, if not lower than, that on any similar extent of corresponding public works in any country. There could not have been a more favorable juncture for the spirited commencement and carrying on of these improvements, than the moment at which they were undertaken—provisions were low, laborers were numerous, the whole of the works in the United States were suspended.

The injurious effects, and want of circulation consequent upon the failure of the harvest of the preceding year, were much mitigated by the large amount of expenditure, widely diffused, which the works gave rise to, the long expressed wants of the country supplied, or in progress of being so; individual enterprise called forth and encouraged—Steam-boats, so long required on the Canada side, are now plying on Lake Erie—additional and improved modes of conveyance by land, in many instances, established; and a better system of District work, adopted from the example of the public works in their vicinity, are among the many advantages which have already resulted from the progress of these works.

The advanced state of several of the works will enable the Board to reduce the establishment thereon, considerably, from the first of November next, and thenceforth further reductions will, from time to time, be effected as the works progress.

I now proceed to report, in detail, upon each work separately, in the order in which they are embraced in the appropriation Act.

WELLAND CANAL.

The works of enlargement and completion of the entire line, and the improvement of the Harbors, may now be said to be fully in progress. Their precise location, and the arrangement of all the details connected therewith, have been attended with numerous difficulties, which were much increased by the necessity of maintaining the navigation unimpeded, many of the new Locks being situated as close as possible to the existing ones; and the new and old lines in many places crossing or interfering with each other.

Several alterations have been made from time to time in those details, as circumstances and natural causes pointed out to be advisable, and in the final decisions come to, and acted on, with the concurrence of the Board, by the Engineers, Messrs. Power and Barrett, sound judgment and practical skill have been evinced.

The very low rates at which the works have been taken, have enabled the Board to effect most important improvements in the completion of this Canal, without exceeding the amount of the appropriation.

The Feeder throughout, from a narrow, shallow, and irregular conduit for the supply of water from the Grand River, upon the completion of some comparatively trifling work which remains to be done, will be converted into a reach of fine navigation, 35 feet wide at bottom, and with nine feet depth of water; and in conjunction with the off-branch and Steam-boat Lock at Broad Creek, from it to Lake Erie at the mouth of the Grand River, will afford a second and most valuable outlet to the Canal, particularly as the entrance to the Canal at this part of Lake Erie will be, each year, free from ice several weeks before the Lake is open at Port Colborne and at Buffalo. This outlet will, therefore, ensure a considerable addition to the revenue.

The contractor for the Broad Creek Lock is backward with his work, which it was highly desirable should have been completed this Fall, in order to allow of the trade being turned through that Channel next season, and to permit of the water being let off the Port Colborne branch.

The contractor has the principal part of his material prepared, and a large portion (of the finest description) laid down upon the work; but a disappointment in the procurement of the timber required for the foundation, &c., caused by the bursting of a dam on the Canal, together with the unfortunate prevalence of Lake fever extensively among his men during a great part of the season, plead strongly in excuse for the work not being now so far advanced as it ought to be. It will be completed early next year.

Another important improvement which the Board have been enabled to adopt, is the bringing of the Lake Erie water through, as the head level of the Canal; thus placing beyond all possibility of doubt the full and ample supply, not only of the Canal, but also of all hydraulic works connected therewith; the permanent supply from the Grand River being looked upon by many well acquainted with the nature of the country at its source, as not to be relied on when the country shall come to be extensively cleared. Another very great benefit will also be obtained by the lowering of the summit level, namely, the great portion (nearly 30,000 acres) of the Townships of Wainfleet and Humberstone can, from swamp of the most impenetrable character, be converted into fine available land, and the healthiness of that section of the country be thereby considerably increased.

A further improvement has been the increasing of the length of the Locks from 120 to 150 feet. The dimensions of the Locks, as now being built, will admit of powerful steam propellers, carrying from 250 to 300 tons, to navigate from Lakes Huron and Michigan to Lake Ontario, and thence through to Quebec, upon the completion of the St. Lawrence navigation, which, I see no reason to doubt, will be effected by the close of year 1845.

The selection of the contractors generally on the line of this Canal has turned out very satisfactory as is proved by the work already done, and by the extensive and mechanical preparations made for the energetic pushing forward of the works of their respective contracts.

Several of the Locks will be completed this year, and available early next season; and the quality of the materials now being provided, the solid and substantial character of the masonry, and the care taken in the details of the earthwork, lead the Board to hope and believe that this most important work will, by the close of 1845, be completed throughout, in as substantial

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tial and permanent a manner as work of a similar character in any country has ever been.

The maintenance of the old works has been carefully attended to, and the navigation has been but very little interrupted during the past season, and no expenditure has been incurred thereon that could possibly have been avoided.

The location of the works of this Canal, in which Mr. Barrett has been chiefly employed in assisting Mr. Power, being now completed, the former gentleman is transferred to the charge of the Lachine Canal. Upon the transfer of the full control of the Welland Canal to this Department, it became necessary from time to time, as the new works thereof were placed under contract, to form a local engineering establishment for the superintendence and management of those works; and upon this establishment being made up to its full complement some months since, the control of the necessary expenditure upon the repairs of the old Canal was imposed upon it.

The services, therefore, of Mr. W. B. Robinson, who had acted as Superintendent and General Manager of the Repairs, &c., of those old works, have ceased in a great measure to be required, and have been continued on only until such assistance or explanation may be had from him as it is in his power to afford the Board, in the settlement of the old accounts and outstanding claims.

With respect to Mr. Prescott, who was Secretary to the former Commissioners, it became necessary, when the Board took up the management of the works, that the Secretary and seal should be at Kingston: accordingly, the Secretary of the Board of Works was made Honorary Secretary, and Mr. Prescott has continued to discharge the other portion of his duties as heretofore.

During the execution of the works of the enlargement and completion of this Canal, a person will be required to act as Paymaster and Clerk, at a salary of £300 per annum. To this situation, while necessary, the Board conceive Mr. Prescott has claims. Upon the completion of the works, a Clerk and Foreman Carpenter, at a salary of about £150 a-year each, would be all the local establishment requisite, independent of the Lock tenders, &c.

ST. LAWRENCE NAVIGATION.

PRESCOTT TO DICKENSON'S LANDING.

In the portion of the River St. Lawrence between Prescott and Dickenson's Landing, are comprehended the following Rapids, the navigation of which it is proposed to improve:

The Galops,
Point Cardinal,
Rapid Plat,
Farren's Point.

The works of the improvement of these several Rapids, as will appear from the Schedule already referred to, it was proposed should be commenced in 1844, so as to be completed simultaneously with the other parts of the navigation.

A variety of levels, and several lines of surveys have been made for the purpose of determining the precise location of each; and from the progress already made with the plans thereof, the Board will be enabled very shortly to advertize the work so as to give the contractors the benefit of the ensuing winter for the getting out and delivery of materials.

As the works are sufficiently near to those of the Beauharnois Canal to admit of the same Engineer

managing both, the Board have taken advantage thereof, in order to effect an economical arrangement for their superintendence. Appendix
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DICKENSON'S LANDING TO LAKE ST. FRANCIS.

Under this head is embraced the completion of the Cornwall Canal, the object of which was to get over the difficulties presented by the Long Sault Rapids.

The works of this portion of the improvement of the navigation of the River St. Lawrence, were commenced in 1834, under local Commissioners, named by an Act of the Legislature. They were suspended in 1838 for want of funds, at which time the works generally of earthwork, as well as of masonry, were in various stages of progress, and to a great extent advanced.

In the autumn of 1841, I examined the state of this work, and as I had anticipated from observations I had made in the years 1836 and 7 (before I was connected with the public works in this Province), I found the embankments which had been made very much and unequally settled, and out of form.

This settlement I attributed, at the time, partly to difficulties presented by the nature of the strata of the ground upon which the works were situated; partly to the bad description of materials, of which the embankments were in some instances composed; and partly to the circumstance of (as I conceive) sufficient pains not having been taken with the puddling, both as regards quantity and quality; and to proper precaution not having been observed in preparing the seats of the banks.

Several slides which have taken place since the Canal has been partly filled with water, too fully confirm the opinion I had formed. I had been in hopes that the length of time which had elapsed from the suspension of the work to its resumption, by allowing the embankments to consolidate and bind, would, to a greater extent, have averted the evil I had feared.

The estimate included in the Schedule I submitted in 1841, for the completion of this Canal, amounted to £57,670. The works were resumed, under the direction of the Board of Works, in 1842; and in December of that year the steamboat Highlander passed through the Canal, which, however, was not then completed in various parts.

Early in June of this year (1843), the several works, considered necessary to the completion of the Canal, were effected, and the Canal was opened.

The sum expended thereon in full was £57,110. Since that time two interruptions, caused by slips in the old embankments, have taken place in the navigation of the Canal, the repairs of which have been attended by considerable expense.

During these repairs, I caused many other parts of the old embankments, for the safety of which I entertained strong apprehensions, to be puddled and strengthened, and the Canal is again open; but I think it necessary to state that I still entertain misgivings as to the sufficiency of other parts of the embankments. Upon the strengthening of them, however, an effective force, with scows, &c., is now employed, under a person experienced in such works.

The Commissioners of this Canal are now engaged at Cornwall, under the provisions of the second section of 4 and 5 Vic. ch. 28, in the old and unsettled claims for lands, damages, &c., the amount of which is very large, and the claims put forward in many instances of a very serious nature; and afford a striking proof of

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of the necessity for the introduction of a clause in the amended Board of Works Act for the regulating of similar claims.

BEAUHARNOIS CANAL.

The entire of the works of this Canal, remaining to be done, are under contract, and such rapid and satisfactory progress made thereon, as will ensure the navigation of it being opened early in 1845.

Fully two thirds of the entire of the earthwork are already completed, and a large proportion of the whole of the stone and other materials is provided for the locks; such of these materials as are not on the spot, will generally be delivered this winter, and very little work will remain to be done after this time twelve months.

The loss of six weeks of the best part of the working season during the summer, in consequence of the riots, is seriously felt, and but for it the Canal would have been fully completed next year, to effect which, even yet, every effort will be made.

The pier, at the St. Louis end, is carried out nearly to the full extent required, and, at the Lake St. Francis end, three crib piers have been sunk, two to mark the north side of the channel, and one the south.

The course of the channel, as marked out for the present operations, is perfectly straight and 380 feet wide at the narrowest part, but immediately above and below this point it widens out to double that width.

The dredge vessel is now at work; and has most satisfactorily proved, by the progress already made, that there will be no difficulty in removing the shoal to any width that may be thought necessary: there is no danger of its reforming, as it consists of large and small stones, resting on clay and gravel. The Engineer reports that the dredge removes from 70 to 80 yards a-day, the daily cost being about £2 10s.—the excavation costing, therefore, about 9d. per yard. He further reports that "a few days since, a stone measuring 55 cubic feet (about 4½ tons) was taken up, and the obstruction in the south of the channel (which is the larger portion of the entire) will have ceased to exist by the end of October, if the season continue favourable."

LACHINE CANAL.

Previous to the commencement of any work upon this Canal, the Board called upon Messrs. Atherton, Mills, and Keefer, to examine, conjointly, and report upon the most advisable and economical course to be adopted, whether to follow or abandon the present route.

The result of their examination and inquiries was strongly in favor of following the present line; and, by its adoption, a considerable saving of expenditure is effected, compared with that which would have been necessary in the event of taking a new course. Moreover, the second severing of the properties, from end to end of the line, is avoided.

It is intended to form the entrance to the Canal from the Lake St. Louis by a mole carried out from a point near the site of the present regulating lock to deep water, above the head of the present Canal, and, by removing a portion of two or three shoals included between the proposed mole and the shore, to run the mole sufficiently up-stream to free the entrance perfectly from the effects of the current, and at such a

distance from the shore as to afford a commodious and quiet basin opposite the whole extent of the village of Lachine.

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By adopting this course, the entire quantity of rock produced in the enlargement of the present Canal at its western extremity will be profitably disposed of; the great extent of quarry excavation, which would be encountered in following the line at the back of the village, as formerly proposed, is avoided, and any necessity for cutting through all the village lots or "emplacements" obviated.

Thence to Montreal the present line affords every facility for being enlarged, and for re-constructing the locks, without interfering with the navigation.

The Montreal terminus of this Canal has received a great deal of the Board's attention, particularly as it appears to them that it may very materially affect the future improvements of the port and harbour of Montreal.

The Board are aware of the strong arguments that have been adduced by those who conceive these improvements should take place at the upper end of the port, as well as by those who advocate the advantage of their being at the foot of the current.

Had the Lachine Canal now, for the first time, to be located, the Board would not hesitate in recommending the adoption of the line terminating at the foot of the current; but, in the present state of the question, taking into consideration the locality in which the trade has settled down, the investment of capital, &c., the Board are anxious to proceed very cautiously in fixing on the termination of the Canal, so as not, in any manner, to prejudge the other question.

With this view they have been careful not to decide on any line or levels for the proposed enlargement, which would prevent either termination from being adopted at any future period.

To come to a satisfactory and safe conclusion in this matter, the Board conceive it would be of great importance to ascertain, from actual experiment, what the effect of throwing out works on the shoal from the windmill point would be, and how far such works would tend to the formation, annually, of a "bordage" there.

If the result of such works should turn out to be the prevention of the great rise of the river, or to lessen materially the thrust of the ice, a considerable saving could be made in carrying out the details of the works at the termination of the Canal.

With this view, the Board have instructed their Engineer to take immediate steps for having one or two ice-breakers constructed on such parts of the shoal as may, after duly examining the set of the current, appear to him most suitable; and they consider it prudent, therefore, to postpone the settlement of this question until spring next; especially as they can arrange so that the postponement will not interfere with the progress of the Canal generally, nor be productive of delay in its ultimate completion in 1845.

During the past winter a steam-engine was erected for the unwatering of parts of the works, and a considerable quantity of the quarry excavation (33,007 cubic yards) in the enlargement of the Canal was effected, although not to the full extent which the Board had hoped, and which the contract required; owing mainly to the serious difficulties the contractors had to encounter, especially caused by the turbulence and riots which prevailed among the laborers for a portion of the time.

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LAKE ST. PETER.

Considerable and unforeseen delay has taken place in commencing the operations of this important work, the occurrence of which the Board very much regret, and had no reason to have anticipated. As soon as well could be after the passing of the appropriation for this work by the Legislature, the Board instructed the Engineer appointed for this service to prepare and forward such documents as were necessary to enable them to agree for the several boats, machinery, &c.; and without loss of time the contracts were entered into for the construction of most of them.

These contracts, with a view to ensure expedition, were parcelled out among the most respectable ship-builders and founders; but in the procuration of sundry details, necessary to their completion and outfit, the Engineer was induced to make arrangements with other parties, securing thereby, as he conceived, their being furnished with the least delay. It, however, turned out otherwise; mistakes occurred in making the models in the different shops, the parts did not correspond, and a large proportion of the work so prepared was rejected, and had to be re-made at the cost of the contractors. This circumstance, together with the disappointments which usually take place in such expensive outfits, have prevented the dredge and other establishments from being ready early in the year, as the Board were led to expect; and the season is now so far advanced as to render it imprudent in their judgment to attempt more than to test the powers of the several vessels, and prove experimentally in two or three places the nature of the bottom to be dredged, and ascertain with as much certainty as possible the rate at which the work can be made to progress with our own equipment.

Having thereby ascertained the precise value of the work, the Board would be enabled to engage such other dredging vessels by contract as the proprietors may be disposed to employ in this service.

RIVER RICHELIEU.

The work for the improvement of this River, near St. Ours, has not yet been proceeded with, but arrangements are now about being made to have the requisite details of the location, &c., procured, in order to take the necessary steps preparatory to advertizing the work which should be ready for the trade in 1845.

As the necessity for this work is felt only at the seasons of low water, it did not appear to the Board to be one of those of so much consequence to be taken up instantly as the others, more especially as it was probable, from some delay being allowed to take place, that machinery, &c., in use at other works, could be transferred to it without incurring the cost of specially providing for it.

RIVER OTTAWA.

Many of the works, the funds for which are provided by the appropriation of £28,000, sterling, are now in course of satisfactory progress; those at Bytown consisting of the series of Bridges named the "Union Bridges," are so far advanced towards completion as to ensure their being opened to the public by the first of June next. They consist, at the south side, of three wooden Bridges over branches of the Ottawa, the lengths of which are as follows: first, of 150 feet, in spans of 24 feet each; second of 150 feet, containing one span of 111 feet, and two of 24 feet each.

The third a single arch of 70 feet span, over that part of the River called the "Kettle," at the foot of

the great Chaudière Falls, a wire Bridge of 487 feet length of chain is being suspended, 242 feet between the points of suspension, versed sine, or depression about 20 feet.

The masonry of the south towers and anchorages, &c. is completed, and that of the north will be completed before winter.

The wire and iron are in store, and the contractor for the iron work is making his arrangements so as to be prepared to suspend the Bridge early in the spring.

To the north of the suspension Bridge, the works consist of one arch of masonry, 44 feet span, built during the present season, the repairing of one arch 57 feet span, and the re-building of another arch of 55 feet span, which, owing to its dilapidated state, has been taken down, and is now being re-built, as well as a large portion of the spandrel walls, and of the retaining walls of the causeway.

Although the failure of the Bridge erected by Colonel By over the main channel of the River, at the site of the proposed suspension Bridge, was owing, in the first place, to the adoption of a system of imperfect framing, the rapidity with which the decay of the timber proceeded, exposed, as it necessarily was at this place, to the injurious effects of the spray and sun, induced the Board to adopt the wire suspension arch; any stone or other Bridge requiring centering from below being out of the question, in consequence of the strength of the current and the immense depth of the water, which has never been fathomed.

Of the other works connected with the Ottawa, those now in progress are the construction of the Slides at the High Falls and Rugged Chute, on the Madawaska, and at the Mountain.

The Calumet and Deux Joachims, on the Ottawa, upon the completion of these Slides, (to have which effected against the running of the timber next spring, every effort is being made,) most important facilities will be afforded to the passing of the timber, lamentable loss of life annually prevented, very material saving in time and expense obtained, and rafts can with certainty be brought to market from above the Deep River, &c. in one season, and from other parts of the River several weeks earlier than can now be done.

It appears to the Board to be highly desirable that the control of this River should be wholly in the hands of the Government; to obtain which it is only necessary to construct a Slide in the Timber *Chenaill* at Bytown, to purchase the residue of the term of the late T. Buchanan's Slide at the "Chats," and to purchase the Slide at the Portage du Fort. It is presumed, from the nature of the tenure of these Slides, that possession of them can be had at very reasonable cost, and by a moderate outlay in improving them, as well as in freeing the timber channels in sundry places from some detached and projecting rocks, great additional assistance would be afforded to the timber trade, and a very remunerating revenue had from the expenditure.

In addition to the Slides and other works already mentioned, the Board will be enabled to alter and amend the Portage Roads, so as to lessen the cost of transporting the necessaries which have annually to be sent up for the supply of those engaged in the lumber trade.

In connection with these several improvements, the immediate survey of the large islands, as well as of other tracts bordering on this River, in which settlement has taken place to a great extent, is highly desirable;

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desirable; individual property not being officially defined, serious disputes are daily being originated.

The opening of an uninterrupted main road to the foot of Deep River, the construction of some more Slides, and otherwise improving the principal tributaries, as well as the main river itself, so far as the running of timber requires it, and the opening for settlement, on the easiest terms, of such Crown Lands as would be traversed by the main road alluded to, would, in the estimation of the Board, be of immediate and incalculable benefit, not only to the interests of the Timber Trade, but to that of the Province at large.

BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.

The works of this Canal were in such a wretched state of dilapidation, as to threaten the stoppage of the navigation. The first operation, therefore, upon it at the commencement of this season, was to stop the breaches which the sea had made, and to put it into such a state of repair as would keep it serviceable until the new works were completed.

With regard to the proper location of this work, some difference of opinion has existed, originating in part from local interests, and partly from the greater advantages which other positions than the present one appeared to some to hold out.

Three sites have been spoken of. First—one close to the north shore, the line passing through Brant's Pond. The advantages urged in favor of this line are, that it is defensible, in case of war, from the shore; that its entrance would be in quiet water; that the bottom would be in clay; and that in thick and foggy weather vessels could make the entrance by soundings.

The disadvantages are, that from its being so close in shore, to all vessels except those propelled by steam, great inconvenience would thereby frequently be presented; that the slightest mistake being made in the management of vessels making for the entrance, their going on shore would be certain. The work should necessarily be much longer, and the expense of constructing it would be nearly double that of the line adopted.

The second site, in favor of which arguments are adduced, is that of the old outlet. The chief reason urged for the adoption of this place is that the water of the Lake there is usually more quiet than that of the present Canal.

The third site is that of the existing work. After a careful examination of all the advantages and disadvantages of each site, and ascertaining the opinion of the most intelligent naval men acquainted with this Lake, the Board had no hesitation in adopting the last mentioned, for the following reasons:

Experience has proved that the in and out flow of the waters are but sufficient to keep one channel open, for the natural outlet became blocked up with deposit, in proportion as the waters were permitted to flow through the artificial channel; and on the completion of the latter, the former was altogether stopped up.

If it were attempted to have the present Canal open for the accommodation of the trade while a new one was being dredged, there is no question but that the former would close up, or the latter be re-filled, according to the direction of the winds which might from time to time prevail.

The difficulty of entering the present Canal is caused, not by the rough water, but by the dilapidated state of the work, by its total insufficiency as to width

(but 56 feet), and by the cross sea, caused by the irregular line of the Piers, the control of the helm being thereby lost.

A large portion of the expense in the construction of such works is, that in weather at all rough, the operations must in a great measure be suspended; the dredge and scows brought from their berths into shelter; and the establishment, although doing nothing in a great measure, kept on at cost. By adopting the present position, this difficulty is materially lessened, as shelter will be afforded by the existing work, and advantage will be had of a large portion of this work (on which about £40,000 have been expended) not only during the operations, but as a breakwater and permanent protection to the new work; whereas, by fixing on any other location, the whole of the former outlay would be useless.

Finally, the present line is the shortest from deep water to deep water; and by adopting it in preference to any other, a saving is effected of about £20,000.

The preparations made for this work, are the construction of a train road from the Quarries to the Canal, a distance of about 5½ miles, by means of which suitable stone can be quarried, loaded, and delivered at the work for 9s. 4d. per cord; and the certain supply ensured. The propositions received for furnishing the stones from other quarters vary from 23s. 9d. to 30s. per cord.

That which is procured in the same neighbourhood, for the purposes of the University of King's College at Toronto, I understand costs 5s. per ton, for its transport alone, from the Quarry to the Lake, a distance of but 3¼ miles, at which rate the carriage of a cord of stone comes to 30s.

The right to procure as much stone as shall be required for the works has been obtained from the Rev. Mr. Greene, the occupier of the Clergy Reserve on which the Quarry is situated, for the sum of £60, being less than one penny per cord.

The sum paid for the Quarry right of the stone, required for the macadamizing of the Hamilton and Brantford Road, was not less than 1s. 3d. per cord.

A large quantity of timber has been delivered by contract, and considerable progress will be made in the works this winter.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE INLAND WATERS OF THE NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

Under the foregoing head there have been embraced the following works:—

- The completion of a Lock and Dam on the Scugog River;
- The construction of a Lock and Dam at Whitlas, on the Otonabee River;
- The construction of a Lock, Dam, and Slide, at Crooks', on the River Trent;
- The formation of a Road from Rice Lake to Lake Ontario;
- The construction of a Slide at Buckhorn Rapids;
- " Burleigh Chute;
- " Heeley's Falls;
- " Middle Falls;
- " Ranney's Falls;
- " Lock, Dam, and Slide, at Chisholm's;
- Deepening the Shoals between Chisholm's and Widow Harris;
- Removing the Rocks in the Channel in the Highland Rapids;
- Constructing

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Constructing a Wing Dam at Fiddler's Island ; Removing sundry impediments in the River below Frankfort, and finally by the renewing of some Bridges over the River, the level of the old Bridges not suiting the heights to which the waters were raised by the several Dams ;

By the construction of a Lock and Dam at the Scugog River, an uninterrupted water communication, capable of passing boats or scows drawing three feet three inches, will be established from the head of the Scugog Lake to Cameron's and the Bobcaygean Falls, being upwards of 45 miles.

The works are now considerably advanced, and would have been completed ere this, but for the fearful extent to which fever and ague raged among the laborers ; the overseers, and three-fourths of the men being at times incapable of working, and during the last month, out of 75 men but 11 could stand. It may, however, still be completed this year ; but if not, it will be early in spring.

Whitlas Lock and Dam, on the Otonabee River below Peterboro', and Crooks' Lock and Dam on the River Trent, below Rice Lake, when completed, will open an uninterrupted and fine navigation from Peterboro' to Seymour, being a distance of upwards of 45 miles. The inhabitants of the Inland Townships of Smith, Otonabee, Douro, Monaghan, Alnwick, Asphodel, Percy, Belmont, and Seymour, bordering on the navigation, will, by it, in conjunction with the Portage Road of about ten miles in length from the head of Rice Lake to Lake Ontario, be afforded great facilities for the disposal and transport of their produce to market.

The works at Whitlas are on the eve of completion, the masonry being finished, and the Lock gates framed and hung in their places, and all obstructions in the Channel removed ; the Dam will also shortly be finished, and the only delay to the opening of the navigation arises from the gearing for the Lock sluices not being yet ready. It is being prepared, and is daily expected.

The works at Crooks', so far as the Lock masonry, and Lock gates, and Dam, will be completed this fall. Some difficulty and delay have taken place in getting out the rock excavation at the tail of the Lock, owing, as at Scugog, to the great prevalence of fever and ague among the men. It is hoped, however, that it will yet be completed this season, and the work will be ready for the navigation early in next year. The completion of the Slide must be postponed until next summer.

The works of the Slide in course of construction at Heeley's Falls, have also been seriously retarded by the prevalence of fever and ague, and much difficulty experienced in getting the necessary number of men to remain on the works. The Engineer reports that it may still be completed this season ; but the Slide at the Middle Falls cannot.

The Slide proposed at Ranney's Falls has not yet been commenced. The maps, surveys, and estimates for the works, furnished by the local Engineer to the Board, were found not sufficiently correct to be relied on ; and as much difficulty is to be overcome at this part of the River, the Board propose to have a further examination made of it by their own officer, prior to commencing the work.

At Chisholm's Rapids, the construction of a Lock and Dam, and the excavation of a short line of Canal, chiefly through quarry, will open a navigation from Percy Landing to near the "Widow Harris," about 21 miles. The Townships bordering on this reach of navigation are Seymour, Murray, Rawdon, and

Sidney. Thence to the mouth of the River is about 9 miles, but the expense of improving this portion of the navigation would be very great, as the River presents a continued Rapid for almost the whole distance.

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The benefits to be derived, upon the completion of the Lock and Dam at Chisholm's, from that work, isolated as it is, will of course be comparatively but small ; and only for the advanced stage to which the works had progressed under the Commissioners, it would not have been considered advisable to have undertaken them. I am firmly persuaded that the outlay of the immense sum which would have been necessary to carry out the original project, would never have been productive of commensurate advantages ; but that the completion of the improvements of these waters, so far as is necessary to render the running of timber in cribs safe and expeditious, is advisable, and will be attended with a remunerative revenue ; and that the opening of this navigation to the extent now undertaken, when completed, together with the formation of the Roads connected therewith, will be found for many years quite sufficient for the wants of that part of the country.

The works of the Road from Rice Lake to Port Hope were taken much under the estimate, and the contractor has got into considerable difficulty with his men ; his sureties will be called upon to finish the works, which otherwise have proceeded satisfactorily, very little remaining to be done as relates to its draining, grading and formation. The advertizing for the plank has been postponed, in order to test the nature of the several excavations along the line of the Road, as there is reason to hope that they might afford a good description of gravel wherewith to form the surface of a large portion of it.

The Board are not by any means advocates for the adoption of plank in the forming of the roadway, where more durable and substantial material can be laid on, except in those cases where, calculating the duration of the plank at but 10 or 12 years, the saving in first cost by using it, as well as in the annual cost of maintenance, would amount to more than the cost of renewing the entire of it at the expiration of that period.

From the advanced state of most of the several works embraced in this appropriation, a safe calculation can be made of the cost of completing them ; and as it appears from it that there will be a surplus sufficient to form a branch from the main Rice Lake Road to Cobourg, the Board have been authorized to undertake it.

HARBOURS, LIGHT HOUSES, &c.

Under this head of the appropriation is embraced a class of works of the greatest importance, and the want of which has been most seriously felt.

Along the entire coast of Lake Erie, from the entrance to the Welland Canal at Port Colborne to Point Pelée, there has been for some years but one Light, that at Port Burwell ; which Light, from that Harbour being silted up, and unavailable, was of course comparatively of but little use. The extremity of Long Point, projecting nearly midway into the Lake, was not to be distinguished by a Light ; and the cut through the spit of land near Port Rowan, which is now so much used by steam and other vessels passing up and down the Canadian shore, was also without a Light, and no season has passed without the loss of many vessels from want of the necessary Lights on this Lake.

Lake Ontario has been better provided in this respect, but much improvement was required on it also.

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With respect to the Harbours at the commencement of 1842, there was scarcely one on the Canadian side of Lake Erie which was not in a state of dilapidation—in many instances so much so as to render it impossible for vessels to enter them. The consequence was, that the proprietors of vessels, in many cases refused to charter them; and it was not unusual to see the few vessels which were engaged “lying to” off shore to be loaded, or to discharge their cargoes by means of jolly-boats. The result naturally was, that section of country suffered most severely from the difficulties to be encountered, and the increased cost of transporting its produce to market.

To remedy these evils the following works are provided for. Some of them are in progress, and others about to be commenced forthwith:

Near the head of Lake Erie, at the Point aux Pins, preparations are being made to convert the natural basin called the Rondeau into a good Harbour, by the construction of a Breakwater and two Piers. When they are built, this Harbour will afford the advantages of easy entrance, perfect safety, sufficient water, and ample room to accommodate any number of vessels.

It is proposed to erect a good Light at its entrance, and from the Harbour to make a facile Road, communicating with Chatham, and with the interior of that fine section of country, for the productions of which this Harbour will then be the natural outlet. This Road will be terminated at the Harbour by a commodious Wharf. From Chatham to the Rondeau by this Road will be a distance of about 17 miles; by the present route of the River and Lake it is 150 miles and upwards.

At Port Stanley a great deal has been done. Most of the old work, which had been miserably constructed and was in utter ruin, has been removed, necessarily at much expense. Two substantial Piers have been constructed, in order to keep open and shelter the mouth of Kettle Creek, which here empties itself into the Lake; the deposit has been removed, which had partly filled it, owing to the state of the old Piers, and a good Road is being made from it into the interior of the country, passing close to the Town of St. Thomas, and uniting with the main London and Chatham Road.

PORT BURWELL.

The charter of this Harbour has been surrendered to the Government.

The boats, pile engine, dredge, and other machinery at Port Stanley, will shortly be transported to this place, and the works of the alteration and improvement of the Harbour, as well as that of the Road leading to it, will be proceeded with as soon as possible.

CUT AT PORT ROWAN.

A strong and well appointed Floating Light Vessel has been built, to be stationed at the cut near Port Rowan, which, since its being opened through the neck of land there in the storms of 1834, has been used by steam and other craft coasting on the Canadian shore of Lake Erie, instead of making the great circuit of Long Point.

The moorings for this vessel have been sent up, and the Light will be exhibited very shortly.

At the extremity of Long Point, near the site where the old Light House had stood, a new one has been erected. The tower and keeper's house are completed, the lantern is being secured in its berth, and the old lamps are undergoing a thorough repair, but they are of a very inferior description, and it is

proposed shortly to substitute better lamps in their place.

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PORT DOVER HARBOUR.

This Harbour has also been taken into the hands of Government. A moderate sum is about being expended on it to render it more effective, by repairing the Piers and extending them into deep water, and by removing the deposits in the channel. The timber and stone are delivered, and the works will immediately be put in progress.

As this Harbour will form a terminus of the new Road to Hamilton, a considerable increase of trade there must take place.

PORT DOVER ROAD.

With the works of this Road considerable progress has been made. Such portions of the line as afford the material within moderate carriage, are to be macadamized or gravelled; the remainder is to be planked. The clearing, draining, and grading generally are in a very forward state; a great part of the plank and scantling is provided; a portion of it is now being laid down, and the large Bridge over the Grand River at Caledonia is completed.

PORT MAITLAND AND PORT COLBORNE HARBOURS,

Forming the two entrances of the Welland Canal into Lake Erie are being proceeded with; but the expenditure thereon is embraced in the appropriation for the Welland Canal.

LAKE ONTARIO.

The construction of the new Piers at Port Dalhousie is about to be commenced; but the cost thereof is also borne and provided for in the estimate for the completion of the Welland Canal.

At Windsor the works necessary to secure a good entrance into the fine Bay called Big Bay, and convert it into a safe and commodious Harbour, have been urged with great spirit, and are now in a very satisfactory and advanced state; the entire of the breakwater is raised nearly to its full height, and the two piers are finished up to water level. It is intended to let them lie in this state until spring, in order to permit the cribs to stand the winter storms, and to give time for their settlement; after which they will be raised upon, and the work generally finished.

The Board were obliged to take these works out of the hands of the original contractor, as, from the rate at which they were progressing under his management, it was perfectly clear that they could not be finished within the period in which he was bound by his contract; the consequence would be, that the works being caught by the equinoctial gales in a state insufficient to withstand their violence, would have been seriously injured, and much additional expense incurred.

The improvement of the Road leading from this Harbour to the fine tract of country north of it, is about to be entered upon; some of the materials are delivered. This road will communicate with the head of the Scugog navigation, and if opened throughout to the bridge about to be built across the “Narrows” of Lake Simcoe, a direct and important line of road would be thereby made from Lake Ontario to Lake Huron.

COBBOURG HARBOUR.

The Harbour at Cobourg has been very considerably repaired and improved; to effect which, the taking up of a large portion of the old work was unavoidable, from its dilapidated state and the insufficient manner in which it had been constructed. The piers are now completed, with the exception of the sinking

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sinking of two cribs. The dredging of the outer portion of the Harbour still remains undone; and I am of opinion that it is not advisable to attempt it until spring next. The set of the shingle or deposit here is governed by the prevailing south-west wind; and the deposit which has settled in the Harbour took place while the old works of the western pier remained in an open and unfinished state, the sand washing through them on the least blow of westerly or south-westerly winds. This pier being now staunch, and terminating in nearly twenty feet of water, and the eastern pier having about seventeen feet water at its head, it remains to be satisfactorily ascertained whether nature may not beneficially affect the depth of the water within the piers, without expense being incurred in the dredging thereof. I conceive that the silt will not now be carried round the heads of the piers into the Harbour, and should this fortunately turn out to be the case, that portion of it which had collected before the finishing of the Harbour, and which now lies within the entrance, will, I consider, partly be washed upon shore by the setting in of a southerly sea, and partly be carried out by the ground current.

GULL ISLAND AND PRESQUISLE LIGHT HOUSES.

At the latter, a keeper's house is required, which it is proposed to advertize for in order that the materials may be delivered this winter. In lieu of the fixed Light at Point Peter, a revolving Light has been substituted, shewing a full light at periods of every half minute; and the Light at Presquisle is about to be changed to a coloured Light. In coming down the Lake, difficulty has frequently been experienced in distinguishing between these Lights.

It is proposed generally to place a Light upon the head of one Pier at each Provincial Harbour; these Lights to be of uniform character, to stand about 24 feet high, to shew about 6 miles, and to appear with a green belt across them; by it they will always be easily distinguished from fishing or shore lights, with which the Pier Lights heretofore have been frequently confounded.

The improvement of the Bay of Chaleurs Road, running along or near to the north shore of the Bay of Chaleurs, from which it derives its name, has proceeded satisfactorily, and those parts are now on the eve of completion, and the Bridges are built, for which the appropriation was made; but the further appropriation of a moderate sum would, in the opinion of the Board, be very desirable to effect a more general and perfect opening of this road. At the eastern end it requires to be extended a few miles further, so as to reach the settlement of Gaspé Point; and on the portion of this communication, which is known as the Kempt Road, from the head of the Bay of Chaleurs to Metis on the St. Lawrence, many parts require amendment, and some Bridges to be built. West of Metis a Bridge is much required on the Rimouski. As this Road constitutes one main communication from Quebec to New Brunswick, it is, in the estimation of the Board, very deserving of the consideration of the Legislature. The last reports of Mr. Russell, to whom the management of these works has been entrusted, lead the Board to hope that they will be fully completed this season.

The works of the Gosford Road have also been advanced nearly to completion, although under many disadvantages, to which the very great curtailment of distance, and facilities of travel which are afforded by this Road, between the Townships and Quebec, have chiefly contributed, in as much as, according as the drainage and formation of the road proceeded, it was immediately used and passed over by drovers from the United States with great quantities of cattle. From the formation being in so fresh a state, and much

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of the road being constructed by laying coats of clay over moor, the cattle did much injury by sinking through it.

In the parts where the contractor or superintendent was enabled to keep the public off it for some time, the Road, being thereby allowed to consolidate, now presents a hard and good surface.

In parts of the Road also, from the depth of moor, and the desire to open the Road to the public with the least possible delay, the superintendent was induced to confine the soling and formation to the centre, thereby not giving the road sufficient breadth. This must also be remedied next spring.

The several Bridges and Culverts on the line are well and substantially built; the side and off-take drains generally well sunk; the road well raised across the moory and low parts, and the other material points of construction fairly attended to.

THE MAIN NORTHERN ROAD FROM LAKE ONTARIO TO LAKE HURON.

Under this head of the Appropriation Act, there were embraced three improvements in that section of country:

First, That of the portion of Road between the termination of the part undertaken by the District, near the Holland Landing and the Town of Barrie;

Second, The continuation of this Road from Barrie to Penetanguishine;

Third, The improvement of the Coldwater Portage Road.

For the two latter, the plans and detailed estimates have been prepared for some time; but those for the Bridge over the Narrows, required to complete the Coldwater Portage Road, have been but lately forwarded. All is, however, now ready for the advertizing of these two latter works, which it is proposed to let out immediately, so that the oak required for the Bridges may be cut during the ensuing winter (which is the proper time to procure it), and the works can be completed by midsummer next.

With respect to the first section of the work, viz. that from the Holland Landing to Barrie, it was thought expedient by the Board, after due consideration, to postpone commencing upon it until the sense of the Legislature, at its present session, should be had upon another mode by which it will be proposed to complete this main communication, and by which the public convenience would be better accommodated, and a saving effected.

By this mode now proposed, the portion of the Road between Toronto and the Holland Landing, which has not been improved, and which, from traversing a heavy clay soil, is in wet seasons all but impassable, would be perfected, either by macadamizing, gravelling, or planking, as may be found most advisable; and thence to Barrie it is proposed only to plank or macadamize such parts as may most require it; effectually draining, forming, and grading the remainder, and building the necessary Culverts and Bridges. By adopting this course the main line would be effectually opened throughout, instead of leaving a gap in the centre of 21 miles undone.

To improve the Portage Road, and build the Narrows Bridge	£4500
" Penetanguishine Road ...	3500
To complete the portion to the Holland Landing	18500
To improve (as now proposed) thence to Barrie	10500
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The appropriation for the foregoing, exclusive of the Road from Toronto to Holland Landing, is.....	£33333
Add for this portion.....	18500
	£51833

From the foregoing estimate, it will be seen that to effect the whole of these improvements, as now proposed, would cost but £37,000, instead of £51,833 currency, being a saving of £14,833. It would of course be necessary to add to the former appropriation of £33,333, the sum of £4,677 currency.

BRIDGES ON THE MAIN PROVINCE ROAD.

BRIDGES AT STE. ANNE DE LA PERADE.

The superstructure of these Bridges, consisting of ten arches of about 100 feet span each, which were built in 1838, under Commissioners appointed by the Legislature, upon examination last year, being found to be in a very dangerous state, and likely to fall, it was deemed necessary to take it down. The Piers and abutments also had not been carefully founded; these have been well piled around and otherwise secured; and the entire superstructure of the Bridges is in course of being constructed in a substantial manner, and a Swing Bridge of 45 feet span has been added to it. The entire will be completed this year.

Over the River Batiscan, in crossing which, at certain periods of the year, great difficulty and danger were encountered, a Bridge of eight arches of 132 feet span, and a Swing Bridge of 45 feet in width are being built. The foundation and masonry of the Piers and abutments are in progress; several of the arches are framed, and are ready to be raised upon the completion of the abutments. This Bridge will be completed this season.

TWO BRIDGES OVER THE ST. MAURICE.

These Bridges are being erected at the same sites where the former Bridges (which had been carried away by the flood) were constructed; and such of the old Piers as could be made available by piling, and other precautions, have been adopted to carry the new arches. Those in the Eastern Branch have been cut down to below water level, and secured by strong external coffer (as it was found impracticable to drive piles); and upon the foundation so formed the new Piers have been carried up. The masonry, abutments, and four arches of the superstructure have been raised. The entire of this Bridge, consisting of five arches of about 115 feet span, and two semi-arches, will be completed this season.

The Bridge over the Western Channel will consist of five arches of from 110 to 115 feet span. The contractors are working by night and day, and are making every possible exertion to have the piling and foundation of the Piers completed before the close of the season. The piling round four of the Piers, and for the formation of the stone abutments, has been completed; three new Piers are built; four piling machines are in operation, and the work goes on satisfactorily.

The contractors have been thus urged, in order to get the superstructure wholly raised upon the Piers before the breaking up of the ice. Two substantial ice-breakers have been placed in this Channel to break the large fields of descending ice. The extraordinarily high floods which occurred at the breaking up of the ice last spring have induced the Board to incur some extra expense in raising these Bridges, as well as that over the Batiscan, and to adopt further measures to ensure their permanence.

BERTHIER BRIDGE.

The difficulties presented by the depth of the soft material on which it was necessary to found the abutments of this Bridge, rendered the cost of piling unavoidable, which was not at first contemplated. The Bridge consists of an arch of 86 feet span. The whole of the work has been built in a very substantial manner, and withstood the test very well of the extraordinarily high flood of last spring, which was so destructive to property all around it.

The Bout de L'Isle Bridges will be 2461 feet in length, having 14 arches of from 140 to 250 feet span. The plans for the construction of this Bridge have for some time been prepared. In furnishing estimates for the Bridges, it was calculated that some addition thereto would be had from the balance of the monies which the Montreal Road Commissionets were authorized to borrow, a portion of which it was supposed might be applicable to this Bridge; but as it appeared that the whole of that fund was required on the Roads, the commencement with the works of this Bridge was deferred by the Board until it could be ascertained with certainty what residue of the appropriation for the building of Bridges between Montreal and Quebec would be left. The Board have also postponed the entering upon this work, in order to judge experimentally, from the cost of constructing the wire Suspension Bridge at Bytown, whether it might not be advisable, as a matter of economy, to throw a Bridge of that class over the Raft Channel, which will require an arch of 250 feet span. The completion of the Bytown Bridge, early in the spring, will decide this point. In the mean time, preparations can be made for the other portions of the works.

ROAD BETWEEN THE CASCADES AND COTEAU DU LAC.

The works of this Road have progressed satisfactorily. The swamp portion of it to the Province line, which has been for years all but impassable, is now in a good state; the principal portion of the earthwork is done; the Bridges are built; a large portion of the material provided, and the work will be finished early next season.

LONDON AND BRANTFORD ROAD—(57½ MILES.)

The works of this Road, although commenced only in October last, are in a very advanced state; the Bridges and Culverts built; most of the works of the draining, trunking, forming, and grading, completed; a very large portion of the material delivered, a part of which is now being laid down. In the course of the work, from the excavations that were made, it was found that gravel of a coarse and excellent quality for Road-making could be had on terms which rendered it advisable to substitute it for plank, for a length of nearly 20 miles. The entire of the Road will be completed, it is expected, by midsummer next.

PORT SARNIA ROAD.

This Road, 61½ miles in length, in nearly a straight line, passes for the most part through low rich land of the finest description, to which the draining and formation of the Road will be of the utmost importance. The banks were commenced partially in March 1842. The entire will be finished this year. A Bridge of 140 feet span has been thrown over the Thames, and three other considerable Bridges built along the line of the Road.

GHATHAM ROAD.

In the construction of this Road several very important alterations for the better have been effected, especially between London and Delaware, by which six miles are made common to it and the Road leading to the Harbor of Port Stanley. Many very bad hills have been avoided, and considerable curtailment of distance obtained.

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15th October.

At the same time it has been the aim of the Board as much as possible to follow the old Road, where the future and permanent interests of the country did not forbid it. The works were placed under contract in May last, and have been prosecuted so energetically as to be now half done. The Bridges, many of which are considerable, and the Culverts, are in a very forward state, and no pains have been spared to make them substantial. The building of a very large and expensive Bridge, 141 feet in length on this line of Road at the Town of Delaware, was rendered unavoidable, the former Bridge having been swept away in January last by one of those tremendous floods to which the River is liable; and the short interval which elapsed between its destruction and the commencement of the new Bridge, has been fatally marked by the death of several persons, who were drowned in the beginning of this year while endeavouring to cross in canoes.

CHATHAM, SANDWICH, AND AMHERTSBURGH ROAD.

The surveys and plans of these Roads are completed, and the advertizements have been issued. The works will be pushed forward with as much vigor as possible, so as to be completed in the year 1845. On the completion of the foregoing Roads, a great highway will be opened throughout the entire western portion of the Province from Hamilton, at the head of Lake Ontario, to Detroit, and to the foot of Lake Huron at Port Sarnia.

Independent of the immediate Provincial and local benefits which will be derived therefrom, a glance at its geographical position, as it lies with respect to the eastern and western parts of the United States, will shew that it is by no means unreasonable to expect that it must, at no distant period, become a thoroughfare of very great importance; and that these improvements will tend, not only indirectly by their influence upon the opening and settlement of the country through which they pass, but directly by the revenue which will be had from them on their completion, fully to remunerate the Province for the portion of the public funds expended upon them.

The last work, embraced in the Appropriation Act, which it remains for me to report upon, is that from Lancaster to the Ottawa. Upon a portion of this Road, the full sum named in the appropriation (viz. £1,500 sterling) has been expended on the opening, draining, and forming of it; in addition to which

the sum of about £1,157 currency, was laid out in further repairing the Road, and completing it to the Wharf at Lancaster, where the Mail steamer daily touches.

In addition to the foregoing, the entire of which was embraced in, and provided for by the Appropriation Act, a great number of other works and repairs have been effected under the control of this department, by order of the Governor in Council; for the details of which I beg most respectfully to refer to Schedule C. hereunto annexed.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THIS REPORT.

- SCHEDULE A. Shewing the several works authorized by 4 & 5 Vic. ch. 28; the sums appropriated for each; the estimate of the cost of their construction; the sums expended thereon up to the 1st Sept'r. 1843, with sundry other details connected therewith.
- " B. Shewing the amounts which have been expended by the Board of Works on certain works not embraced in 4 & 5 Vic. ch. 28, but were provided, or partially provided for by other Acts.
- " C. Shewing the several works upon which expenditure or advances have been made by the Board of Works by the authority of the Governor in Council, but for which funds have not been appropriated by the Legislature.
- " D. Shewing the present establishment on each work now in progress under the control of the Board of Works; the amount paid for preliminary surveys, &c. and the rate per cent of the cost of superintendence upon the gross expenditure on the several works.
- " E. Shewing the dimensions and other details of the various works completed, or in progress under the Board of Works.

All which is respectfully submitted.

HAMILTON H. KILLALY,

Chairman Board of Works.

Kingston, 11th October, 1843.

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SCHEDULE A.—continued.

WORK.	Amount of appropriation for each work, by 4 & 5 Vic. cap.			Amount of gross expenditure to 1st September, 1843.			Amounts paid on contracts.			Amount required to complete.			Amount paid Engineer and Superintendent, to 1st September, 1843.			Amounts paid for Surveys, Plans, &c. not included under the head of Establishments.			Time for completion.			Rate per cent for cost of superintendence to 1st Sept. 1843.			Total rate p. c. for cost of superintendence or completion of the works					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
Brought over.....	1472424	8	11	1419365	15	10	336868	19	7						13391	4	6	1830	3	0								23		
Harbours and Light Houses, and Roads leading thereto.....	82222	4	5	9511	13	5	5057	4	2						98	15	0	36	11									24		
Windsor Harbour.....				11816	16	10	9716	16	10						160	12	6													
Cobourg Harbour.....				4850	0	0	367	7	0																					
Port Dover.....				1667	17	1	1317	17	1																					
Long Point Light House, and Light Ship.....				7500	0	0	136	10	0																					
Burwell Harbour and Road.....				5250	0	0																								
Scugog Road.....				13501	14	4	12351	14	4																					
Port Stanley.....				8410	0	0																								
Rondeau Harbour Road, and Light House.....																														
Expatriation of outfit, &c. applicable to the foregoing in common.....				452	0	0	176	16	7																					
Port Stanley Road.....				17695	3	0	12329	2	1																					
River Ottawa.....	31111	2	3	31111	2	3	6867	0	11																					
Bay of Chaleurs' Road.....	16666	13	4	16213	14	8	9989	4	0																					
Gosford Road.....	11111	2	3	11111	2	2	9814	11	1																					
Main North Toronto Road.....	33333	6	8	31649	5	4	179	1	3																					
Bridges between Montreal and Quebec.....	37777	15	6	37777	15	6	13900	0	0																					
Cascades Road.....	16666	13	4	14463	0	0	6056	1	4																					
London and Sarnia Road.....	16666	13	4	16484	4	0	11855	10	5																					
London and Brantford Road.....	61111	2	3	47339	19	4	12550	13	10																					
London and Chatham, Sandwich and Amherstburg Road.....	40000	0	0	34375	0	0	3376	6	9																					
Military Road.....	1666	13	4	2823	16	6	2823	16	6																					
River Richelieu.....	23333	6	8	18150	0	0	50	0	9																					
	£ 1844091	2	2	£ 1761720	3	3	£ 455684	14	6						19686	7	8	3351	16	2										

NOTE.—The total cost to complete the whole of the foregoing..... £1,761,720 3 3
 The total of superintendence on the completion of the whole of the foregoing..... 44,299 5 9
 The rate of the cost of superintendence on the whole will therefore be 2½ per cent.

Kingsston, 11th October, 1843.

HAMILTON H. KILLALY,
 Chairman Board of Works.

SCHEDULE B.

SHewing the amounts which have been expended by the Board of Works on certain works not embraced in 4th and 5th Vic. cap. 28, but were provided, or partially provided for by other Acts.

WORK.	Amount of appropriation granted, in Halifax currency.			Amount of gross expenditure to 1st September, 1843.			Amount paid on Contracts included in gross expenditure.			Amount required to complete.			Amounts paid Engineer and Superintending Establishments, to 1st Sept. 1843.			Amounts paid for Surveys, Plans, &c. not included under the head of Establishments.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
St. Ann's Lock and Dam ..	179	16	12 8	186	21	9 11	166	43	14 10	2000	0	0	1320	15	1	186	8	0
Do. Award paid Mr. Jones				1022	0	0												
River Lights, within the Port of Montreal	1027	15	6	969	13	4	866	13	4	Completed.			100	0	0			

HAMILTON H. KILLALY,

Chairman Board of Works.

Kingston, 11th October, 1843.

SCHEDULE C.

SHewing the several works upon which expenditure or advances have been made by the Board of Works, by the authority of the Governor in Council, but for which funds have not been appropriated by the Legislature.

WORK.	Amount of gross expenditure to 1st September 1843, in currency.			Amount required to complete.			Amount paid to Engineer and Superintending Establishments.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Missisquoi Canal Survey	119	2	10						
Tecumseth Road	1007	3	3						
Gananoque Bridge	998	17	7						
Toronto and Sanguine Road Survey	507	15	0						
Bayonne Bridge	1176	18	11				91	0	0
Kingston Harbour Survey	25	0	0						
Presqu'île Light House	24	7	7						
Queenston and Grimsby Road	2613	16	0				62	10	0
Chambly Canal	14000	14	9	1000	0	0	66	0	0
Paris Bridge	313	16	9						
Court Houses, Gaols, and other Public Buildings	2551	0	9	3106	17	2	46	2	6
Chaudière Bridge				707	2	4	46	0	0
Rouge Hill Survey	97	0	10						
Gull Island Light House	522	19	4						
	£	23958	13 7	4813	19 6		311	12 6	

HAMILTON H. KILLALY,

Chairman Board of Works.

Kingston, 11th October, 1843.

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13th October.

SCHEDULE D.

SHewing the present Establishment on each work now in progress under the control of the Board of Works, the amount paid for preliminary Surveys, &c., and the rate per cent. of the cost of Superintendence upon the gross expenditure on the several works.

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*WELLAND CANAL.

	£	s.	d.
Samuel Power.....	600	0	0
A. Barrett.....	600	0	0†
T. C. Keefer.....	250	0	0
W. O. Buchanan.....	250	0	0
J. D. Slater.....	250	0	0
W. R. Scott.....	156	0	0
Thomas Adams.....	300	0	0
Gross amount expended on this work to 1st Sept. 1843.....	£129562	12	0
Gross amount of superintendence and surveys to same period.....	3998	5	10
<i>Being at the rate of about 3½ per cent.</i>			
Gross amount of cost of completion.....	495306	0	3
Gross amount of superintendence, &c. when completed.....	8048	5	10
<i>Being at the rate of 1½ per cent.</i>			

ST. LAWRENCE CANALS, VIZ.:

PRESCOTT TO DICKENSON'S LANDING.

J. B. Mills.....	150	0	0
J. S. Kilally.....	300	0	0
G. G. Dixon.....	150	0	0

No work yet done on this line.

Gross amount of cost of completion.....	£168124	8	11
Gross amount of superintendence, &c., when completed.....	1968	0	0
<i>Being at the rate of about 1½ per cent.</i>			

CORNWALL.

James Rigney.....	350	0	0‡
Gross amount expended to 1st September, 1843.....	£62213	2	11
Gross amount of superintendence and surveys to same period.....	1229	18	6
<i>Being at the rate of about 1½ per cent.</i>			

BEAUHARNOIS.

J. B. Mills.....	600	0	0
C. M. Tate.....	250	0	0
W. Shanly.....	250	0	0
A. Kierzkowski.....	250	0	0
A. Guy.....	175	0	0
J. G. Cowley.....	175	0	0
A. B. Larocque.....	120	0	0
R. J. Begley.....	400	0	0§
Gross amount expended on this work to 1st Sept. 1843.....	£68856	13	0
Gross amount of superintendence and surveys to same period.....	2688	16	4
<i>Being at the rate of about 3½ per cent.</i>			
Gross amount of cost of completion.....	247521	18	4
Gross amount of superintendence, &c., when completed.....	5076	4	8
<i>Being at the rate of about 2½ per cent.</i>			

LACHINE.

A. G. Robinson.....	300	0	0
Jos. F. McDonald.....	300	0	0
D. Starke.....	120	0	0

* NOTE.—M. B. Pritchard..... Surveyor..... £135 per annum.
John Page..... Draughtsman..... 180 "

Those names were omitted in this Return, but the amounts are included.

† Transferred to Lachine.

‡ Likewise in charge of Cascades Road, without further pay.

§ Likewise on Cornwall Canal, Lachine Canal, Prescott to Dickenson's Landing, Cascades Road. No other emolument.

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13th October.

SCHEDULE D.—continued.

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(Q.)

13th October.

Gross amount expended on this work to 1st Sept. 1843.....	£16109 12 11
Gross amount of superintendence and surveys to same period.....	1637 1 9
<i>Being at the rate of about 9$\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.</i>	
Gross amount of cost of completion	250333 6 8
Gross amount of superintendence, &c., when completed.....	4329 17 8
<i>Being at the rate of about 1$\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.</i>	

LAKE ST. PETER.

Charles Atherton	Engineer.....	£400 0 0
L. E. Dubord.....	Master of Tug Vessel.....	200 0 0
Geo. Meldrum	Master of Dredges.....	195 12 6
D. O'Brien	Storekeeper	80 0 0
Gross amount expended on this work to 1st Sept. 1843		
		£18503 14 2
Gross amount of superintendence and surveys to same period.....		
		1444 6 0
<i>Being at the rate of about 7$\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.</i>		
Gross amount of cost of completion		
		64444 8 11
Gross amount of superintendence, &c., when completed.....		
		4405 6 0
<i>Being at the rate of about 6$\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.</i>		

BURLINGTON BAY CANAL, DOVER ROAD AND HARBOUR, AND LONG POINT
LIGHT HOUSE.

W. M. Shaw	Engineer.....	350 0 0
W. D. Hale	Asst. Engineer.....	175 0 0
Andw. Lees	Superintendent.....	195 12 6
John Alchin	Superintendent.....	150 0 0
A. Light	Superintendent.....	120 0 0
John Davidson.....	Paymaster	150 0 0
Gross amount expended on those works to 1st Sept. 1843		
		£19456 14 1
Gross amount of superintendence and surveys to same period		
		1121 2 11
<i>Being at the rate of about 4$\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.</i>		
Gross amount of cost of completion.....		
		78744 17 11
Gross amount of superintendence, &c., when completed.....		
		2811 0 0
<i>Being at the rate of about 3$\frac{9}{16}$ per cent.</i>		

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

N. H. Baird	Engineer.....	600 0 0
J. Lyons	Asst. Engineer.....	200 0 0
Thomas McGrath	Superintendent.....	228 2 6
J. Wilson	Superintendent.....	228 2 6
J. Ferguson.....	Check Clerk.....	78 5 0
J. Ryan.....	Check Clerk.....	78 5 0
G. Coventry.....	Check Clerk.....	78 5 0
C. Green.....	Paymaster	240 0 0
Gross amount expended on the works to 1st Sept. 1843		
		£22106 16 7
Gross amount of superintendence, &c., to same period.....		
		2699 14 0
<i>Being at about 12$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.</i>		
Gross amount of cost of completion.....		
		54485 9 0
Gross amount of superintendence when completed		
		3541 19 0
<i>Being at about 6$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the whole work, from commencement to completion.</i>		

HARBOURS AND LIGHT HOUSES, AND ROADS LEADING THERETO, viz.:

WINDSOR HARBOUR.

John McIntyre.....	Superintendent.....	228 2 6
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COBOURG.

Pierre Laurencelle.....	Superintendent.....	158 10 0
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Appendix
(Q.)

13th October.

SCHEDULE D.—continued.

PORT STANLEY ROAD.

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13th October.

A. Turner.....	Engineer.....	£250	0	0
A. Handy.....	Superintendent.....	150	0	0
Gross amount expended to 1st Sept. 1843, not including Long Point £40135 11 0				
Gross amount of superintendence, &c., to same period 1021 1 3				
<i>Being at about 2½ per cent.</i>				
Gross amount of cost of completion, exclusive of Long Point..... 78987 7 7				
Gross amount of superintendence from commencement of the work to its completion..... 2196 0 0				
<i>Being at the rate of about 2¾ per cent.</i>				

RIVER OTTAWA.

G. J. Neagle.....	Superintendent.....	250	0	0
D. S. Walton.....	Engineer.....	250	0	0
Thomas Croasdaile.....	Paymaster.....	150	0	0
Fraser.....	Check Clerk.....	78	5	0
	Superintendent.....	156	10	0
	Superintendent.....	156	10	0
Gross amount expended to 1st September 1843..... £6867 0 11				
Gross amount of superintendence and surveys to same period..... 289 12 2				
<i>Being at the rate of about 4½ per cent.</i>				
Gross amount of cost of completion..... 31111 2 3				
Gross amount of superintendence, &c., when completed..... 981 11 8				
<i>Being at the rate of about 3½ per cent.</i>				

BAY OF CHALEURS ROAD.

A. J. Russell.....	Superintendent.....	400	0	0
A. H. Simms.....	Asst. Superintendent.....	156	10	0
J. Woodley.....	Asst. Superintendent.....	156	10	0
Gross amount expended to 1st September 1843..... £9889 4 0				
Gross amount of superintendence, &c., to same period 1250 2 6				
<i>Being at the rate of about 12½ per cent.</i>				
Gross amount of cost of completion..... 16213 14 8				
Gross amount of superintendence, &c., when completed..... 1368 19 2				
<i>Being at the rate of about 8½ per cent.</i>				

GOSFORD ROAD.

F. W. Blaiklock.....	Superintendent.....	273	15	0
Stephen Yarwood.....	Paymaster.....	200	0	0
Gross amount expended to 1st September 1843..... £9814 11 1				
Gross amount of superintendence, surveys, &c., to same period..... 884 14 9				
<i>Being at the rate of about 9 per cent.</i>				
Gross amount of cost of completion..... 11111 2 2				
Gross amount of superintendence, &c., when completed..... 1003 3 6				
<i>Being at the rate of about 9 per cent.</i>				

BRIDGES BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

Peter Fleming.....	Engineer.....	50s. per day.		
S. March.....	Superintendent.....		156	10 0
Jos. Guirard.....	Superintendent.....		156	10 0
Richard Lewis.....	Superintendent.....		156	10 0
M. Paquet.....	Superintendent.....		156	10 0
Gross amount expended to 1st September 1843..... £13900 0 0				
Gross amount of superintendence and surveys to same period..... 766 14 6				
<i>Being at the rate of about 5½ per cent.</i>				
Gross amount of cost of completion..... 37777 15 6				
Gross amount of superintendence and surveys, when completed..... 1240 16 8				
<i>Being at the rate of about 3¼ per cent.</i>				

CASCADES

Appendix
(Q.)

13th October.

SCHEDULE D.—continued.

CASCADES ROAD.

James Rigney.....	Superintendent.....	*		
W. O. Dwyer.....	Asst. Superintendent.....	£195	12	6
Gross amount expended to 1st September 1843..... £6056 1 4				
Gross amount of superintendence and surveys to same period..... 709 7 6				
<i>Being at the rate of about 11½ per cent.</i>				
Gross amount of cost of completion..... 14463 0 0				
Gross amount of superintendence, &c., to completion..... 830 0 0				
<i>Being at the rate of about 5½ per cent.</i>				

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13th October.

SARNIA, BRANTFORD, CHATHAM, AND AMHERSTBURG ROADS.

C. S. Gzowski.....	Engineer.....	500	0	0
James Cull.....	Engineer.....	250	0	0
W. Billyard.....	Asst. Engineer.....	250	0	0
W. Lawson.....	Asst. Engineer.....	175	0	0
T. S. Gore.....	Asst. Engineer.....	200	0	0
F. Talbot.....	Superintendent.....	175	0	0
N. B. Cronin.....	Clerk.....	60	0	0
Chas. Montsarrat.....	Paymaster.....	250	0	0
Gross amount expended to 1st September 1843..... £27782 11 0				
Gross amount of superintendence, &c., to same period..... 2043 6 10				
<i>Being at the rate of about 7½ per cent.</i>				
Gross amount of cost of completion..... 98199 3 4				
Gross amount of superintendence, &c., to completion..... 4434 6 10				
<i>Being at the rate of about 4½ per cent.</i>				

MILITARY ROAD.

Gross amount of cost of completion.....	£2823	16	6
Gross amount of superintendence, &c., to completion.....	233	16	2
<i>Being at the rate of about 8¼ per cent.</i>			

ST. ANNE'S RAPIDS.

Gross amount of cost of completion.....	20121	9	11
Gross amount of superintendence to completion.....	1565	16	1
<i>Being at the rate of about 7½ per cent.</i>			

RIVER LIGHTS WITHIN THE PORT OF MONTREAL.

Gross amount of cost of completion.....	£969	13	4
Gross amount of superintendence, &c., to completion.....	100	0	0
<i>Being at the rate of about 10½ per cent.</i>			

BAYONNE BRIDGE.

Gross amount of cost of completion.....	£1176	18	11
Gross amount of superintendence to completion.....	91	0	0
<i>Being at the rate of about 7½ per cent.</i>			

QUEENSTON AND GRIMSBY ROAD.

Gross amount of cost of completion.....	£2613	16	0
Gross amount of superintendence, &c., to completion.....	62	10	0
<i>Being at the rate of about 2½ per cent.</i>			

CHAUDIÈRE BRIDGE.

Gross amount of cost of completion.....	£707	2	0
Gross amount of superintendence, &c., to completion.....	46	0	0
<i>Being at the rate of about 6½ per cent.</i>			

* No allowance except for Cornwall.

BOAB

Appendix
(Q.)SCHEDULE D.—*continued.*Appendix
(Q.)

BOARD OF WORKS FIXED ESTABLISHMENT.

18th October.		Sterling per annum.	12th October.
H. H. Killaly.....	Chairman	£800 0 0	
Samuel Keefer.....	Engineer.....	500 0 0	
T. A. Begley.....	Secretary.....	400 0 0	
John H. Connolly.....	Clerk.....	135 0 0	
	Messenger.....	50 0 0	

In addition to this Fixed Establishment of the Board of Works, the following extra persons have from time to time been employed in the Office, the cost of whose services are embraced in the Returns submitted, and are charged generally on the respective works. As those works are completed, their services can be dispensed with, viz. :—

F. P. Rubidge	Draftsman.....	£350 0 0	cury. per annum.
E. Wyszinski	Lithographer	16 13 4	" per month.
C. Shanley	Clerk.....	0 7 6	" per day.
T. Hewitt.....	Clerk.....	0 7 6	" "

HAMILTON H. KILLALY,
Chairman Board of Works.

Kingston, 11th October, 1843.

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SCHEDULE E.

Shewing the dimensions, and other details, of the various works completed or in progress under the Board of Works.

CANALS.	Length in miles.	No. of Locks.	Lockage in feet.	Size of Locks.				Width of Canal.		REMARKS.
				Length of Chamber.	Width.	Depth on M. Sill.	Feet	At bottom.	At surface.		Feet
THE WELLAND CANAL:										
Main Trunk from Port Colborne to Port Dalhousie	28	31	328	150	26½	8½	81	45	81	This Canal has two entrances in Lake Erie, Port Maitland and Port Colborne; and also communicates with the Grand River Navigation at Dunnville. The Lake at Port Maitland is open some weeks earlier in the spring than at Port Colborne or Buffalo. The whole of these works are under contract; several of the Locks will be completed this season, and the entire line will be available in 1845. The navigation of the old Canal being preserved uninterrupted in the mean time.
Junction branch to Dunnville	21	1	6	150	26½	8½	71	35	71	
Broad Creek branch to Port Maitland	1½	1	6	200	45	9	85	45	85	
THE ST. LAWRENCE CANALS:										
Gairops and Port Cardinal	2	2	7	200	45	9	90	50	90	The surveys and other details of these works are now prepared, and they will be advertized immediately, and ready for navigation in 1845.
Rapid Plat.	4	2	11½	200	45	9	90	50	90	
Farren's Point	3	1	3½	200	45	9	90	50	90	Completed, and now in operation. The banks are being strengthened.
Cornwall, passing the Long Sault Rapids	11½	7	48	200	55	9	150	100	150	
Beauharnois, do. Coteau, Cedars, and Cascades Road	11½	9	82½	200	45	9	80	80	120	
Lachine, do. Lachine Rapids	8½	5	44½	200	45	9	80	80	120	Surveyed, but not yet put under contract.
Total from Lake Erie to the Sea	66	57	525							The whole distance from Lake Erie to tide water is 520 miles.
All these Canals will be completed before the opening of the navigation in the spring of 1846.										
THE NEWCASTLE DISTRICT IMPROVEMENTS:										
Seugog Lock and Dam		1		134	33	5	59	35	59	Will be completed early in spring.
Whitlas' Lock and Dam		1	3	134	33	5	59	35	59	Lock completed, and the Gates hung.
Crooks' Lock and Dam		1		134	33	5	59	35	59	Lock completed, and Gates framed.
Chisholm's Lock and Dam		1	10	134	33	5	59	35	59	Lock completed, and Gates framed.
St. Anne's Lock and Dam, head of Montreal Island		1	3 to 6	200	45	7				Completed, and in operation.
St. Ours Lock and Dam, River Richelieu		1	3 to 7	200	45	7				About to be advertized, and will be completed in 1845.

SCHEDULE E.—continued.

ROADS.	Total length of road in miles.	Length of common Road.	Length to be macadamized.	Length to be planked.	Steepest ascent.	Number of large Bridges.	REMARKS.
The Tecumseth Road, Chatham and Sandwich	50	50	.....	.....	1 in 30	3	{ An expenditure of £1000 was authorized and has been laid out on this Road, to render it available for the transport of the Mails.
Sandwich and Maidstone Cross	12	12	.....	.....	1 in 25	.....	Surveys made, and the work about to be advertized.
Amherstburg and Maidstone Cross	16	16	.....	.....	1 in 25	.....	Surveys made, and the work about to be advertized.
Maidstone Cross and Chatham	50	50	.....	.....	1 in 25	.....	Surveys made, and the work about to be advertized.
Chatham Road	66	60	.....	6	1 in 25	.....	In progress, and nearly half done.
Sarnia Road	61½	61½	.....	.....	1 in 25	4	Will be completed by the 1st November next.
London and Braniford	57½	19	.....	38½	1 in 25	2	In progress, and will be completed early in 1844.
Rondeau to main Chatham Road	10	10	.....	.....	1 in 25	.....	Surveys made, and plans in preparation.
Port Stanley to main London Road	20½	.....	.....	20½	1 in 25	5	In progress. Three quarters of this Road will be done this season.
Port Dover and Hamilton	37	.....	4½	32½	1 in 20	5	In progress. Will be completed next year.
St. Lawrence and Ottawa—the Military Road	41	41	.....	.....	1 in 20	2	Seven miles of this Road made, and several portions of the old Road repaired.
The Cascades and Province Line	22½	8	½	14	.....	5	{ Will be completed early next year. At the Cascades termination the ascent is 1 in 12; the remainder of the road nearly level.
The Gosford Road	121	121	.....	.....	1 in 9	3	Will be completed this season. 63 miles of new Road will then have been completed.
The Bay Chaleurs Road	228	228	.....	.....	.....	28	{ The appropriation for this work was made to cover the cost of building several Bridges, and to form many parts of the line which had not been opened.
Scougog and Windsor	19	14	.....	5	1 in 20	.....	Materials are being delivered.
To Barrie and Penetanguishine .....	.....	33½	.....	.....	1 in 10	2	Plans prepared.
Coldwater Portage	17½	17½	.....	.....	1 in 16	1	Plans prepared, and will be advertized shortly.
Rice Lake and Port Hope	9½	.....	5	4½	1 in 25	2	In progress. Will be completed next season.
Cobourg branch	6	.....	.....	6	1 in 25	.....	Plans prepared. Will be advertized shortly. To be completed next year.

BRIDGES,

SCHEDULE E.—continued.

Appendix (Q.)
13th October.

SLIDES Appendix (Q.)
13th October.

BRIDGES, BUILT OR BUILDING, EXCLUSIVE OF THE ORDINARY BRIDGES ON ROADS.	Width between Abutments.	Number of Arches.		Spans of Arches.		Breadth of Roadway.	REMARKS.
				Feet.	Feet.		
St. Anne de la Pérade, East Channel	969	8, and 1 swing	50 to 101	18	Will be completed this year.	18	Wooden Piers and Abutments. Swing Bridge, 45 feet span.
Do. West Channel	303	2, and 2 semi.	97 and 100	18	Will be completed this year.	18	Wooden Piers and Abutments.
The Batiscan	1220	8, and 1 swing	132	18	Will be completed this year.	18	Wooden Piers and stone Abutments. Swing Bridge, 45 feet span.
The St. Maurice, East Channel	731	5, and 2 semi.	110 to 115	18	Will be completed next spring.	18	Wooden Piers and stone Abutments.
Do. West Channel	1378	10, and 2 semi.	80 to 141	20	Will be completed next spring.	20	Wooden Piers and stone Abutments.
The Chaudière, mouth of Chaudière River	208	1	208	30	Built by Commissioners in 1831.	30	Repaired by the Board of Works in 1843.
The Berthier, Bayonne River	86	1	86	24	Completed.	24	Stone Abutments.
The Bout de L'Isle, L'Assomption Channel	725	4, and 1 swing	160	18	Plans prepared.	18	Stone Abutments; wooden Piers, Swing Bridge, 45 feet span.
Do. Middle Channel	546	3	2 of 140, 1 of 250	24	Plans prepared.	24	Stone Piers and Abutments.
Do. West Channel	1190	7	160	18	Plans prepared.	18	Stone Abutments and wooden Piers.
The River à Delisle	70	1	70	16	Completed.	16	Stone Abutments; embanked approach.
The Memphramagog, outlet of Lake M.	209	10	9 of 20, 1 of 40	19	Completed.	19	Bridge on Bents.
The Gananoque	262	5	2 of 46, 2 of 47, 1 of 48	18	Completed.	18	Wooden Piers and Abutments.
The Bytown Bridges: 1st wooden	150	5, and 2 semi.	25	18	Completed.	18	Bridge on Bents.
Do. 2nd wooden	159	3	1 of 111, 2 of 24	18	Completed.	18	Stone Abutments.
Do. 3rd wooden	76	1	76	18	Completed.	18	Stone Abutments.
The Suspension Bridge	225	1	242	24	In progress; will be completed 1st June, 1844.	24	Towers 21 feet high above Roadway; 242 feet between the points of suspension; 487 feet length of Cable; 20 feet depression.
1st stone arch	44	1	44	37	Nearly completed.	37	
2nd stone arch	57	1	57	20	Old Arch repaired.	20	
3rd stone arch	55	1	55	20	Old Arch taken down, and now being re-built.	20	
The Caledonia Bridge	638	6, and 1 swing	62 to 100	18	Completed.	18	Swing Bridge, 40 feet span.
The Paris Bridge	292	2	115 to 130	24	Built by Commissioners in 1833.	24	Repaired by the Board of Works in 1842.
The London Bridge	190	2	140 to 40	18	Completed.	18	
The Delaware Bridge	641	3 large, 15 small	3 of 80, 15 of 24	18	Will be finished this season.	18	
The Narrows, Lake Simcoe	635	17, and 1 swing	30, swing 45	18	Plans prepared.	18	Swing Bridge to be 45 feet span.
The Port Stanley	118	2, and 1 swing	2 of 30, swing 30	12	Completed.	12	Swing Bridge, 30 feet span.
The Cornwall Swing Bridge	56	1	56	10	Completed.	10	

SCHEDULE E.—continued.

Appendix (Q.)
13th October.

Appendix (Q.)
13th October.

SLIDES FOR THE RUNNING OF CRIBS.	REMARKS.
<p>IN THE NEWCASTLE, & ON THE RIVER TRENT : At Buckhorn Rapids, Burleigh's Chute, Crooks' Rapids, Heeley's Falls, Middle Falls, Raney's Falls.</p>	<p>ON THE MADAWASKA RIVER : At the High Falls, The Ragged Chute. ON THE RIVER OTTAWA : At the Chaudière Falls, Portage du Fort, The Mountain, The Calumet, The Deux Joachim.</p>

Besides the construction of the Slides for the accommodation of the Lumber Trade, considerable improvement will be effected, by removing detached and projecting rocks, shoals, &c. in various parts of these Rivers, and in improving the Portage Roads.

HARBOURS.	Width between Piers.	Aggregate length of Piers.	Length of Break-water.	REMARKS.
ON LAKE ERIE :				
Rondeau Harbour	150	1000	1500	Plans in course of preparation.
Port Stanley	70	1800	None	Nearly completed.
Port Burwell . . . . .	.....	.....	None	Plans not settled on.
Port Dover	70	1560	None	In progress, and will be completed next season.
Port Maitland . . . . .	.....	1200	None	
Port Colborne . . . . .	.....	.....	None	
ON LAKE ONTARIO :				
Port Dalhousie . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	About to be commenced.
Burlington Bay	150	2500	None	In progress; timber delivered; rail-road for carriage of stone constructed.
Windsor Harbour	250	1140	2725	In progress. Will be completed next season.
Cobourg Harbour	200	1220	None	In progress. Nearly completed.

LIGHT HOUSES.	Height above water.	Number of Burners.	Fixed or Revolving.	Wood or stone.	When built.	REMARKS.
ON LAKE ERIE :						
Point aux Pins, Rondeau 1st class	60	12	Fixed.	Stone.	.....	About to be erected on the extremity of P't aux Pins. Visible at 13½ m's dist.
Rondeau Pier Light 2nd class	24	3	Fixed.	Wood.	.....	To stand at head of East Pier. do. 10 do.
Port Stanley Pier Light 2nd class	24	3	Fixed.	Wood.	.....	In progress. To stand at head of Pier. do. 9 do.
Port Rowan Floating Light 2nd class	20	3	Float'g Vessel.	.....	1843	Now being moored do. 9½ do.
Long Point 1st class	60	16	Fixed.	Wood.	.....	Just completed. do. 13½ do.
Point Dover Pier Light 2nd class	24	3	Fixed.	Wood.	.....	To stand at head of Pier. do. 10 do.
Port Maitland Pier Light 2nd class	24	3	Fixed.	Wood.	.....	To stand at head of Pier. do. 10 do.
Port Colborne Pier Light 2nd class	24	3	Fixed.	Wood.	.....	To stand at head of Pier. do. 10 do.
ON LAKE ONTARIO :						
Burlington Bay Pier Light 2nd class	24	3	Fixed.	Wood.	.....	To stand at head of Pier. do. 10 do.
Windsor Harbour Pier Light 2nd class	24	3	Fixed.	Wood.	.....	To stand at head of Pier. do. 10 do.
Gull Island 1st class	60	12	Fixed.	Stone.	1838	Repairs effected. do. 13½ do.
Cobourg Harbour Pier Light 2nd class	24	3	Fixed.	Wood.	.....	To stand at head of Pier. do. 10 do.
Presquille 1st class	60	14	Fixed.	Stone.	1838	Repairs effected. To be made a colored light. do. 13½ do.
Point Peter 1st class	60	12	Revolvy	Stone.	.....	Fixed light. Converted into a revolving light, to distinguish it from those at Presquille and the Ducks.

HAMILTON H. KILLALY,
Chairman, Board of Works.

Kingston, 11th October, 1842.

R. WATSON, PRINTER.

RETURN

Of all SEIZURES of GOODS illegally imported, in the years 1840, 1841, and 1842, laid before the Legislative Assembly, by command of His Excellency the Governor-General, in compliance with an Address of the House, of the 10th October, 1842.

CANADA EAST.

RETURN of all SEIZURES of GOODS illegally imported, within the years 1840, 1841, and 1842, pursuant to an Address of the Honourable the Legislative Assembly, of 10th October, 1842, as reported by the Collectors.

PORT.	NAME OF COLLECTOR.	Date of Seizure.	ARTICLES SEIZED.
St. John's	Charles H. Jones, Dy. Collector	1839. Dec'r 24..	1 lb. Tea.
	Do	1840. Jan'y 7..	1 parcel dry fish, 10 lbs.; 1 parcel tea.
	W. Leggatt and L. C. Vandal, Land Waiters	Feb'y 4..	1 bag tea.
	C. H. Jones, Deputy Collector,	" 21..	1 bag, 1 parcel tea, 1 horse and harness, 1 old sleigh.
	W. Leggatt, L. W.	April 26..	1 fowling piece.
	Do	" 7..	1 box cigars, 1 doz. gloves, 5 books.
	B. Burland, Guager	" 12..	1 rifle.
	Do. and W. Leggatt, L. W.	" 14..	do
	Do	" 15..	18 glass lanterns, 4 looking glasses, 1 box nuts.
	L. C. Vandal	" " 2	2 fowling pieces.
	Do	" 16..	9 numbers of magazines, 1 box medicines.
	Do. and W. Leggatt, L. W.	" 19..	1 cooking stove.
	B. Burland, Guager	" 21..	1 bag tea, 24 books, 13 balls cotton wick.
	Do	" " . .	1 box cut tobacco.
	Wm. Leggatt, L. W.	" " . .	1 bladder snuff, 7 pair mitts, 1 scarf, 2½ yards muslin, 2 pieces cotton, 2½ reams paper, 1 piece cotton, 1 pair boots, 1 pair shoes, 1 dozen combs, 19 whip lashes, 3 sides leather, 1 silk hat, 1 waggon.
	Do	" " . .	4 pieces cotton.
	Do	" 22..	6 American axes.
	L. C. Vandal and B. Burland	" 27..	5 lamps, 6 boxes blacking, 1 pair shoes, 4 quires paper, 3 volumes books, 16 pamphlets, 2 bundles yarn, 2 silk handkerchiefs, 1 scarf, 1 handkerchief, 1 pair spectacles, 4 pieces calico, 1 piece cotton, 26 spools do., 3 iron pots, 5 pieces tin ware, 155 views, 10 do., history of the bible.
	C. H. Jones	July 1..	3 parcels tea.
	B. Burland and W. Leggatt	" 6..	3 hhds. sugar, 2 tierces rice, 1 hhd. seal oil, 1 cask pot ash, 5½ boxes hyson tea, 3 chests tea, 12 boxes raisins, 6 do. soap, 2 do. starch, 8 bottles wine, 1 box mustard, 1 brl. tobacco, 1 bag coffee, 2 kegs ginger, 1 keg indigo, 1 piece cotton, 22 pieces calico, 5 pieces jean.
	C. H. Jones, Dep'y-Col	" " . .	24 cut steel saws, 18 pieces cotton, 1 horse and waggon, 7 bundles, 35 lbs. cotton yarn, 7 pieces cottons, 4 pieces cottons, 11 parcels batting.
	John Drew, L. W. Philipsburg, Do	" 9..	18 reams paper.
	B. Burland and L. C. Vandal	" " . .	4 reams paper, 3 books.
Do	" 12..	8 gross steel pens, 18 boxes do., 1 bundle pen handles, 13 paint brushes.	
B. Burland and W. Leggatt	" 17..	164 vols. books, 30 packs cards.	
Do	" 28..	13½ dozen silver stamps, 7 bronze do., 65 engravers' tools, 44 stones for seals, 1 can sperm oil.	
L. C. Vandal	" 31..	16 silk stocks, 1 pair shears.	

RETURN of all Goods, illegally imported, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(R.)

16th October.

Appendix
(R.)

16th October.

PORT.	NAME OF COLLECTOR.	Date of Seizure.	ARTICLES SEIZED.
Saint John's...	B. Burland and L. C. Vandal.	August 1..	36½ dozen combs, 3 parcels buttons, 18 knives, 1 box razors, 1 parcel slate pencils, 2 pair scissors, 7 gross screws, 16 thimbles, 23 papers needles, 47 knitting needles, 11 boxes, 2 papers hooks and eyes, 4 papers pins, 1 pair spectacles, 1 pair sugar tongs, 2 watch keys, 1 lot horn buttons, 2 razor strops, 2 cakes soap, 1 fishing line, 3 snuff boxes, 2 parcels bitters, 20 lead pencils, 9 volumes of books, 18 spools, 1 package thread, 1 box percussion caps, and sundry small wares.
	Do	" 1..	½ keg tobacco, 1 piece woollen cloth.
	L. C. Vandal.....	" 3..	1 box honey, and 1 jar oysters.
	B. Burland.....	" 6..	1 cradling scythe.
	Do	" 19..	1 beaver skin.
	Do and W. Leggatt	" 29..	1 rifle.
	John Drew	" 31..	1 quintal dry codfish.
	C. H. Jones.....	Sept'r 9..	1 waggon, 1 cask saleratus, 1 parcel tobacco, 1 jar snuff, 1 piece cotton.
	B. Burland and L. C. Vandal..	" 15..	109 bunches hair, 48 crown pieces, 30 sets fronts, 1 lb. silk thread, 10 pieces galloons, &c.
	Do	" 20..	2 gold, 9 silver watches, 1 writing case, 10 boxes pearl counters.
	C. H. Jones.....	" 22..	1 parcel tobacco, 1 do. tea, 2 pairs shoes, &c.
	Do	" 22..	1 cask molasses, 1 waggon.
	B. Burland and W. Leggatt ..	" 25..	1 American rifle.
	C. H. Jones.....	Oct. 9..	2 cooking stoves.
	Edward March	" 6..	1 box young hyson tea.
	B. Burland.....	" 18..	1 American rifle.
	Do. and W. Leggatt	" 22..	1 piece cotton, 1 small pistol.
	Do	" 25..	1 parcel 20 reviews, &c.
	W. Leggatt.....	Nov'r. 3..	1 case prints.
	B. Burland and L. C. Vandal.	" 7..	2 parcels plug tobacco, 1 cheese.
	Do	" 7..	7 cheeses, 1 parcel tobacco, 1 pair scales and weights.
	L. C. Vandal.....	" 13..	½ keg plug tobacco.
	John Drew, Philipsburg.....	Dec'r 5..	1 waggon, 1 horse and harness, 6 cwt. salted codfish, 2 tubs pickled mackarel.
	W. Leggatt.....	" 15..	7 kegs oysters.
		1841.	
	C. H. Jones	Jan'y 14..	1 parlour stove.
	John Drew, L. W.....	" 14..	6 volumes books.
	Do	Feb'y. 20..	1 American rifle.
	Do	" 22..	1 old gun.
	B. Burland and W. Leggatt..	April 2..	½ keg plug tobacco.
	John Drew, L. W.....	" 20..	1 small skiff.
	B. Burland	" 28..	20 papers cut tobacco, 6½ lbs Cavendish do.
	L. C. Vandal.....	May 6..	56 volumes books.
	W. Leggatt.....	" 7..	1 box jewelry, 3 doz. ear-rings, 4 brooches, 3 old silver watches, 10½ doz. ; 9 silver spoons, &c.
	B. Burland and L. C. Vandal .	" 12..	13125 cigars, 53 volumes books.
	Do	" 18..	176 volumes books.
	W. Leggatt	" 21..	1 piece French Merino.
	Do	" 26..	163 volumes books.
	Do	" 27..	1 crate, 130 wheels, 30 handles, 29 wrenchers, 58 axles, 30 iron pins, &c., for carriages.
	B. Burland and L. C. Vandal..	" 31..	1 case, 356 mink skins.
	W. Leggatt	June 1..	1 parcel, 2 weaver's shuttles.
	Do. and B. Burland	" 8..	9 vols. books, 2 boxes cigars, 1 parcel tobacco
	B. Burland.....	" 15..	10¼ dozen violins.
	W. Leggatt.....	" 16..	1 piece mousline de l'aine.
	C. H. Jones.....	July 19..	1 stove, 3 kegs nails, 1 piece bed tick, &c.
	B. Burland and W. Leggatt ..	" 20..	1 piece satin vesting.
	W. Leggatt.....	Sept'r 1..	17 doz. whip thongs, 2 lbs. silk, 25 volumes books, &c
	John Drew	" 1..	4 small boxes common jewelry, &c.
	Do	" 1..	1 bag coffee, 24 spelling books, 16 snaiths, 1 jar snuff, 7 lbs. tobacco.
	C. H. Jones, Deputy Collector.	" 1..	1 box, 296 calf skins.

RETURN of all GOODS, illegally imported, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(R.)
16th October.Appendix
(R.)
16th October.

PORT.	NAME OF COLLECTOR.	Date of Seizure.	ARTICLES SEIZED.
St. John's.....	B. Burland.....	1841. Sept. 14..	15 small glass lamps.
	J. Drew, L. W.....	" 24..	5 pistols, 2 bullet moulds, 2 tin cap boxes, 3 horn flasks.
	L. C. Vandal.....	" 26..	1 piece gros de Naples, 4 doz silver spoons, &c.
	C. H. Jones.....	" 27..	1 bag tea.
	W. Leggatt.....	Oct'r 26..	10½ doz bonnet frames, 4 pieces silk ribbon, &c.
	B. Burland and L. C. Vandal..	" 29..	1 chest, 2 bags young hyson, 1 do. twankay. 1 bag tobacco, and schooner Eagle.*
	John Drew.....	Nov'r 9..	1713 feet basswood, 28 pieces oak.
	C. H. Jones.....	" 15..	13 reams paper, a lot of oils, essences, medicines, common jewellery, wooden clocks, waggon, horse and harness, &c.
	B. Burland.....	" 25..	1 horse, cart, and harness, 1 bag tea, 1 box coffee, 1 piece cloth, 1 buffalo robe.
	Edward March.....	Dec'r 4..	3 bags young hyson tea.
	John Drew.....	" ..	1 old gun.
	Do.....	1842. Jan'y 4..	1 bag coffee, part of a chest of tea.
	L. C. Vandal and W. Leggatt,	" 5..	8 cheeses, 1 bag coffee, part of a chest of hyson tea, 1 chest black tea, 1 box ginger, jar snuff, &c.
	Do.....	" ..	1 chest young hyson, 1 box saleratus, 44 lbs. ground coffee, 4 doz. spelling books, &c.
	Do.....	" ..	1 chest young hyson, 1 box ground pepper, 8 packages cotton yarn, &c.
	C. H. Jones.....	" 14..	2 stoves.
	B. Burland and W. Leggatt..	" 15..	1 cask molasses, 1 do. brandy, 1 do. saleratus, 1 bag tea, sundry healing plaister, pills, &c.
	Do.....	" ..	1 keg tobacco.
	Do.....	" 18..	23 barrels pork, 2 do. flour, 1 bale hops.
	C. H. Jones.....	" 20..	12 parcels tea, 15 vols. books, box cigars, &c.
	Do.....	" ..	37 American books, 3 pieces cotton.
	Do.....	" ..	7 books, 6 pieces cotton, 6 pair mitts, &c. 1 parcel hyson skin tea.
	Do.....	Feb'y 4..	1 lumber sleigh.
	Do.....	" 11..	1 stove, part of set of harness, 1 rifle.
	John Drew, L. W.....	" 26..	5 rolls sheep skins.
	W. Leggatt.....	March 1..	2 bags hyson tea, 1 bag plug tobacco, 1 bag Cavendish, part of a chest tea.
	Do.....	" 7..	1 box young hyson tea.
	John Drew.....	" 14..	14 lbs. tobacco, 2 stoves.
	Do.....	" 15..	31 vols. books, 20 primmers, 2 clocks.
	J. C. Vandal and W. Leggatt,	Jan'y 10..	1 tin of tea, part of a box of do., 1 package yarn, 3 sides kip, and 4 calf skins.
	Do.....	" ..	Part of a chest of tea, 2 pieces cotton, &c.
	Do.....	" ..	10 pair mitts, part of a chest of tea, 3 axes, &c.
	Do.....	" ..	1 box tea, a lot of spices, 2 pieces cotton, &c.
Do.....	" ..	1 tin box hyson tea.	
L. C. Vandal.....	" 13..	1 box ground coffee, 1 do. saleratus, &c.	
Do.....	" ..	1 box hyson tea, 43 balls cotton wick, &c.	
Do.....	" ..	1 box axes, 1 do. coffee, 1 do. hyson tea, &c.	
C. H. Jones.....	" ..	1 puncheon molasses, part of a barrel of gin, part of a barrel of rum, do. brandy, chest tea, 11 sides leather, 1 stove, 1 clock, &c.	
Do.....	" ..	2 bags cotton yarn, 1 doz. forks, 1 clock, 1 stove, 1 do., 1 do., 4 pieces cotton, a parcel tea, cask rum, a lot of tin ware, box of saleratus, &c.	
W. Leggatt.....	April 14..	1 box cigars.	
B. Burland.....	May 6..	1 box medicine.	
Do.....	" 11..	430 vols. books.	
Do.....	" 14..	371 vols. books.	
Do.....	" 26..	7 casks fish oil and grease.	
W. Leggatt.....	June 12..	146 boxes, 1 gross each, pens, 64 cards do. &c.	
Do.....	" 16..	1 box, 71 pair shoes and boots.	
B. Burland.....	" 27..	50 barrels animal oil.	
Do.....	" ..	123 pamphlets. English prints.	
L. C. Vandal.....	July 15..	1 American rifle.	
B. Burland and L. C. Vandal..	" 26..	1 box jewellery, 50 gold ear-rings, 6½ doz. plated do., 34 watch keys, 46 broaches, and sundry articles, &c.	
Edward March.....	" 29..	1 bag tea. 2 pieces tobacco.	

* Restored, by order of Government.

Appendix
(R.)

RETURN of all Goods illegally imported, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(R.)

16th October.	PORT.	NAME OF COLLECTOR.	Date of Seizure.	ARTICLES SEIZED.	16th October
			1842.		
Saint John's ...		L. C. Vandal.....	August 1..	4 vols. books, 100 parts do.	
		Edward March.....	" 6..	1 barrel whiskey, 28 gallons.	
		L. C. Vandal.....	" 19..	1 bag tea, 2 packages tobacco.	
		B. Burland and W. Leggatt..	Sept'r 1..	7 boxes cigars, 3½ kegs tobacco, 15 packages cotton yarn, 22 pieces ribbon, a lot haberdashery, 1 barrel saleratus, 20 pieces galloon, &c.	
		Do	" 1..	½ keg and 2 pieces tobacco, 1 box saleratus, 2 kegs powder, 4 boxes cigars, &c.	
		W Leggatt	" 4..	1 American rifle.	
		B. Burland	" 5..	1 waggon, 2 ploughs, 25 calf skins.	
		L. C. Vandal and W. Leggatt.	" 8..	Part of a chest of tea, part of a do., 3 pieces tobacco, 1 American rifle, &c.	
		Do	" 8..	1 chest tea, 17 pairs mitts, 38 hats, 1 box ginger, 1 box pepper, &c.	
		P. P. McNaughten.....	" 8..	1 American rifle.	
		P. P. Russell.....	" 12..	1 bale grey cottons, 1 mare, 1 harness, 1 wagon	
		B. Burland	" 16..	1 sail boat, 1 sail, 2 oars, 1 hook.	
		P. McNaughten	" 16..	1 old sleigh double, 1 single do.	
		W. Leggatt.....	Oct'r 8..	75 pamphlets English reprints.	
		B. Burland	" 11..	1 book copper foil.	
		Do	" 22..	1 bag twankay tea.	
		P. P. Russell.....	Nov'r 17..	1 horse, gig, harness & robe, 1 trunk, drugs, &c	
		Edward March.....	" 19..	20 pieces cotton, 2 pieces tick, 2½ kegs tobacco, 1 bl. whiskey, 1 do. gin, 1 do. brandy, &c.	
		P. P. McNaughten.....	Dec'r 3..	12 lbs. yarn, 12 lbs. sugar, 3 pairs boots, &c.	
		L. C. Vandal	" 23..	293 pamphlets.	
		B. Burland and W. Leggatt..	" 29..	1 box black tea.	
			1840.		
Stanstead.....		R. Hoyle.....	Jan'y 10..	2 horses, 1 harness, 1 sleigh, 1 lot coal, 3 lbs. tea, 2 lbs tobacco, 1 sieve, &c.	
		Do	Feb'y 3..	106 yards cotton tick.	
		Do	June 6..	1 horse, 1 harness, 1 wagon.	
		Do	Aug. 26..	35 pairs shoes, 31 yards cotton cloth, 3 lbs. tea, and sundry articles.	
			1841.		
		Andrew Patton.....	Oct'r 17..	7 pairs boots.	
		Do	July 16..	3 bales cotton sheeting, 2 boxes tobacco, 1 keg do., 11 jars snuff, 1 dozen books, &c.	
		Do	Aug. 26..	½ box ½ keg tobacco, 286 yards sheeting, 64 yards twilled cloth, jar, snufflers, &c.	
		Do	Sept'r 13..	1 barrel rum, 1 horse, 1 wagon, 1 harness.	
		R. Hoyle.....	Nov'r 19..	1 horse, 1 harness, 1 sleigh and robes, &c.	
		A. Patton	Dec'r 9..	A lot small wares, 1 harness, 1 sleigh.	
			1842.		
		Do	April 2..	11 chests tea.	
		Do	" 5..	12 dozen calf skins, 17 kip skins, 15 dozen other skins.	
		Do	July 8..	1 waggon, 1 horse, 1 chest tea, 2 half boxes tobacco, 1 box boots and shoes, 1 harness.	
		Do	Sept'r 19..	1 chaise, 1 horse, 1 harness.	
		R. Hoyle.....	" 19..	1 waggon, 1 horse, 1 harness, 1 cooking stove, 10 lengths pipe, 1 piece leather.	
Coteau du Lac..		W. B. Simpson	Oct'r 25..	Part of a chest of tea, a lot of tobacco, a lot of leather, part of a cask of molasses, piece of cotton.	
		Do	" 26..	2 cooking stoves, 3 barrels of whiskey, 2 ploughs, 10 pair harness, 3 spinning wheels, a lot of tobacco, 17 quires paper, 8 yarn reels, 2 dozen chairs.	
		Do	Nov'r 22..	½ keg tobacco, bag of salt, 2 barrels whiskey.	
		Do	Dec'r 8..	A small lot of tea.	
			1840.		
Beauce.....		James Armstrong.....	Jan'y 24..	1 bag black tea, 9 lbs.	

Inspector-General's Office,
Kingston, 11th October, 1843.JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector-General.

CANADA WEST.

Appendix (R.)
16th October.

Appendix (R.)
16th October.

RETURN of all Seizures of Goods illegally imported within the years 1840, 1841, and 1842, pursuant to an Address of the Honourable the Legislative Assembly, of 10th October, 1842, as reported by the Collectors.

PORT.	NAME OF COLLECTOR.	Date of Seizure.	ARTICLES SEIZED.	REMARKS.		
Niagara	T. Mc. Cormick.....	1840.				
		June 1.	1 barrel, containing 95 lbs of tea.			
		" 11.	Horses, waggon, harness, various merchandise ; gross proceeds,— £77 12s. 1d.			
		July 5.	1 barrel, containing 90 lbs. tea.			
		" 22.	172 lbs. sole leather.			
		Aug. 28.	16½ lbs. tea and a boat.			
		Sept. 3.	21 barrels, containing 689 gallons of whiskey ; 21 barrels of ditto ; 2 sides leather.			
		" 26.	20 pair boots.			
		Queenston.....	G McMicking.....	June 24.	10 chests tea, each 50 lbs. ; 2 barrels train oil.	
				July 6.	8 lbs. tea. and bags.	
" 8.	2 lbs. tea, and a skiff or canoe.					
" 12.	1 keg powder and a boat.					
" 22.	Tumblers, hides, cottons, &c. ;— proceeds, £4 13s. 2d.			} Coach, &c. ex- cept salmon, restored, 20th Aug. 1840.		
Aug. 7.	4 salted salmon, coach, horses, } harness, and a boat..... }					
1841.						
June 10.	392 engravings, 21 maps, 4 lbs. tea, 1 set harness and a horse.					
" 27.	Lasts, skins, shoe tacks, thread, &c. : gross proceeds, £3 17s. 2d.					
Aug. 6.	Waggon and a mare, 4 clocks, &c.					
Dec. 19.	Horse, waggon, harness, 823 lbs. ground coffee, 30 lbs. blacking.					
1842.						
April 28.	59 lbs. tea.					
Chippewa	{ Alexan. Kirkpatrick, } Acting Collector .. }	Sept. 4.	Carpet bag, containing 100 cigars, 6 pair mocassins, 4 pairs children do., 6 Indian work bags, 6 doz. B. metal spoons, &c.			
		Nov. 10.	A roulette table.....	Destroyed.		
		1840.				
		April 10.	90 gallons whiskey.			
		1841.				
		April 16.	Horse, waggon, harness, and 2 barrels of whiskey.			
		" 17.	4 barrels whiskey.			
		June 1.	A small boat and a box of toys.			
		Aug. 16.	Scow and mill castings	Bonded.		
		Sept. 6.	6 barrels whiskey.			
1842.						
June 11.	Horses, waggon, harness, 4 barrels, containing 157½ gallons whiskey.					
" 11.	Horses, waggon, harness, &c. ; tea, combs and percussion caps.					
July 23.	Stoves and copper furniture.					
Oct. 12.	Tea and glass.....	} By a Guard of the R. C. Rifle Corps.				
O. T. Macklin	Nov. 17.		Scow "Lark," and cargo.....	} Restored, except 3 barrels salt fish.		
	" 17.	3 boxes soap, 1 do. candles, coffee, tobacco, &c ;—gross proceeds, £22 9s. 3d.				
	" 17.	Mittens, handkerchiefs, serge and coffee ;—19s. 7d.				
	" 17.	150 gallons molasses.				
	" 26.	198 lbs. muscovado sugar, 33 lbs. tea, soap, tobacco, herrings, &c. ; £11 18s. 4d.	} At Stab Town, near Thorold.			
	1841.					
	Port Darlington.	H. S. Reid	June .	37 cards for carding machine.		
	1840.					
	Fort Erie.....	Hon James Kerby	Feb. 20.	Merchandise ;—g. pro'ds, £3 11s. 10d		

RETURN of all Goods illegally imported, &c.—(Continued.)

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PORT.	NAME OF COLLECTOR.	Date of Seizure.	ARTICLES SEIZED.	REMARKS.
Fort Erie	Hon. James Kerby	1840.		
		Feb. 29.	Boat and half-barrel of beer.	
		April 9.	2 horses and wagon, 4 barrels whiskey.	
		May 5.	Merchandise. gross proceeds ;— £6 19 7.	
		April 18.	do. do. —£10 19 0	
		July .	Barrel of whiskey.	
		" 18.	Team, and load of garden seeds. . . .	Restored.
		Aug. 24.	Ferry boat, for landing chest of carpenter's tools.	
		Sept. 4.	1 barrel pork, 10 lbs. tea, 4 pieces cotton, &c.	
		" 15.	Waggon and horses.	Restored.
		" 26.	Pair of horses, wagon and harness, and 1150 lbs. of cheese,	
		" 29.	Horse ferry-boat.	} Bond to Att'y. General, 3rd Nov. 1840.
		" 30.	Small ferry-boat, for penalty of £5.	
		Oct. 9.	Ferry-boat do.	} Restd. by Com. of Customs. Ditto.
		Sept. 28.	Horse ferry-boat.	
		Oct. 30.	Ferry-boat, barrel of whiskey, and box soap.	
		" "	Small green ferry-boat.	
		" "	Ferry or fishing boat.	
		Between Nov. 7.	Barrel of salt, sundries, 13s. 7d. and Sundries from Mr. Windeat.	Ditto.
		" 9.	Barrel whiskey, half-box tobacco.	
		Nov. .	Steamer " Waterloo."	} Rest'd.—Assizes. Do Com. of Customs. Ditto.
		" 17.	Horse ferry-boat " Water Witch".	
		" 18.	Green painted ferry-boat and goods.	
		" 21.	Small boat and goods, 1 doz. pair boy's shoes	Ditto.
		1841.		
		March 19.	Steamboat. Salt fish.	Steamer restored
		April 30.	Half-barrel salt fish.	} Rest. by Com. of Customs. Bond to Att'y. General.
		May .	Ferry scow.	
		" .	Small sloop " Trader." Sundry goods.	
		Aug. .	Small sloop-rigged boat, 2 barrels salt.	
		" .	Small boat, old iron.	
		Oct. .	Ferry-boat " Water Witch," 4 packages goods.	
Nov. .	Keg of Gunpowder, and cask of nails.			
" 2.	308 lbs. cheese, half-barrel whiskey.			
1842.				
Jan. 4.	5 barrels whiskey.	} Restored and re-exported.		
" 27.	Waggon load of goods. 600 lbs. dried cod fish			
May 23.	1 barrel of whiskey. 4 lbs. tea.			
June 16.	5 pieces bolting cloth, and cards.			
" 21.	Horse and waggon, 413 brooms, 7 pair boots.			
Aug. 10.	Small ferry-boat.			
" 17.	Horse, waggon, and 20 boxes of cigars.			
" 25.	Waggon, horses, cooking stove, 5 gallons molasses.			
" 25.	4 barrels salt.			
Oct. 5.	1 barrel whiskey, and small ferry-boat.			
Nov. 19.	5 lbs. tea, 2 cards of cotton fringe.			
" 26.	Goods on board ferry-boat, £1 14 9½			
Dec. 31.	Sleigh and 30 kegs gunpowder.			
1840.				
Port Dover	George J. Ryerse	Aug. 4.	5 boxes tea.	

RETURN of all Goods, illegally imported, &c.—(Continued.)

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PORT.	NAME OF COLLECTOR.	Date of Seizure.	ARTICLES SEIZED.	REMARKS.
Port Dover....	George S. Ryerse.....	1840. Aug. 14.	30 lbs. tea.....	{ By his Deputy at Woodstock. Imported per Schr. "Elcanor Jane."
		Dec. 1811.	69 barrels salt.....	
		Dec. 29.	Horses, waggon, harness, iron cast- ings, 90 lbs. tea.	{ From waggon- house of Elisha Harris.
		" 14. 1842.	15 lbs. tea. 8 boxes tea.....	
Port Stanley...	John Bostwick.....	April 7.	Sloop "Bidwell" and cargo. None.	
Turkey Point...	Donald Fisher.....	1841. July 15.	Schooner "Lady Colborne," 1 box tea, cotton, &c.	
		1842. Oct. 20.	Scow "Willing Maid," and 2 lbs. tea.	
Oakville .....	.....	" 22.	A pair of pistols. None.	
		1840. June 5.	2 barrels salt.....	{ Reported to Att'y. General, 7th July. 1840.
Sandwich.....	William Anderton.....	.....	24 sides leather. (Sold.) An old Schooner. do	
		Oct. 1841.	Sloop "Water Witch." do	
		July 17. 1842.	2 barrels whiskey.	
		Jan. 14.	2 barrels whiskey.	
		Feb. 6.	Paper hangings, lamps, cigars, tea, &c. &c.	
		" 16.	5½ barrels whiskey.	
		July 14.	Tobacco, cotton manufactures, hard- ware, boots and shoes.	
		Aug. 13.	10 barrels whiskey.....	{ Rest. by Com. of Customs.
		Oct. 11.	A small mill saw.	
		Nov. 16.	Bureau, table, and barrel salt.	
		" 30.	Sugar, tobacco, salt, &c. and } chest of tea..... }	{ From a soldier. 2nd bat. Inc. Militia.
		Dec. 3.	2 barrels muscovado sugar, 3 boxes tobacco, 4 boxes soap, 1 keg white lead, 4 boxes glass, ponies, harness and sleigh	
" 18.	Horses, harness, sleigh, 1 barrel } spirits, leather, hardware, &c. }	{ Rest'd, except the Spirits.		
Dunnville	W. B. Shechan.....	May	Boat "Gold Coin".....	Restored.
		August	2 boxes boots and shoes.	
		Nov. 5.	5 barrels whiskey, and part of a box of tea.	
		" 16.	One bureau, 1 table stand, crockery and paper.	
		" 17.	Schooner "General Scott" and cargo.	
		" 18.	Yoke of oxen.	
Port Hope.....	M. F. Whitehead.....	1840. Dec. 18.	18 chests tea, 2 kegs tobacco....	{ Bond, &c. to Att'y. Genl. Feb. 18. 1841.
		" 17. 1841.	500 lbs. tobacco.	
		June 14.	Schooner of 25 tons.....	Restored.
		Aug. 28.	Merchandize	{ Property of N. Cleary, gross proceeds ;— £95 Os. 2d.
		Nov. 18. 1842.	2 tin chests of tea, about 100 lbs.	
Sept. 20.	Keg of tobacco.....	Restored.		

RETURN of all Goods illegally imported, &c.—(Continued.)

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PORT.	NAME OF COLLECTOR.	Date of Seizure	ARTICLES SEIZED.	REMARKS.
Port Hope.....	M. F. Whitehead.....	1842. Oct. 16.	Stove, 125 lbs. cheese, 55 lbs. tea, 4 barrels apples, cider, &c.	
Burlington Bay.	John Chisholm.....	Nov. 20. 1840. Aug 2.	14 barrels salt, and a boat of 5 tons. Horses, waggon, harness, 180 boxes of cigars.....	Restored.
Maria-Town...	Alex. McDonell.....	June 5. 1842. July 15. 1840. May 13. Nov. 8. " " Dec. 31. 1841. June 14. Nov. 23. " 25. Dec. 3. 1842. Feb. 14. Mar. 27. " 28. June 6. Mar. 9. 1840. July 26. Sept. . Dec. .	Schooner " Hero, " and sundry goods. 1 chest of tea. Plaster of Paris and a canoe. Stove and axe. 10 gallons whiskey. 1½ cwt. castings. Small quantity of leather, waggon, and pair of horses. 3 barrels salt, a barge, 10 barrels salt A canoe. A canoe. 3 tables, an anvil and a canoe. A tin stove. 185 yards cotton, 30 gallons whis- kev, 15 gallons high wines, 44 lbs. tobacco, &c. 8 barrels salt, 2 doz. rakes. Horse and sleigh.	
Newcastle.....	Bernard McMahon.....	July 26. Sept. . Dec. .	Schooner " Lewellen, " tea, cotton, calico, horses, waggon, harness, &c. 2 kegs gunpowder. Schooner " Indiana, " 4 barrels ci- der, 3 barrels apples.	
Cobourg.....	W. H. Kittson.....	June 17. Oct. 28. 1841. May 31. June 19. July 14. Oct. 10. Nov. 4. 1842. June 24. Nov. 5. 1840. July 11. 1842. April 13.	32 lbs. tea, 1 box herrings. 2 morocco skins, 1 box herrings. 3 hats, 2 doz. wadding, tea, and a boat. 1 cask fish oil. 6 seal skins. ½ barrel salt fish. 1 cask sperm oil. A rifle. 16 barrels apples, 10 pair boots. Tea, raisins, &c.....	
Hallowell.....	William Rorke.....	July 11. 1842. April 13.	Buggy waggon and harness.	
Belleville.....	H. Baldwin.....	June .	15 doz. pitchforks, 23 doz. scythes.	Reported by Com. of Cus- toms to Gov. Gen'r.—Re- stored.
Windsor.....	William Dow, Junr.....	1840. Dec. 23. 1841. Oct. .	4 kegs and 2 half kegs tobacco.... 1 keg tobacco.....	Rescued. Given up.
Bath.....	Colin McKenzie.....	1840. June 10. 1841. July 2. 1842. June 8. 1841. Feb. 6.	1 small boat, cotton, tea and tobacco. 2 pieces cotton, 11 lbs. tea, 15 lbs. tobacco. 1 keg molasses.	
Maitland.....	Alex. McQueen.....	Feb. 6.	3 barrels, containing 117 gallons high wines, 3 barrels fish, 50 gallons cider, 25 lbs. tea.	
Port Sarnia....	R. E. Vidal.....	1840. Dec. 23.	13 half barrels salted herrings.	

RETURN of all Goods, illegally imported, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix (R.) 16th October.	PORT.	NAME OF COLLECTOR.	Date of Seizure.	ARTICLES SEIZED.	REMARKS.	Appendix (R.) 16th October.
	Gananoque.....	Ephraim Webster.....	1842. April 6.	A rifle and bullet mould.		
			Oct. 10.	A clock.		
			" 17.	A wooden clock.		
	Port Colborne..	W. B. Sheehan.....	1840. July 25.	A boat.		
			1841. Aug. 10.	A boat.		
			July 19.	A boat and sundry merchandize ;— £80 18s. 3d.		
	Riv. aux Raisins.	John Cameron.....	1840. Aug. 28.	Waggon, horses, harness, 61 gallons whiskey.		
	Port Burwell...	John Burwell.....	Mar. 21.	Schooner " Otter," 3 barrels salt, 3 pair boots.		
		J. P. Bellairs.....	1842. March .	4 pipes brandy, rum, gin, oil, tea, rope, &c.		
	Chatham	W. Cosgrave.....	.....	None.		
	Goderich.....	John Galt.....	1840. July 5.	Small jar of oil.....	} Given up on payment of duty.	
			" 29.	Schooner " Julia," soap, dry goods, &c.....		
			"	12 barrels whiskey.....	} Given up. { Crown's pro- portion re- mitted.	
			Sept. 14.	20 gallons whiskey....		At Port Sarnia.
			1841. May 6.	1 barrel crackers, 1 box tea, 1 qr. keg tobacco, &c.		
			July 10.	1 box axes.		
			1842. Aug. 20.	11 barrels salt.....	} At the Mani- toulin Islands.	
			1840. Aug. 1.	Porter, tea, sugar, cheesc, &c.		
	Amherstburg...	Francis Caldwell.....	1841. Feb. 1.	2743 gallons whiskey.		
			April 17.	1 chest tea, 3 boxes soap.		
			1842. Jan. 8.	75 gallons whiskey, 60 lbs. tobacco.		
			Feb. .	235½ gallons whiskey.		
			April 16.	70 gallons whiskey, 1 box pipes.		
			May 21.	2 barrels muscovado sugar, 1 barrel rice.		
			Aug. 15.	4 chests tea, part of 3 do, 1 box ground coffee, 3 barrels whiskey.		
			Nov. 15.	4 barrels whiskey, 1 box tobacco, 1 box pipes, 3 kegs liquor.		
			" 19.	Horse and cart, with barrel of whis- key.		
			1840. July 14.	2 chests tea.		
	Port Dalhousie.	John Clark.....	Oct. 16.	American Schooner " Henry Cre- volin," 3650 bushels of wheat, 80 half-barrels salted fish, 3 whole do.	} Sch'r. bonded ; fish sold.	
			Nov. 19.	Schooner " Jefferson" and cargo .		} Sch'r & cargo bonded. Two fines of £100 stg. each, re- covered. { Part of above cargo. Ditto.
			" 28.	13 barrels fish.....		
			" 21.	3 barrels fish.....		
			1841. July 28.	47 brass cocks, 60 clock faces, 31 bells, 40 pendulums, 1 case of clock works.		
			1840. Jan. 18.	Boots and shoes.....	} Rest. by Com. of Customs.	
	Cornwall.....	G. S. Jarvis.....	Mar. 2.	Tobacco, whiskey, &c.		

RETURN of all Goods illegally imported, &c.—(Continued.)

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PORT.	NAME OF COLLECTOR.	Date of Seizure	ARTICLES SEIZED.	REMARKS.
Port Hope.....	M. F. Whitehead.....	1812. Oct. 16.	Stove, 125 lbs. cheese, 55 lbs. tea, 4 barrels apples, cider, &c.	
Burlington Bay.	John Chisholm.....	Nov. 20. 1840. Aug. 2.	14 barrels salt, and a boat of 5 tons. Horses, waggon, harness, 180 boxes of cigars.....	Restored.
Maria-Town...	Alex. McDonell.....	June 5. 1812. July 15. 1840. May 13. Nov. 8. " " Dec. 31. 1841. June 14. Nov. 23. " 25. Dec. 3. 1842. Feb. 14. Mar. 27. " 28. June 6. Mar. 9. 1840. July 26. Sept. . Dec. .	Schooner " Hero, " and sundry goods. 1 chest of tea. Plaster of Paris and a canoe. Stove and axe. 10 gallons whiskey. 1½ cwt. castings. Small quantity of leather, waggon, and pair of horses. 3 barrels salt, a barge, 10 barrels salt A canoe. A canoe. 3 tables, an anvil and a canoe. A tin stove. 185 yards cotton, 30 gallons whis- kev, 15 gallons high wines, 44 lbs. tobacco, &c. 8 barrels salt, 2 doz. rakes. Horse and sleigh. Schooner " Lewellen, " tea, cotton, calico, horses, waggon, harness, &c. 2 kegs gunpowder. Schooner " Indiana, " 4 barrels ci- der, 3 barrels apples.	
Newcastle.....	Bernard McMahon.....	June 17. Oct. 28. 1841. May 31. June 19. July 14. Oct. 10. Nov. 4. 1842. June 24. Nov. 5. 1840. July 11.	32 lbs. tea, 1 box herrings. 2 morocco skins, 1 box herrings. 3 hats, 2 doz. wadding, tea, and a boat. 1 cask fish oil. 6 seal skins. ½ barrel salt fish. 1 cask sperm oil. A rifle. 16 barrels apples, 10 pair boots. Tea, raisins, &c.....	
Cobourg.....	W. H. Kittson.....	April 13.	Buggy waggon and harness.	
Hallowell.....	William Rorke.....	June .	15 doz. pitchforks, 23 doz. scythes.	{ Reported by Com. of Cus- toms to Gov. Gen'r.—Re- stored.
Belleville.....	H. Baldwin.....	1840. Dec. 23. 1841. Oct. .	4 kegs and 2 half kegs tobacco.... 1 keg tobacco.....	Rescued. Given up.
Windsor.....	William Dow, Junr.....	1840. June 10. 1841. July 2.	1 small boat, cotton, tea and tobacco. 2 pieces cotton, 11 lbs. tea, 15 lbs. tobacco.	
Bath.....	Colin McKenzie.....	1842. June 8. 1841. Feb. 6.	1 keg molasses. 3 barrels, containing 117 gallons high wines, 3 barrels fish, 50 gallons cider, 25 lbs. tea.	
Maitland.....	Alex. McQueen.....	1840. Dec. 23.	13 half barrels salted herrings.	
Port Sarnia....	R. E. Vidal.....			

RETURN of all Goods, illegally imported, &c,—(Continued.)

Appendix (R.)

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16th October.

16th October.

PORT.	NAME OF COLLECTOR.	Date of Seizure.	ARTICLES SEIZED.	REMARKS.
Gananoque.....	Ephraim Webster.....	1842. April 6.	A rifle and bullet mould.	
		Oct. 10.	A clock.	
		" 17.	A wooden clock.	
Port Colborne..	W. B. Sheehan.....	1840. July 25.	A boat.	
		1841. Aug. 10.	A boat.	
		July 19.	A boat and sundry merchandize;— £80 18s. 3d.	
Riv. aux Raisins.	John Cameron.....	1840. Aug. 28.	Waggon, horses, harness, 61 gallons whiskey.	
Port Burwell...	John Burwell.....	Mar. 21.	Schooner "Otter," 3 barrels salt, 3 pair boots.	
	J. P. Bellairs.....	1842. March .	4 pipes brandy, rum, gin, oil, tea, rope, &c.	
Chatham	W. Cosgrave.....	.....	None.	
Goderich.....	John Galt.....	1840. July 5.	Small jar of oil.....	} Given up on payment of duty.
		" 29.	Schooner "Julia," soap, dry goods, &c.....	
		"	12 barrels whiskey.....	} Given up. { Crown's pro- portion re- mitted.
		Sept. 14.	20 gallons whiskey....	
		1841. May 6.	1 barrel crackers, 1 box tea, 1 qr. keg tobacco, &c.	} At Port Sarnia.
		July 10.	1 box axes.	
		1842. Aug. 20.	11 barrels salt.....	} { At the Mani- toulin Islands.
		1840. Aug. 1.	Porter, tea, sugar, cheese, &c.	
Amherstburg...	Francis Caldwell.....	1841. Feb. 1.	2743 gallons whiskey.	
		April 17.	1 chest tea, 3 boxes soap.	
		1842. Jan. 8.	75 gallons whiskey, 60 lbs. tobacco.	
		Feb. .	235½ gallons whiskey.	
		April 16.	70 gallons whiskey, 1 box pipes.	
		May 21.	2 barrels muscovado sugar, 1 barrel rice.	
		Aug. 15.	4 chests tea, part of 3 do, 1 box ground coffee, 3 barrels whiskey.	
		Nov. 15.	4 barrels whiskey, 1 box tobacco, 1 box pipes, 3 kegs liquor.	
		" 19.	Horse and cart, with barrel of whis- key.	
Port Dalhousie.	John Clark.....	1840. July 14.	2 chests tea.	
		Oct. 16.	American Schooner "Henry Cre- volin," 3650 bushels of wheat, 80 half-barrels salted fish, 3 whole do.	} Sch'r. bonded ; fish sold.
		Nov. 19.	Schooner "Jefferson" and cargo .	
		" 28.	13 barrels fish.....	} { Sch'r & cargo bonded. Two fines of £100 stg. each, re- covered. } Part of above cargo. Ditto.
		" 21.	3 barrels fish.....	
		1841. July 28.	47 brass cocks, 60 clock faces, 31 bells, 40 pendulums, 1 case of clock works.	
Cornwall.....	G. S. Jarvis.....	1840. Jan. 18.	Boots and shoes.....	} { Rest. by Com. of Customs.
		Mar. 2.	Tobacco, whiskey, &c.	

RETURN of all Goods, illegally imported, &c.—(Continued.)

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PORT.	NAME OF COLLECTOR.	Date of Seizure.	ARTICLES SEIZED.	REMARKS.		
Cornwall.....	G. S. Jarvis.....	1810.				
		Mar. 12.	Horses, sleigh, harness, &c., tea and cotton.			
		April 18.	15 gallons whiskey.			
		Sept. 7.	A rifle.			
		" 15.	A pair pistols.....	Rtd. Oc. 31, 1840		
		Oct. 28.	Tea, whiskey, tobacco, cotton, &c. £15 12s. 10d.			
		Nov. .	Lumber-waggon, horses, harness, &c. &c.....	} Restored, except harness.		
		" 28.	Cotton, tea, tobacco, leather, mitts, £24 3s. 3d.			
		" 30.	Whiskey, tobacco, allspice, pepper, &c. &c.			
		1811.				
		Jan. 9.	1 wooden clock.			
		" 23.	Pair horses, sleigh, harness, 21 boxes garden seeds.			
		April 9.	12 lbs. tobacco, 50 gallons whiskey.			
		" .	1 barrel whiskey, 7 tin pails.			
		July 4.	Tobacco, whiskey, leather, raisins, tea—£9 17s. 0d.			
		" 27.	7 sides leather, pitch-fork, 5 scythes, 3 corn brooms, high wines—£0 17s. 6d.			
		1842.				
		Jan. 15.	Tobacco, cotton, pepper, &c.—3 13s. 9d.			
		Feb. 11.	6 doz. corn brooms.			
		April 10.	80 lbs. tobacco, 36 gallons whiskey.			
		May 3.	13 doz. bark hats.....	} Rest. by Com. of Customs.		
		June 4.	10 gallons whiskey, 20 lbs. tea.			
		" 13.	Tea, cheese, whiskey, tobacco, &c.—£6 11s. 7d.			
		" 13.	Tea, high wines, cottons—£11 19 3			
		" 13.	Tea, coffee, cotton—£4 16s. 8d.			
		July 16.	90 lbs. sole and 70 lbs. upper leather.			
		1840.				
		Kingston.....	T. Kirkpatrick.....	Jan. 9.	150 strings of bells.	
				June 11.	Trunk and box containing spoons, watches, &c.	
				July 3.	Boots and shoes, cigars—£2 19s.	
				" 15.	2 boxes cigars.	
				" 28.	Cigars, tea, shoes—£7 12s. 6d.	
" 31.	2 pictures of inlaid straw.					
Aug. 11.	1 trunk of tea.					
" 18.	6 chests tea, 23 catty boxes tea, horse, harness and cart.					
" 20.	936 lbs. cheese.					
" 20.	36 doz. pots paste blacking.					
Sept. 10.	3 barrels apples, 18 boxes cigars, 1 rifle, 22 vol. books.					
Oct. 8.	2 chests of tea.					
" 8.	Bed cords and rigging—£11 3s. 10d					
" 13.	61 hat bodies, 2 packages of binding.					
" 21.	Half a chest of tea.					
" 29.	Single horse pleasure waggon.					
Nov. 3.	9 doz. pair leather mittens, 1 pair leather gloves.					
" 9.	A box of English engravings.....			Restored.		
" 13.	A rifle. .					
" 19.	9 barrels salted fish.					
Dec. 12.	11 half chests and 18 catty boxes tea					
" 24.	Half chest tea.					
" 24.	Half chest tea.					
1841.						
Jan. 27.	Sleigh, horses, harness, 5 half-chests tea.					
" 27.	Tea and old Jamaica Spirits ; } gross proceeds—£208 4s. 6d. }	At Wolfe Island.				
" 28.	4 chests tea.					

RETURN of all Goods illegally imported, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(R.)Appendix
(R.)

16th October.	PORT.	NAME OF COLLECTOR.	Date of Seizure.	ARTICLES SEIZED.	REMARKS.	16th October.
	Kingston	T. Kirkpatrick	1841. Feb. 20.	American patent pistols.		
			Mar. 19.	Half-chest tea.		
			June 14.	2 chests tea.		
			" 14.	1½ chests tea.		
			July 30.	1 steam cylinder.		
			Sept. 21.	2 clocks.		
			" 25.	3 boxes of cigars.		
			Oct. 13.	2 pair leather mittens.		
			" 18.	31 paint brushes, &c. Mats—£0 4 2		
			" 22.	2 looking glasses.		
			" 27.	48 vol. books, 12 almanacs.		
			Nov. 16.	2 quarter boxes cigars, 4 glass decanters.		
			1842.			
			April 14.	7 chests tea, 1 box hemp, tobacco.		
			" 16.	5 pair boots, 5 pair shoes.		
			" 26.	31 pair shoes.		
			" 26.	14 pair shoes and half boots.		
			" 29.	14 sets harness, 14 sets of trace hooks.		
			May 4.	1 basket and 1 doz. Champagne. 25 looking glass plates, &c—£7 11 6		
			" 12.	3 packages wool cards.		
			June 2.	4 quarter boxes of cigars.		
			" 10.	73 lasts, boot-tree, and a rifle.		
			" 10.	A rifle.		
			July 18.	1 box cigars, 12 doz. papers fine cut tobacco.		
			Aug. 5.	A rifle, and 4 gross matches.		
			" 18.	842 pamphlets.		
			" 25.	A pair of pistols, caps, 2 watches, needles, tinsel, jewellery, &c.		
			Sept. 15.	4 boxes smoked herrings, 45 doz. bureau knobs.		
			" 15.	10 packages tea—£1 11s. 3d.		
			" 16.	2 quarter boxes and 1 box cigars.		
			" 18.	2 musical boxes, 2 gold watches, 1 silver do. German silver spoons, pencil cases, jewellery, &c. part of a box of cigars—£31 7s. 5d.		
			" 21.	5 boxes cigars.		
			Oct. 3.	1 cask molasses.		
			" 4.	5 small boxes cigars.		
			" 17.	4 doz. leather mittens.		
			" 20.	A rifle.		
			" 21.	A rifle.		
			" 24.	Lot of castors, 12 pair brass hinges, 20 quires of sand paper, 21½ yds. of hair seating.		
			1840.			
	Brockville	R. D. Fraser	Aug. 2.	2 horses, waggon and harness.		
			" 11.	A rifle.		
			" 24.	A rifle, whiskey, tea, tobacco—£15 11s. 11d.		
			Sept. 14.	Horses, harness, waggon, 54 lbs. tea, 44 gallons whiskey, 3 barrels salt, &c. valued at £37 7 2	{ Rest. by Com. of Customs.	
			Nov. 10.	12 chairs, 1 rocking do.....	Duty paid.	
			" 10.	Beer pump, paper tobacco, &c.—£3 17s. 3.		
			Dec. 11.	Sleigh, harness, pair of horses....	Restored.	
			" 15.	39 lbs. tea.		
			1841.			
			May	Schooner "Baltimore".....	{ Returned, as not liable.	
			June	A pair of carriage steel springs.		
			" 19.	23 yards brown holland.		
			" 29.	A rifle.		
			Nov. 17.	Patent medicines—6s. 8d.		
			1842.			
			Feb. 1.	Dexter cooking stove, &c.....	Restored.	

RETURN of all Goods illegally imported, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix (R.) 16th October	PORT.	NAME OF COLLECTOR.	Date of Seizure.	ARTICLES SEIZED.	REMARKS.	Appendix (R.) 16th October
	Brockville.....	R. D. Fraser.....	1842. Feb. 4.	3 tops of cooking stoves.....	Restored.	
			" 23.	Sleigh, horses, harness, 14 barrels salted fish.		
			" 24.	14 barrels salted fish.		
			March 2.	13 barrels salted fish.		
			" 4.	6 sides sole leather.		
			" 7.	57 lbs. tea.		
			July 2.	8 day clock, clock works.		
			" 24.	15 gallons whiskey, boat, sails, oars, &c.		
			Aug. 15.	A quantity of tea.....	{ Rest. by Com. of Customs.	
			" 22.	1 keg of tobacco		
			" 22.	7 beer pumps.		
			Oct. 11.	172 lbs. young hyson, and 40 lbs. twankay tea.....	Ditto.	
	Prescott.....	A. Jones.....	1840.	Horse, train, 6 barrels fish.		
			.....	Horse, train, fish, and high wines.		
			Jan. 23.	Whiskey and tea—£20 14s. 11d.		
			Sept. 13.	56 lbs. tea.		
			Oct. 23.	2 bundles wadding.		
			Dec. 16.	2 chests tea, 1 keg tobacco, a row boat, and barrel of salt fish.		
			1841. March 5.	451 lbs. of hops.		
			June 9.	Tea, herrings, tobacco, coffee, &c.—15 7s. 2d.		
			July 21.	8 doz. papers tobacco, 1 barrel salt.		
			Nov. 10.	Cloth, row-boat, sail, and oars—£19 7s. 11d.		
			" 27.	Row-boat and 2 oars.		
			1842. Jan. 21.	38 gallons whiskey.	{ Rest. by Com. of Customs.	
			Feb. 4.	2 row-boats with 2 oars		
			" 24.	48 lbs tea, and a hand sleigh.		
			June 14.	1 barrel beer, and a boat.		
			July 9.	Row-boat, wool and bran—£10 17 10		
			Aug. 1.	Scow and oars, 1 barrel salt, 1 barrel flour.		
			" 4.	Tea and rice—£28 7s. 8d.		
			" 4.	Two row-boats, tea and high wines 15 16s. 11d.		
			" 8.	Whiskey, cotton yarn and tea—£1 2s. 11d.		
			Oct. .	40 pieces of home-made cloth....	{ Rest. on pay- ment of duty.	
	Toronto.....	Thomas Carfrae.....	1840. Jan. 2.	Young hyson tea—£20 17s. 5d.		
			April 18.	5 boxes tea.		
			May 14.	A waggon and tea—£31 15s. 8d.		
			June 1.	4 boxes and 2 bags tea.		
			May 23.	A box of friction matches.		
			" 25.	2 boxes tea.		
			June 25.	Children's books—£19 8s. 0d.		
			" 26.	2 boxes books—£21 5s. 3d.		
			July 6.	A roulette table.		
			" 7.	Tea—£8 8s. 6d.		
			" 26.	Table cloths—£1 16s. 6d.		
			Aug. 13.	Tea—£2 18s. 7d.		
			" 27.	14 table cloths.		
			Sept. 7.	A box of opodeldoc—£1 10s. 7d.		
			" 8.	Glassware—£1 15s. 6d.		
			" 19.	Tools	{ Rest. on pay- ment of duty.	
			Oct. 14.	3 chests and 1 bag tea—£51 7s. 9d.		
			" 23.	A clock.		
			" 24.	Books, combs, and leather wallets.	Restored.	
			Nov. 7.	Box, containing groceries—£5 12 1		
			" 12.	Schooner "Wood Duck," 40 boxes tea, 10 barrels Sperm Oil, 8 barrels cider.....	Tea rescued.	

RETURN of all Goods illegally imported, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(R.)
16th October.

Appendix
(R.)
16th October.

PORT.	NAME OF COLLECTOR.	Date of Seizure.	ARTICLES SEIZED.	REMARKS.		
Toronto.....	Thomas Carfrae.....	1840. Nov. 25.	3 cases friction matches	Restored.		
		" 27.	32 barrels salt.			
		Dec. 7.	Schooner " Enterprize," having landed salt without reporting.			
		" 12.	4 boxes tea.			
		" 24.	6 boxes tea.....		In township of Albion.	
		1841. April 15.	5 boxes tea, 2 do cavendish tobacco, &c.—£60 6s. 1d.		} Permitted to be re-shipped for N.-York.	
		Aug. 4.	10 boxes salted herrings.			
		Oct. 30.	48 boxes herrings.....			
		Nov. 6.	3 boxes tea.			
		" 20.	6½ boxes tea.			
	" 29.	10 boxes and bags tea.				
	Dec. 1.	1 box tea.				
	" 15.	1 box tea.				
	" 15.	2 boxes tea.				
	W. M. Kelly.....	1842. May 7.	122 lbs. tea.	Restored.		
		" 18.	10 boxes cigars.			
		" 23.	37 boxes cigars, 1 box tobacco, waggon.....			
		" 28.	15 saddles, and 2 bridles.			
		June 2.	95 vol. books.		At Duffin's Crk.	
		" 7.	45 yards grey cloth.....			
		" 9.	A gambling box.		At the Rouge.	
		" 16.	A cooking stove, and lot of batting.			
		" 25.	2 trunks shoes, and paper—£19 8 10		At Pickering.	
		" 29.	14 boxes tea, 20 barrels whiskey..			
		July 5.	A shearing knife.		} Rest. on recommen- } of Com. of Customs.	
		" 11.	2 waggons and set of double harness			
		" 20.	½ box tea, 45 boxes cigars.			
		" 20.	Part of a box tea and 6 boxes of oats.			
		" 21.	2 waggons, containing sundry } articles.....			
		" 22.	2 bags tea.....			} At Bottin's } Mills, Albion.
		" 22.	A box tea			
		" 23.	A box tea and 4 hats.			In Chinguaconsy
		" 25.	Travelling bag, containing jewellery —£72 13s. 4d.			
		" 25.	7 boxes tea			At Golding's Etobicoke
		" 27.	A pair of pistols.			
		" 27.	A trunk containing American pamphlets—£2 15s 8d.		Restored.	
		" 28.	47 rolls table oil cloth.			
		" 29.	Horse and waggon, with 91 doz. chip hats			
		Aug. 1.	5 boxes tea, 115 vol. books, 3 maps, 6 bibles, 4 doz. looking glasses.		In a field near Toronto.	
		" 26.	18 boxes tea			
" 29.		1 box tea	At Streetsville.			
Sept. 2.		¼ box cigars and 3 salt-sellers....	On brd. 'Transit'			
" 15.		5½ boxes tea	At Holland Landing.			
Oct. 28.		1500 cigars, 1 Scroon Cuba tobacco.	In Etobicoke.			
" 25.	4 boxes tea.					
Nov. 29.	2 boxes tea					
Dec. 2.	14 chests tea.					
" 2.	18 boxes tea.					
" 3.	1 box tea.					
" 7.	A cooking stove.					
" 15.	1 box tea.					
" 15.	A box and bag tea.					
" 16.	3 boxes tea.					

JOS. CARY,
Dy. Inspector General.

R E T U R N S ,

RESPECTING THE CASUAL AND TERRITORIAL REVENUE, and the CROWN'S PROPORTION OF SEIZURES, in UPPER CANADA, from the 1st January, 1839, to 9th February, 1841, and of the APPLICATION, by the COMMISSARY GENERAL, of CERTAIN PORTIONS OF THE REVENUES OF THE CROWN, previous to the Union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada:—laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, on the 16th October, 1843.

SCHEDULE OF RETURNS REQUIRED BY AN ADDRESS OF THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, OF 17th AUGUST, 1841.

- A.—Statement of Payments made from the Casual and Territorial Revenue in Upper Canada, from 1st January to 31st December, 1839.
- B.—Statement of Monies paid from the Casual and Territorial Revenue of the Crown, in Upper Canada, from 1st January, 1840, to 9th February, 1841.
- C.—Account of the Receipts and Payments of the Casual and Territorial Revenue of the Crown in Upper Canada, from 1st January to 31st December, 1839.
- D.—Account of the same Receipts and Payments from 1st January, 1840, to 9th February, 1841.
- E.—Statement of the Crown's proportion of Seizures, received from 1st January, 1839, to 9th February, 1841.
- F.—Statement of the application, by the Commissary General, of certain portions of the Revenues of the Crown, paid into his hands by the Receivers General of the late Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, previous to the Union of those Provinces.

A.

STATEMENT of Payments made from the Casual and Territorial Revenue in Upper Canada, from the 1st January, to the 31st December, 1839, inclusive.

	£	s.	d.
Speaker of the Legislative Council, from the 1st July, 1838, to the 30th June, 1839, inclusive	360	0	0
Pension to the Honorable and Reverend Alexander McDonell, same period.....	100	0	0
Allowance to Upper Canada College, same period.....	1000	0	0
Additional Salary of the Receiver General, same period.....	200	0	0
Salary of the Commissioner Crown Lands, same period.....	500	0	0
Salary of the Clerk of the Executive Council, from 1st July, 1838, to 20th March, 1839....	113	5	9
Pension to Daniel McDougal, from 1st July, 1838, to 30th June, 1839.....	72	13	10
Salary of the Presbyterian Minister at the Perth Settlement, same period.....	100	0	0
Secret Service.....	492	12	4
Salary of the Master of the Peterborough School, from 1st July, 1838, to 30th June, 1839.	67	10	0
Salary of Extra Clerk in the office of the Provincial Secretary, same period.....	157	10	0
William B. Jarvis—expenses connected with the administration of Justice.....	56	12	1
Sir Allan N. MacNab, Knight—fees as Queen's Counsel, at a Special Commission, in the Gore District.....	317	5	0
Expense of conveyance of Despatches	802	1	5½
Travelling expenses of the Lieutenant Governor.....	170	4	0¾
Anthony B. Hawke—to enable him to pay the expense of opening a Road in the Townships of Hinchinbrook, Bedford, Oso, and Olden	450	0	0
Office Seal for the Court of Chancery	21	16	6
Payment of persons employed in the Indian Department at Manotowanin.....	130	1	6¾
Contingent expenses of the Office of the Provincial Secretary and Registrar.....	283	0	4
Indian Annuities.....	3468	19	1
Payment of Special Constables, and other expenses consequent upon the insurrection....	225	18	5¾
Reward for the apprehension of Morrow, a leader of Brigands	450	0	0
Contingent Account of the Government Printer, for the half year ended 31st Dec., 1838.	4	4	3¾
Salary of the Rev. Arthur Palmer, from 1st October, 1832, to 31st December, 1838.....	437	12	11½
Carried forward.....	£10011	7	9½

STATEMENT of Payments made from the Casual and Territorial Revenue, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix

(S.)

16th October.

Appendix

(S.)

16th October.

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....	£10011	7	9½
Remuneration to Thomas R. Preston, for services performed in the office of the Civil Secretary.....	250	14	1½
Thomas Parke, on account of his claim with reference to the erection of the Public Offices.....	225	0	0
Allowance to Wesleyan Missionaries from 1st January, 1838, to 30th June, 1839, inclusive.....	1050	0	0
Amount advanced for the relief of Commuted Pensioners.....	1558	8	6
Amount advanced for the location and subsistence of Emigrants.....	405	0	0
Allowance to the Ministers of the Presbyterian Synod of Upper Canada.....	699	19	9½
Allowance to the Missionaries of the Church of England.....	2476	5	0
Sir George Arthur, on account of his proportion of Seizures, as Lieutenant Governor of the Province.....	831	11	6
Henry J. Jones, his Salary as Extra Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office, from 1st January to 30th June, 1839.....	76	10	0
Hon John Macaulay, his Salary as Inspector General, from 18th to 30th June, 1839, inclusive.....	7	2	5½
James Nation, his allowance as acting Inspector General, from 1st October, 1838, to 17th June, 1839.....	35	12	3¼
William H. Lee, his allowance as acting Clerk of the Executive Council, from 21st March to 30th June, 1839.....	13	19	5¼
Pension to Oneida Joseph, Indian Chief.....	15	0	0
Additional Salary to Sir F. B. Head, Bart., from 26th January, 1836, to 22nd March, 1838, inclusive, at £500 per annum.....	1076	14	2¾
Bernard Tarquand, to remunerate him for certain outlays on the East wing of the Public Offices.....	23	10	11¼
Insurance of the Government House.....	36	9	0
Remuneration to H. Fitzpatrick, for his attendance at a Court Martial at Cobourg.....	4	1	0
Sir Francis B. Head, Bart., residue of his proportion of Seizures, as Lieutenant Governor of the Province.....	186	1	11¾
Contingent expenses of the Office of the Surveyor General.....	96	13	10¾
Contingent expenses of the Central School at Toronto, for the years 1836 and 1837.....	45	5	5¾
On account of the maintenance of the Constabulary Force on the Niagara frontier.....	90	0	0
Charles C. Small, for the survey and repair of the Rouge Hill and Bridge.....	17	15	0¾
Sir George Arthur, his additional Salary as Lieutenant Governor of the Province, from 23d March, 1838, to 30th June, 1839, inclusive.....	639	0	10
Teachers of the Central School at Toronto.....	365	0	0
Salary of the Extra Clerk in the Executive Council Office, for the half year ended the 30th June, 1839.....	76	10	0
The Lieutenant Governor's allowance in lieu of Fees, for the year 1839.....	1000	0	0
Account K.....	£21313	13	3½
<i>Pensions</i> :—Colonel Thomas Talbot.....	400	0	0
William Chewett.....	360	0	0
Samuel Ridout.....	200	0	0
Thomas Merritt.....	47	0	0
Family of the late Major General Shaw.....	100	0	0
Salary of the Roman Catholic Bishop.....	500	0	0
Salary of the Provincial Secretary and Registrar, from 1st July to 9th September, 1838, inclusive.....	57	2	5½
Salary of ditto, from 1st October, 1838, to 30th June, 1839.....	451	4	7¾
Commutation, in lieu of Fees to the Provincial Secretary and Registrar, from 1st July to 9th September, 1838.....	121	4	2
Thomas M. Jones, on account of survey of lands in the Huron Tract.....	1472	3	6
The Rev. John McIsaac—amount of arrears of salary from the 16th August, 1835, to 31st December, 1838.....	194	4	9½
Allowance to the Ministers of the Church of Scotland.....	1540	0	0
Allowance to Roman Catholic Priests.....	1000	0	0
Account D.....	£6442	19	6½
Account K.....	£21313	13	3½
Total sterling.....	£27756	12	10

JNO. MACAULAY.

Inspector General's Office, }
31st August, 1841. }

Appendix
(S.)
16th October.

B.

STATEMENT of Monies paid from the Casual and Territorial Revenue of the Crown, in Upper Canada, from 1st January, 1840, to 9th February, 1841.

Appendix
(S.)
16th October

	£	s.	d.
The Lieutenant Governor's allowance in lieu of Fees, from 1st January, 1840, to 9th February, 1841, inclusive	1109	11	9
The Lieutenant Governor's additional Salary, from 1st July, 1839, to 9th February, 1841, inclusive	804	15	10½
Salary of the Speaker of the Legislative Council, from 1st July 1839, to 31st December, 1840, inclusive	540	0	0
Pension of the Right Reverend Alexander McDonell, from 1st July, 1839, to 31st December, 1839, inclusive	50	0	0
Additional Salary to the Receiver General, from 1st July, 1839, to 31st December, 1840, inclusive	300	0	0
Salary of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, same period	750	0	0
Allowance to Upper Canada College, same period	1500	0	0
Salary and allowance to the Master of the Central School, Toronto, same period	345	0	0
J. T. Wilson, as Teacher in the Central School, Toronto, same period	135	0	0
Mrs. R. Sylvester, as ditto, same period	67	10	0
Salary of the Presbyterian Minister at the Perth Settlement, same period	150	0	0
William R. Bertlett, Salary as Extra Clerk, Executive Council Office, from 1st July, to 31st December, 1839, inclusive	76	10	0
William Kent, Salary as Extra Clerk, Secretary and Registrar's Office, same period	78	15	0
Additional Salary of the Inspector General, from 1st July, 1839, to 31st December, 1840, inclusive	300	0	0
Appropriation in aid of Wesleyan Mission, same period	1050	0	0
Remuneration to William H. Lee, as Acting Clerk of the Executive Council, same period	75	0	0
Henry John Jones, Extra Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office, for the half year ended 31st December, 1839	76	10	0
Salary of the Master of the Peterborough School, from 1st July, 1839, to 31st Dec., 1840	101	5	0
Payment on account of the destruction of the "Thames" Steamer, at Windsor, Western District	2000	0	0
Gratuity to William Frazer, disabled by a gun-shot wound at Prescott	9	0	0
Contingent Expenses of the Central School, Toronto, for 1839 and 1840	38	5	11½
Gratuity to the Rev. P. C. Campbell	45	0	0
Secret Service, 1st January, 1840, to 9th February, 1841	0	0	0
Pension to Oneida Joseph, 1st July, 1839, to 31st December, 1840	22	10	0
Pension to Daniel McDougal, for wounds received in action with the enemy during the late war, from 1st July, 1839, to 31st December, 1840	115	6	9½
Conveyance of Despatches between New York and Toronto, from 1st January, 1840, to 9th February, 1841, inclusive	0	0	0
In aid of the Upper Canada Academy	180	0	0
Contingent Account of the Government Printer, from 1st July, 1839, to 31st December, 1840, inclusive	139	17	8
Contingent Expenses of the Office of the Provincial Secretary and Registrar, from 1st January, 1840, to 9th February, 1841, inclusive	311	2	6½
Gratuity to Richard Prevost, in consideration of his gallant conduct in repelling an attack of Brigands on Grenadier Island	22	10	0
Advance to Surveyor General, on account of certain surveys in the District of Bathurst ..	270	0	0
Restoration to Martin Hinchey of amount of Recognizance, by order of the Court of Queen's Bench	9	0	0
Contingent Expenses of the Surveyor General's office	50	4	9½
Sir Francis Pond Head, residue of his proportion of Seizures, as Lieutenant-Governor of the Province	350	3	11
William H. Lee, amount of his account of half fees on patents for land to privileged persons, from 1st July, 1839, to 31st December, 1840, inclusive	52	2	1
Indian Annuities, advanced by the Commissariat, between 1st October, 1838, and 3rd March, 1840	6032	1	2½
Anthony B. Hawke, to afford relief to certain commuted Pensioners	1976	14	11½
Colonel James F. Love, commanding the London District, hire of an office for six months ..	13	10	0
Expenses attending a Committee of Investigation into the Public Departments	795	12	5½
Advance to the Honorable R. B. Sullivan, Commissioner Crown Lands, to be expended in opening Roads and building a Saw Mill, in the Township of Ashfield	450	0	0
Hamilton H. Killally, Esquire, amount of his account of expenses, incurred in the examination of certain Public Works	82	4	7½
Advance to the Honorable R. B. Sullivan, Surveyor General, on account of the survey of a block of land in the Midland and Bathurst Districts	315	0	0
Anthony B. Hawke, on account of the Emigration expenditure of 1840	2998	6	8
Allowance to the Ministers of the United Presbyterian Synod of Upper Canada, for 1840 ..	699	19	9½
Allowance to the Missionaries of the Church of England, for 1840	2503	1	8
The Honorable Levius P. Sherwood, Pension from 13th February to 31st December, 1840 ..	527	17	4½
Insurance of the Government House	36	0	0
Repayment to the Military Chest, of so much advanced for repairs to the Kingston Hospital	54	0	2½
Carried forward	£ 27262	10	3½

STATEMENT of Monies paid from the Casual and Territorial Revenue, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix (S.) 16th October.		£	s-	D.	Appendix (S.) 16th October
	Brought forward.....	£ 27262	10	3½	
Captain Andrew Drew, amount of Expenses incurred in an Arbitration between the Government and the Owners of the Schooner Nehemiah.....		44	13	8	
Restitution of a Patent Fee, by order in Council.....		6	9	0	
Kenneth Cameron, Esquire, Surveyor General, on account of Surveys.....		281	14	0	
The Honorable R. B. Sullivan, Commissioner of Crown Lands, to enable him to proceed with the opening a road from Garafraxa to Owen's Sound.....		900	0	0	
Sir George Arthur, residue of his proportion of Seizures, made during his Administration of the Government.....		641	10	1½	
Henry Moyer, for the purpose of repairing the bridge over the Grand River, at Paris....		45	0	0	
Payment of the balance due to the Estate of the late Honourable P. Robinson, as Commissioner of Crown Lands.....		734	13	3½	
Salary of the late Honourable P. Robinson, as Surveyor General of Woods and Forests, from 1st January to 9th May, 1837, inclusive.....		176	14	2¾	
Remuneration to Thomas Rogers, as witness against Livingston Palmer and Hiram Munn, convicted of High Treason.....		36	0	0	
Remuneration to Joseph H. Smith, as ditto.....		18	0	0	
James Bell, amount of his account of expenses, incurred in the arrest of State Prisoners..		4	12	3	
Kenneth Cameron, his Salary as Acting Surveyor General, from 21st August to 31st December, 1840.....		219	13	5½	
James Cull, on account of certain Surveys.....		166	12	10¼	
Mr. George Dyett, extra Clerk in the Inspector General's Office, his Salary from 12th September to 31st December, 1840, inclusive.....		46	8	0¼	
Captain Frederick L. Arthur, Aide-de-Camp, to cover his expenses in proceeding to Boston, in the United States, on the Public Service.....		27	0	0	
Samuel B. Harrison, Civil Secretary, to cover his expenses in proceeding to Montreal on the Public Service, and returning.....		27	0	0	
Balance due the Estate of the late Honourable P. Robinson, on account of Expenditures for the locating and subsistence of Emigrants.....		892	11	3¾	
Honorable John McDonald, to enable him to repair the Bridge at Mille Roches.....		285	0	11¾	
Repayment to the Military Chest.....		17595	0	0	
To the Honourable R. B. Sullivan, on account.....		1307	9	0¼	
The Rev. B. Cronyn, arrears of Salary due to him from January, 1833.....		475	0	0	
On account of the expense of the Constabulary Force on the Niagara Frontier.....		1518	6	1½	
Transmission of Despatches between Toronto and New York, &c.....		546	0	6	
Travelling Expenses of the Lieutenant Governor.....		146	1	10¼	
Secret Service.....		167	15	3½	
Arrears due to Missionaries of the Church of England.....		169	6	10	
On account of the expense of a Commission of investigation of the affairs of the Canada Company.....		72	0	0	
Amount paid into the Military Chest, at Toronto, 9th February, 1841.....		17257	5	1¾	
Account K.....		£ 71073	8	3¼	
Salary of the Provincial Secretary and Registrar, from 1st February, 1839, to 31st December, 1840, inclusive.....		900	0	0	
Col. Thomas Talbot, his Pension for same period.....		600	0	0	
William Chewitt, do. for same period.....		540	0	0	
Thomas Merritt, do. for same period.....		70	10	0	
Samuel Ridout, do. for same period.....		300	0	0	
Pension to the family of the late Major General Shaw, from 1st July, 1839, to 31st December, 1840, inclusive.....		150	0	0	
Salary of the Roman Catholic Bishop, from 1st July to 31st December, 1839.....		250	0	0	
Salary of do. from 15th January to 31st December, 1840.....		479	10	1¾	
Allowance to Roman Catholic Priests from 1st July, 1839, to 31st December, 1840, inclusive		1500	0	0	
Allowance to the Ministers of the Church of Scotland, for the year 1840.....		1540	0	0	
Account D.....		£ 6330	0	1¾	
Account K.....		£ 71073	8	3¼	
Total payments, Sterling.....		£ 77403	8	5	
Add warrant for the payment for Furniture of the Government House, at Toronto, on Fund K.....		1662	11	1¼	
Total sterling.....		£ 79065	19	6½	

JOHN MACAULAY.

Inspector General's Office, }
31st August, 1841. }

E.

STATEMENT of the CROWN'S PROPORTION OF SEIZURES, under the value of £40 currency, from the 1st of January, 1839, to 9th February, 1841.

Appendix
(S.)
16th October.

PORT.	DATE OF SEIZURE.	Amount credited the Crown Fund.						
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Niagara.....	1st June, 1840				5	3	11½	
Queenston	26th April, 1839	1	10	0				
	5th June, 1840	2	5	0				
	25th Nov. "	1	6	9½				
	6th July, "	0	11	0				
	8th July, "	0	5	8				
	12th July, "	1	8	6				
	22nd July, "	2	6	7				
	7th August, "	0	11	3				
Chippewa.....	22nd August, 1839.....	3	7	1	10	4	9½	
	10th April, 1840	2	16	3				
Fort Erie	29th June, 1839	1	0	11¾				
	20th February, 1840	1	10	11				
	29th February, "	0	18	1½				
	9th April, "	10	15	3				
	18th April, "	5	0	0½				
Dover	14th August, "				19	5	3½	
Stanley	5th December, 1839				2	8	9	
Sandwich	13th January, 1840.....	6	16	5	6	6	10½	
	" "	11	0	6				
	" "	7	12	6				
Port Hope.....	17th December, 1840.....				25	9	5	
Maria Town	4th January, "	7	16	8	5	11	7½	
	9th November, "	0	10	0				
	13th May, "	0	11	3				
	8th November, "	1	7	6				
	8th November, "	0	7	6				
	31st December, "	0	15	0				
Newcastle.....	1839.....	3	9	0				
	24th September, 1840.....	0	11	1				
	1st December, "	2	13	9				
Cobourg	1839.....	7	3	1½	11	7	11	
	"	9	1	10				
	"	3	19	2½				
	17th June, 1840.....	2	10	10				
	25th October, "	0	7	9				
Windsor	3rd July, 1839				23	2	9	
Bath	10th June, 1840				2	6	6	
Maitland.....	6th February, 1841				8	5	0	
Sarna.....	23rd December, 1840.....				6	16	3½	
Kingston.....	18th February, 1839.....	2	4	0½	1	18	7½	
	14th March, "	1	2	4				
	16th March, "	0	8	11				
	16th May, "	3	6	1½				
	5th July, "	1	4	11½				
	9th July, "	0	10	0				
	12th July, "	1	0	1				
	30th July, "	3	13	10½				
	2nd August, "	3	0	2½				
	12th August, "	1	18	4				
	15th August, "	0	15	6½				
	17th September, "	0	9	4				
	17th September, "	0	11	8½				
	7th October, "	0	8	11				
	8th October, "	3	2	11½				
	11th October, "	1	6	10½				
	18th October, "	1	2	8½				
	16th March, "	0	14	3				
	20th May, "	0	19	0				
	26th June, "	6	14	7½				
	27th October, "	6	0	0				
	Carried forward,	£	40	14	9½	141	4	11½

STATEMENT of the Crown's Proportion of Seizures, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(S.)
16th October.Appendix
(S.)
16th October

PORT.	DATE OF SEIZURE.	Amount credited the Crown Fund.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward,.....£	40 14 9½	141 4 11½
Kingston	31st October, "	5 1 1	
	22nd November, "	4 1 7½	
	23rd November, "	2 8 4½	
	11th June, 1810.....	5 17 3½	
	3rd July, "	1 8 0½	
	15th July, "	0 16 1½	
	28th July, "	3 12 5	
	31st July, "	3 7 8½	
	11th August, "	4 15 6½	
	18th August, "	5 18 8½	
	20th August, "	3 4 11½	
	10th September, "	6 17 7½	
	8th October, "	16 6 8½	
	13th October, "	5 5 10½	
	21st October, "	6 2 2½	
	29th October, "	3 17 6	
	3rd November, "	8 8 2½	
	13th November, "	1 18 0	
	19th November, "	1 17 6½	
	24th December, "	4 15 0½	
	24th December, "	5 3 9½	
	27th December, "	0 8 4	
			142 7 5
Brockville	2nd August, "	9 19 1½	
	11th August, "	0 19 3½	
	24th August, "	5 7 9	
	10th November, "	1 3 0	
	15th December, "	1 16 6½	
			19 5 8½
Prescott	6th September, "	6 10 1½	
	" "	4 4 4½	
	" "	7 17 8½	
	23rd January, "	10 3 8½	
	13th September, "	5 12 4	
	23rd October, "	0 9 4½	
	16th December, "	19 5 3	
	16th December, "	0 14 5½	
			54 17 3½
Cornwall	21st March, 1839.....	12 15 10½	
	9th May, "	6 8 6½	
	10th June, "	6 5 3½	
	24th May, "	0 10 8	
	19th August, "	7 18 3½	
	9th September, "	13 10 2½	
	9th May, "	0 15 5	
	24th September, "	3 19 8	
	" "	8 2 2½	
	2nd March, 1840.....	11 18 3	
	12th March, "	3 4 10	
	18th April, "	2 12 9	
	7th September, "	1 0 9	
	9th November, "	7 4 8½	
	" "	1 10 0	
	28th November, "	11 12 4½	
	30th November, "	6 10 8½	
	9th January, 1841.....	1 0 9	
	23rd January, "	15 18 8½	
	9th April, "	1 9 8½	
	20th April, "	1 10 4	
			126 0 2½
Port Colborne	25th July, 1840.....		1 0 3
Rivière aux Raisins.....	28th August, "		4 11 9
Goderich	5th July, "	0 12 6	
	14th September, "	1 5 0	
			1 17 6
Amherstburgh	1st August, "		2 17 9
Dalhousie	14th July, "	6 11 2	
	28th November, "	7 7 11½	
			13 19 1½
	Carried forward,.....£		508 1 11½

STATEMENT of the Crown's Proportion of Seizures, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix (S.) 16th October.	PORT.	DATE.	Amount credited the Crown Fund.		Appendix (S.) 16th October
			£	s. d.	£ s. d.
		Brought forward,£			508 1 11½
Toronto		10th April, 1839.....	5	2 4½	
		6th May, ".....	4	18 1	
		26th May, ".....	4	5 6	
		1st June, ".....	3	6 4½	
		4th June, ".....	3	4 6	
		4th June, ".....	5	0 1	
		6th June, ".....	1	12 7½	
		18th June, ".....	7	5 1	
		29th June, ".....	4	9 4½	
		18th July, ".....	18	9 7½	
		22nd July, ".....	5	14 4	
		17th September, ".....	1	10 3½	
		17th September, ".....	7	8 6	
		5th October, ".....	3	18 1½	
		15th October, ".....	6	8 4	
		15th October, ".....	9	14 11½	
		8th November, ".....	3	9 0	
		20th November, ".....	4	17 0½	
		29th November, ".....	4	1 1½	
		12th December, ".....	3	17 1	
		13th December, ".....	12	16 6½	
		2nd January, 1840.....	9	10 2	
		18th April, ".....	18	11 5	
		14th May, ".....	14	11 11	
		1st June, ".....	16	5 6	
		23rd May, ".....	0	11 2	
		25th May, ".....	7	3 3	
		25th June, ".....	8	19 5	
		26th June, ".....	11	5 8	
		6th July, ".....	2	7 6	
		7th July, ".....	3	17 8	
		26th July, ".....	2	2 8	
		13th August, ".....	1	4 8	
		27th August, ".....	0	17 6	
		7th September, ".....	0	12 3	
		8th September, ".....	0	14 0	
		23rd October, ".....	0	14 11	
		7th November, ".....	2	10 1	
		27th November, ".....	12	4 5	
		7th December, ".....	15	0 0	
Chatham.....		28th May, 1839.....	12	0 6	250 13 0½
		26th July, ".....	18	9 3	
					30 9 9
		Currency, £.....			789 4 9
Less, the proportion of one-third to the } Lieutenant Governor of the Province, }					263 1 7
		Crown's proportion.....			£ 526 3 2

Appendix (S.) STATEMENT of the CROWN'S PROPORTION of SEIZURES, over the value of £40 currency, from the 1st January, 1839, to the 9th February, 1841, inclusive. Appendix (S.)

10th October.

16th October

PORT.	Date of Seizure.	Amount credited the Crown Fund.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Niagara	29th May, 1839				58	1	11
Queenston	24th June, 1840				45	2	5
Chippewa	24th June, 1839				66	18	5½
Port Erie	3rd April, "				42	5	6
Dover	4th August, 1840	27	7	11			
	— December, "	34	5	0			
					61	12	11
Sandwich	25th April, 1839				29	14	9½
Burlington	6th August, "	74	2	7½			
	25th June, "	42	3	11			
	27th July, "	72	16	8			
					189	3	2½
Newcastle	26th July, 1840				53	7	10½
Cobourg	16th September, 1839				156	10	5½
Belleville	8th March, "				36	7	1
Kingston	7th June, "	29	6	11½			
	9th January, 1840	31	8	2½			
	18th August, "	67	13	9			
	12th December, "	76	8	7			
	27th January, 1841	48	16	5½			
	27th January, "	131	7	6			
	28th January, "	31	8	4			
					416	9	9¾
Port Burwell	6th July, 1839	29	6	8			
	24th March, 1840	29	13	8			
					59	0	4
Toronto	25th October, 1839	106	3	0			
	27th February, "	147	7	7½			
	8th March, "	36	13	6¾			
	5th May, "	110	19	8¾			
	13th May, "	326	16	10			
	2nd September, "	29	16	5			
	3rd September, "	35	0	2			
	16th September, "	64	1	10			
	17th September, "	23	14	5			
	5th November, "	41	19	5			
	21st December, "	59	2	0			
	14th October, 1840	32	6	9			
	12th November, "	74	12	0			
	12th December, "	32	8	1			
	24th December, "	50	0	10			
					1171	2	9
Amherstburgh	1st February, 1841				106	3	3
Dalhousie	2nd January, 1839	35	9	2			
	26th April, "	100	14	2			
					136	3	4
					£	2028	4 1½
Less. the proportion of one half to the } Lieut. Governor of the Province .. }						1314	2 0¾
					£	1314	2 0¾
Add. Crown's proportion of Seizures } under £10						526	2 10¼
					£	1840	4 11
Total Crown's proportion ..					£	1840	4 11

JOHN MACAULAY.

Inspector General's Office. }
30th August, 1841. }

F.

Appendix
(S.)Appendix
(S.)

16th October.

16th October.

STATEMENT of the application, by the Commissary General, of certain portions of the Revenues of the Crown, paid into his hands by the Receivers General of the late Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, previous to the Union of those Provinces.

1841.		£	s.	d.	
March	4..	To amount paid to the Hon. H. Killaly for Public Works, at Kingston	500	0	0
"	8..	To do do do do do	500	0	0
"	13..	To do to T. W. C. Murdoch, Esquire, agreeable to Major Campbell's letter, dated 13th March, at Montreal	200	0	0
"	20..	To do do do do do	200	0	0
"	24..	To amount paid Mr. J. Spragge, Master of Central School, Toronto, on account of the contingent expenses of the said School, for the half year to 31st March, 1840, per warrant of Sir George Arthur, Deputy Governor—No. 2, dated 1st March, 1841, at Toronto	9	17	7
April	5..	To amount paid Hon. H. Killaly, for Public Works, at Kingston	1000	0	0
"	13..	To do Hon. W. H. Draper, to enable him to defray certain expenses incurred for the defence of Alexander McLeod, per warrant of Sir G. Arthur, Deputy Governor—No. 3, dated Toronto, 18th March, 1841	200	0	0
"	16..	To amount paid Hon. H. Killaly, for Public Works, at Kingston	2000	0	0
"	17..	To do Lt. A. Harper, R.N., by his Attorney, John Cameron, being a further discharge of his claim against the Civil Government of Upper Canada, for passage provided for the Lieutenant Governor and suite, on board H. M. Steamer, under his command, in the year 1839, per warrant of Sir George Arthur, Deputy Governor—No. 1, dated 27th February, 1841, at Toronto	111	2	2
May	6..	To amount paid Hon. R. B. Sullivan, Chairman Executive Council, on account of salary, from 17th March, 1836, to 9th February, 1840, at £500 sterling per annum, at Kingston	1271	15	6
June	8..	To amount paid Hon. H. Killaly, for Public Works, at Kingston	3000	0	0
"	22..	To do Hon. W. H. Draper, Attorney General, to defray certain expenses incurred for the defence of Alex. McLeod, at Kingston	100	0	0
		To amount paid to the Commissary General, on account of the expense of erecting new Barracks at Kingston and Toronto	10000	0	0
		To amount paid Hon. J. Macaulay, being on account of his proportion of Seizures, made during Sir George Arthur's administration of the Government of Upper Canada, at Kingston	357	7	9
July	3..	Paid L. Sherwood, Esq., per order of the Governor General	73	1	1½
"	3..	To the following amounts, also, per order of the Governor General:—			
"	3..	Paid Hon. H. Killaly	2000	0	0
"	5..	Paid R. Tucker, Esq., Salary, from 1st January to 9th February, at £600 per annum	73	1	1
"	6..	Paid Hon. J. Macaulay, Salary from 1st Jan'y to 9th Feb'y, 1841	24	7	0½
"	6..	Paid Hon. J. H. Dunn, do do do	24	7	0½
"	10..	Paid J. H. Chewitt, for a survey made by the Deputy Surveyor in certain Townships on the Ottawa River	350	0	0
"	16..	Paid Hon. R. B. Sullivan, his Salary, from 1st Jan'y to 9th Feb'y, 1841	60	17	7
"	16..	Paid Thomas Merritt, allowance in lieu of Fees, from do to do	5	14	5
"	19..	Paid S. Ridout, allowance from do to do	24	7	0
"	20..	Paid Hon. Mr. Justice Jones, pay for same period	43	16	8
"	30..	Paid J. Spragg, Salary, from 1st January to 9th February, 1841	18	16	4
"	30..	Paid do allowances for the same period	9	14	9
"	30..	Paid J. Wilson, Salary, from 1st January to 9th February, 1841	12	3	6
August	7..	Paid Hon. H. Killaly	3800	0	0
"	11..	Paid Col. Talbot, his Pension from 1st January to 9th February, 1841	48	14	1
"	18..	Paid Miss Sophia Shaw, Pension to the Family of the late Major Gen. Shaw, from 1st January to 9th February, 1841	12	3	6
"	19..	Paid William Chewitt, his Pension from do. to do	43	16	8
"	27..	Paid Hon. R. B. Sullivan, to enable him to replace that sum advanced by him on account of the Owen Sound Settlement	1321	11	8
Sept'r	4..	Paid P. McDougal, his Pension from 1st January to 9th February, 1841	9	4	1
"	13..	Paid J. Galt, Esq., to pay the expenses of Messrs. Gardiner & Bradley	1000	0	0
"	14..	Paid J. Oneida, amount of his pension, from 1st Jan'y to 9th Feb'y, 1841	1	16	6
"	20..	Paid G. Ryland, Travelling Expenses, &c.	280	7	9
"	20..	Paid G. Williamson, Salary, from 1st January to 9th February, 1841	8	4	4
October	20..	Paid H. Boys, Esq., allowance to the Upper Canada College	121	15	2
"	20..	Paid the Receiver General, agreeably to a Despatch from Lord J. Russell	2913	4	10
"	9..	Paid Rebecca Sylvester, Pension as a Teacher in the Central School, at Toronto, from 1st January to 9th February, 1841	5	9	6
Novem.	3..	To amount transferred to Military Chest, per Major Campbell's letter, dated 1st November, 1841	2280	9	2
"	10..	Paid the Hon. H. Killaly, Chairman of Board of Works	1227	11	2
Decem.	10..	Paid for clearing the Government House, at Montreal, in expectation of the arrival of the Governor General	30	1	7
		Carried forward	£ 35274	19	5½

Appendix (S.)	STATEMENT of the application, by the Commissary General, of certain portions of the Revenues of the Crown, &c.—(Continued.)				Appendix (S.)
16th October.				£ s. d.	16th October.
	1812.	Brought forward.....		35274 19 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
January	17..	Paid Thomas Galt, Esq., on account of expenses of Mr. McLeod's trial		636 17 5	
"	19..	Paid W. H. Draper, Esq., do do do		98 5 4	
"	15..	Paid G. H. Ryland, Esquire		146 14 8	
April	2..	Paid Captain Jones		19 15 7	
"	2..	Paid Thomas Kirkpatrick		100 0 0	
"	19..	Paid Captain Jones, for work performed at the Government House		407 12 2	
"	21..	Paid T. Kirkpatrick, Military Secretary's letter, dated 20th April, 1842....		100 0 0	
May	5..	Paid Captain Jones, Military Secretary.....		355 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
August	25..	Paid Captain Jones, do		60 0 2	
"	25..	Paid Captain Jones, do		68 14 0	
"	31..	Paid Captain Jones, do		311 8 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Sept.	1..	Paid Mr. Begley		1276 4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
"	12..	Paid Captain Jones.....		395 3 4	
"	12..	Paid Mr. J. A. Begley		55 13 4	
Decem.	14..	Paid Captain Jones, Military Secretary, for work performed at Government House.....		220 4 11	
"	24..	Paid Captain Jones, do., on account of work performed in and about the Government House.....		70 9 8	
	1843.				
March	21..	Paid Captain Jones, do., per letter, dated the 18th instant.....		49 12 5	
"	25..	Paid Captain Jones, do., for work at Government House.....		66 18 5	
"	28..	Paid Captain Jones, do., per letter of this date.....		22 1 10	
April	30..	To Balance carried down		176 0 11	
				39911 19 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	1841.	Cr.			
February	11..	By amount received from H. M. Receiver General for Upper Canada, stated to be the Balance of Crown Funds in his hands on the 9th February, 1841, at Toronto	£19174 14 7 $\frac{1}{4}$		
March	13..	By amount received into the Commissariat Chest, at Quebec, from the Receiver General of Lower Canada, Crown Funds remaining in his hands, remitted to Montreal..	18346 8 0		
July	1..	By 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent premium on draft for £5000.....	75 0 0		
August	31..	By 1 do do do £2000.....	20 0 0		
October	20..	By 1 do do do £2000.....	10 0 0		
	1842.				
February	10..	By 1 do do do £1000.....	7 10 0		
June	9..	By amount received from Captain Jones, Military Sec'y... ..	2100 0 0		
August	17..	By do. from J. P. Wilson, Esq., overpayment on Salary	1 4 0		
"	26..	By 1 per cent premium on draft for £1500 0 0	3 15 0		
Sept.	1..	By 1 do do do £500 0 0	1 5 0		
"	13..	By 1 do do do £561 11 5	1 8 1		
October	3..	By amount received from Captain Jones	55 13 4		
"	7..	By do do do	115 1 5		
				39911 19 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	1843.				
April	30..	By Balance brought forward at this date.....	£ 176 0 11		

REPORT

OF THE COMMISSIONERS appointed to inquire into the Disturbances upon the line of the Beauharnois Canal, during the summer of 1843; and Statements of the Expenses attending the suppression of the Riots on the Beauharnois and Lachine Canals; laid before the Legislative Assembly, by Message from His Excellency the Governor General, on the 16th October, 1843.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable SIR CHARLES THEOPHILUS METCALFE, Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, One of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

Your Excellency having been pleased, by letters under date of the twenty-fourth of June last, to appoint the undersigned Commissioners, to inquire into the cause and progress of the late disturbances on the line of the Beauharnois Canal, and also into the lamentable catastrophe which followed them, we humbly beg leave to submit to Your Excellency the result of our investigation.

On the twenty-sixth of June last, we caused printed notices to be distributed and affixed along the line of the Canal, announcing our intention of commencing the inquiry on the following Friday (the thirtieth of June), at the dwelling house of Mr. Mills, the principal Engineer, within a mile from the east end of the Canal, and inviting the attendance of all those who could afford us information relative to the matter we were deputed to investigate.

Having met on the day and hour, and at the place appointed, we found a number of labourers loitering in the environs of Mr. Mills' house. We soon discovered, however, that they had assembled there merely through motives of curiosity; and that no full or satisfactory information could be obtained from any of the workmen on the Canal without previously removing from their minds the impression they were under, that the Commissioners were not only authorised to investigate, but also armed with authority to punish.

Being aware that Mr. Falvey, the Roman Catholic Missionary, was the only person who possessed sufficient influence over these men to convince them of the strict impartiality we were bound and determined to observe in the course of our investigation, we solicited the attendance of that Reverend Gentleman, who readily accepted the task of conveying to his flock the explanation we gave him, as well of the nature and object of the enquiry as of the spirit in which we were disposed to conduct it.

The adoption of this course has enabled us to lay before Your Excellency, in addition to the information obtained from Magistrates, Military Officers, Contractors, and others; the substance of the testimony rendered by a number of the most intelligent and best disposed amongst the labourers employed in each of the principal sections of the Canal.

The enquiry was held at the Engineer's office, in St. Clément de Beauharnois, at the village of St. Clément de Beauharnois, in various parts of the parish of St. Timothée de Beauharnois, and in this City, according as circumstances and the convenience of the witnesses to be examined, seemed to require. Each witness was examined apart from all others, in order to obviate the angry discussions which would have necessarily followed the adoption of a different course of proceeding, and would have tended to increase and perpetuate those feelings of distrust and animosity which we found existing between the labourers and their employers.

A portion only of the testimony rendered before us, accompanies this Report, as it was considered unnecessary to reduce to writing such evidence as tended merely to corroborate without adding anything of importance to the depositions contained in the Appendix.

The information we have obtained from the various sources we have resorted to, may be given in substance as follows:—

The Beauharnois Canal is divided into thirteen sections. About July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, the Board of Works undertook the excavation of two sections—a task which was completed by a body of labourers who were employed by the Board, and continued to work under the immediate control of their officers.

The hours of labour required from the workmen, each day, were never made to extend beyond twelve: some say the day's labour usually began at six A. M. and closed at six P. M., while two hours of intermission were allowed for meals. The labourers were invariably paid in cash, at the rate of three shillings per day, and they usually received their wages semi-monthly. Under this system, the men employed were quiet and apparently content. But when, subsequently, the same labourers, with many others, were employed by the various individuals who have entered into contracts with the Board of Works for the completion of the work which remained to be performed on the Canal, their condition was greatly altered. Their hours of daily labour were extended; their wages became payable at the close of each month, and were reduced to the following rates per day—two shillings in March; two shillings and three pence in April; and two shillings and six pence in May.

The Contractors kept Stores, to which the men, when unprovided with money and credit to purchase elsewhere, were compelled to resort for such articles of food and clothing as they supplied.

In these Stores, few, if any, of the provisions which constitute the necessaries of life amongst the labouring classes, were to be found; so that the workmen were obliged to live almost exclusively upon food of an expensive description, such as bread, butter, tea, coffee, sugar, &c. Accounts of

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the supplies thus furnished to the men, were kept and at the close of each month, they usually received in cash, any balance that might be due to them.

Mr. Dunn, a sub-contractor, on one of Mr. Crawford's sections, seems to be the only person who gave notes or *bons* for these balances.

High rents were also paid to the contractors by the laborers for the small wooden huts called shanties which afford them shelter, although in each contract, the person undertaking it, binds himself towards the Board of Works "to provide the workmen on the Canal with suitable lodgings."

The general discontent which grew out of this new order of things soon became apparent. On the first day of May a body of men, amounting in number to about one hundred, proceeded from the western extremity of the Canal, along the whole line, for the purpose of effecting a combination amongst the laborers, but failing to induce all their fellow workmen to adopt at once the course proposed, they obtained a promise, that a general strike should be made on the thirty-first of May, throughout every portion of the works, and that no more labor should be performed after that time until they had obtained three shillings per day.

On the section contracted for, by Messrs. Pierce, Black & Co. where the dissatisfaction was increased by the length of the houses which extended, as it has been termed by the witnesses, from dark to dark, a number of workmen went, on the fifteenth of May last, to Mr. Crawford's eastern section, with a view to induce that gentleman's labourers to join in a strike for higher wages, and shorter hours. The latter refused to do so, on the ground that they had agreed to accept of two shillings and six pence per day, for the current month, whereupon Messrs. Pierce, Black & Co.'s men, returned to their work, with the understanding that their horses of labour were to be abridged, as in fact they were.

The intention the laborers had formed, to strike for higher wages at the close of May, became generally known in the neighbourhood of the Canal, and had at an early period of that month, reached the ears of Mr. Laviolette, the Stipendiary Magistrate appointed by Your Excellency's lamented predecessor, for the purpose of maintaining order amongst the workmen on the Canal.

We infer, as well from the instructions addressed to himself, as from the motives which induced the Honourable Chairman of the Board of Works to suggest an appointment of that nature (as we find them expressed in his able report touching the Beauharnois Canal) that it was the duty of Mr. Laviolette to employ his time in endeavouring to remove all difficulties and allay all dissensions which might occur, as well amongst the workmen as between them and their employers. Yet we find that no effort was made to divert these men from their purpose, if we except the exhortations of the Reverend Missionary Mr. Falvey, nor was there any attempt made to convince them either of the illegal character of the combination they contemplated, or of the dangerous consequences which would necessarily flow from it, if carried into effect.

On the evening of the thirty-first of May, all the labourers employed on the Canal, gave up their tools and notified their employers, that they would not resume their labors until wages had been increased to three shillings per day.

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From this time until the tenth of the following month all remained quiet; although want and distress prevailed in various quarters, but more especially, on Mr. Crawford's sections, where the provision Stores were closed, so soon as the men withdrew from their labours.

Meantime a requisition for military assistance, was addressed to Colonel England, by Mr. Laviolette and Mr. Crawford, (the contractor above alluded to, who had been commissioned to act as Magistrate for the purpose of assisting Mr. Laviolette in the performance of his duties) and a party, consisting of fifty men and one subaltern, under the command of Major Campbell, was consequently detached from the 74th Regiment, and stationed at St. Timothée where they arrived on the morning of the tenth of June.

On the same day, a large body of men, amounting in number to three hundred, went down from the upper sections, to the eastern extremity of the Canal, and obtained a promise from a number of the labourers on each section, to the effect that they would assemble at the Mills in the Parish of St. Timothée on the following Monday, for the purpose of proceeding thence, in a body, to demand higher wages, from each of the contractors.

On their return towards the western end of the Canal, these men stopped at Grant's Hotel, where Mr. McDonald, one of the contractors then resided, and enquired of him if he would consent to pay his men more than two shillings and six pence per day: Mr. McDonald answered this question in the negative, whereupon a voice, from the crowd, was heard to say, that he (Mr. McDonald) would be compelled to do so, or give up his contract, and that if on the following Monday he did not consent to give three shillings per day, he should be killed or thrown into the rapids.

They then advanced towards Brown & Finlay's section when having met with a similar refusal, they broke a few panes of glass in the store, and intimated to Mr. Brown, that they would grant him delay, until the following Monday, at eleven o'clock to reflect upon the expediency of complying with their demands. It would appear that these men, a number of whom it is to be remarked, were recognized as having been in the employ of Mr. Dunn, soon after dispersed.

During the night of Sunday the eleventh, Mr. Andrew Elliott, contractor for section No. 2, was attacked in his dwelling house, by a number of men, four of whom were armed with muskets, which were placed at his breast, while the question was put to him, whether he would or would not raise the wages to the required price; and while he hesitated to reply, the trigger of one of the muskets was drawn, but the priming flashed in the pan. Mr. Elliott's assailants did not disperse until they had beaten him so severely, as to leave him senseless on the ground, and had committed some other acts of violence.

Mr. Laviolette in the deposition made by him on the nineteenth ultimo states in detail what occurred at Mr. Larocque's, at an early hour on the following morning (Monday the twelfth of June,) when after the proclamation of the Riot Act had been read, a party of thirty soldiers, under the command of Lieutenant Debutts, was surrounded and rendered powerless, by a mob collected from the western section of the Canal, who taking advantage of their success, compelled Mr. Symonds, Mr. Larocque's partner, to consent to the demanded increase of wages. During the absence of Mr. Laviolette in this quarter, a body of men from the

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eastern end of the Canal, crowded tumultuously around Mr. Grant's Hotel, situate at the place of *Rendez-vous*, chosen on the preceding Saturday. Mr. McDonald stepped forward on being called for, and having refused to accede to the demand which was made for higher wages, he was pursued and compelled to seek refuge in the cellar of the hotel, to protect himself from the fury of the mob, who when baffled in their pursuit, broke several windows in Grant's house, and turning towards Mr. McDonald's store, entered it by force, and destroyed or scattered all its contents.

After these men had disappeared, in the direction of the western extremity of the Canal, Mr. Laviolette returned to Grant's hotel at about noon, with the party of Infantry under the command of Lieutenant Debutts. They were accompanied by Mr. Crawford and Captain Jones at the head of a Troop, consisting of thirty horsemen, by whom they had been joined on the way from Mr. Larocque's section.

Mr. Laviolette on his arrival preferred a requisition to Major Campbell, for assistance, to protect Mr. Crawford's property at the eastern extremity of the Canal. The party which was detached for that purpose, consisting of forty men and a subaltern, under the command of Major Campbell, was drawn up on the high road, waiting for Mr. Laviolette, when the approach of a large body of men, formed as it is natural to infer, by a junction of the two mobs, who had appeared at Grant's, and at Mr. Larocque's in the morning, induced the Officer in command of the detachment to place his men in a position of safety.

They were accordingly drawn up in line before Grant's house, immediately in front of the gallery; the Infantry was stationed in the centre, facing the highway and was flanked by the cavalry on either side.

The mob halted by word of command, on the highway, in front of the hotel, their first line being at the distance of from twenty five to thirty paces from the troops; no fire arms were seen amongst them, they made no attempt to advance, but kept moving up and down the high road, and "there was a little shouting and hissing amongst them."

Mr. Laviolette after having requested them, in vain, to disperse peaceably, placed himself on a line with the troops, read the proclamation contained in the Riot Act, and again enjoined them to disperse; seeing however, that they evinced no disposition to withdraw and apprehending with Major Campbell, that, by means of a manœuvre similar to that which was so successfully practised, but a few hours previous, on Mr. Debutts's detachment, at Mr. Larocque's house, the troops might be surrounded and overpowered. Mr. Laviolette, commanded the latter to fire. This order was repeated by Major Campbell, to the troops under his command; whereupon a volley was fired by the cavalry, as well as by the infantry and the former charged the mob with drawn swords. A remarkable discrepancy will be perceived between the testimony given by Mr. Laviolette and Major Campbell's statements in reference to the movements and demeanour of the mob, from the time they assembled before Grant's hotel, until their dispersion by the troops.

In our narrative we have preferred to follow Major Campbell's version, from the impression we are under, that the accuracy of Mr. Laviolette's recollection of what recurred on that particular

occasion cannot be implicitly relied on, owing to the state of dread and apprehension in which he acknowledges to have been at the time.

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These gentlemen however agree in many points and amongst others on two, of great importance:— 1stly. That the cavalry under Captain Jones received an order from the officer in command, to charge and pursue the crowd, as they fled, and 2dly. That no more than three minutes or four elapsed between the reading of the proclamation, to the crowd and the volley of musketry which was poured into them.

The mob fled in all directions at the first fire, and were pursued by the Cavalry and Infantry. It is said that the Infantry discharged no more than one round, yet several shots were fired subsequently, not only around Grant's Hotel, but also in the neighbourhood of the Mills. It has been ascertained that six men, at least, were killed by the fire of the musketry; a person whose body was found at Lachine, some days afterwards, as stated in the Coroner's certificate is supposed to have leaped into the river on that occasion to evade his pursuers and to have been drowned in the rapids.

The number of persons wounded remains unknown, as we have received no information on this point from any other quarter, than the English Hospital into which five of them were admitted.

During the pursuit, twenty seven prisoners were made, but after having remained under the charge of the Military at the Mills, during some five or six days, these men were all discharged by Mr. Laviolette, without examination, for the reasons assigned in the deposition given by him on the nineteenth ultimo.

We have clearly traced the origin of the disturbances, which terminated in the fatal manner above described, to the universal dissatisfaction entertained by all the labourers on the Canal, with the rate of wages allowed them by their employers.

This obvious fact naturally suggested the enquiry, whether these men had any just ground of complaint in that respect; and feeling the importance of this branch of our investigation, we amassed a volume of evidence relative thereto, which will fully bear us out in the opinion we have formed, namely: that the price paid by the contractors to their labourers, even when increased to two shillings and six pence per day, was not only an inadequate remuneration for the services of the latter, but was insufficient to afford them the means of subsisting.

It appears evident to us that a labourer employed on a Canal, remote from his ordinary place of abode, should always receive a remuneration higher by one fourth than the current wages of the season. The Canal labourer can seldom, if ever, obtain employment during more than twenty days in one month, even during the most favorable season and the works are not unfrequently suspended during weeks in succession, in consequence of rainy weather, and other accidents. During these intervals he cannot leave the neighbourhood to seek temporary employment without incurring the risk of being thrown out of employment for the season; as, a sudden resumption of the works may induce the contractor to employ another in his stead; moreover, provisions are invariably higher in the neighbourhood of public works, and, if he be a married man, his wife instead of contributing by her industry to the support of the little household, as she might do, were she in the neighbourhood of a City,

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becomes merely an additional burthen. Indeed we have no doubt that two shillings and six pence per day, even when paid in money at the most convenient intervals, is a remuneration of less value to the Canal man, than one shilling and eight pence would be to a labourer in a City, who is permanently employed, at least through the whole of the working season.

But, in addition to the disadvantages common to all labourers on Canals, the workmen on this line were compelled, by the system of monthly payments, to resort to the stores of the Contractors for all the necessaries of life. Here the small pittance of those who were burthened with families was usually exhausted before the day of reckoning, in the purchase of bread, pork, tea, coffee, sugar, and other such expensive articles of food, for which they would have advantageously substituted potatoes, meal, milk, eggs, &c., had the payments been made at such convenient intervals as to leave them a free choice. Heavy rents had also to be paid by these men, notwithstanding the 8th clause of the contracts, by which, according to our interpretation, the contractors were bound to furnish all the workmen on the Canal with suitable lodgings, free of expense.

The dissatisfaction which sprung out of the feeling that their labour was not sufficiently remunerated was increased by the unreasonable length to which their daily hours of labour were extended, especially on certain sections; and, when discontent had ripened into tumult and disorder, we find standing prominently forth, amongst the first instigators of aggressive measures, the men who were reduced to a state of destitution by Mr. Dunn's inability to pay them.

In the month of May, the Canal gave employment to between two and three thousand workmen, the great majority of whom were natives of Ireland; some of them had recently emigrated; others had been for several years engaged in public works in Canada and the United States.

The discontent occasioned by the various causes of complaint above adverted to, being fostered by neglect, soon roused the angry feelings of the more easily excited portion of these men, and they determined upon urging their fellow labourers to combine for the purpose of compelling the contractors to better their condition.

So early as the first of May a disposition had been publicly manifested, by the men employed on some of the western sections, to effect a combination. On the fifteenth of that month, the men employed on Pierce, Black and Co.'s section, rose with the same object in view; and about that time it became publicly known throughout the whole neighbourhood, that a strike for higher wages was to take place, on the first of June, along the whole line of the works. Meanwhile, the Stipendiary Magistrate, who was appointed for the sole purpose of maintaining peace and order amongst these ignorant and excitable men, remained inactive. In fact, the gentleman who acted in that capacity seems to have wholly misunderstood the object for which he was appointed.

We humbly conceive that his endeavours, from the time he began the performance of his duties, should have been directed towards familiarising himself with the labourers on the Canal, and acquiring such influence over them as would have enabled him to act as a mediator between them and their employers. He should have sedulously opposed, and, if unsuccessful, reported to the Go-

vernment all acts of illiberality, injustice or oppression, which might have been remarked in the conduct of the contractors towards the workmen.

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When discontent became manifest amongst the latter, he should have enquired into its origin, and interfered to remove it; and when, at length, a strike was contemplated as a means of redress, he should have pointed out the illegality of all combinations of that nature and the punishment reserved for all those, who would dare to resort to such violations of the law. But his voice was never heard amongst them either to advise or control, to dissuade or to threaten. In making these observations, which we have deemed necessary from the conviction we are under that a timely interference would have averted the lamentable calamities which have ensued, we are far from imputing to Mr. Laviolette any intentional dereliction of duty. On the contrary, we are convinced, that the supineness manifested by that gentleman is to be ascribed solely to the impression he entertained that he was bound not to interfere when his assistance as a Magistrate was not applied for. We may here, be permitted to remark, that Mr. Laviolette appears to have been assisted by Mr. Crawford in the exercise of the Magisterial duties, on two occasions only: firstly, when a joint requisition was made by these gentlemen for Military assistance on the fifth day of June, by a letter addressed to Colonel England, and secondly, when on the twelfth he requested Major Campbell to cease firing. Mr. Crawford deserves praise for having to far abstained from the exercise of his power, as a Justice of the Peace, over the men in his employ. We would humbly suggest the propriety of avoiding in future the appointment of contractors to act as Magistrates. A contractor clothed with Magisterial authority is placed in a false position, and exposed in many instances, to the suspicion of wielding the powers of the law, solely for the purpose of maintaining his own personal interests.

The impropriety of resorting to the employment of Military assistance, except in cases of absolute and imperious necessity is a topic which we would deem it unnecessary to dwell upon in addressing Your Excellency, even though our instructions had gone further than to require of us *such information only* as we could furnish, respecting the lamentable catastrophe which occurred on that day.

Whether a Magistrate can legally order troops to fire into an assembly of men who are not at the moment engaged in the perpetration of any Act of violence against persons or property and when no more than four minutes have elapsed after reading the proclamation contained in the Riot Act, is a question which with various others of minor importance arising out of the occurrences of that fatal day, as narrated above, is left for the consideration of the Executive.

In lamenting above all, the necessity, real or supposed, which demanded a sacrifice of several lives on that occasion, we deem it our duty to record also the regret which we have experienced on discovering that whenever the assistance of the civil power was invoked during these disturbances, it has been invariably rendered by ignorance or neglect, either an instrument of oppression or an object of derision.

The twenty seven prisoners who were taken upon the dispersion of the mob by the united attack of the Infantry and Cavalry, on the twelfth day of June, were detained during five or six days in close confinement under a Military guard, and then discharged without examination. If these men had

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rendered themselves guilty of an offence against the laws, why were they allowed to escape punishment? If on the other hand they were innocent why detain them a single hour?

On the fifteenth of the same month, an individual was arrested at St. Timothée, upon common report, without affidavit or warrant having issued against him, and was consigned to the Common Gaol of this District, as a loose, idle and disorderly person.

This commitment was made under the Police Act, as it is alleged, although the operation of that Act does not extend to the place where the illegal arrest was made. Four other persons were apprehended, between that time and the close of the same month upon simple affidavits and without any warrants having been issued against them, and were consigned, without examination to the common Gaol of the District where, we presume, they still remain.

Enough has been said on this subject to prove the necessity of immediate interference for the purpose of putting an end to these flagrant abuses, and of vindicating the insulted majesty of the Law.

To attain these desirable objects, we deem it indispensable that an active and efficient magistracy should be immediately placed in the vicinity of the works, in lieu of the present incumbent whose ignorance of the character and habits of the workmen on the Canal, added to his want of experience in legal proceedings, have the effect of entirely neutralizing his good intentions. Indeed we are convinced that the future tranquility of that neighbourhood during the time which will be required to complete the Canal, will depend in a great measure upon the character and capacity of the gentleman who may be chosen to fill that important post. Education, energy, vigilance, humanity and experience in the performance of Magisterial duties, are not the only qualities which should be found combined in him; he should also be possessed of a cool temper, a practised judgment and a thorough knowledge of the character and habits of the labourers, as well as of the art of managing and controlling large bodies of men. A small body of mounted Police should be placed at his disposal, for the purpose of being stationed on the various sections of the Canal, and of keeping up a rapid communication with the Magistrate.

These men should be distinguished by firmness tempered with moderation in the execution of their duty. All undue display of authority should be forbidden them and they should be enjoined to mingle with the labourers and use every endeavour to secure their confidence. Aware of the immense expense which would attend the organization of a Police force, sufficient in physical strength, to controul the large bodies of men collected on the line of the Canal, we would beg to suggest the propriety of adopting a system of internal Police, which we have reason to believe, from personal observation, and the opinion of experienced Engineers, would be attended with the most satisfactory results. A certain number of the most intelligent and best disposed labourers employed on each section should be chosen to act as Constables for the purpose of promoting harmony and good order, and of reporting to the Magistrate or in his absence to the mounted Policemen, the origin, nature and tendency, of any difficulties or dissensions which might arise amongst their fellow-workmen or between the latter and their employers. The assistance of their "select men" (under which denomination for obvious reasons, we would wish them to be known,

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in preference to any other designation usually applied to inferior Officers of the Peace) could be secured in all cases where the mounted Police might require it, by paying each of them a small sum, say six pence per day, under this arrangement, extended to all other public works, now in progress, the labourers employed on the plank road from Côteau du Lac to the Province line, on the intended enlargement of the Lachine Canal, as well as on the Beauharnois Canal, might all be placed under the *surveillance* of the same Magistrate, still we are of opinion, that no system of Police, however wisely devised, and efficiently executed, will have the effect of maintaining perfect order amongst the labourers on public works, unless means be adopted to remove all just causes of complaint, such as those which we have pointed out as existing on the Beauharnois Canal. It is true, under the present contracts, the Government is deprived of all power to regulate either the rate of wages which should be paid to the labourers or the number of hours to which their daily work ought to be limited. But, we can imagine no reason why the Board of Works should not insist upon the fulfilment of the clauses of these contracts, by which the contractors are bound to pay their workmen in cash, and to provide them with lodgings free of expense. And in all contracts, which shall be entered into for the performance of public works in future, we think the interests of the community require that the Board of Works should bind the contractors under penalty of voidance of their contracts.

1stly.—To pay all the laborers and other persons employed by them in money at the termination of each fortnight, if not at the close of every week :

2ndly.—To abstain from keeping stores and

3rdly.—To comply with such rates of wages and hours of labour as may be established by the Chairman of the Board, of Works at the beginning of each season.

Having thus, in fulfilment of the instructions received by us in the first instance, traced these unfortunate disturbances from their origin to their fatal conclusion, and having endeavoured to comply with the additional suggestions conveyed to us in Your Excellency's letter of the eleventh ultimo, by submitting our views as to the means which may be best adapted to prevent the recurrence of similar outbreaks, we beg permission before closing our report to call Your Excellency's attention to two other points which have an indirect bearing on the matters we have been required to investigate.

The first is a complaint preferred by the Stipendiary Magistrate, Mr. Laviolette against Mr. Falvey, the Roman Catholic Missionary, conscious that if that Reverend Gentleman could be convicted of having, in the slightest degree, contributed to excite, or encourage a spirit of insubordination amongst his flock, it would become our duty, in suggesting preventive measures, to advise his immediate removal, we proceeded to institute a strict enquiry into his conduct. The result of our investigation has been to convince us of the fact, established by a number of witnesses and controverted by none, that from the period when he assumed the spiritual guidance of the labourers on the Canal he has unceasingly endeavored to impress them with the necessity of obeying their employers of respecting the law, and of acting with forbearance and charity towards each other. We therefore feel bound to say, that far from being obnoxious to reproach, Mr. Falvey is deserving of the highest praise for the earnest efforts he

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made to subdue the discontent which prevailed among his hearers, and to dissuade them from resorting to violent measures for redress. The second point has reference to a petition annexed to this report in which several inhabitants of French origin, through whose farms the canal has been cut, have set forth various heavy grievances which we have had occasion to observe are by no means exaggerated. Although we know not whose duty it may be to enclose the works on the canal, yet we feel that the attention of the Chairman of the Board of Works should be directed towards the necessity which exists of immediately erecting fences to prevent the destruction of property incessantly occasioned by the workmen on the Canal, who allow their horses and other cattle to stray unrestrained over the adjoining fields. If this evil and others which the neighbouring farmers have reason to complain of, be not promptly remedied, collisions may take place between them and the labourers and other serious consequences may ensue. In fine, we deem it our duty to add, that if a higher respect for private property and a greater alacrity to remunerate persons injured in the protection of public works be not manifested in future, all hope of rendering such undertakings popular throughout the Province may be abandoned.

The whole respectfully submitted.

R. L. MORROGH,
LEWIS T. DRUMMOND,
C. WETHERALL, J. P.

Montreal, 10th August, 1843,

SCHEDULE of Documents accompanying the preceding Report.

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|--------|---|-------------|
| No. 1. | Public Notice. | |
| 2. | John Ford's | Deposition. |
| 3. | Martin Donnelly's | do. |
| 4. | Thomas Reynold's | do. |
| 5. | Matthew Coogan's | do. |
| 6. | Francis Dowd's | do. |
| 7. | John Black's | do. |
| 8. | William Dowling's | do. |
| 9. | Rev. J. Falvey's | do. |
| 10. | D. A. McDonald's | do. |
| 11. | Alexander Stewart's | do. |
| 12. | J. Lyons' and J. Collins' | do. |
| 13. | Edward Cross's | do. |
| 14. | James Ferguson's | do. |
| 15. | John Cunning's | do. |
| 16. | William Kees' | do. |
| 17. | Patrick Sheet's | do. |
| 18. | G. N. Brown's | do. |
| 19. | Alexander Chisholm's | do. |
| 20. | John Bridgeman's | do. |
| 21. | Patrick D. Cummins' | do. |
| 22. | Andrew Elliot's | do. |
| 23. | Louis Isaac Larocque's | do. |
| 24. | Thomas Marshall's | do. |
| 25. | Francis Dunn's | do. |
| 26. | David D. Barry's | do. |
| 27. | John Whitlaw's | do. |
| 28. | Messrs. Andres' | do. |
| 29. | Lt.-Col. Ermatinger's | do. |
| 30. | Copy of Instructions to Lt.-Col. Ermatinger | |
| 31. | Copy of an affidavit against Neil McCulloch. | |
| 32. | J. B. Laviolette's Deposition. | |
| 33. | Copy of Instructions to J. B. Laviolette, Esq. | |
| 34. | Copy of ditto ditto | |
| 35. | Letter from Lt.-Col. England to J. B. Laviolette. | |

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| No. 36. | Certificate of Burial, given by the Rev. J. O. Archambault. | Appendix (T.) |
| 37. | Certificate of Burial, given by the Rev. W. Roach. | 16th October. |
| 38. | Certificate of Coroner, Joseph Jones. | |
| 39. | Benjamin Seaton's Deposition. | |
| 40. | Copy of Deposition against Martin Action. | |
| 41. | Copy of do against Daniel Barron. | |
| 42. | Patrick Ryans's Deposition. | |
| 43. | John Squire's do. | |
| 44. | Copy of a letter from J. B. Laviolette, Esq., to the Commissioners. | |
| 45. | Letter from do. to the do. | |
| 46. | Another letter from do. to the do. | |
| 47. | Rev. J. O. Archambault's Deposition. | |
| 48. | John Halpin's do. | |
| 49. | John Walsh's do. | |
| 50. | Jos. Bergevin dit Langevin's do. | |
| 51. | Martin Fortier's do. | |
| 52. | George Crawford's do. | |
| 53. | Dr. Archibald Hall's do. | |
| 54. | Stephen May's do. | |
| 55. | Brevet Major Campbell's do. | |
| 56. | Robert James Begley's do. | |
| 57. | Plan of sections of the Beauharnois Canal. | |
| 58. | Blank Contract with Board of Works by Contractors, containing certain clauses. | |
| 59. | Copy of commitment of Martin Action. | |
| 60. | Copy of do. of Neil McCulloch. | |
| 61. | Copy of do. of Daniel Barron. | |
| 62. | Copy of do. of Michael Cochran. | |
| 63. | Petition. | |
| 64. | Petition. | |

Montreal, 10th Aug., } R. L. MORROGH.
1843. } LEWIS DRUMMOND.
C. WETHERALL, J.P.

No. 1.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given that the Commission appointed by His Excellency the Governor General for the purpose of inquiring into the Riots which lately took place on the line of the Beauharnois Canal will assemble at the instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue to hold its sittings daily at that place, between the hours of ten and four o'clock until further notice. All persons who may have any information to communicate to the commissioners on the subject under investigation, are hereby invited to attend.

By order of the Commissioners.

No. 2.

John Ford's Deposition.

On the 13th day of June, 1843, before Charles Wetherall, Esquire, one of the Justices of the Peace for the District of Montreal, came and appeared, John Ford of Beauharnois, Labourer, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists doth depose and say:—I entered Mr. Crawford's service a short time after Christmas, as a blaster on the Beauharnois Canal: at first I had no agreement as to wages, I remained in his employ until the 7th of April last, I was paid by Mr. Crawford at the rate of 2s. 3d. a day; when he paid me, the balance due, he offered to increase my wages to

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2s. 9d. a day if I remained. I received payment for all my wages in cash with the exception of a deduction of 2s. 9d. that is to say, 2s. for a tarpaulin hat, and 9d. for a half yard of flannel supplied to me from Mr. Crawford's store at my request. I left the Canal on the 7th day of April, so that I have no personal knowledge of the disturbances which took place lately. During a couple of months while in the employ of Mr. Crawford, I paid 8s. 6d. per week for boarding, lodging, washing and mending, to Michael Bowlan, one of Mr. Crawford's foremen and the owner of the shanty in which I lived. I afterwards went to board with Philip Neylan, a fellow laborer who afforded me the same accommodations at the rate of 7s. 6d. I have been out of employ for about a fortnight past. It was want of employ which induced me to return here in the hope of finding work on the Canal. I have hitherto found none and have been supporting myself out of the money which I earned as well on this Canal as in the States where I wrought during two years or thereabouts on the Erie Canal. There are about two hundred as near as I can say, of the men who wrought at the Erie Canal, who have been lately working on the Beauharnois Canal. And further the deponent saith not. This deposition being read to him, he declareth the same to be true, persisteth therein and declareth that he cannot write and hath made his mark.

his
JOHN X FORD.
mark

Sworn before me,
this 13th June, 1843.
C. WETHERALL, J. P. }

No. 3.

Martin Donnelly's Deposition.

On the first day of July, 1843, came and appeared before Charles Wetherall, Esquire, one of the Justices of the Peace for the District of Montreal, and the Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Governor General of this Province for enquiring into the causes, &c. of the disturbances which took place lately on the line of the Beauharnois Canal, Martin Donnelly, of Beauharnois, Labourer, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists deposed and saith:—I am a native of the County of Mayo, in Ireland; I arrived in this Province from my native Country on the 7th day of July last. On the 20th day of the same month I began to work on this Canal, from that time until the month of March last, I continued to work for the Board of Works so long as they had employment to give me, at the rate of 3s. per day, during the whole time the works were in active operation. From the month of March last, until the first of last month I remained in the employ of Messrs. Crawford, at the eastern extremity of the Canal. During that period there have been about 250 men at work on this section. The larger portion of these men are Irishmen who have worked in the United States. The remaining portion are with very few exceptions, Emigrants from Ireland, recently arrived in this Province. In the month of March last, I received 2s. a day, the price generally paid for that month. In April I received 2s. 3d. a day, and on the 1st of May, at the request of the other men employed on that section, I applied to Mr. Crawford, Senior, to ascertain what amount of wages he intended to give us during the ensuing month; he told me he would give 2s. 6d., for which price, we

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all agreed to work during that month. The hours of work on this section being from five in the morning, till seven in the evening, one hour being allowed for breakfast and one hour and a quarter for dinner. The payments were made at the end of each month in cash after deduction made of the value of articles supplied from the contractor's store. I was never compelled to take goods out of the store kept by Mr. Crawford, but I found the goods in that store cheaper than in two or three other stores in that neighbourhood and equally convenient where I could have got credit, had I required it. I believe few of the other men could obtain like credit, but I was well known and was generally better treated by the Store keepers and others, on account of the orphan children I have to support, and on account of my own character. For such articles as I had occasion to purchase from Crawford's store, the following prices were charged. 4 lbs. loaf, 5d., 1 lb. sugar, 5d., 1 lb. tea, 3s. 8d., there was also tea sold at that store for 4s. 6d., 1 lb. tobacco, 10d., 1 lb. coffee, from 10d. to 1s. 3d. I cannot say how butter was sold at this store as I never purchased any there, and no beer or spirituous liquors of any kind. The men on that section are generally temperate. There are some men, especially among the unmarried, who drink occasionally. These men obtain liquor at two or three shanties, near the section where it is sold at 9d. a quart, and freely given on credit. I received payment regularly, at the close of each month, and no deduction was in any instance made from the amount of wages due me, except for such supplies as had been furnished me from the store, and such voluntary contributions as I occasionally made for the support of fellow labourers during sickness. We only receive payment for the days during which we have been engaged in labour. The works are frequently suspended by bad weather. I do not consider that half a dollar is a sufficient remuneration, for the following reasons:—Firstly, the work is not continuous, as the following statement will shew. In the month of August last, I worked, and was paid for only.....18 days.

In September.....	14	"
October.....	19	"
November.....	4	"
December.....	3	"
January.....	4	"
February.....	2	"
March.....	6	"
April.....	18	"
May.....	24	"

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Secondly.—House rent and provisions are higher here than in the cities. I should prefer 2s. a day in Montreal to 3s. here. And thirdly, we are here compelled to make small contributions for the support of suffering fellow labourers a burthen which we would be exempt from in the cities. The expenses of a labouring man on the canal per day are as follows, to wit:—

	s. d.
Shanty rent.....	0 8
Expenses for his food, &c.....	1 3
Average of charitable contributions ...	½
	1 11½
Leaving a balance of.....	6½
	2 6

for fuel, clothing and other contingencies including lost time. During the time when the operations on the canal are suspended by unfavorable weather or other causes, there are no means of obtaining other employment without abandoning the works

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entirely. This is a calculation of the average expenses of a single man which I have made from my own experience. A large portion of the labourers are married men, many of whom have families: their expenses must of course increase in proportion with their families. The unmarried men usually pay from eight to nine shillings per week for boarding, lodging, washing and mending. My wife is dead; but I have three children to take care of, whom I am obliged to keep, and a servant woman, to whom I pay 10s. a month; but I only pay 2s. 6d. a month for my shanty as I built it myself with money I brought from Ireland, and only have to pay for the ground rent. The general impression amongst the labourers is, that the daily work of each man on the Canal is worth from six to seven shillings to the contractors. This is also my opinion; but I cannot be certain, as I have not seen the contracts. Four good labourers can quarry from two to three square yards, and can excavate in clay or mixed soil from six to seven yards a day. About the first of May last, a body of men, above 100 in number, came down from the head of the line: amongst them I recognised some of McDonald's men. They said their object in coming down was to induce us to join them in a strike for higher wages, urging upon us that 2s. 6d. was an insufficient price: but, having been promised 2s. 6d. for that month by our employers, we refused to turn out; at the same time we promised to join a general strike at the close of that month (May), unless the contractors raised the wages to 3s., for the ensuing month, along the whole line. The men from above appeared satisfied, and returned to work at their own sections. On the 15th of the same month, about 100 of Black's men, at work on the section adjoining Crawford's, at the east end of the Canal, came down and ordered us to get out of the pit where we were working, and join them, as they had struck for higher wages and shorter hours. Their hours were, and had been from some time in April, from dark to dark; so that in May they were compelled to set at work at about four in the morning, and to continue at work until eight in the evening, with the usual hours of intermission for meals. We refused to turn out with them, on the ground that we had agreed with our contractors for the month at half a dollar a day. They called us cowardly *two and three penny men*; but after some discussion, and after receiving from us a promise to turn out at the end of that month unless our wages were raised to 3s., they returned to their section and continued to work until the first of June, their hours having been made the same as ours, that is to say—from five in the morning until seven in the evening. On the last day of May, all the labourers down the whole line gave up their tools to their respective foremen, and gave notice that they would not return to work until the wages were raised to 3s. From that evening until the 10th of June they all remained quiet in their shanties. Directly the men struck, the stores on Crawford's section were closed, and the ordinary means of getting supplies and the necessaries of life were thus taken away from us; and I have a personal knowledge that great distress prevailed in many of the shanties during that interval. On Saturday the 10th a large body of men from the upper sections of the line came down to this end: their object was to induce Crawford's and Black's men to go to their respective contractors, and demand higher wages. The larger portion of our men accompanied these men from above; but I remained in my shanty. On their return, I heard them agree to meet on the following Monday, at the Mills, in St. Timothée, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the contractors along the whole line would or would not raise the wages to 3s. On that day, Monday the

12th of last month, Crawford's men, with very few exceptions, went up towards the Mills; but, as I remained below with my little family, I cannot say what occurred there. The general feeling amongst the labourers on the Canal is against the system of keeping stores by the contractors. I, however, am of opinion, that provision would be more expensive along the line of the Canal, if the contractors were prohibited from keeping stores; and I feel confident that all the evils arising out of that system would be remedied by paying the men weekly for their labour in cash, and leaving them free to purchase either at the contractor's stores or at any other. No compulsion has been directly used by the contractors to make the labourers purchase at their stores, as far as I have been able to observe; but, from the facts of the payments being made monthly, those who cannot get credit elsewhere (and, as I have stated above, there are few who can), are obliged to supply themselves and their families with the necessaries of life out of the contractor's stores; moreover, the men are thus obliged, in many instances, to live upon more expensive food, such as tea, coffee, &c., while, if they had money in hand, they might supply themselves with potatoes, milk, oatmeal, butter, and other such food, which would go much further in a large family. When I arrived here in July last, I had about seven sovereigns and a half remaining from the funds I left Ireland with. I have never lost the chance of a day's labour from sickness since I came to this country. The only time I lost was about twelve days, during my wife's illness and at the time of her death. I belong to the Temperance Society, having been a member of it for these three years past, so that I have never spent six-pence unnecessarily since I came to this country; and yet I have barely sufficient remaining out of the money I have brought here, and that I have earned here, to meet the little debts I have contracted on the Canal for the necessaries of life. I am aware that there have been no disturbances on this Canal between the Cork and Connaught men: and further I say not. This present deposition being read to me, I declare the same to contain the truth, persist therein, and have made my mark.

his
MARTIN DONNELLY,
mark.

Sworn before me the day and }
year first above mentioned— }

C. WETHERALL, J. P.

No. 4.

Thomas Reynold's Deposition.

On the 1st day of July, 1843, before Charles Wetherall, Esquire, one of the Justices of the Peace for the District of Montreal, and the Commissioners appointed for enquiring into the causes, &c. of the disturbances which lately took place on the line of the Beauharnois Canal—came and appeared, Thomas Reynolds, of Beauharnois, labourer, who being duly sworn, doth depose and say.—I have been three years in this country, and am a native of King's County in Ireland. I was engaged in July last by the Board of Works, to work on this Canal at 3s. a day. I was paid at this rate until I was discharged on the 1st of November last. I remained out of employ from that time until January, when Mr. Crawford began to open the Canal at the east end. Besides the time lost in the winter, the labourers on the Canal are frequently thrown out of employment during the spring, summer and autumn months by unfavorable weather. The works

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are always suspended on the Canal during rainy weather. I think on an average, healthy labourers who lose no chances of day's work, can get employment two days out of three in Canal work during the year. During the suspension of labour on the Canal, the men employed there, cannot go elsewhere in search of work, without exposing themselves to lose their places on the Canal. I have never heard any altercations or disputes between the Cork and Connaught men employed on the Canal since the month of March last. In January and February last, I received 2s. a day, in March and April, 2s. 3d. and in May, 2s. 6d. In January, February and March, we wrought from dark to dark in Crawford's section. In April and May, from 5 in the morning until 7 in the evening. Black's men always began the work before us and continued after we had ceased. Black's is the next section to Crawford's, at the east end of the Canal. On the first of May last, some of the men of one of the neighbouring sections, I am not sure whose men they were, came down to induce us to strike for higher wages and shorter hours, but as we had made an agreement with our employers for that month, we refused to join the strike. On the 15th of the same month, Black's men came down to us, with the same object in view. Our employer was absent, and as we had heard, sick in Montreal. Moreover we had agreed for the month, and we declined joining, whereupon they returned to their work, after having had their hours assimilated to ours. The last strike which was general along the whole line of the Canal, took place on the last day of May, on the evening of which day we quietly deposited our tools in the boxes made for them, delivered them to the foremen, and repaired to our shanties. Since that time no work was done on the Canal, until some day of last week, when employment was given to labourers on two sections, towards the west end of the Canal by Larocque, and by Brown and Finley, at 3s. a day. From the 1st day of June until the 10th, the labourers remained quiet, along the line, but on that day, it was a Saturday, a body of men from the upper line of the works came down and invited us to meet them on the following Monday, at the St. Timothée Mills, for the purpose of going along the whole line, and ascertaining whether or not the contractors were willing to give 3s. and regular hours. Immediately on ascertaining that the men had struck, contractors Crawford and McDonald closed their stores. Black allowed his to remain open, and behaved well towards his men, whom he allowed to have supplies therefrom as usual. Numbers of the labourers on Crawford's section were thus deprived of the necessaries of life, and lived on the charity of others. The general opinion of the labourers is, that the contractors should not be allowed to keep stores, and they would wish to be paid weekly so as to be free to purchase food and other necessaries wherever they might consider it most advantageous for themselves. The contractors' stores do not contain the articles of food which are most suited to the means and habits of the laborers, such as oatmeal, eggs, potatoes, milk, fresh meat, &c. I have known various instances where families and single men have been obliged to live on what the stores supplied, namely: bread, butter, tea, coffee, &c., while had they possessed ready money, they would have advantageously substituted potatoes, oatmeal, eggs, milk, &c. I have known many labourers who were obliged to eat bread three times a day, because they had no means of purchasing potatoes. I have worked in the City of Montreal as a labourer, and should prefer 2s. a day, with constant employment to 3s. here. I am unable to state the precise amount required for the daily support of a labourer on this Canal, at the present time, and I have been boarding for several months past with my father, on

advantageous terms; but when, previous to that time, I tried to board myself upon 2s. a day, I could not succeed, but got into debt. And further I say not. This present deposition being read to me, I declare the same to contain the truth, persist therein, and have made my mark.

his
THOMAS REYNOLDS.
mark.

Sworn before me, the day }
and year first above written. }
C. WETHERALL, J. P.

No. 5.

Mathew Coogan's deposition.

On the 12th day of July, 1843. Before Charles Wetherall, Esquire, one of the Justices of the Peace for the District of Montreal, and one of the Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Governor General, for the purpose of enquiring into the causes, &c. of the disturbances which lately took place on the line of the Beauharnois Canal. —Personally came and appeared, Mathew Coogan, of the Parish of Beauharnois, labourer, who, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, deposed and saith:—I am a native of Kilkenny in Ireland. I came in this country about twelve months ago. I began to work on this Canal on the 20th of July, last year, under the Board of Works and received 3s. a day, until the first of January last. On the 16th of April last, I was engaged with Mr. Black at 2s. 6d. a day, I worked 11 days only in April, and 20 days in May on account of the bad weather. I have worked 3½ days in this month at 3s. a day. On the 1st of June last, the men on Mr. Black's section, all struck for higher wages. We required 3s. a day, and to work from five in the morning until seven in the evening, instead of the old hours, that is from daylight till dark. I was obliged to get my provisions from Mr. Black's Store as we were settled with, only once a month, and had no money to get them elsewhere. I could procure potatoes, which are my principal articles of consumption from the *habitans* cheaper than in the Store. And such articles as eggs, milk, were not be get in the store, which obliged me to receive more expensive articles, such as bread, coffee, tea and sugar. I would prefer to have half a dollar a day payable in cash, weekly, to 3s. a day, payable at the end of the month, and be confined to the store for the necessaries of life. This is also the general feeling among the workmen. I pay to Mr. Black half a dollar a month for the ground on which my shanty is built, and which I bought for 12 dollars. I am a married man and board myself. I had some money of my own and bought a barrel of pork and a barrel of flour in Montreal, in the month of February, which enabled me to receive in cash from Mr. Black, the following sums, to wit, seventeen shillings for the month of April, and twenty shillings for the month of May, which is all the cash I have received; and further I say not, and declare that I cannot write nor sign my name.

Sworn before me at St. Timothée, }
the day and year first above written. }
C. WETHERALL, J. P.

No. 6.

Francis Dowd's Deposition.

On the 12th day of July, 1843, before Charles Wetherall, Esquire, one of the Justices of the Peace for the District of Montreal, and one of the

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Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Governor General, for the purpose of enquiring into the causes of the disturbances which took place on the line of the Beauharnois Canal—Came and appeared, Francis Dowd, of St. Clement, labourer, who being duly sworn, doth depose and say :—I am a native of Queen's County in Ireland, and came in this country in March, 1842 ; I was engaged on this Canal by the Board of Works, about the 12th of July of the same year, at the rate of 3s. a day until the month of November. I got money from the paymaster on account, when I required it, and was settled with at the end of each month. The hours of work were from 6 in the morning until 6 in the afternoon. In April I was engaged with Mr. Black at 2s. 6d. a day. In wet weather there is no employment for the workmen. The hours of work on this section were at first from daylight to dark. At present we commence at 5 in the morning and work until seven in the afternoon. I was paid once a month, and got every thing I required at Mr. Black's store. I pay the following prices for the articles I require, to wit : Oatmeal, 1s. 6d. a stone ; pork, 5½d. a lb. ; bread, 5½d. a loaf ; coffee, 10d. a lb. ; sugar, 5d. ; mac-kereel, 2d. a piece. If my employment was constant, I should be satisfied with 2s. 6d. a day, which I should expend wherever I could get the articles I require cheapest : but as I and others are many days unemployed, in consequence of bad weather, we have no other means to get victuals at the store, for which we are charged at the end of the month. I pay a dollar and a half, shanty rent per month. The men rent from Mr. Black a piece of ground for a shanty at the rate of 2s. 6d. a month for 12 feet square, and are supplied with boards to build the shanty by Mr. Black at the rate of £2 a thousand feet which quantity is required to build it. The price of this is stopped from their pay. I received in cash from Mr. Black on my settlement of the month of May including 4½ days work in April, 6s. 1d. In June, there was no work in consequence of the strike. I worked six days in the strike at 3s. a day and received 2s. which I took out in bread. Since being employed by the Board of Works, I only received the above sum of 6s. 1d. in cash. The men generally would prefer spending their money where they like, and not be compelled from necessity to take their articles from the contractors' stores. I could purchase such articles as potatoes, butter, eggs, milk, &c. cheaper from the farmers and others passing by than from the contractors' store, in which these latter articles are rarely to be got. And further, the deponent saith not, and declareth that he cannot write or sign his name.

Sworn before me at St. Thimothee, }
the day and year first above written. }
C. WETHERALL, J. P. }

No. 7.

John Black's Deposition.

On the 13th day of July, 1843, before Charles Wetherall, Esquire, one of the Justices of the Peace for the District of Montreal, and one of the Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Governor-General, for the purpose of enquiring into the causes, &c., of the disturbances which lately took place on the line of the Beauharnois Canal—Personally came and appeared, John Black, who, being duly sworn, doth depose and say :—I am one of the firm of Pierce, Black & Co., holding the contract of Section 12, of the Beauharnois Canal. I have been engaged for these fifteen or sixteen

years past as contractor for public works, and especially on the following :—On the first place, Clark's Ferry—dam across the River Susquehanna—which occupied eighteen months, and employed 250 men. The next work was Section 2, on Pennsylvania Canal, which employed 400 men, and took six months to complete. Thirdly—a section on the same line of Canal, which required one year to complete, and gave employment to about eighty men. Fourthly—the construction of an Arch Bridge, 6728 feet in length, called the Columbia Bridge, and employed 250 men for two years. Fifthly—a part of the Philadelphia Railway, which employed between forty and fifty men for six months. Sixthly—the superintendence of a slack water navigation, eighteen miles long, from the Susquehanna to Lancaster : on this I employed from fifty to three hundred and fifty men, and it lasted about seven years. Seventhly—the Columbia Dam over the Susquehanna, 7000 feet in length, and occupied 500 men for two seasons. Making a Towing-path bridge, connecting the Columbia Bridge, which took 100 to 140 men. Section 15 of the Tidewater and Susquehanna Canal, which employed from forty to eighty men. The construction of the Croton Dam, for the supply of water to New York, which employed 600 men on the spot during the first year. On all these works, with the exception of one, where I was outvoted by my partners, I never had a store ; and, as a general principle, I object to their adoption. In my opinion, they should only be resorted to by the contractors when no other means are opened to the labourers to obtain the necessaries of life elsewhere. I know the feelings of the generality of the labourers to be opposed to it. I have no stores on the sections of this Canal. There is one kept on my section by one Mr. Davidson, with whom I have no connection or interest whatever in its management or profits. I had invariably explained to my men and Mr. Davidson that, if the prices of his articles exceeded those at other stores any where, the men should be supplied with money at any time for the purpose of supplying themselves. Mr. Davidson, at the end of the month, sends in to us his accounts, which, if approved of by the labourers, we deduct from their wages and pay to Mr. Davidson. I commenced my works in the month of March. My rate of pay was then 2s. 6d., which I have invariably paid. During my absence for about seven days, my agents increased the wages to 3s. : this was subsequent to the general turn out. I never had an application from one of my men to increase the wages to 3s., or any complaint whatever. There were 250 men working on my section before the last strike ; which number has increased since they fell into work at 2s. 6d. My first hours were from about half after four in the morning until half past seven in the evening, allowing one hour for breakfast and one hour for dinner. At present, they commence at five in the morning and work until seven in the evening, allowing one hour for the breakfast, and one hour and a half for dinner. My general rule is to pay once a month ; but, if they require money in the mean time which is due to them, they have it ; and I have very frequently advanced to them. The works are frequently interrupted by bad weather. In the month of May there were only twenty-one working days, which is a fair average throughout the season ; but much depends upon the situation of the works and the management of them. The men pay me a dollar a month for a piece of ground twelve feet by twenty ; and boards were supplied by me, previous to their going to work, for building their shanties, at eight and nine dollars a thousand feet, which has been stopped out of their wages. Some have not yet all paid. I have no objection to pay my men every fortnight—even every Monday—if they

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require it; with this exception, that, if they require to be paid at these periods, the loss of time must be theirs and not mine, as is the case under my present system. None of my overseers are permitted to make money in any way from the men—nor do I permit any foreman to hire any man for the works: that is uniformly done by myself. And further I say not; and have signed.

(Signed,) JOHN BLACK.

Sworn before me at St. Timothée, }
the day and year first above men- }
tioned.

C. WETHERALL, J. P.

No. 8.

William Dowling's Deposition—[12th July, 1843.]

I am a native of Queen's County, in Ireland, and came into this country about seven years ago. I worked under the Board of Works on this Canal last year, from the 21st of August to the 1st of January last, at 3s. per day—hours being from five in the morning until seven in the evening. I have worked on Mr. Denant's section since the work commenced on that section, at 2s. 6d. per day, and am still working there. We are paid by the month. There is a store on that section, on which tickets are given for delivery of articles required by the men, signed by one Kamerell, a sub-contractor under Denant. There is a store close to it, kept by Mr. Egan, who has no connection with the contractors, where articles can be bought cheaper than in the former one. But, as the men are only paid once a month, they have no means of availing themselves of this advantage; and must, consequently, take the articles at the stores at any price. I would prefer half-a-crown per day, payable in cash every week, to 3s. payable at the end of the month. I am a single man, and kept a boarding house on the line of this Canal, and boarded twenty men for four months. Each man paid me eight shillings a week for board and lodging. I have kept a note of the number of working days, and find that twenty days is rather above the number in the month. I have known instances where men have been able to work only three and a half days in a fortnight. Milk, potatoes, and eggs, are not to be procured in these stores. There are no shanties on this section for the labourers, who pay 1s. 6d. each a week for lodging in the Canadian families. And further I say not; and have signed.

(Signed,) WILLIAM DOWLING.

Sworn before me at St. Timothée, }
the day and year first above written. }

C. WETHERALL, J. P.

No. 9.

John Falvey's Deposition—[12th July, 1843.]

I am the clergyman appointed to administer to the spiritual wants of the catholic labourers on the Beauharnois Canal, amounting to nearly 2,500 souls. I have been residing here for about 11 months. The works on the Canal have been in operation during the whole of that time with the exception of about two months. The commencement of the works on this Canal was undertaken by the Board of Works. Whilst under their superintendence, no material cause of dissatisfaction existed. Par-

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tial delays in the payments occurred, but it led to no vexatious results on the reason being explained. Since the work has been transferred to the hands of the contractors, I have received frequent complaints to the following effects, that is, firstly, that the rates of pay given to the labourers, that is to say, 2s., 2s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. were inadequate to supply the wants of their families, stating at the same time that the Board of Works on the same line of work had paid 3s. per day during the past year. Secondly. That the hours they were required to work were too severe, being on some sections from day light to dark. On Mr. Black's section, this latter grievance led to a strike amongst his men, when the hours were assimilated to those on the other sections, namely from five in the morning until seven in the evening. Thirdly. The great delay in payments which were made only monthly, which necessarily obliged them to take at the contractors' stores provisions of a more expensive nature than their limited means permitted them to purchase, and which if they had money in their hands, they would have purchased cheaper from the farmers and elsewhere, 2s. 6d. a day payable weekly being preferable to 3s. a day payable at the end of the month. From my intimate acquaintance of the character and feelings of the labourers in general on the line of the Canal, I do not hesitate to state that they are strongly opposed to the system of stores being kept by the contractors. Referring to the unfortunate affairs which lately took place causing the destruction of life, I am of opinion that they might have been prevented by the judicious interference of an officer of Government, totally independent of the contractors and of the officers in charge of the works, conversant with the character and the mode of management of the labourers, and who, by constant intercourse with them would seem disposed to render them justice. This I consider would render all physical force unnecessary, the late excitement having been accelerated rather than protracted, by the appearance of the military. I was not present during the interference of the military. Under every circumstance, however grievous it might have appeared to the workmen, I constantly recommended the strictest observance of obedience to laws and submission to their respective employers. And further I say not; and have signed.

(Signed,) JOHN FALVEY, P^{RE}.

Sworn before me at St. Timothée, }
the day and year first above mentioned. }

C. WETHERALL, J. P.

No. 10.

D. A. McDonald's Deposition—[12th July, 1843.]

I am one of the contractors of the Beauharnois Canal for sections 7 and 8, and employed about 200 labourers, before the 1st of June last. I allowed them 2s. 3d. in the month of April and 2s. 6d. in the month of May. The hours of work were from five to seven and work twelve hours, the payments being monthly. I had a store for the supply of such men as chose voluntarily to resort to it, there was no understanding that provisions or other store goods should be taken in payment or part payment of the labour. The following are the prices charged for the articles sold at my store during the month of May: 4 lb. loaf, fine flour, 6d.; mess pork, 4d.; tea, 3s. 6d.; coffee, New York, 10d.; oatmeal per stone, 1s. 3d.; sugar from 5d. to 5½d.; tobacco, 10d.; soap, 4d. I do not remember that

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the men ever complained of the articles sold at my store. I have no shanties, and know nothing about them, nor are my overseers permitted to board or lodge any of the men. The labourers have been paid according to the agreement. In the beginning of May, they struck for higher wages, namely: 3s. a day and shorter hours, from 6 to 7. I understood from them that their shanties being so far from the work, the time was too short for them to go and come for their meals, I declined making any alterations in the hours, but raised their wages to 2s. 6d. which had always been my intention, two thirds of them left, and nearly all of them returned and begged work from me, and that nothing but force would induce them to turn out for higher wages than 2s. 6d. They continued to work on these terms until the first of June, when they struck for 3s. I am convinced that the strike for 3s. was a general understanding throughout the line. No application was made to me during the month of May to give 3s. On Saturday, the 10th of June last, a party of about 300 men coming from the western sections, among whom I recognized 10 or 12 of my men advanced opposite Mr. Grant's hotel where I resided, one of the party advanced and asked me what I was going to give per day to my men, to which I replied, that as he was one of my men, he knew my terms, his name was William Glover, he then said, are you not going to pay more than 2s. 6d., to which I replied, that I would not. A voice in the crowd, said that I would be compelled to pay 3s. or give up my contract, I replied that I would not give up my contract, nor would I give 3s. a day. Then they said that unless I would raise the wages on the Monday following, I would be served as they intended to serve all the contractors, be killed or thrown in the rapids. I said that they might kill me, but that they could not force me to yield to their demand. They left and expressed that they intended visiting Mr. Crawford, whom they threatened with violence, promising to return and visit me on the next Monday. On the Monday morning a party from the eastern end, evidently not the same party who visited me on the Saturday, made its appearance about 10 o'clock before noon, and called for me to come out of Mr. Grant's hotel, I went out and found the mob in a very excited state. A man who advanced, asked me whether or not I would give the 3s. per day, I answered that I had nothing to do with them, as I could not recognize one of my own men among them. At this moment one of the mob made a rush at me, armed with a stick about four feet long: they were all armed in the same way. This man was held back by the man who first addressed me, saying that nothing should be done to me until I had given him further explanation, I think I could recognize the first spokesman by a cut on his left hand. I replied that unless all the contractors agreed to give 3s. I would not give more than 2s. 6d. A general rush was then made at me, with cries of "kill him"—"murder him." I retreated into Mr. Grant's hotel, and secreted myself in the cellar. I know nothing more about it. I subsequently went down to the Mill, where Major Campbell advised me to leave the place for the moment. I am a Roman Catholic myself, and from the influence I know the Clergy possess and occasionally exercises over their flocks, I am convinced that if Mr. Falvey had been present on the 12th of June last, my property would not have been destroyed, nor Mr. Grants'—and further I say not, and have signed.

(Signed) D. A. McDONALD.

Sworn before me, at St. Timothée, }
the day and year first above written. }
C. WETHERALL, J. P.

No. 11.

Alexander Stewart's Deposition.—[12th July, 1843.]

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My teams were employed last year and this year on this Canal. On the morning of the 12th of June last, I was in my shanty sleeping in my bed, when a man whose name is unknown to me, armed with a club, came to me and desired me to get up. I asked him what he was going to do, he said, "We are going higher wages or blood." I got up and saw about a dozen of persons outside armed with clubs. He insisted upon my accompanying him, saying that he knew I was interested in the work of the Canal, and that it would be worse for any one who would not go with him. I made as excuse, that I had a raft at Hungry Bay, and that I would follow him up. I then proceeded with them on my way to the raft. I kept as far in the rear as I could, when one of the party took hold of me, and swore he would knock me down, with a stick he had in his hand if I did not come along. I saw them enter Mr. Brown's house violently, and I heard them demand 3s. a day, and hours from 6 to 6 o'clock, which Mr. Brown promised them. They then put Mr. Brown in a chair, lifted him on their shoulders and cheered him; after this, the mob proceeded to Mr. Larocque's where I saw a party of soldiers so surrounded by the mob, that they could not act. Mr. Laviolette was there also and 12 Policemen or thereabouts. A party of the labourers went round the store, and I saw one of the windows opened by them, they were about to break it open when a man who was speaking to Mr. Laviolette, called out to them—"Hold on my lads for a few minutes more, we have got no answer yet." Mr. Larocque then came out and promised them the wages they required. They then proceeded on their way for a few acres and returned to Larocque's, stating that they had forgotten the hours, and Larocque came out and promised them the hours they were asking for. I heard them then boast of having surrounded the soldiers, and that there was not a Regiment in Her Majesty's service could do any thing with all that were assembled that day. They went to Squire, but what they did there, I cannot say.—And further I say not; and have signed.

(Signed) ALEXANDER STEWART.

Sworn before me, at St. Timothée, }
the day and year first above mentioned. }

C. WETHERALL, J. P.

No. 12.

John Lyons' and John Collin's Deposition.

[12th July, 1843.]

We have been working on the Beauharnois Canal, on the Section No. 1, sub-contracted to Mr. Francis Dunn, and instead of money, we received, after deduction of the value of the goods furnished to us by him, documents as follows:—

" Good to the bearer John Lyons, for the sum of
" one pound, nine shillings and six pence, for value
" received, dated this 20th day of June, 1843.

(Signed) "CORNELIUS HORAN.

(Signed) "FRANCIS DUNN."

" Good to the Bearer, John Collins, for the sum
" of nineteen shillings and six pence.

(Signed) "FRANCIS DUNN.

" July 11, 1843."

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In consequence of Mr. Dunn stating that he had no money to pay us, and there being no provisions in the store from which we could be supplied, we have been compelled to leave the work, and further we say not. The said John Lyons declares that he cannot write nor sign his name, and John Collins has signed.

(Signed) JOHN COLLINS.

Sworn before me at St. Timothée, }
the day and year first above mentioned. }

C. WETHERALL, J. P.

No. 13.

Edward Cross' Deposition.—[13th July, 1843.]

I have been working on the Beauharnois Canal as labourer on the section subcontracted to Francis Dunn, 3s. a day for myself, and 3s. 9d. for a man and a horse, which I engaged to supply. A store was kept by him, but was never sufficiently supplied to accommodate the labourers. I have known instances when he had nothing in his store, and people were obliged to come in to St. Timothée to get bread. I have done so myself: when he was able to supply articles, I obtained them at the following prices:—3 lb. loaf, 6d.; oats, 1s. 8d. a bushel; hay, 6d. a bundle; the oats of the same quality I could have purchased if I had had money at 1s. 3d. and the hay at 4d. a bundle. There is due to me for work performed in the month of June and a few days in July after deducting the price of the articles I received from the store, the sum of £2 1s. 1d. As Mr. Dunn had no money to pay, nor articles in his store which I could be supplied with. I left his work and received from him instead of cash a *due bill* which I now produce and which I got from Mr. Dunn and saw him sign, being as follows:—

“ Good to the Bearer Edward Cross, the sum of two pounds, one shilling and 1d.

(Signed) “ FRANCIS DUNN.

“ July the 12th, 1843.”

There was great distress and dissatisfaction among the labourers in consequence of the want of payment on the first of the month, as is on the other sections, and the want of provisions to support them during the mean time. And further I say not; and declare I cannot write nor sign my name.

Sworn before me at St. Timothée, }
the day and year first above mentioned. }

C. WETHERALL, J. P.

No. 14.

James Ferguson's Deposition.—[13th July, 1843.]

I have been employed on the Beauharnois Canal on the section subcontracted to one Francis Dunn by W. Crawford, since the 19th of May last, I engaged with a double team at 9s. a day. A store was kept by Mr. Dunn, which was seldom supplied, a load came from time to time to his store, but there was never a regular and sufficient supply. On the 12th of June, I received in cash the balance of my wages for work done in May, by the hands of Mr. Shanley, and I now produce a

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due Bill signed by Mr. Dunn for the work performed by me since the month of May, and I received no money for that which was due on the 8th instant, but a *due bill* in the following manner:—

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“ Good to the bearer James Ferguson, six pounds fifteen shillings and two pence for labour done. Done July 12th, 1843.

(Signed) FRANCIS DUNN.”

There was a great discontent amongst the men of this section from being settled with in *due bills*, the doubts whether they would ever be paid or not and the want of articles in the store from which they could be supplied. I believe that the first discontent along the line arose from this cause, and men from other sections offered to support us. The feelings among the labourers are that Mr. Dunn being a sub-contractor is unable to pay them, that is, that he is not sufficiently provided with funds. I believe there are upwards of 150 men on Mr. Dunn's section, who hold his *due bills*. I have left the work as there are no payments in cash, and no provisions in the store, from which we could maintain ourselves. And further I say not; and have signed.

(Signed) JAMES FERGUSON.

Sworn before me at St. Timothée, }
the day and year first above mentioned. }

C. WETHERALL, J. P.

No. 15.

John Cunning's Deposition.—[13th July, 1843.]

I have worked under Mr. Dunn sub-contractor of Mr. Crawford on the Beauharnois Canal, since the 4th or 5th of May last. I was paid the balance due to me for work done by me in May last by the hands of one Mr. Shanley. I was engaged at 3s. a day; there is now due to me for balance of work done by me for Mr. Dunn on his section since the 1st of June last, a sum of £1 15s. 3d. for which he gave me a *due bill*. I did not ask him money, for I heard him very often say that he had none. I never received any from him since I began to work for him; Mr. Dunn kept a store, which was never sufficiently supplied with articles to accommodate the workmen. I left the work because I received no money nor could get from his store the necessaries of life. There was a great discontent on that section by reason of his paying the men in *due bills*, the want of money and articles in his store, and the doubts whether the men would ever get paid or not. And further I say not; and have signed.

(Signed) JOHN CUNNING.

Sworn before me at St. Timothée, }
the day and year first above mentioned. }

C. WETHERALL, J. P.

No. 16.

William Kees' Deposition.—[13th July, 1843.]

I have been employed during the months of May, June, and part of July, at the Beauharnois Canal, on the section sub-contracted to Francis Dunn, at the rate of 2s. 6d. for myself, and 4s. 6d. for my

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horse. A store was kept by Mr. Dunn; but it was seldom sufficiently supplied. There are other stores in the neighbourhood not belonging to contractors. I never received any money from Mr. Dunn since I began to work for him. On the 8th day of this month we settled for the work done by me in May last; and, instead of money, Mr. Dunn gave me a *duc bill*, as he termed it, as follows:—

“ Good to the bearer, William Kees, for the sum of 11s. 10d., for value received in May.

“ Dated this 8th day of July, 1843.

(Signed,) “ CORNELIUS HORAN.

(Signed,) “ FRANCIS DUNN.”

And afterwards, on the 12th instant, we settled for the work done by me in June last and July instant; and there was then due to me a sum of £2 7s., for which he gave me another *duc bill*, as follows:—

“ Good to the bearer, William Kees, for the sum of £2 7s.

“ July 12th, 1843.

(Signed,) “ FRANCIS DUNN.”

I left his work on Monday last, for the only reason that I was not paid, nor had means to be supplied with the necessaries of life out of Mr. Dunn's store. And further I say not: and declare I cannot write nor sign my name.

Sworn before me at St. Timothée, }
the day and year first above men- }
tioned.

C. WETHERALL, J. P.

No. 17.

Patrick Sheel's Deposition.—[13th July, 1843.]

I have been working on the Beauharnois Canal, under Messrs. Brown and Finley, since about the 15th of May last. I received half a dollar a day for myself, and 7s. 6d. for a man and two horses. I was settled with in the beginning of every month for work done in the preceding one. When I first engaged, I took such articles as I required from Messrs. Brown and Finley's store, as I had no money to go elsewhere. I paid the following prices:—Pork, 5d. per lb.: there was a second sort for 4d.; bread, 10d. for a 6 lb. loaf—it is now charged at 11d.; tea, 4s. a lb.; hay, 5d. a bundle; oats, 1s. 8d. a bushel. I have now a little money, and I am enabled to buy articles elsewhere cheaper. I pay now 3d. a bundle for hay: best pork for 4d.: I can buy oats for 15d. I would rather have 2s. 6d. a day paid every fortnight to 3s. at the end of the month, and be confined to the store articles. I know the opinion of the men on the subject; and I am satisfied a large majority of them is of my way of thinking, and have an objection to be obliged to purchase from the contractors' store on credit. Eggs, milk, &c., are not supplied by the store; and can always be more advantageously purchased from the country people. I own fifty acres of land. I both labour myself and employ labourers. On this experience I form my opinion. And further I say not; and declare I cannot write nor sign my name.

Sworn before me at St. Timothée, }
the day and year first above men- }
tioned.

C. WETHERALL, J. P.

No. 18.

G. N. Brown's Deposition.—[13th July, 1843.]

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I am one of the contractors on the Beauharnois Canal, in partnership with one Finley, for Section 6. I employed a number of labourers, about 300, from the first of April last until the 1st of June last, at the rate of 2s. 6d. On the 1st of June last, I was forced by the workmen to give them 3s. a day, which sum I paid to them during that month. I keep a store for the convenience of the labourers. No one is compelled to purchase at my store. The prices of my store never exceeded that of other stores in the place. The men were always settled with monthly. Any balance coming to the men, after deduction of such articles as they had been provided with out of my store, was regularly paid to them in cash. I never had any complaints from my men as to wages, hours, or prices of goods in the store. I have hired a piece of land, which I sub-let to the workmen. Five shillings was the highest price I agreed to charge them for the ground rent, which rent was to be reduced according to the number of shanties built upon it; but I have never charged them with that rent. I have supplied them with boards to build their shanties, at £2 for a hundred. On Saturday, the 10th day of June last, a party of men, about 200 in number, came to my house from the western sections, and asked for me. I came out; and they demanded of me if I was disposed to give them 3s. a day. A number of them came, I believe, from Mr. Dunn's section. They halted by the sound of a horn. I replied “No” to their demand—that I would not give 3s. They went round the store, and broke two panes, when a man called out “Halt,” and ordered them to stand back, to hear what I had to state. They then said, “We will give him till Monday, at 11 o'clock, to comply with our wishes.” On the Monday following, early, I heard that my store was to be attacked; and on that morning a mob, amounting to about 2000, armed with bludgeons, surrounded the house. Some of them had stones in their hands to break open the store. A man, whose name I believe to be Daly, stepped forward, and called for me to come out. I stood forward on the step of the door, when he demanded 3s. a day for the men; or, if I hesitated in giving it, I would not have my life in three minutes, and my store would go in the same time. Whilst he made use of these words, a party of the mob held their sticks over my head. I firmly believe that, if I had not acceded to their demands, they would have put their threats into execution. I accordingly consented to give the 3s. They then took me on their shoulders and cheered me. On the Saturday and Sunday I acquainted Mr. Laviolette with what had taken place, and asked him for military protection. After the mob had left my house, to proceed to Mr. Larocque's, they came back again, and ordered a “halt” before my house. Three or four of the leaders came to the house, and ordered me to sign my hand to what I had agreed, which I did. They then stated they would have Crawford's and McDonald's (two of the contractors) lives, if they would not comply to their demands—that they had the whole line above, and that they did not thank us for our agreement, and that they would have the same on the other part, or have the lives of the contractors. It is usual to have different rates of wages, according to the length of the days and the seasons. And the deponent has signed.

(Signed,) G. N. BROWN.

Sworn before me at St. Timothée, }
the day and year first above men- }
tioned.

C. WETHERALL, J. P.

No. 19.

Appendix
(T.)*Alexander Chisholm's Deposition.*—[13th July, 1843.]

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I am in the employ of Mr. McDonald, the contractor since the month of February last. On the 12th of June last, I was working at the St. Timothée Mills. I saw a large mob coming from the direction of Beauharnois, and stop opposite Mr. Grant's house. I went up to see what was going on, I saw all the men armed, I saw Mr. McDonald standing on the gallery. A number of them went and spoke to Mr. McDonald standing, but I could not hear them. A rush took place towards the house, but I cannot say for what purpose. Soon afterwards a party commenced to break in Mr. McDonald's store, and into Mr. Grant's house. They destroyed every thing in the store, and then they left and went away. They were in a very excited state, and proceeded upwards, it was about 10 o'clock in the morning, when this took place.—And further I say not; and have signed.

(Signed) ALEXANDER CHISHOLM.

Sworn before me, at St. Timothée, }
the day and year first above mentioned. }

C. WETHERALL, J. P.

No. 20.

John Bridgman's Deposition.—[14th July, 1843.]

I am a foreman in the employ of Messrs. Brown & Finley. The labourers on this section were employed at the rate of 2s. 6d. a day, the hours were from 5 to 7, allowing one hour for breakfast and one hour for dinner. The causes of the strike were for higher wages, that is 3s. a day, and regular hours being from 6 to 6. I have four horses working on the Canal, and another foreman has two horses, and also another one two horses. I have been boarding some men with me, and still have a few. The foremen have always had the power to engage and discharge men as they saw fit. During the month of May, the rate of wages for a double team was 7s. 6d. and in June 8s. The payments were made monthly. On Messrs. Brown and Finley's section, the men are desirous of having higher wages. Men have no objection to the contractor's stores, if they can get the articles for a reasonable price, but I am of opinion that if there was an open market, the men would be better off, with 2s. 6d. a day, paid cash every week, than with 3s. payable at the end of the month in store pay. I was present when the mob attacked Mr. Brown's house, and extorted from him the promise of 3s.—And further I say not; and have signed.

(Signed) JOHN BRIDGMAN.

Sworn before me, at St. Timothée, }
the day and year first above mentioned. }

C. WETHERALL, J. P.

No. 21.

Patrick D. Cummin's Deposition.—[14th July, 1843.]

I am one of the Overseers in the employ of Mr. Elliott, contractor of Section two, on the Beauharnois Canal, and that since the 7th day of May last, I am a native of Mayo, and came in this Country 12 months ago. I was employed last year under the Board of Works as foreman, at the rate of 5s. a day, and no half days. I receive at present the

same rate, with the exception of the half days for which I have no understanding. The men on this section were paid at the rate of 2s. 6d. a day, hours from 5 in the morning until 7 in the evening, allowing one hour for breakfast and one hour and a half for dinner, until the 1st of June, and they recommenced on the 14th of the same month, at 3s. a day, which they had obtained from Mr. Elliott by threats. There are between 2 and 300 working men on this section, with six foremen. Two of these foremen have horses employed in the works for which they get 3s. 9d. a day each, I have none, no men are boarded by the foremen on this section. I consider it very objectionable that they should do so, for this reason: the foremen are permitted to engage and discharge the men as they see fit, and as it is their interest, to have as many boarders as they can accommodate, when a reduction is necessary in consequence of less work, or change in the season, they will naturally discharge any other, rather than their boarders. It is therefore an object with the men to board with the foreman, who from the reason above mentioned must have great influence over them. Injustice may be done to good men who do not reside with the foreman by being thus discharged. I have often heard men say to others similarly circumstanced "devilmanger if you boarded with the Boss you would not be discharged." Mr. Elliott keeps a store, and there are two private stores close at hand, the following are the prices of the articles sold in Mr. Elliott's store: pork, from 4d. to 5d. a lb., bread, about 2d. a lb., sugar, from 5d. to 6d. a lb., tea, 3s. 8d. a lb., potatoes, 1s. 9d. a bushel, eggs, 5d. a dozen, there is no milk. Generally speaking the prices of the other stores are lower than those at the contractors. The feeling of the men is generally opposed to the contractors keeping stores, but I am of opinion, that if the prices are not higher than at private stores, they are an advantage for the men who are not obliged to run at a distance to get from private stores their supplies by which they would lose their time. I believe that the strike was arranged throughout the different sections to be general, and I saw many men forced to join the mob. My opinion is, that if there was competition enough, 2s. 6d. paid in cash every week, would be better than 3s. paid at the end of the month in store pay, and I think where there is a steady demand, there will be a supply. There may be positions on the line, where the demands would not be sufficiently great to justify speculation, and when the contractors' stores would become essential to the existence of the men. The men pay from 5s. to 7s. 6d. a month to the contractor for shanty rent. Others build their shanties and pay to the contractors 2s. 6d. per month for ground rent. The Boards were supplied by the contractors. The strike was purely to force a higher rate of wages. I consider 3s. a day, is a fair price for the labour performed, considering that the men are not constantly employed. A man is fortunate who has 20 working days in the month.—And further I say not; and have signed.

(Signed) P. D. CUMMINS.

Sworn before me at St. Timothée, }
the day and year first above written. }

C. WETHERALL, J. P.

No. 22.

Andrew Elliott's Deposition.—[14th July, 1843.]

I am contractor for section two of the Beauharnois Canal, and give employment to 217 men. The general rate of pay was 2s. 6. per day, but I gave

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to some 2s. 9d. and to a few, 3s.—11 and a half hours being the actual time of work required. I keep a store, from which the men could supply themselves at the same prices as at any other store even could they pay cash. They have always had what the store could supply altho' money was not due them and I have never refused to give cash to those to whom it was due whenever they required it. On the night of Sunday, the 11th of June last, I was sitting with two of my foremen when I heard a knock at the door; one of the foremen immediately opened it. I heard say: "Are you the contractor?" He replied no. I then went to the door. Immediately 4 men armed with guns presented them to my breast, they were not my men, and I should not know again. They said: "Walk out." I asked them what they had against me. They said: "Walk out and we will let you know." They were very violent and swore much; they were not drunk. I said: "Men, you are not brutes, I have had great many dealings with the Irish and they never injured one hair of my head." Then I went out. The muskets were continued to be held to my breast and the question put to me whether I would give the 3s. and hours from 6 to 6. and if I did not, I had but two minutes to consider of it or to live. I said: "I am sure you will not put these threats into execution." I heard a voice from the rear of my house, call out, "fire," whilst many of the mob were urging them to do so. The trigger of one of the muskets was pulled, but it flashed in the pan. I begged of them to give me till the morning when I should give them a decided answer. A man then ran and poked his musket through a pane of the glass, as I supposed, with the intention of shooting me if I ran into the house. Several men then rushed on me and one gave me a blow on the head and another one on the side, which left me senseless. This is all I can recollect. I believe that this strike was a general combination along the whole line for a rise of wages. They returned to the store which is opposite my dwelling house on the Monday morning when my foremen Peter Onterson and George Rae came into my house where I was lying and said that the property would be destroyed unless I granted their demands. Under these circumstances I acceded. I paid them for eleven days and a half that they worked in the month of June, at the rate of 3s. a day, and those that are now working are doing so with the understanding that they will be paid at the same rate as the others along the line. I should have no objection to pay the men in cash once a fortnight. I believe at this moment there are about 2,200 men employed on this Canal, and that there are nearly 1,000 unemployed and further I say not and have signed.

(Signed) ANDREW ELLIOTT.

Sworn at St. Timothée, the }
day and year first above mentioned. }

C. WETHERALL, J. P.

No. 23.

Louis Isaac Larocque's Deposition.
[14th July, 1843.]

My father is the contractor for sections three, four and five of the Beauharnois Canal. I, with one Symons have the direction of the works. My father obtained this contract with the condition to employ the Canadian farmers residing on the spot. I caused to be advertized at three Churches's doors hat we were ready to take in people to work on

the Canal. We waited for about a fortnight, during which time very few Canadians came to us and every day we were refusing to engage Irish. Then Mr. Mills ordered us to go to work and take whatever labourers would come forward. We then engaged every person whatever, Canadian, Irish or Scotch who presented themselves, and refused none. I gave half a dollar a day to the persons employed. About the middle of the month of May the Canadians employed on our sections struck for higher wages and shorter hours, but they were dismissed to the number of 10. On the first of June the whole men on our sections to the number of about 750 struck for 3s. and hours from six to six. They remained quiet and made us no threats. On the 21st of June last, finding that some other contractors were giving 3s. a day, I was induced to give the same from fear of their committing similar violences. I continued to that rate for about 10 or 11 days, and last Monday I started afresh at 2s. 6. a day. Our hours have always been from five to seven, allowing one hour for breakfast and before the strike one hour for dinner, but since we allow them one and a half hour for dinner. The men are generally paid every fortnight. And further I say not, and have signed.

(Signed) L.-I. LAROCQUE.

Sworn before me at St. Timothée, }
the day and year first above mentioned. }

C. WETHERALL, J. P.

No. 24.

Thomas Marshall's Deposition.—[14th July, 1843.]

I am employed as a labourer by Mr. Giban, one of the contractors on the Beauharnois Canal. Before the strike took place, we were paid at the rate of 2s. 6d.; since that time he pays 3s. a day, hours being from half past five in the morning until seven in the evening, allowing one hour for breakfast and one and a half hour for dinner. We have always been paid every fortnight. And further I say not.

Sworn before me at St. Timothée, }
the day and year first above mentioned. }

C. WETHERALL, J. P.

No. 25.

Francis Dunn's Deposition.—[14th July, 1843.]

I am a sub-contractor to Messrs. Crawford for part of Section 1, of the Beauharnois Canal. My contract with Messrs. Crawford was 9d. for every cubic yard, and 50 per cent more for all the earth which was carried over 300 feet. He engaged to pay me in cash every month, and to furnish provisions necessary for the supply of the men working on my section. In the month of April he supplied me with provisions enough for the men, and paid me on the 1st of May £40. During the month of May he furnished me with a quantity of provisions; but by no means equal to the demand, which caused much discontent and distress among my men—not receiving pay or provisions—arising from Mr. Crawford not having fulfilled his contract with me. The men would have been satisfied to wait another month for their pay, if I had been supplied with provisions to support them in the meantime. There are only 171 men working on my section, besides their families, and the supply

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of goods received from Mr. Crawford, of every description, for the last fifteen days, has been eight barrels of flour, about three days' consumption. On the Saturday evening, 10th of June, before the riot, I went down to Mr. Crawford to look for money to pay me; but could not see him. On my return, I was met by the best part of my own men, and about 400 of the other sections. They asked me why I had not paid my men. I said I did not get a shilling from Mr. Crawford for the purpose of paying them. Some said "He has it in his pocket"—"Knock his brains out"—others prevented them. Notwithstanding, the mob took hold of me, and I would have been killed, without the interference of Mr. Shanley. This happened at the door of Mr. Crawford's store. Having no money on the 5th and 6th June, I gave the men *duc bills*. And further I say not; and have signed.

(Signed,) FRANCIS DUNN.

Sworn before me, at St. Timothée, the }
day and year first above mentioned. }

C. WETHERALL, J. P.

No. 26.

David D. Barry's Deposition.—[14th July, 1843.]

I am overseer of the present works of the Beauharnois Canal, and was formerly foreman on that part of the works on that line, which was performed under the direction of the Board of Works. I was also employed under the Board of Works for the construction of Bridges over the Lachine Canal. I had constant intercourse with the men along the whole line of this Canal, which it is part of my duty to visit. I have no hesitation to state, as my opinion, that the late strike and the discontent which led to it originated with the gangsmen. A gangsmen is a person placed by the contractor in charge of a number of men, and receives generally from 4s. to 5s. a day. This man if properly selected, and if prohibited from having any pecuniary transactions with the men under his charge, could effectually check any rising discontent, by bringing at once to the notice of his Employers any cause of grievance, and discouraging any of an imaginary nature. It is by the conduct of these men, and by the influence which they are known to possess, and could exercise, if they chose, that the behaviour of the men under their charge is regulated. In short, I know from my own experience that they have the means of fomenting mischief or appeasing it. On this line these men are not only permitted to board and lodge their men, for which they are amply paid, but they are permitted in some instances to take men into employment on their own authority, and peremptorily to discharge without reference to the contractor, and in general they have horses employed on the Canal. It is evident, therefore, that their interests are at variance with their duty; any symptom of dissatisfaction amongst the men as to their rate of pay, would naturally be encouraged by them as the means of obtaining for themselves also, and for the hire of cattle, the same rate of increase. The gangsmen generally boards or lodges single men, amongst whom he selects the most influential, which gives him an additional power over the men generally. As an instance of the influence of those gangsmen, I mention the following fact. During the great excitement between the Cork and Connaught men, here and at Lachine, I sent for Thomas Burns, a gangsmen in the employ of Mr. Crawford, a Connaught man, and Michael Barry, formerly a gangsmen under the Board of Works, and now a gangsmen in the employ of Mr. Black, and a Cork

man, and told them that I knew they had the means in their power of obtaining the arms from the rioters, and of reconciling the contending parties. They agreed at once to do so, and I sent them off in a sleigh together to Lachine. Mr. Shanley followed them, and his influence, added to theirs, produced the effect, and a large portion of the arms were given up, peace restored, and continues still amongst those parties. There is a general feeling against contractors having stores, and undoubtedly the men with cash could supply themselves elsewhere cheaper, and with articles which suit their means and taste better. I have heard of men selling the pork or bread which they received in the store, considerably under the price they had paid for them, in order to procure some articles they could not obtain in the stores. I made it my business to enquire into the working system of the stores, and made notes of it, and I have no hesitation in stating that there are great abuses in it, and that it is one of the most prevailing causes of discontent amongst the men. I am satisfied that the men would be satisfied with 2s. 6d., paid every week or every fortnight in cash, and it would be more to their advantage than 3s. payable monthly in store pay. I have a large family, and know well what is necessary to support it. I consider that a labouring man can supply himself, and make a slight provision for the winter, at 2s. 6d., if paid in cash once a fortnight, which I prefer to once a week, when the savings, if any, would be larger than on a weekly settlement, and many who would spend the latter, as too trifling a sum to put by, would act differently with the other. With an officer in the employ of Government who knew well the Irish character, and how to manage them, the discontent and the subsequent riot, would never had arrived to its pitch. The present Magistrate in this place is a Canadian, and the men have neither confidence in him nor care for him.—And further I say not; and have signed.

(Signed) DAVID D. BARRY.

Sworn before me at St. Timothée, the }
day and year first above mentioned. }

C. WETHERALL, J. P.

No. 27.

John Whillaw's Deposition.—[17th July, 1843.]

I have held various contracts under Government for public works, and been in the habit of employing from 500 to 800 men. In the year 1840, I was employed on the Chamblé Canal. I paid to the labourers, in the early part of the season, 2s. 9d. per man: towards the fall of the year, when the labourers became scarce, the rate of payment was increased from 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d. At that time, the provisions were much dearer than at present: the hours were from six in the morning until six in the evening, allowing one hour for breakfast, and one hour for dinner. In the year 1841, the rate of wages on the same work was from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d., with the same hours. In the year 1842, the rate of wages was 2s. 6d.—hours the same. During the whole of this time we had but two strikes for higher wages, viz., 3s. These strikes invariably arise among one or two, who incite the others to strike, and prevent the others from working. In May, last year, when the first strike took place, and intimidation and violence made use of to prevent others from working, application was made to the Police Magistrate of the District, who ascertained the names of the leaders, arrested them immediately, and committed them for trial; upon which the others immediately

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returned to their work, and no disturbance has since taken place on that section of the work. I am of the opinion, that the prompt interposition of authority, in ascertaining and securing the ringleaders, is the only effectual means to check the evils of combination, which would otherwise invariably lead to violence. I have given my attention to the subject of the quantity of labour that can be performed advantageously to both contractor and labourer; and I am of opinion that a labourer can perform as much labour in ten hours as he would in twelve. I know this from having actually tested the thing. A store was kept on the line for the convenience of the labourers. There were other stores in Chambly to which they might resort. At first we had no stores, and were requested by the labourers to keep one for their convenience. We sold at the market price, and had the same profit that other retailing stores had. We always paid our labourers every fortnight. In Montreal I paid every week. I consider the payment every fortnight to be in favor of the labourer, but against the interest of the contractor, as the men generally lose one or two days at each payment; therefore I consider the fewer the payments are made the better. We were not bound to provide shanties for the labourers, but we did so at our own expenses, and charged them 1s. per week for each, which would contain from twelve to fifteen men, and was about twelve feet square. No men were boarded by my foremen, and I consider the system to be open to great abuses. With reference to the prices of the times, I consider 2s. 6d. per day for ten hours' work, to be a fair price, and equal to 2s. 9d. and 3s. 6d. paid in the previous years. And further I say not; and have signed.

(Signed) JOHN WHITLAW.

Sworn before me at Montreal, }
the day and year first above men- }
tioned.

C. WETHERALL, J. P.

No. 28.

Messrs. Audres' Deposition.—[17th July, 1843.]

We had 11½ miles of the Chambly Canal to excavate, under two different contracts, and gave occupation to from 500 to 1000 men during four years. The rates of payment varied according to circumstances from 2s. 6d. to 3s. Our hours were first from five to seven, allowing one hour for breakfast and one hour for dinner. Afterwards, in consequence of discontent, we altered the hours from six to six. Ten hours actual work we consider to be as much labour as a man can advantageously perform. Our payments were made monthly in cash. We had stores conveniently situated along the line for the supply of provisions and necessaries to the workmen. We consider that the interests of both the contractors and the men are best consulted by the semi-monthly payments. With regard to stores, in many instances they are absolutely necessary. We can cite many instances where men who sought work were unable to procure on credit the means of subsistence, and without stores would starve. Notwithstanding the benefit thus derived from the establishment of stores, we know the general feeling of the labourers to be opposed to them. Our opinion is that they are beneficial to the labourers if conducted on proper principles. But if we undertook any public work on an extensive scale, with a knowledge of the feeling above described, we would not establish them until their convenience had been proved to the full conviction of the men. In short, whatever evils may exist in the store system, they are

remedied by payments in cash, and that at the shortest practicable periods, which we have already stated to be the semi-monthly. We have always supplied the men with shanties. We have had several strikes arising from various complaints. They invariably can be traced to a few turbulent individuals; the great object in these cases is the immediate apprehension and punishment by committal or otherwise on the spot, one good example being sufficient to arrest the evil. The great difficulty under which the contractors labour, is the want of an efficient magistrate and paid constabulary, to arrest the evil at its outbreak, and before it gains head, when the mob becomes formidable, and violent measures must be resorted to. No local magistrate, unpaid, will ever act on such occasions. There is a moral effect produced on the minds of the men by the presence of an authorised Government Officer. The average working days of a labourer may be computed from eighteen to twenty days a month. We have no public works in hand now. We consider 2s. 6d. to be a fair price of daily labour, the hours being from six to six, two hours deducted for the meals. We prefer Canadians to Irish labourers. Our foremen had authority to discharge and engage men, and in some instances they boarded some of the men. And further we say not; and have signed.

(Signed) SAMUEL ANDRES.
STEPIEN R. ANDRES.

Sworn before me at Montreal, }
the day and year first above men- }
tioned.

C. WETHERALL, J. P.

No. 29.

Lieut. Col. Ermatinger's Deposition.
[17th July, 1843.]

William Ermatinger, Esquire, Superintendent of the police of Montreal, who, being duly sworn, doth depose and say: copies of all the instructions I have received from the Executive relative to the organizing of a temporary force of police on the line of the Beauharnois Canal are submitted to make part of my deposition. I organized a force of ten men, which were placed under the controul of Mr. Laviolette, Stipendiary Magistrate at St. Timothée. I have never exercised any controul over the acts of Mr. Laviolette as a magistrate. The men were placed at his disposal, and I never interfered with his dispositions regarding the police men. He was free to employ them as he saw best. My only interference with him was in the way of advice. I submit a copy of a deposition which was taken before Mr. Laviolette against one Neil McCulloch, charged with being one of the mob which assembled before Mr. Grant's Hotel on the 10th of June last. He was brought before me at Montreal by one of the policemen from Beauharnois—there was no warrant. He was committed by me, for want of Bail to keep the peace, for six months. No other person from Beauharnois has been brought before me at Montreal, to the best of my recollection. I arrested one man personally, who was pointed out to me at Beauharnois as one of the Ringleaders, and committed him to gaol as a loose, idle person. I made frequent visits to Beauharnois and its neighbourhood for the purpose of inspecting the men, and ascertaining how the things were going on. And further I say not; and have signed.

(Signed) WM. ERMATINGER,
Inspr. & Supt. of Police.

Sworn before me, at Montreal, }
the day and year first above mentioned. }

C. WETHERALL, J. P.

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*Copy of the Instructions to Lieut. Col. Ermatinger
(referred to above.)*

Secretary's Office, East,
Kingston, 25th March, 1843.

SIR,

I am commanded by the Governor General to convey to you His Excellency's Instructions, that you should lose no time in organizing a temporary force of ten men, to serve as a police force on the line of the Beauharnois Canal, under the immediate command of Mr. Laviolette, the Stipendiary Magistrate at St. Timothée, but subject to your general superintendance, and in fact under the same regulations as to pay, duty and term of service with the force you have been directed to raise for the maintenance of the peace on the line of the Lachine Canal.

You will be pleased to lose no time in forwarding the enclosed letter to Mr. Laviolette, and placing yourself in communication with him on the subject; and you will report to me, for His Excellency's information, the various steps you may take to carry out these instructions.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) D. DALY,
Secy.

Lt. Col. Ermatinger, }
&c. &c. &c. }

True Copy.

C. WETHERALL, J. P.

No. 31.

Copy of affidavit against Neil McCulloch.

District of }
Montreal. }

On the 27th day of June, 1843, came and appeared before me J.-B. Laviolette, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said District, D. A. McDonald, of the Parish of St. Timothée, in the County of Beauharnois, in the District of Montreal, and being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, deposed and saith that on Saturday, the 10th day of June instant, one Neil McCulloch, a party, and one of a mob, assembled in front of Mr. Grant's Hotel of the said Parish, did use violent threats against the said D. A. McDonald, and used the following words, viz: that the said deponent should be slaughtered on the Monday following, or words to that effect.

(Signed) D. A. McDONALD.

St. Timothée. 27th June, 1843.

Sworn before me at St. Timothée, }
this 27th day of June, 1843. }

(Signed) J.-B. LAVIOLETTE, J. P.

True Copy.

C. WETHERALL, J. P.

No. 32.

J. B. Laviolette, Esquire's, Deposition.

I herewith submit a copy of my instructions and appointment, as a Magistrate, to act as such on the line of the Beauharnois Canal. The reason why I did not comply with the verbal request made to me by Mr. Seaton, to attend before the Commissioners, this day at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at Mr. Ra-

pin's hotel, is that I did not wish to meet with Mr. Falvey, in consequence of the manner in which he has treated me as a Magistrate since the last riot; and as my life has often been threatened to be taken, on account of my having ordered the fire on the 12th of June last, I did not think it expedient to expose myself. On the day of the riot, the 12th of June last, Mr. Falvey came to the Village, after the firing had taken place, to administer some dying and wounded men, and in consequence of certain words which I was told by several persons he made use of on that day, in reference to my conduct, in ordering the troops to fire, I do not wish to meet him, or hold any communication with him. The words which I am told Mr. Falvey uttered on that occasion were the following, and were pronounced under the following circumstances, as they have been related to me; he was kneeling in the act of administering a man who was dying of wounds received from the fire of the soldiers. He enquired of the dying man whether he had been engaged in the riot—the latter answered that he had not, and that he had done nothing; whereupon Mr. Falvey, as I have heard, extended his hands over the dying man, and said, "The blood of these men cries to Heaven for vengeance, and may my curse, and the curse of Almighty God, be upon that French Magistrate, and upon the Contractors," and it is said he added that I was a coward and a murderer; these last words were said to Mr. Crawford, who reported them to me. I was made aware previous to the 1st of June, that the men working on the Canal had declared their intention to rise or strike on the whole line of the Canal for an increase of wages and shorter hours. I was rather unwell occasionally at that time, and did not go to the Canal to dissuade the men from carrying their intention into effect; moreover I knew it would be of no avail, as Mr. Falvey and Mr. Shanly had both done their best to induce the men to give up their determination; and their efforts, joined with those of Mr. Begley, Paymaster for the Board of Works, had proved unsuccessful. I met a few of the labourers almost every day some time previous to the strike, who, when I sought to induce them to abstain from striking, answered that they could not, for it was out of their power to maintain themselves on the wages they received, particularly on account of the long winters, during which they had no employment. Finding they were determined, I proceeded to Montreal on the 1st of June. I mentioned what was going on to Col. Ermatinger, but I did not then make any demand for an addition to the Police force, then under my controul. This Police force, consisting of a Chief Constable and 9 men, unarmed, was placed at my disposal on the 9th of April last. I had previously made several applications for an augmentation of a Police force, but unavailingly. I had also applied some time in March or April to Colonel Ermatinger for a detachment of troops to be stationed here. On the 1st of June I asked Colonel Ermatinger if any addition was to be made to my Police force, or if troops were to be stationed here, in compliance with my previous application. That gentleman said he had forwarded my letters to Government, but that no answer had been received. After returning to St. Timothée, on the 5th of June last, I made an application for troops, through a letter signed by Mr. Geo. Crawford, one of the contractors, and a brother Justice of the Peace, and by myself, and addressed to Col. England, of the 71st. A party of fifty men, of the 74th, under the command of Major Campbell, arrived here on the morning of the 10th. The troops had been here but a short time when a number of labourers from the Canal came opposite Mr. Grant's hotel, in which I was living. I was then on the gallery, with Major Campbell and the other officers. Mr. McDonald, the contractor, was

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also there, with several other persons. Some of the men came up to him, and asked him if, on Monday, he would raise their wages. He said he would not—that he could not. I heard some persons among the crowd saying that on Monday they would have the 3s. or lives: "We come to give you notice this day, that on Monday we shall return again." They then proceeded upwards, for the purpose, as I believe, of giving the same notice to the other contractors, which I was told by the other contractors they did, with the same threats. As they had done no mischief, I did not deem it expedient to adopt any legal measures against them. My impression was that their only object was to intimidate the contractors into their terms. All remained quiet until the Monday following, when, about six o'clock in the morning, I received from Mr. Symons, a partner of Mr. Larocque, a contractor of the Beauharnois Canal, a note, requesting me to be up with a party of troops to protect his property, which he had been warned was in danger of being destroyed that day. I proceeded with thirty soldiers, under the command of Lieut. Debutts. About an hour after our arrival, a mob, armed with bludgeons, arrived, and immediately pressed upon the troops. I was on the gallery with Mr. Debutts, and read the Proclamation contained in the Riot Act, which they endeavoured to prevent me from doing, saying, "What the devil are you doing? Is that the Riot Act you are reading? You had better put it in your pocket." They continued shouting, and demanded Mr. Larocque or Mr. Synons; and as they were threatening to smash every thing, and as they were going to force the house to get Mr. Symons, I begged them to be quiet for a moment, and that, if he was in the house, I would bring him out. I went up stairs to the garret, where I found Mr. Symons, whom I brought out, telling him, "You must come down, as the only means to save your property and our lives, as we are completely overpowered by the mob." Mr. Symons came down, and said, "Well, boys, what do you want?" "We want 3s. a day, and obtained them from the contractors below." Mr. Synons replied, "If they give the 3s., I shall do the same." They then gave him a cheer; and, as they were hanging about the house, I told them, "Well, boys, you have got what you wanted—now disperse;" and I pushed them off in the road. On my arrival from Mr. Larocque's house with the detachment of military, under the command of Lt. Debutts, and with the cavalry, under the command of Captain Jones, whom I had met on my road, we halted here at Grant's hotel, in order to rest the troops. The troop, commanded by Capt. Jones, consisted of thirty horsemen. Mr. George Crawford, who had accompanied Captain Jones upwards, requested me to proceed down to his eastern section with the troops, in order to protect himself and his property, which he alleged to have been threatened. As we were about to start, I saw the mob coming from the direction of Mr. Larocque's, along the high road. Their number had increased since the time I had seen them at Larocque's; and they approached Grant's hotel, opposite the St. Timothée mills, shouting and yelling: some of them were also brandishing shille-lags and bludgeons. They were not more violent than when I saw them at Larocque's, but they were equally so, and their numbers had increased. When I saw them approach, I ascended the gallery of the second story of Grant's hotel, holding in my hand a piece of paper on which the proclamation provided in the Riot Act was written. I was requested by Major Campbell, commanding the troops which were formed before the gallery, to return down stairs on the first gallery, which I did. I went down, and standing on the left hand of Major Campbell I ordered the mob to disperse, and return to

their homes or to their business, which they did not; and seeing that they were surrounding the house, I lost no time in proceeding to read the proclamation contained in the Riot Act, which proclamation I read in a loud and distinct voice, after which I again enjoined them two or three times to disperse—this they refused to do, saying that they were about their business, and would go when they chose, and some of them shouting and hissing, and continuing to advance towards the troops, and round the house: their first line was about 17 or 20 yards distant from where the Infantry stood, drawn up in a line in front of the hotel, and flanked on both sides by the Cavalry, which had divided itself into two parties, equal in number. Seeing the determination of the mob not to disperse, but, on the contrary, seeing that they were advancing, and persuaded that it was their intention to close in, and overpower us, as they had done at Mr. Larocque's, I ordered the troops to fire. The Infantry discharged their muskets. I have no knowledge that the Cavalry fired on the mob, but I heard Capt. Jones command his men to charge the mob, which they did. I did not order the charge of the Cavalry, nor did I hear Major Campbell, the senior Officer present, give any order to that effect. No more than 3 or 4 minutes elapsed, between the reading of the Riot Act Proclamation and the order I gave to the Officer in command, to fire upon the mob. The rapids run in front of the hotel. Between them, however, there is a fence and a thick brush wood, and they are distant between three or four acres. I saw the Cavalry charge the mob up and down the road, which is at a distance of about 25 yards from the front of Grant's hotel, diverging to the right and to the left of the house to reach the road. One man was killed on the spot, by the fire from the Infantry. There were six men buried after the Coroner's Inquest, which took place some 3 or 4 days after the Riot, from wounds received by the fire of the Infantry. Troops, with the Police, surrounded the Bush between the road and the river, and made twenty-seven prisoners, who were given in charge of the Military at the Mills, where they were kept for five or six days. I did not examine them, having no deposition against them, and having been assured on the contrary by the contractors, and by Mr. Shanly, one of the assistant-engineers, that there was nothing against them, and that they had been forced into the Riot, I thought my best course was to discharge them, which I did the more readily, as I was convinced that the one-half of the poor men who had shewn themselves in the mob, had been compelled to do so against their wishes. Since the Riots, I have caused three men to be apprehended and committed to the Montreal Gaol, without any previous examination, as I did not consider myself competent to enquire into offences of the nature of those with which they stood charged by the depositions made against them. The names of the men so committed are Daniel Barron, Neil McCulloch, and Michael Cochran. I issued no warrants for the apprehension of these men, or any of them, but merely gave verbal orders to the Special Constables who arrested them. Mr. Seaton, Chief-Constable, arrested two of them, and the other was arrested by one of his men. I was induced to do so, because I had seen Col. Ermatinger cause a man to be arrested and sent to the gaol on a verbal order, without any warrants; considering the warrant of arrest merely necessary to protect the constable in the execution of his duty. And further I say not; and have signed.

(Signed) J. B. LAVIOLETTE.

Sworn before me at St. Timothée, }
the day and year first above mentioned. }

C. WETHERALL, J. P.

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No. 33.

*Copy of Appointment of J. B. Laviolette, Esquire.*GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Montreal, 5th August, 1842.

SIR,

You are no doubt aware that the Governor General has given directions for the commencement of the Canal which is to connect the Lakes St. Francis and St. Louis, through the County of Beauharnois, and that the necessary operations are accordingly in progress, under the superintendence of the Board of Works. But it has been suggested to His Excellency, by the Chairman of that Board, that in consequence of the Canal passing through a Country inhabited exclusively by persons of French origin, while the labourers on it are likely to be composed principally of persons of English or Irish descent, there is a considerable risk that from their mutual ignorance of each other's language, and the consequent difficulty of intercourse between them, difficulties and mistakes may arise, which if not at once removed, may ripen into serious dissensions. With a view to avoid such a result, which would necessarily lead to a breach of the peace, His Excellency is anxious to obtain the services on the Canal, of some Gentleman thoroughly conversant with the English and French languages, who, being clothed with Magisterial authority, might be able to interpret between the two parties, and if necessary, to controul them. Your name having been submitted to His Excellency as a person peculiarly qualified for such a duty, His Excellency desires me to offer the situation for your acceptance, and I am to mention, at the same time, that His Excellency would attach to it a remuneration, at the rate of £200 a year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient and humble servant,

(Signed) T. W. C. MURDOCH,
Chief Secretary.

J. B. Laviolette, Esquire, }
&c., &c., &c. }

True Copy.

C. WETHERALL, J. P.

No. 34.

*Copy of Instructions to J. B. Laviolette, Esquire.*SECRETARY'S OFFICE, EAST,
Kingston, 25th March, 1843.

SIR,

I am commanded by the Governor General, to inform you that His Excellency has been pleased to instruct Lt. Col. Ermatinger, Inspector and Superintendent of Police, of Montreal, to raise and swear in, under the Ordinance 2nd Victoria, chap. 2., a temporary force of ten special constables, to act under your immediate orders, for the maintenance of the Peace along the line of the Beauharnois Canal. You will accordingly proceed to station and employ these men in the manner you may judge to be the best for the desired end, reporting to me, for His Excellency's information, your proceedings from time to time, and keeping Mr. Ermatinger always aware of them.

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His Excellency has further directed the association of Mr. Crawford, the contractor on the Canal, in the Commission of the Peace, for the District of Montreal, to enable him the better to co-operate with you, in the task of preserving order among the labourers upon the work.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) D. DALY,
Secretary.

J. B. Laviolette, Esquire, }
&c., &c., &c. }

True Copy.

C. WETHERALL, J. P.

No. 35.

Letter from Lt.-Col. England, to J. B. Laviolette, Esquire, and others.

Montreal, June 5, 1843.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, requesting the presence of a military party at Beauharnois, to prevent an expected disturbance, and to acquaint you that your letter has been forwarded to the Officer commanding at Laprairie, who will give such instructions thereon as he may deem expedient.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES ENGLAND,
Lt.-Col. 71st Regt.,
Commanding the Troops at Montreal.

True Copy.

C. WETHERALL, J. P.

No. 36.

Certificate of Burial, given by Reverend J. O. Archambault.

We, the undersigned, Curate of St. Timothée, certify to have buried in the Cemetery of the aforesaid Parish, the bodies of the following individuals, that is to say: Miles Higgins, Thomas McMannus, Bernard Gormley, and an unknown person, which they have buried during the Mass, 15th June, 1843.

Given at St. Timothée, 22nd July, 1843.

(Signed) J. O. ARCHAMBAULT, P. C.

No. 37.

Certificate of Burial, given by Reverend W. Roach.

Beauharnois, 25th July, 1843.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of yesterday's date, requesting me to furnish you with the number and names of persons killed in

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the St. Timothée Riots of the 12th ultimo, and buried in the Protestant Burying Ground of this place. I beg leave to say that one Protestant (a Presbyterian) only was killed in the affair, and interred here, John Doway; aged about 22 years, and late of the County of Armagh, Ireland. The register of burial is signed by Jas. Corbil, Wm. Ferguson, and Wm. Mealy, who, I understand, were co-labourers with him at the Canal.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) **WALTER ROACH,**
Minister.

R. L. Morrogh and }
C. Wetherall, Esquires. }

—
No. 38.

Certificate of Coroner, Joseph Jones.

An Inquisition was taken at St. Timothée, County of Beauharnois, on the bodies of William Dowie, Miles Higgins, Thomas McMannus, Bernard Gormley, and a man unknown. Also, at Lachine, on the body of a man unknown, supposed to have been one of the Beauharnois Rioters.

JOSEPH JONES,
Coroner.

Montreal, 25th July, 1843.

—
No. 39.

Benjamin Seaton's Deposition.—[10th July, 1843.]

I am Chief Constable of the Police force, under the orders of Mr. Laviolette, Stipendiary Magistrate in this place. I came out to this place on the 14th of June last, to take the command of the Police force stationed here since some time in March or April last. When the Riot took place on the 12th of June last, I had not yet arrived, nor was I sworn in to act, until the 14th. Since that time I have employed the men under my command in patrolling and obtaining all the information they could relative to the conduct of the labourers on the Canal. They have also assisted me in making such arrests as I received orders to make. The only prisoners which have been taken since I arrived here, amongst the labourers on the Canal, are the following: First—Martin Action; this man was arrested I believe about the 15th of June last, under the following circumstances. Col. Ermatinger was informed by Mr. Shanley and Mr. Dunlop, that he (Martin Action) was one of the persons who were actively engaged in the Riots of the 12th. Action was at that moment standing near Grant's hotel, in St. Timothée, with some twenty or thirty of his fellow labourers, apparently lounging, in the absence of employment. Colonel Ermatinger called to him, and ordered him to step out, and the moment he advanced he was conveyed down to the Mills opposite Grant's hotel, where the troops were stationed, and placed in the Military guard. After Action had been thus arrested, an affidavit was made out against him, and sworn to by Mr. Dunlop, before Mr. Laviolette, who issued no warrant upon it, but the prisoner was conveyed to Montreal, where, as I have understood from Col. Ermatinger, he was sentenced, under the Police Act, to two months imprisonment, as a loose, idle and dis-

orderly person. The second person who was arrested was Neil McCulloch. He was arrested by me, under a verbal order given me by Mr. Laviolette. A deposition had been previously made against this man before Mr. Laviolette, but no warrant authorising his arrest was entrusted to me, nor was any such warrant made out. After his arrest he was not examined by Mr. Laviolette, who ordered me not to take the prisoner before him, saying that he preferred he (the prisoner) should be sent direct to Montreal. I conveyed McCulloch to town under the protection of a military escort, left him at one of the Police Station houses, and gave Col. Ermatinger the affidavit made against the prisoner, the affidavit being the only paper ever Mr. Laviolette gave me on the occasion. I did not remain in the city to ascertain how the prisoner was disposed of. Another individual by the name of Daniel Barron was, I understand, arrested last week, but as I was absent on duty in Upper Canada, I can say nothing of the circumstances attending his arrest. On the 17th instant I received verbal orders from Mr. Laviolette to arrest one Michael Cochran, against whom a deposition had been made to the effect that the accused had extended threats of violence to the deponent some short time before. When I arrested this Cochran, I was accompanied by Mr. Laviolette, four policemen, and four troopers, who remained in sight until I had secured the prisoner. The magistrate accompanied me to within some ten yards of the spot where I made the arrest, so that it was not he, but the individual who made the affidavit, who pointed out to me the person whom I arrested. I took this man in the midst of about forty labourers, none of whom evinced any disposition to interfere with my proceedings. I consider Mr. Laviolette as my only superior in this place, in so far as I consider the police force stationed here to be under his immediate controul. Copies of the depositions against Martin Action and Daniel Barron are now furnished to form part of this deposition. That against Cochran was given to constable O'Neil, who conveyed Cochran to Montreal under a warrant of commitment to the Montreal Gaol. The warrant of commitment was drawn up without any previous examination of the prisoner before the magistrate. And further I say not; and have signed.

(Signed) **BENJAMIN SEATON.**

Sworn before me at St. Timothée, }
the day and year first above mentioned. }
C. WETHERALL, J. P.

—
No. 40.

Copy of Deposition against Martin Action.

District of }
Montreal } }

On the 16th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1843, personally came and appeared before me, J.-B. Laviolette, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said District, Leonard H. Dunlop, of the parish of St. Clement, in the County of Beauharnois, in the said District, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, deposeth and saith, that on Saturday, the 10th of June instant, a large mob of labourers employed on the Beauharnois Canal assembled in a very riotous manner, opposite George Crawford, Esquire's store, one of the contractors on the said Canal; that the person now in custody, named Martin Action, was one of the leaders of the said mob; that

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after Mr. Shanly had succeeded in pacifying the said mob, the said Martin Action said that men did not come to this country to be treated in the manner they were here, endeavouring at the same time to encourage the mob to destroy Mr. Crawford's store; when again spoken to by Mr. Shanly, he said that they would go away now, but that they would return on Monday, when they would burn the store and have some blood spilt—that then Mr. Crawford should be tied hands and feet and thrown into the rapids. And further deponent saith not.

(Signed) LEONARD H. DUNLOP.

Sworn before me at St. Timothée, }
on the day and year aforesaid. }

(Signed) J.-B. LAVIOLETTE, J. P.

True Copy.

C. WETHERALL, J. P.

—
No. 41.

Copy of Deposition against Daniel Barron.

District of }
Montreal. }

Personally appeared before me, J.-B. Laviolette, Esquire, one of the Justices of the Peace for the said District, Leonard H. Dunlop, contractor on the Beauharnois Canal, of the parish of St. Timothée, in the County of Beauharnois, in the District of Montreal, who being duly sworn, deposes and saith: that one Daniel Barron, on the 10th day of July instant, (being then, the deponent, on his work on the said Canal) the said Daniel Barron did demand work, and being refused by the deponent, took a *large stone* and said he would dash out deponent's *brains*, and which threat he was about to execute, were he not prevented by two of his fellow labourers, who held him. Deponent saith that the said Daniel Barron would have taken his life with the stone he had then in his hand, had he not been prevented by the two men who held him, and on getting loose from them returned a second time to carry his threats into effect, but said deponent withdrew. And further saith not.

(Signed) LEONARD H. DUNLOP.

Sworn before me on the 14th day }
of July, 1843, at St. Timothée. }

(Signed) J. B. LAVIOLETTE, J. P.

True Copy,

C. WETHERALL, J. P.

—
No. 42.

Patrick Ryan's Deposition.—[10th July, 1843.]

On Friday evening last, Mr. Leonard H. Dunlop, a sub-contractor on this Canal, came to the Police Office, and told me he had orders from Mr. Laviolette to command three of our force to accompany him to the Canal, and arrest one Daniel Barron. Mr. Dunlop read us an order which he said Mr. Laviolette had written to that effect, whereupon we went with him and arrested Barron. It was Mr. Dunlop who put his hand on him, saying: "You are the Queen's prisoner." We were not furnished with any warrant of arrest under the magistrate's hand, nor did we see any such document, and I am certain the paper read to us by Mr. Dunlop was not a warrant. We then conveyed Barron to Mr. Laviolette's residence, at Grant's

Hotel, and on our arrival there, Mr. Laviolette ordered us to take the prisoner to the mills opposite, where a detachment of the 74th is stationed. The prisoner remained there all that night, under a tent, and was sent off on the next morning to Beauharnois Village, with a requisition to the officer commanding there, to furnish a military escort, under which the prisoner was conveyed to Montreal. And further I say not; and have signed.

(Signed) PATRICK RYAN.

Sworn before me at St. Timothée, }
the day and year first above mentioned. }

C. WETHERALL, J. P.

—
No. 43.

John Squire's Deposition.—[10th July, 1843.]

On the morning of Monday the 12th of June last, a party of labourers went to my house, enquiring for me. Several from amongst them asked me if I were inclined to give them 3s. a day. I replied that I was willing to pay what the other contractors would give. Some few of them spoke threateningly; the most of them, however, spoke otherwise. Some said, "Let him go—he is a sub-contractor, and cannot regulate the rate of wages;" others urged that I should be made to sign. I proposed to go down to ascertain from Mr. Larocque if he would give 3s., promising if he did that I would sign. They insisted on accompanying me; but when we got half way down to Larocque's section, they told me I might return home. I was not assaulted, and no violence of any kind was done to me. And further I say not; and have signed.

(Signed,) JOHN SQUIRE.

Sworn before me, at St. Timothée, the }
day and year first above mentioned. }

C. WETHERALL, J. P.

—
No. 44.

Copy of a letter from J. B. Laviolette, Esquire, to Lieut.-Col. Ermatinger, and by the latter forwarded to the Commissioners.

St. Timothée, 28th June, 1843.

SIR,

The place chosen (the Engineer's office) for the sittings of the Court of Enquiry, concerning our riots on the Canal, is, in my opinion, a very improper one, being at least six miles from the centre, and of the scene of action. Witnesses say they will not be able to attend there, for various reasons: the strongest is that they will be too much exposed, as the excitement will be very great. As for my part, how can I leave my post, if any thing was to occur during my absence? besides, what protection shall I have, my life being every day threatened? I believe I am one of the most interested in that investigation, and of course should attend daily with witnesses. I am sure that, if the objection to the said place is duly represented by you to the Commissioners, they at once will see the necessity of changing the place, and moving it up here. I will be infinitely obliged to you, if you will have the goodness to inform the gentlemen of my remarks, and support the objection, being fully convinced that the Commissioners will never obtain

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their object below. The enquiry is of the greatest importance; therefore, every precaution I hope will be taken to ensure equal justice to all.

I have the honour to be, with consideration,
Sir, your very humble and obedient servant,
(Signed,) J. B. LAVIOLETTE, S.M., B.C.

True Copy.

C. WETHERALL, J. P.

No. 45.

Letter from Mr. Laviolette to the Commissioners.

St. Timothée, 19th July, 1843.

SIR,

For particular reasons, I cannot comply with your request to attend this morning at Rapins'. I shall be ready at any time you may think proper to call at my quarters, should you have any business with me.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your very humble servant,
(Signed,) J. B. LAVIOLETTE, S.M., B.C.
Captain Wetherall, Commissioner, &c.

No. 46.

Another letter from same to same.

The Commissioners to investigate into the causes of the late Riots on the Beauharnois Canal—

GENTLEMEN,

As your short stay in St. Timothée did not permit me to bring before you the witnesses who heard Father Falvey imploring the curse of God upon me and upon the contractors, in order to prove what I stated in my affidavit on that subject, we have adopted means to procure said affidavits, which will clearly prove the facts. Mr. McDonald, the contractor, offered or sent to Capt. Wetherall two witnesses to prove the above, but were refused for some reason or other. I beg to refer you to Joseph Jones, Esq., Coroner of this District, who requested Mr. Falvey to attend at the inquest which he was to hold; and Mr. Falvey replied that he could not attend, as he knew *nothing* about the riot. However, he goes to Montreal, and causes a statement to be inserted in the "Times," of the 19th ult., which is absolutely false, and tending to criminate me to an extraordinary degree, particularly in the eyes of his countrymen, who look upon me as a murderer, from the infamous statement of a Roman Catholic Priest, in the pay of Government, whose duty it was to act in another manner, and not expose me as a murderer to his countrymen, who swear vengeance against me from all quarters. As to the affidavits which we are about taking, I shall forward them to Kingston without delay.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most humble and
Most obedient servant,
(Signed,) J. B. LAVIOLETTE, S.M., B.C.
St. Timothée, 25th July, 1843.

No. 47.

Examination of the Rev. Joseph Oliver Archambault.

19th July, 1843.

I have been the officiating *Curé* of the parish of St. Timothée for six years past. The Rev. Mr. Falvey is the missionary for the Irish employed on

the Beauharnois Canal, and has been the Vicar (*Vicaire*) of this parish since about the 29th of September last. Mr. Falvey performs his functions, with regard to the greater portion of the Irish, in the chapel of his mission; but a considerable number of them attend Divine Service in the church of St. Timothée, because this church is nearer for many of them. Mr. Falvey remained at my house about three months and a half, while the chapel of his mission and the house in which he now resides were being built. I had previously been acquainted with him at College while he was a student, and during my *Vicarial* at the Seminary of Montreal. From all that I know of Mr. Falvey, I should not think that he was a man likely to excite those under his spiritual charge to mischief; but, on the contrary, to preach to them submission to the authorities, and obedience to the laws, and those by whom they are administered. I am aware that it has been publicly reported that I was of opinion that Mr. Falvey had excited a spirit of insubordination among his flock: this is absolutely false. I never expressed any opinion of this kind. I have already denied this calumny in the "Mélanges Religieux," and I again deny it now. I have also heard reports that Mr. Falvey was not necessary in his mission; but I am firmly of opinion that he is very necessary, and that since his residence here he has done much good, and prevented much harm. I am also of opinion that, but for his presence here during the late troubles, many excesses would have been committed, and the authorities would have been in great danger. I know that, unfortunately, a good understanding does not exist between the magistrate, Mr. Laviolette, and Mr. Falvey. This arises, to the best of my knowledge, partly from Mr. Falvey's having been dissatisfied with certain judgments rendered by Mr. Laviolette against certain individuals under the spiritual charge of Mr. Falvey; and partly from his having opposed the granting of a license to keep a tavern to a person who had been recommended by Mr. Laviolette. I also thought it my duty to oppose the granting of the said license, being convinced that the facility of procuring spirituous liquors would be a source of great disorder among the workmen on the Canal. During the whole season of active labour, last year, the workmen were quiet enough: the work was then exclusively in the hands of the Board of Works. It was only when want began to prevail among the labourers, who had not then work enough to maintain their families, that some of them began to behave badly. From the information I have received on this subject, and from my personal knowledge, I am of opinion that the labourers on the Canal are not sufficiently paid, more especially those who have carts. Almost all the inhabitants in the neighbourhood who have taken any of these labourers as boarders or lodgers, though at very low rates, complain that their boarders and lodgers, even those who exercise the most rigid economy, have not the means of paying for their board or lodging. I have no knowledge that Mr. Falvey has openly expressed the dissatisfaction he felt at Mr. Laviolette's judgments. I have been informed by many inhabitants of this parish, that frequent complaints have been brought before Mr. Laviolette, for depredations and trespasses committed on their lands by the Canal people, and that the said magistrate most frequently declined acting, saying that he had not the requisite force, or that the proof was insufficient. And further the deponent saith not; and hath signed—this deposition being duly read.

(Signed,) J. O. ARCHAMBAULT.

Sworn before me at St. Timothée, the }
day and year first above mentioned. }

C. WETHERALL, J. P.

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John Halpin's Examination.—[19th July, 1843.]

I am a foreman employed on Section number 12, by Messrs. Pierce, Black & Co. I have been employed there since the beginning of April last. Some time in the course of that month, or about that time, a Committee of vigilance was organized by Mr. Falvey, for the purpose of maintaining temperate habits, tranquillity and good order amongst the labourers on the Canal: this Committee was composed of one person or more from each section of the works, Mr. Falvey's object being to choose for such Committee the best conducted and the most influential workmen. I was one of the members of that Committee. Some time previous to the last strike, the Committee of vigilance were made aware, that the intention of their fellow-labourers was that, on the first of June, the works should be suspended along the full extent of the line, in order to compel the contractors to give 3s. a day. Some would have required shorter hours, others would have been content to work the same hours, at an advanced price. The Committee of vigilance, after having failed to dissuade the labourers from adopting this course, deemed it their duty to apprise their Pastor, whereupon Mr. Falvey promised the Committee that he would visit each section, and endeavour to prevent the combination being carried into effect. I am not aware whether he did in fact visit all the sections along the line, but I have a personal knowledge that he came to our section the same evening we apprised him of what was going on, and strenuously urged the labourers to continue their work peaceably, and not on any account or under any pretext to meet in large numbers, or threaten the contractors with any violence. I have been present at all the sermons and familiar instructions given by Mr. Falvey to his flock, since I came to work on the Canal, with the exception of one or two, and I can attest that he never inculcated lessons other than those which tended to unite the labourers to their employers, by the bonds of obedience and Christian charity, and to impress upon them the necessity of respecting and obeying the laws of God and the Country. I am aware also that Mr. Falvey, when he came down to our section, on the occasion I have above alluded to, made a strict enquiry respecting the sale of spirituous liquors, which he had understood to be carried on in that neighbourhood, his object being to prevent such traffic. Acting under Mr. Falvey's orders, I apprised Mr. Pierce of the contemplated strike, some eight or ten days before it was carried into effect.—And further I say not; and have signed.

(Signed) JOHN HALPIN.

Sworn before me, at St. Timothée, }
the day and year first above mentioned. }

C. WETHERALL, J. P.

No. 49.

John Walsh's Examination.—[19th July, 1843.]

I have been keeping a store on that section of works contracted for by Mr. McDonald, and I am one of the Committee of vigilance, organized by Mr. Falvey, for the purpose of maintaining temperate habits and good order amongst the workmen employed on the Canal. I am a constant attendant at Mr. Falvey's Chapel, and have been present at nearly all the sermons and familiar instructions he has given to his flock since I came to reside on the works. These sermons and instructions always

tended to impress upon the labourers the necessity of obeying their employers, of behaving well towards each other, and of submitting to and respecting the laws and the public authorities. I remember particularly the instructions and admonitions he gave them on the Sunday which preceded the Riot. He urged them to resume their work, and even besought them, in the name of God, to do so immediately.—And further I say not; and have signed.

(Signed) JOHN WALSH.

Sworn before me, at St. Timothée, }
the day and year first above mentioned. }

C. WETHERALL, J. P.

No. 50.

Joseph Bergevin's Examination.—[19th July, 1843.]

I am a native of this Parish. I cultivate a land which belongs to me, and which is divided by the Canal. I know the price of provisions and the value of labour in this neighbourhood. The loaf of six pounds, is sold at present for ten pence. During the spring, and thence until about the beginning of this month, it was sold at, from eight pence to nine pence. Pork sells at from four pence to four pence half-penny; potatoes at from fifteen to eighteen pence the bushel; eggs, six pence a dozen; milk, about two pence the quart; butter, from six pence to seven pence half-penny; moist sugar, from five to six pence; hay, from five to five and a half dollars the hundred; oats for thirteen pence. My father has a fine land adjoining mine, on which he rears a great quantity of live stock; and having milk in abundance he wished to sell it on the Canal. I wished to do the same, and the contractors sent us away, telling us, if we wished to sell to go and sell at home, or else to go and sell it at their stores: in the same way we wished to sell eggs and other provisions on the Canal, but we were prevented from so doing in the same manner. I am of opinion, as well as all those of my neighbours with whom I have conversed on this subject, that day-labourers cannot support themselves when they receive only half a crown a day. I know that the contractors in this vicinity have more than once suspended the work, even in fine weather: and the only reason we have been able to assign for it is, that they wished to compel their people to get farther in debt at the store, so as to have less money to pay them. It is impossible during these suspensions for the workmen to find work elsewhere, without abandoning altogether their work on the Canal. I know that the contractors have very often refused to employ the inhabitants of the place: I myself have been refused at the price they were then giving; we see no other reason for that than the certainty which the contractors have of making money on the provisions which they furnish to strangers; while the inhabitants of the place provision themselves; and also because they receive rents from those who come from a distance. The day-labourers ought to have three shillings a day, and they cannot support themselves on less. *If less is given them they cannot live honestly.* As they are paid at present, they cannot pay their lodging money, being barely able to exist, and reduced at times to eat boiled herbs.—And further the deponent sayeth not, and declares himself unable to sign—this deposition having been read over.

Sworn before me at St. Timothée, }
the day and year first above mentioned. }

(Signed) C. WETHERALL, J. P.

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No. 51.

Martin Foretier's Examination.—[19th July, 1843.]

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I have been an inhabitant of the parish of St. Timothée, since the 15th of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two. I know the price of provisions and wares in this parish. From the spring till a month ago the loaf was sold at from eight pence to nine pence: for the last month, the price has been ten-pence, for the loaf of six pounds. Pork sells at five-pence; potatoes at eighteen-pence the *minot*; eggs from five-pence to six-pence the dozen; milk at two-pence the quart; oats from fifteen to sixteen-pence; hay for five dollars and a half the hundred; tobacco at ten-pence a pound; butter at eight-pence; moist sugar at six-pence. I do not think the labourers on the Canal are sufficiently paid when they receive only half-a-crown a day, and these wages cannot suffice for their support; for it is to be remembered that the work is frequently suspended—that they are obliged to pay dearly for their lodging—that the wives of those who are married cannot find, in the neighbourhood of the Canal, any means of earning money to assist in supporting their families, as the wives of labourers in the towns and elsewhere can do; and that the intervals between the pay days being considerable, they are forced to consume tea and coffee, and to take other expensive kinds of provisions from their employers: whereas, if they had money, they could live on potatoes, oatmeal, and other cheap provisions. I think the labourers who have horses are more especially inadequately paid: they receive only 3s. 9d. for the man, the horse, and the cart. After I had got in my crop, I would willingly have gone to work on the Canal with a couple of horses, if I had found reasonable wages. I think that many of the inhabitants would have worked on the Canal if they had not found the wages too low. There are but few Canadians at work on the Canal; and those come from a distance. It is with difficulty that the people of the place can find work; for the contractors prefer those who come from a distance, and are obliged to take articles from the store,—while the people of the place are furnished with what they require from their own homes. The general opinion is that the labourers on the Canal ought to have 3s. a day; and that those who furnish horses ought to have at least a dollar a day—that is, for the man, the horse, and the vehicle. I do not think that lower wages can suffice for the maintenance of the labourers. This is a subject on which we frequently converse; and I am well acquainted with the opinion of my neighbours upon it. And further the deponent saith not; and hath declared himself unable to sign—this deposition being duly read.

Sworn before me at St. Timothée, }
the day and year first above mentioned. }

C. WETHERALL, J. P.

No. 52.

George Crawford, Esquire's, Examination.

[21st July, 1843.]

I am a contractor on the Beauharnois Canal, for two sections, No. 1, West end of Canal, and 13, East end of Canal, and five locks. The disturbances began at the West end of the Canal, on Larocque and D. McDonald's sections, as I was informed. The cause was the demand for higher wages. I heard of no other complaint on the part of the men against the contractors. Mr. Dunn is a sub-contractor of mine on part of section No. 1. My agreement with Mr. Dunn firstly was, that he

should excavate the lock pit. He afterwards was so pleased with the work that he requested me to allow him to do part of the section also. I told him that he might continue on the section as long as he found it profitable, and I would pay him for what he would do. I agreed to furnish him with provisions, and, at the end of the month, pay him what balance would be coming to him. On the first of June, when I got from the Engineers the measurement of the work he had done up to that period, I found that the balance coming to him was quite insufficient to pay his men. The men at this time had all struck along the line. I went to Mr. Mills, the Engineer in charge of the work, and stated to him that it was best for me to pay them off, so that they should have no cause of dissatisfaction, and that as soon as the amount should be ascertained, I should give the money to Mr. Shanley, one of the Engineers, and that he should pay them, as soon as a list was made out of what he owed his men. This list was made out by his own clerk. I gave Mr. Shanley money to pay them, and at the same time I notified the men to attend at St. Timothée to receive their pay on Monday, the 12th of June, not having any idea that any riot would take place at Grant's Hotel, a house off the line of the Canal, and opposite which the troops were stationed. Mr. Shanley was paying them to the very moment the firing took place from the house. I advanced somewhere about £100 over and above what was coming to Dunn, for the purpose of paying them. During the progress of the work provisions were regularly sent from my place to Dunn. The only way I can account for want of provisions, would be of a very wet day, when a waggon could not move up the Canal with the bread, which could only be baked at the lower end of the Canal. Dunn commenced work again some time in July. I sent my clerk up to the workmen to warn them not to hold me responsible for their wages, as I would not be responsible for them. They were so notified, but I stated to my clerk, if they insisted upon working I would furnish them with provisions as usual, and that whatever money should be coming to Dunn at the end of the month, I should hand over to him to pay them. My clerk stated to me he had asked the men if they understood him, and they answered in the affirmative. Dunn, as a sub-contractor, was bound to settle with the men, and not me. He engaged the men, and had the sole management of, and payment of them. On the 1st of July, I received the measurement made by Mr. Kuscinski, an Engineer, of the work done by the sub-contractor Dunn. Of this measurement Dunn complained, and I went with him to Mr. Mills. The measurement was made anew by Mr. Kuscinski, and the difference of the two measurements amounted to nearly £300. I got Dunn's men at my office, and placed money there to pay all the labourers up to that period, stopped the work, and discharged Dunn from it altogether. I paid them with my own money, and will not receive it from the Engineers until next month. My advances, in my opinion, over and above what was due to Dunn, amount to upwards of £100. I was present at the riot of the 12th June. I assisted as a magistrate on the occasion. On Saturday, the 10th of June, on my way to Beauharnois, I was warned by several persons who came on board the Steamboat, not to go to my residence at Beauharnois, as my premises had been attacked on that day, and my life threatened. I however rode home, and found the men who had come down from the upper sections gone up again, after having made an attack upon the store, and threatened my life, if they could find me. To satisfy them, some were permitted to search the premises. They went away, swearing they would return again on Monday, and clear the whole-line of the contractors, and throw

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them in the rapids. I saw Mr. Mills that afternoon, who stated to me that he would send down to Montreal that evening for Capt. Jones, of the Cavalry, to come up with his troop, and Mr. Mills sent accordingly. On Sunday morning I went to St. Timothée to see Mr. Laviolette and Major Campbell, to consult with them what was best to be done. I think it was agreed between us, to the best of my recollection, that I should bring up the Cavalry to St. Timothée as soon as it came to Beauharnois. I did so next morning. Before I went for the Cavalry several horns were sounded among the shanties, and my men began to assemble in small bodies, and went cutting clubs. I warned a number of them to desist, as there was protection for the well disposed near at hand, and that then I was then going down for protection. This I mentioned to a number distinctly. I took the cavalry to St. Timothée, and I found that a large number of men had been there, and had destroyed McDonald's store and injured Grant's house, and that a small detachment, thirty men of the 74th Regt., had been sent to Larocque's house, where an attack was expected. I proceeded on with the cavalry toward Larocque's house. Before I reached it, I met Mr. Laviolette and the detachment of 74th returning. Mr. Laviolette stated to me that all was settled—that the contractors had promised the men 3s. a day, and that the men had all promised to disperse and go peaceably to their homes; we all returned then to St. Timothée. I was present at the firing, but the only act I performed as a magistrate, after meeting Mr. Laviolette returning from Larocque's, was the order I gave Major Campbell to sound the "cease firing" after the first fire. When we returned to St. Timothée and Grant's Hotel, it was agreed between Mr. Laviolette, Major Campbell and myself, that the troops should move down to my section, No. 13, as, from the threats uttered against me, it was our opinion the mob would make an attack on my place. Before the time appointed for our starting, we were told the mob was coming. The troops had barely time to form before the head of the mob was before Grant's Hotel. Mr. Laviolette warned them to disperse twice, which they refused. The man who appeared to be the leader gave the word to halt, and the mob halted before the house. Mr. Laviolette then read the Proclamation of the Riot Act in a loud voice. I heard him myself, being on horseback on the road. They paid no attention to it. He warned them once certainly, if not twice, after reading the Proclamation of the Riot Act, to disperse. He then gave the order to fire, and the firing took place. The cavalry fired their carbines, and charged up and down the road. It was, I think, Capt. Jones who gave the order to charge. Immediately after the first general fire, for I think some of the Infantry fired more than once, I requested Major Campbell to sound the "cease firing," which he did. I think there were a few shots fired by the cavalry in pursuit: I cannot swear to it positively, but it is my impression. There was no shot fired by a civilian that day, I believe, nor did I fire any myself. It is my opinion that if Mr. Laviolette had delayed ten minutes in giving the order to fire, there would have been ten times as many killed as there were, as the mob was crowding up very fast. The prisoners taken were not examined, but discharged by Mr. Laviolette, on the recommendation of the contractors. The work of my own sections, and I think it general on the line, is now going on with the same pay, 2s. 6d., and the same hours, five to seven, as before the strike. I now pay my men weekly, and have shut up my store, being determined to keep none in future. I have been a contractor on public works since 1827, in different parts of America, and the hours were every where the same. My men before the strike never collectively

or individually asked me for an increase of wages, or made any complaint against me.—And further I say not; and have signed.

(Signed) GEORGE CRAWFORD. 16th October.

Sworn before me at Montreal, the }
day and year first above mentioned. }

C. WETHERALL, J. P.

No. 53.

Doctor A. Hall's Examination.

I am the Medical Officer in charge of the hospital of the City of Montreal. On the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th days of June last, the following patients were admitted into the Montreal Hospital:—Jerry Murphy, Hugh McCebe, Francis Develin, John Cox, and John Hart. They were all cases of gun-shot wounds, said to have been received on the 12th of June last, at St. Timothée, at the firing of the troops. One of them was discharged yesterday; one left of his own accord; and the three others are doing well. From the appearance, one of the men seems to have received a wound while facing the troops; the other four were evidently wounded while retreating, as the entrance of the balls were in the back part of the body. I cannot say whether the wounds were produced by musket, carbine, or pistol balls—the balls, with the exception of one, having all passed through, and the one being still unextracted, and apparently lodged above the articulating cavity of the head of the thigh bone. And further I say not; and have signed.

(Signed,) A. HALL, M. D.

Sworn before me at Montreal, }
the day and year first above mentioned. }

C. WETHERALL, J. P.

No. 54.

Stephen May's Examination.—[26th July, 1843.]

I keep the mills of St. Timothée, near Mr. Grant's hotel. On Sunday, the 11th of June last, at different periods of the day, small parties of men, varying from five to fifteen—the whole parties amounting to about 100—came to the mills, in which a party of the 74th Regt. was then quartered. I heard some of the men say to the soldiers that they were going to strike on the following day for 3s.; and if they did not get it, they threatened the lives of the contractors; and that it would be better for the troops not to turn out to assist the contractors, as they were but few to oppose so large a body as would turn out. I heard them ask the number of troops in the mills. On Monday morning, between eight and nine o'clock, there was a cry in the mill that a large mob was approaching from the eastern sections of the Canal. I went to the top of the mill, for the purpose of ascertaining if the report was correct, and I saw a party proceeding along the high road, sounding horns, &c., and numbers coming from Giban's and MacDonald's sections, through the fields, to join the main body. To me they appeared to be about 1000 in number. When they came opposite to Mr. Grant's house, a man on horseback came out in front of the mob; and, upon wheeling his horse round, the whole mob halted before the house. There were several gentlemen on the lower gallery of the house; but I cannot say who they were. Two or three minutes after their arrival, I saw the mob make a rush at Mr. Grant's house, and an attempt to surround it. The only troops then in St. Timothée were in the mills, under Major Campbell:—an officer, with thirty men, having accompanied Mr.

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Laviolette early that morning to Mr. Larocque's store. They broke some panes of glass and window frames in Grant's house, and then proceeded to McDonald's store, which is thirty or forty yards from Grant's house. I saw them break it open and enter: they plundered it of its contents. I saw barrels of oatmeal and flour, tea, coffee, and other articles kept in the store, brought out and destroyed. They carried off portions of chintz, moleskins, &c., which they displayed as they marched along upwards, in the direction of Larocque's store. They then made an attack on a small house, rented by Mr. McDonald. They were armed with sticks and stones. At about one o'clock, I saw Mr. Laviolette returning from Larocque's store, with the party of troops that had gone up in the morning at about seven o'clock. The troops proceeded to the mills, for the purpose of getting refreshments, when the whole of the troops stationed at St. Timothée, except eight or ten men, were ordered to prepare and proceed to Mr. Crawford's works. They proceeded about three acres, to where the road from the mills intersects the high road, which runs from one end of the Canal to the other. They had proceeded a short distance towards Crawford's section, when I saw a large mob coming from the direction of Larocque's, blowing horns, &c. They were then ten or twelve acres off; and the ground descends from Grant's hill, and is covered with bush on both sides of the road. I then saw the Infantry move towards Grant's house, which is about fifteen or twenty yards from the high road, with an open space in front. The Infantry were posted in front of Grant's house, and a party of Cavalry on each flank. I was standing in the high road at this time. A sergeant then said that those who had no concern about this mob had better leave the place. I accordingly retired to the mills. I had not been there many minutes before I heard the report of musketry, and saw the mob running in all directions, and some towards the river. The Cavalry were charging up and down the road, and the Infantry were pursuing the mob towards the bush, near the mills. After the volley which was fired by the Infantry, I heard several shots fired at intervals round and about the mills; but I cannot say by whom fired. Several prisoners were made by the Infantry, which had surrounded the bush. I only saw two men in the water, and they were both taken up by me and a soldier: one of them was wounded in the legs, and told me that he had been wounded in the road, and that he went towards the mills and threw himself in the Rapids; the other was concealing himself under the wheel of the carding mill, where the water was about two feet deep. The first was in about three feet of water, and for an acre towards the Rapids the water is not deeper. I do not believe that any other men threw themselves in the Rapids. And further I say not; and have signed.

(Signed,) STEPHEN MAY.

Sworn before me at Montreal, the }
day and year first above mentioned. }

C. WETHERALL, J. P.

No. 55.

Brevet Major Campbell's Examination.

[26th July, 1843.]

I was sent to St. Timothée with a detachment, consisting of one subaltern and fifty men, of the 74th Regt., in aid of the civil power. I arrived at St. Timothée, on Saturday the 10th of June last, and placed myself under the orders of Mr. Laviolette,

Stipendiary Magistrate, of that place. On Monday the 12th of June last, between six and seven o'clock, I received a requisition from Mr. Laviolette for a party to accompany him to Mr. Larocque's store, for its protection. I sent a subaltern and thirty men: the party returned about noon. Mr. Laviolette then made a requisition for a party, to proceed to the eastern section of Mr. Crawford, to protect his premises. I ordered forty men and one subaltern, under my own command, to proceed thereto. The party was halted on the high road, waiting for Mr. Laviolette, when I saw a large body of men coming down from the village of St. Timothée. Mr. Laviolette thought it better not to proceed; and I considered it necessary to put my troops in a position of safety, as the mob appeared very large. I accordingly placed the Infantry in front of Grant's hotel, and the Cavalry on each flank: there is an open space, about thirty paces, between the road and Grant's house. The mob halted by word of command on the high road, facing the troops. Mr. Laviolette desired them to disperse peaceably, to which they paid no attention. They still remained on the road. Mr. Laviolette then read the Proclamation of the Riot Act distinctly; after doing so, he again desired them to disperse: they still remained stationary. There was a little shouting and hissing amongst them. He (Mr. Laviolette) then said, "Major Campbell, fire." On which the men fired a volley, I had repeated the order to fire after the magistrate. The first line of the mob was between twenty-five and thirty paces from the troops; they had made no advance or attempt to advance on the troops, but kept moving up and down the high road. From what had occurred in the morning, as repeated to me, I was apprehensive that the same manœuvre might be attempted, with the intent to render the troops inoperative, but with the exception of a few who branched out of the road, I saw no movement indicative of this intention. I consider that the firing was necessary for the protection of the troops. The cavalry fired at the same time, and charged the mob, but I gave no orders to do so. Had the magistrate directed me to act with a view to the dispersal of the mob, I should have acted in the same way he did. On the Saturday, the 10th of June last, I was standing with Mr. Laviolette in front of Mr. Grant's Hotel, when a large mob came in front of the house in a threatening manner, and I heard several state that if they did not get 3s. on Monday, they would have blood. Mr. Laviolette recommended them not to take any violent measures, but to wait until some arrangements could be made. Mr. Laviolette had no consultation with me previous to Monday morning, as to the disposal of the force under my command, for the purpose of repressing the expected movements on the Monday following. The mob seemed to be the same which had attacked Mr. McDonald's store and Grant's Hotel in the morning. The number of Rioters in front of the house amounted to about 200, but others were seen advancing to join them from above—the mob, consequently, increasing every minute. The troops fired one volley: a few shots were fired by men whom I had sent out to secure prisoners who had taken refuge in a bush near the mills; they brought in twenty-seven prisoners, who were placed under my charge, and were finally released by order of Mr. Laviolette.—And further I say not; and have signed.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL,
Bt. Major, 74th Regt.

Sworn before me at Montreal, }
the day and year first above mentioned. }

C. WETHERALL, J. P.

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No. 56.

R. J. Begley, Esquire's, Examination.

[26th July, 1843.]

16th October.

I am Paymaster of the Board of Works. I have been acting as such on the Beauharnois Canal since the 12th of July, 1842; and from that time resided on the line of the Beauharnois Canal until the last May. The Board of Works were then excavating several sections of the Canal. The labourers were allowed 3s. a day. I cannot say positively, but I believe the hours of work were from five o'clock in the morning until seven in the evening, with the intermission of the hours of meals. There were several stores kept on the spot by speculators, on their own account; and I know that the articles sold there were of good quality, and sold low, and at the Montreal prices, and the supply was equal to any demand that could be made. The usual time of payment was semi-monthly. It sometimes happened, from my absence on duty to Cornwall, or some other works, that the payments were delayed as long as a month. The payments were always made in cash—no deductions being allowed to be made to meet accounts due at stores; nor were the store-keepers, or any person to whom the men owed money, permitted to be present when the men were paid. There were no complaints made by the men in the employ of the Board of Works; on the contrary, they were quite contented and happy. The same rate of pay and mode of payment existed, and now exists, on the Cornwall Canal and the Cascades Road. The shanties on the sections excavated by the Board of Works were erected by the Board. A shanty, capable of giving accommodation to sixteen persons, was let by the Board to persons deserving their confidence, at the rate of 10s. a month. The persons to whom they were let agreed as they pleased with the labourers whom they lodged or boarded, without the interference of the Board of Works. No stoppage was ever made by the Board for shanty rent—the men being left to make their own private arrangements for board and lodging. From the knowledge I have of the expenses of the men, and the price of provisions on the line of the Canal, I am convinced that 2s. 6d. a day, paid monthly, and subject to store deductions, is not sufficient to enable the labourers to exist. The general feeling among the labourers is very strong against the store system. They detest it; and I heard them say to me that they would rather receive 2s. 6d. cash than 3s. in store pay. I consider that the profits which, under the most favourable circumstances to the men, arise from the supply of provisions to them by a store, is calculated on by the contractor as a legitimate source of profit. I have known the Rev. Mr. Falvey, missionary on the Canal, for about fourteen years. I know him to be incapable of advising his flock to resist persons in authority, or commit breaches of the peace; on the contrary, during my stay on the Canal, I attended his chapel every Sunday, and he invariably recommended to his men to be temperate in their habits, and respectful to their employers, and faithful to their work. Since the 10th of May, when I came to reside in Montreal, I have frequently been at his chapel on Sundays, and I heard him make the same remarks; and I know that he used every effort to prevent a strike, and, after the strike, to induce the men to return peaceably to their work under the old prices: advising them, at the same time, to lay their grievances before the Government by petition, and not to attempt to redress them themselves. His intercourse with the men was constant: whenever he heard of any irregularity, he immediately repaired to the spot, and was generally successful in correcting it. Mr. Laviolette, the magistrate, never

mixed with the labourers, being quite ignorant of their habits and peculiarities; and, in consequence, possesses no influence among them. Foremen on the Canal should not be allowed to board the men, keep horses working on the Canal, or be interested in stores in any way. It is detrimental to both contractors and men. I know when orders were given to decrease the number of labourers of the Beauharnois Canal last year, and to keep the men with families in preference to single men, that the foremen retained their boarders, who were single men, and discharged the married men, who did not live with them, and causing great distress thereby. And further I say not; and have signed.

(Signed.) ROBERT J. BEGLEY.

Sworn before me at Montreal, the }
day and year first above mentioned. }

C. WETHERALL, J. P.

No. 57,

Is a Plan of the line of the Beauharnois Canal, from the River St. Lawrence, near Hungry Bay, to Lake St. Louis, near Beauharnois: by J. B. Mills.

No. 58,

Is a Form of Articles of Agreement between the Contractors and the Board of Works.

No. 59.

*Copy of Commitment of Martin Action.*Office of the Peace, Province of Canada, }
City and District of Montreal. }

By William Ermatinger, Esquire, Inspector and Superintendent of Police for the City of Montreal, and one of the Justices of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, assigned to keep the Peace within the said District.

To the Constables of the City of Montreal, and to each of them, and to the Keeper of the Common Gaol of the said District of Montreal, at the said City of Montreal—GREETING:

These are to command you, the said Constables, and each of you, in Her Majesty's name, forthwith to convey and deliver into the custody of the said Keeper of the Common Gaol of the said District of Montreal, the body of Martin Action—brought up and charged, and duly convicted before me, the said Justice, upon view, as a loose, idle, and disorderly person, according to the true intent and meaning of the Ordinance concerning loose, idle, and disorderly persons, in such case made and provided, to wit:—An Ordinance made and passed in the second year of Her present Majesty's reign, chap. 2, intitled, "An Ordinance for establishing an efficient system of Police in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal." And you, the said Keeper, are hereby required to receive the said Martin Action into your custody, in the said Common Gaol of the said District of Montreal, and him there safely keep at hard labour, for and during the term and space of two calendar months from this date.—Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal, at the City of Montreal, in the said District of Montreal, this 19th day of June, 1843, and in the sixth year of Her Majesty's reign.

(Signed.) WILLIAM ERMATINGER,
Insp. and Superintendent of Police.Appendix
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I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Commitment, by virtue of which Martin Action was committed into my custody; and further, that the said Martin Action was received into the said Common Gaol, as therein commanded, on the 19th day of June, now last past—where he still remains.

THOMAS MCGINN, Gaoler.
Montreal Gaol, 25th July, 1843.

Sworn before me this 26th day of July, 1843.
C. WETHERALL, J. P.

No. 60.

Copy of Commitment of Neil McCulloch.

Province of Canada. }
District of Montreal. }

OFFICE OF THE PEACE.

William Ermatinger, Esquire, Inspector and Superintendent of Police, and one of the Justices of Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, assigned to keep the peace in the said District.

To the Keeper of the Common Gaol of the said District—GREETING :

Whereas Neil McCulloch, of the parish of St Clément de Beauharnois, in the County of Beauharnois, in the said District, labourer, stands charged upon oath with having on the 10th day of June instant, together with a certain number of other persons, assembled in front of one Mr. Grant's Hotel, of the said parish, and there and then did make use of threatening language towards D. A. McDonald, and threatened to slaughter the said McDonald. These are, therefore, to authorize and command you to receive into your custody the said Neil McCulloch, and him safely keep, for want of bail.

Given under my hand and seal, at Montreal, this 13th day of June, 1843, in the 6th year of Her Majesty's reign.

(Signed) WILLIAM ERMATINGER,
Inspr. & Supt. of Police.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the Commitment of Neil McCulloch, by virtue of which he was committed into my custody. And further that the said Neil McCulloch was received into the Common Gaol, as therein commanded, on the 30th of June, now last past, where he still remains.

(Signed) THOMAS MCGINN, Gaoler.

Sworn to be a true copy by Thomas }
McGinn, before me, this 26th July, 1843. }
C. WETHERALL, J. P.

No. 61.

Copy of Commitment of Daniel Barron.

District of }
Montreal. }

To the Keeper of the Common Gaol of the said District—GREETING :

Whereas Daniel Barron, labourer on the Beauharnois Canal, is this day accused, under oath, before me, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said District, of having, on the

10th day of July instant, threatened the life of Leonard H. Dunlop, a contractor on the Beauharnois Canal. Appendix (T.) 16th October.

You are therefore commanded, in Her Majesty's name, to receive into the Common Gaol of the District of Montreal the body of the said Daniel Barron, and there keep him in your custody till he is regularly discharged.

Given at St. Timothée, under my hand and seal, on the 14th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1843.

(Signed) J. B. LAVIOLETTE, J. P.

I hereby certify, that the above is a true and correct copy of the Commitment by virtue of which Daniel Barron was committed to my custody. And further that the said Daniel Barron was received into the Common Gaol, as therein commanded, on the 15th instant, where he still remains.

(Signed) THOMAS MCGINN, Gaoler.

Montreal Gaol, 25th July, 1843.

Sworn before me, }
this 26th July, 1843. }

C. WETHERALL, J. P.

No. 62.

Copy of Commitment of Michael Cochran.

District of }
Montreal. }

To the Keeper of the Common Gaol of the District of Montreal—GREETING :

Whereas Michael Cochran, of the parish of St. Timothée, in the County of Beauharnois, in the District of Montreal, a labourer on the Beauharnois Canal, has been accused, under oath, before me, this day, of having threatened to take the life of John McDonald, a foreman on the said Canal, by making use of the following words, on Saturday last, the 15th day of July instant: "If you discharge me, I will have your life." You are commanded, in Her Majesty's name, to receive into your custody, in the Common Gaol of the District of Montreal, the body of the said Michael Cochran, and there keep him in safety until duly discharged according to law. Herein fail not at your peril.

Given at St. Timothée, on the 17th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1843, under my hand and seal.

(Signed) J. B. LAVIOLETTE, J. P.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the Commitment by virtue of which, Michael Cochran was committed into my custody. And further that the said Michael Cochran was received into the Common Gaol, as therein commanded, on the 18th day of July instant, where he still remains.

(Signed) THOMAS MCGINN, Gaoler.

Montreal Gaol, 25th July, 1843.

Sworn before me, }
this 26th July, 1843. }

C. WETHERALL, J. P.

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No. 63.

Petition of James Carnes and others.

16th October.

To Messrs. Wetherall, Drummond, and Fisher,
Commissioners on the Beauharnois Canal :—

We, the undersigned Petitioners, humbly and respectfully beg leave to lay before you the grievances under which we labour, in consequence of the tyranny exercised over us by the contractors, for whom we were obliged to work, after a long and severe winter. The great majority of the men had done no work during that time : dire necessity obliged them to work for Pierce, Black and Co. When they commenced their section, their work was exceedingly severe, their hours for work being from dark to dark—the wages was only 2s. 6d. per day, which was quite insufficient to maintain our families, taking into consideration broken time and dear house rent. These wages, though trifling, were kept back to the end of each month, in order that the men should resort to their stores for provisions, and take them at whatever price they wished to charge for them, and being of a very inferior quality, particularly bread. Petitioners respectfully and sincerely hope you will be pleased to take their melancholy situation into your very humane consideration ; and they, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed) JAMES CARNES,
And 97 others,

No. 64.

Petition of Louis Dequane and others.

To George Wetherall, Robert Lester Morrogh, and
Lewis Thomas Drummond, Commissioners appointed to inquire into the subjects of complaint on the Beauharnois Canal, &c. &c.

The Petition of the undersigned, cultivators and other parties interested, of the parishes of St. Clément and St. Timothée de Beauharnois,
Humbly sheweth :

That they have long silently and peaceably suffered injuries of a serious nature, and which even threatened them with ruin. That in the months of May and June, 1842, your Petitioners consented to the making of a Canal, which they understood was to pass along the upper extremity of the lands of the first concession (whereby scarcely any damage would have been occasioned in the cultivation of their lands) and to be of dimensions smaller by one half than that which is now being made. That a promise was then made to them, that, in consideration of their willingness, they should have a preference of employment on the works, even at higher wages than those now given ; but that they now find themselves partially excluded, and their places filled by strangers who have sustained no damage

by reason of the location of the Canal. And further, that they have seen with dismay their fences burned ; and their hay, and other produce absolutely necessary to the subsistence of their families, almost entirely destroyed, partly by the water which the contractors have caused to gather upon their lands, by obstructing its discharge, and partly by the cattle of labourers from a distance, who persist by force in causing them to graze in the meadows, and on the grain, in spite of the proprietors, who have not sufficient weight with the local authorities to enforce the observances of the law, and are in danger of losing their lives by opposing these incessant depredations, caused partly by indigence.

That they are prevented from selling their produce on the Canal, by some of the contractors, who compel their labourers to wait a month for their daily pay as such, or to take provisions from their stores to prevent their families from dying of want ; and this often at a higher rate than they would have paid elsewhere.

That they see with extreme regret their houses and other buildings cut off from the cultivated parts of their lands, or at least from the greater portion of them, or (which seems cruel) themselves obliged to change their abode, at their own expense, and to re-enclose their lands, without a fair and prompt indemnity, before seed-time, by which they are all thrown into a state of the greatest penury.

That they are by this unfortunate state of things deprived of the sums due to them for board and lodging from the strangers, who for the most part go off without their knowledge, and in their debt.

That they have been to a certain extent deceived by the contractors, or at least by some of them, who had promised to employ them with their vehicles, which they would not have procured, had it not been for the hope of having them so employed on the work.

Wherefore your Petitioners humbly pray, that you will be pleased to represent to His Excellency the Governor General, in your report on the complaints relative to the said Canal, their melancholy and unfortunate situation, which will become still more so if no remedy be applied. Up to the present time remonstrances have been made by your Petitioners, but they have been without effect. Fearing that, if the grievances are not redressed, evils will arise yet greater than those which we have now to deplore, we earnestly desire that His Excellency may adopt such measures as his goodness, charity, generosity, justice and wisdom may suggest to him as necessary for the relief and satisfaction of your Petitioners and of all parties interested on the line of the Canal, &c. &c.—And your Petitioners shall ever pray.

his
(Signed) LOUIS DEQUANE,
mark.

And 73 others.

Beauharnois, 30th June, 1843.

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STATEMENT of the Expenses attending the suppression of the Riots on the BEAUHARNOIS Canal.

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(T.)

16th October.

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MILITARY :		£	s.	D.
Materials, &c. for Barracks.....		75	17	8
Billeting Troops.....		18	7	6
Materials and repairs of Cook and Guard-House.....		37	12	2
Furniture, &c. for Barracks.....		23	5	0
Stabling for Dragoons.....		5	0	0
Rent and repairs of Mill.....		71	6	6
POLICE :		£	231	8 10
Police Establishment for April.....	£85 0 0			
" " May.....	78 15 0			
" " June.....	49 3 8			
" " July.....	49 12 0			
" " August.....	53 8 6			
" " September.....	50 12 6			
		366	11	8
Magistrate, J. B. Laviolette, Esquire, £200 per annum.....		250	0	0
		£	848	0 6
Roman Catholic Priest, the Rev. Mr. Falvey, at £200 per annum.....		254	18	0
		£	1102	18 6

Board of Works,
Kingston, 11th October, 1843. }THOMAS A. BEGLEY,
Secretary Board of Works.

STATEMENT of the Expenses attending the suppression of the Riots on the LACHINE Canal.

MILITARY :		£	s.	D.
Erecting and furnishing Barracks.....		150	0	0
Billeting Dragoons and Infantry.....		97	10	9
Allowance to Officers for quarters.....		29	13	3
POLICE :		£	277	4 0
Police Establishment for February.....	£179 15 6			
" " March.....	155 0 0			
" " April.....	150 0 0			
		484	15	6
		£	761	19 6

Board of Works,
Kingston, 11th October, 1843. }THOMAS A. BEGLEY,
Secretary Board of Works.

MEMORANDUM

LAI D before the Legislative Assembly, by command of His Excellency the Governor-General, and referred to in His Excellency's Message on the subject of the Civil List, presented to the House on the 16th October, 1843.

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16th October.

(Copy.)

Mr. Hincks has the honor to transmit to the Governor-General, a Memorandum containing some information respecting the Civil List, with suggestions for putting it on a more satisfactory footing. Mr. Hincks has also the honor to state, that having communicated the Memorandum to such of his colleagues as are at present in Town, it has met with their concurrence.

Kingston, May, 1843.

(Copy.)

MEMORANDUM.

There is no Canadian question requiring more serious consideration than that relating to the Civil List of £75,000, sterling, granted annually to Her Majesty by the Imperial Act, 3rd & 4th Vic. cap. 35, intituled, "An Act to Re-unite the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for the Government of "Canada."

By the fiftieth section of the said Act it is enacted, that "all Duties and Revenues over which "the respective Legislatures of the said Provinces "before and at the time of the passing of this Act "had, and have, power of appropriation, shall form "one consolidated Revenue Fund, to be appropriated "for the public service of the Province of Canada, "in the manner and subject to the charges hereinafter "mentioned."

By the fifty-second section of the said Act, the said consolidated Revenue Fund is permanently charged with the annual sum of £45,000, for defraying the expense of certain services and purposes named in a Schedule, marked A., annexed to the Act; and also with an annual sum of £30,000, for defraying the expense of certain services, named in a Schedule, marked B., also annexed to the Act, and which latter sum is granted during the life of Her Majesty, and for five years after the demise of Her Majesty.

It is not desirable to enter at present upon the Constitutional question, of the right of the Imperial Parliament to make a grant to Her Majesty of a portion of the Revenue over which, as is admitted in the fiftieth section of the Act, the Provincial Legislatures had, before and at the time of its passing, the sole power of appropriation.

It ought not, however, to be concealed from the Governor-General, that the Members of his Government, in common with the vast majority of Her Majesty's subjects in Canada, claim for the Legislative Assembly of the Province, the sole right of appropriating to the public service, at its discretion, the whole of the Revenue raised within the Province, whether arising from taxes, or any other Canadian source.

It must be admitted that this claim is one which has always been denied by Her Majesty's Imperial Government, and that this difference of opinion was one of the principal causes of the misunderstanding, which unhappily existed in former times between that Government and the Houses of Assembly of Lower and Upper Canada.

For this very reason, it is important that no time should be lost in placing the Civil List on a satisfactory footing.

It is earnestly hoped that the information and suggestions contained in this Memorandum, may aid in bringing about so desirable a result.

The grant to Her Majesty of £75,000 as a Civil List, was made by the Imperial Parliament, in consequence of the recommendation of the late Lord Sydenham, at that time Governor-General of British North America. It is stated in the Despatches of His Lordship, that he had previously obtained the consent of the Legislature of the Province of Upper Canada, and of the Special Council of Lower Canada.

On reference to the Resolutions adopted by the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Upper Canada, it will be found that they give no sanction to the establishment of such a Civil List as that granted by the Imperial Parliament. It must be borne in mind that, previous to this question being submitted by Lord Sydenham to the Canadian Legislatures, clear and definite propositions had been made by the Imperial Government for the surrender of the entire Revenue claimed by the Crown as Hereditary, Casual, or Territorial, on an adequate provision being made for the support of certain officers of the Civil Government.

It is important to notice that the grant of a Civil List had been invariably refused, on the ground of its excess, although the services for which provision was then asked fell very far short of those included in the Schedules annexed to the Re-union Act.

On the 14th February, 1837, Lieut. Governor Sir Francis Bond Head communicated, by Message, to the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, a proposition for surrendering all the Hereditary, Territorial, and Casual Revenues of the Crown, on a provision being made for certain expenses of the Civil Government, specified in a Schedule transmitted to the House, also for certain annuities to the Indian Tribes, certain payments guaranteed to Religious Bodies, and Pensions, the latter charges being merely temporary.

The House of Assembly declined acceding to the proposition contained in the Message of the Lieutenant Governor, principally in consequence of the stipulation in favor of the Religious Bodies, which the House did not think should have been made. Fresh negotiations were opened on the subject, which had not terminated when the House was invited to consider the proposition for a Re-union of the Provinces.

The Message of His Excellency the late Lord Sydenham, to the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, communicating the terms on which Her Majesty's Government were of opinion that a union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada might be effected, stipulated for the permanent grant of a sufficient Civil List, "for securing the independence "of the Judges, and to the Executive Government "that freedom of action which is necessary for the "public good." Beyond a promise that the salaries and expenses would be calculated with a strict regard to economy and the state of the Provincial finances, the Message contained little further information on this subject.

It appears evident that the House, in pledging itself to the grant of a sufficient Civil List, never contemplated a permanent provision for any Officers but those for whom such provision had been required previously by Her Majesty's Government, when the offer

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offer of the surrender of the Casual and Territorial Revenue had been made. The Resolution adopted by the House is as follows:—"That this House concur in the proposition, that a Civil List be granted to Her Majesty, for securing the independence of the Judges, and to the Executive Government that freedom of action which is necessary for the public good—the grant for the person administering the Government, and for the Judges of the several superior Courts to be permanent, and for the Officers conducting the other departments of the public service, to be for the life of the Sovereign, and for a period of not less than ten years."

It is manifest, from the tenor of the foregoing Resolution, that the House of Assembly never contemplated the grant of a Civil List, embracing the services provided for in the Schedules annexed to the Re-union Act. The permanent grant is expressly limited to the Governor and the Judges; whereas provision is made in Schedule A, not only for the salaries of the Crown Officers, but for all the contingent expenses of the administration of justice.

As the Constitution of Lower Canada was suspended, when the terms on which the Union might be effected were submitted for consideration in that Province, no expression of opinion was obtained from any parties claiming to represent public opinion.

But it will be found, that negotiations had taken place on the subject of a Civil List, between Her Majesty's Imperial Government and the House of Assembly of that Province, previous to the suspension of the Constitution.

It is satisfactory to find recorded in the Despatches, both of the Earl of Aberdeen and of Lord Glenelg, who successively held the Seals of the Colonial Department, an admission, that it was expedient that the Hereditary and Territorial, as well as all other, branches of the Provincial Revenue should be surrendered to the appropriation of the House of Assembly, on the grant of a moderate Civil List. In none of the numerous propositions, made during a series of years by Her Majesty's Government, was there a demand for a Civil List to anything like the extent or amount granted by the Re-union Act. In the sister Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, difficulties have been experienced, very similar to those which have existed in Canada, owing to the Imperial Government having stipulated that a provision should be made for services, which the Legislatures of those Provinces were unwilling to sanction. The question of the Civil List is still unsettled in Nova Scotia; but the Imperial Government have never claimed from the Legislature of that Province, that provision should be made for the services provided for in the Schedules annexed to the Re-union Act.

It is impossible for any Government to support a Civil List, to which objections are raised, and with justice, by the people at large: 1st, On the ground that its establishment was a violation of their Constitutional rights; 2nd, That the services provided for are more than ought to be placed on the permanent Civil List; more than the Imperial Government ever asked previous to the Union; and more than they now ask from the sister Colony of Nova Scotia; 3d, On the ground that the salaries provided are higher than the Province can afford to pay, with a due regard to the public interests, and more especially to the maintenance of the public credit.

However strong may be the objections to the present arrangement of the Civil List, yet, with a view to preserve a good understanding between Her Majesty's Imperial Government and the Canadian Legislature and People, an effort should be made to avert the evils which must unavoidably arise, if this question be suffered to remain much longer in its present state.

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It is right that the Governor-General should be informed of the anxious desire which is generally felt, that the Civil List to be granted to Her Majesty out of the consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada should, as far as possible, be analogous to that of the United Kingdom, and that the permanent grant should be limited to the Governor, the Private Secretary to the Governor, and the necessary contingencies of his office, and the Judges of the Superior Courts, who hold their offices during good behaviour; and, that the salaries of the principal officers of the Civil Government and of their Clerks, together with their contingent expenses, should be voted annually, as in England.

Although this opinion is very strongly entertained, and although the Members of the Provincial Government would experience great difficulty in advocating a Civil List of a greater extent than that which they have hitherto supported, it may be found expedient, in consideration of the strong feeling entertained by the Imperial Government on this subject, and in view of the interests of the people of Canada, that they should waive their objections, and agree to propose to the Canadian Parliament the grant of such a permanent Civil List as will, it may be hoped, fully meet the views of Her Majesty's Government. There does not seem any sufficient reason for dividing the appropriation into two classes, and specifying the services to be provided into two distinct Schedules. This has been found already to produce confusion; but the principal objection to it is, that it may re-open at a future day, a question which has already given rise to most serious difficulty. It would therefore be expedient, in bringing forward a Bill for granting a Civil List to Her Majesty, to make the appropriation permanent, and to include all the services to be provided for in one Schedule. With a view of meeting the general demand on the part of the public for retrenchment and economy, and in view of the large debt contracted for public works, the interest of which it is of the highest importance should be punctually met, it is necessary that a reduction of salaries should take place. A Schedule, annexed to this memorandum, will explain the extent of the reduction which is recommended, and which will leave the salaries of Public Officers quite as high as any Canadian Legislature will be willing to sanction. The reduction proposed in the salaries of the Chief Justice, Vice-Chancellor, Judge at Three Rivers, and Deputy Inspector-General, ought not to affect the present incumbents. The only items provided for in the Schedules annexed to the Re-union Act, which are not included in the proposed Civil List, are a portion of those under the head of "Contingent and Miscellaneous Expenses of the Administration of Justice in Schedule A, and Contingencies of Public Offices in Schedule B." There are many reasons why it is inexpedient to include these services. The charges in Schedule A, which it is proposed to exclude, consist chiefly of the contingent expenses of Sheriffs, Gaolers, Coroners, and other Judicial Officers in the late Province of Lower Canada. Services of a similar character have always been cheerfully provided for in Upper Canada, as they are in England, by local assessment; and it is possible that some similar mode of defraying them in Lower Canada may be adopted by the Legislature.

It is necessary to offer some observations on one item of the services provided for in the present Civil List, viz. the Pensions.

The system, which prevails in England, of granting Pensions and Gratuities to retired servants of the Crown, is considered highly objectionable in Canada; and any attempt to persevere in it will lead to very great discontent. The Pension List at present amounts to the very large sum of about £7000, £2000 of which is included in Schedule A, as pensions to the Judges, to which, however, there is no objection, and £5000 in

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in Schedule B. It has already been noticed that in the propositions, formerly made by the Imperial Government, for the grant of an adequate Civil List, in exchange for the Hereditary and Territorial Revenues of the Crown, the amount granted for Pensions was to cease on the death of the recipients. Although there is a very general feeling against the principle of pensioning retired servants of the Crown, there can be no doubt that the Legislative Assembly would at any time hereafter, as heretofore, be most ready to co-operate with Her Majesty in granting a retired allowance to any of Her old and meritorious servants, who might be in actual want. This is the utmost extent to which any of the sister Colonies have been called upon to go, and it would be necessary that, in proposing the same amount fixed in the present Civil List for pensions, the Members of the Government should be enabled to assure the Legislative Assembly, that every effort will be used to reduce this item of expenditure as much as possible.

In the annexed Schedule, remarks have been made on such of the different heads of service as appear to require explanation. The amount of the proposed Civil List is £60,000—a sum much greater in proportion than what has been claimed for any of the other Colonies on this continent, and much more than what has ever been required from the Legislatures of Lower and Upper Canada, in exchange for the surrender of the Hereditary, Casual and Territorial Revenues of the Crown.

The plan suggested will be received, it is hoped, as evincing an anxious desire to meet the wishes of Her Majesty's Imperial Government on this question; and, if approved of, there can be no doubt that the

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Members of the present Provincial Government will be able to procure the assent of the Canadian Legislature to a Bill for granting a permanent Civil List to Her Majesty, to the amount, and for the services, specified in the annexed Schedule.

It is manifestly impossible that the Members of the present Provincial Government, having a regard to their conscientious convictions, and to the oaths which they have taken, can vindicate in Parliament the present arrangement of the Civil List; and, were they to attempt such vindication, they would, by entirely losing that public confidence which they now enjoy, be deprived of the power of affording the Governor General any assistance in the administration of the Government. It is quite possible that calamities may result both to the Colony and the Parent State, if a serious difference of opinion should again arise between the Imperial Government and the Canadian Legislature, but it will be satisfactory to reflect that a mode has been pointed out in this Memorandum for averting these calamities.

The Civil List now proposed is greater than the people of Canada will approve of, and the Members of the Government will have to rely entirely upon an appreciation by the Legislative Assembly, and the people at large, of the motives which could alone induce them to bring it forward.

The question is in the hands of Her Majesty's Government, and it is earnestly to be hoped, that they may sanction the arrangement which has been suggested in this Memorandum, and that they may authorize it to be carried into effect, before any excited feelings on the subject shall have been manifested, either in or out of Parliament.

PROPOSED SCHEDULE FOR THE CIVIL LIST.

	Proposed Appropriation.			Present Appropriation.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1. Governor	7000	0	0	7000	0	0	1. The Governor-General is entitled by law to one-third of all seizures. The propriety of a reduction of this salary is suggested, although if on consideration Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that it is not excessive, it would not be an insuperable difficulty.
2. Lieutenant Governor.....				1000	0	0	2. There is at present no such officer, and there appears no reason for swelling the Civil List by such a charge.
3. Secretary to the Governor and his Office	1415	0	0	2676	10	0	3. The principal saving under this head has been effected by striking out the charge of £1,620 for a Civil Secretary, and increasing the salary of the Governor's Secretary from £324 to £750, which appears to be a liberal compensation for his services; the salaries of Private Secretaries in England being £300 a year. It is to be observed, that orders have been given by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the salary of the Civil and Private Secretaries should be paid in army sterling, or dollars at 4s. 2d. although all other officers of the Government are paid in Provincial sterling, or dollars at 4s. 6d.
Contingencies of the same..	500	0	0				
Carried over	£	8915	0	0			

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	Proposed Appropriation.			Present Appropriation.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Brought over	8915	0	0				
UPPER CANADA:							
4. Chief Justice	1125	0	0	1500	0	0	4. There is a very general opinion, that the difference between the salaries of the Chief Justice and Puisné Judges is much too great; and it is believed that £225, sterling, in addition to the salary of a Puisné Judge, will be quite sufficient for the Chief Justices, who may all be put on the same footing. The change should not affect the present incumbents.
4. Four Puisné Judges	3600	0	0	3600	0	0	
5. Vice Chancellor	1000	0	0	1125	0	0	5. It is proposed to reduce the salary of the Vice-Chancellor, on a change taking place, to £1000, which is a medium between the Chief Justices and the Puisné Judges, as at present.
LOWER CANADA:							
4. Chief Justice at Quebec	1125	0	0	1500	0	0	6. The salary of the Resident Judge at Three Rivers ought not to be so much as that of the Judges at Montreal and Quebec, and it is therefore proposed to reduce it, on a change taking place.
4. Three Puisné Judges	2700	0	0	2700	0	0	
4. Chief Justice at Montreal	1125	0	0	1100	0	0	
4. Three Puisné Judges	2700	0	0	2700	0	0	
6. Judge, Three Rivers	600	0	0	900	0	0	
6. Judge, Saint Francis	500	0	0	500	0	0	
7. Administration of Justice in Gaspé	600	0	0	500	0	0	7. It may become expedient to make changes with regard to the administration of Justice in Gaspé. It is therefore proposed to name a larger sum than at present for the service, "Administration of Justice in Gaspé."
Pensions to Judges	2000	0	0	2000	0	0	
8. Attornies & Solicitors General, and allowance for Clerks	3850	0	0	4620	0	0	8. The saving under this head will be effected by a reduction of salaries.
Court of Vice Admiralty	425	0	0	425	0	0	
Circuit allowance for Judges	1000	0	0				9. This amount is a mere estimate. The salaries would be fixed in the Act establishing the Court.
9. Court of Appeals	3000	0	0				
10. Provincial Secretaries and their Offices	3995	0	0	4640	0	0	10. The saving on this head would be effected by such a reduction of salaries as would assimilate them more to what were paid previous to the establishment of the Civil List.
10. Registrar	887	10	0	1025	0	0	
10. Receiver General and his Office	1697	10	0	1937	10	0	11. It may be more expedient to pass a separate Act for securing the Indian annuities; but the amount has been included in the Schedule, to show the aggregate amount to be provided.
10. Inspector General and his Office	2275	0	0	2598	0	0	
10. Board of Works	1845	0	0	1885	0	0	12. It is proposed to discontinue paying salaries to the Executive Council, who are all paid as Heads of Departments. The presentsalary of the Chief Clerk is not thought commensurate with his position, and is much less than what was paid formerly to the Clerk of the Executive Council in Lower Canada. It might with propriety be raised.
Emigrant Agent	400	0	0	400	0	0	
Pensions	5000	0	0	5000	0	0	
11. Indian Annuities	6000	0	0				
12. Executive Council	2387	10	0	3450	0	0	
There would be a margin of	58752	10	0				
	1247	10	0				
£	60000	0	0				

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS,

LAI D before the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, on the 17th October, 1843, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, conformably to a Resolution of the House, of the 8th September, 1841.

SCHEDULE of certain Financial Statements required by the Resolution of the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of Canada, of 8th September, 1841.

- No. 1. Statement of all fees and allowances made for the services of any Public Officer commissioned within this Province, shewing the authority under which such fees were levied, &c.
- " 2. Statement of all advances to any Public Officer or Commissioner in the Province of Canada, for the last five years, and unaccounted for at this date.
- " 3. Statement of all engagements of the security of the Province to Trustees, Commissioners or otherwise, not cancelled or the money re-paid.
- " 4. Statement of all arrears or balances due by any Receiver or Collector, with the date when such balances or arrears became due.

JOSEPH CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

Inspector General's Office, }
Kingston, 17th October, 1843. }

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STATEMENT of all FEES and ALLOWANCES made for the Services of any Public Officer commissioned within this Province, shewing the Authority under which such Fees are levied or paid, and the Amount paid to such Officers respectively, for the year 1842.

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	Annual Salary in Sterling.	Amount of Fees during the year 1842, in Sterling.	By whom appointed and under what Instrument.	Authority under which such Fees are levied.	REMARKS.
Governor General of British North America,	The Right Honorable Sir Charles Bagot, K. C. B.	Oct'r 7th, 1841, — assumed Government 12th Jan. 1842.	£ 7000 0 0	£ 421 14 2	Letters patent under the Great Seal of England.	Imperial Act, 3 & 4 Victoria, Cap. 59.	<p>£250 Sterling, per annum, from the proceeds of sales of Marriage Licences, for loss of emoluments in consequence of being paid by fixed salary in lieu of Fees, since the Union of the Provinces.</p> <p>Accountant of Contingencies for Chief and Provincial Secretaries and Registrar's Offices, and Receiver of all Fees—Deducts 5 per cent on gross amount of Fees.</p> <p>£250 Sterling per annum, for the reason applicable to Mr. Harrison, as above.</p> <p>Since filled by the appointment of Mr. Robert Lemoine. Mr. H. S. Huot appointed.</p>
Chief Secretary's Office,	T. W. C. Murdoch,	(From 1839 to August 1842).	1820 0 0	Share of Seizures,	Her Majesty's Mandamus and Sir Chs. Bagot.		
1st Clerk,	Henry Cotton,	5th August, 1842.	250 0 0		Lord Sydenham.		
2nd Do.	William R. Bartlett,	"	200 0 0		"		
3rd Do.	Michael Turner,	26th October, 1842.	157 10 0		Sir Charles Bagot.		
Office Keeper,	P. St. Hill,	10th February, 1841.	75 0 0		Lord Sydenham.		
Messenger,	John McClosky,	"	50 0 0		"		
Private Secretary to the Governor General,	Henry Bagot,	October, 1841,	324 0 0		Sir Charles Bagot.		
Secretary of the Province.							
Secretary, (West).	S. B. Harrison,	10th February, 1841,	1000 0 0		Her Majesty's Mandamus & Lord Sydenham.		
Assistant do.	J. Hopkirk,	"	400 0 0		Lord Sydenham.		
Chief Clerk, (Blue book Department)	T. D. Harington,	"	270 0 0		"		
2nd Do.	Grant Powell,	"	200 0 0		"		
3rd Do.	Edward Kent,	"	157 10 0		"		
4th Do.	Edward N. Hurd,	"	157 10 0		"		
5th Do.	Henry E. Steele,	11th August, 1841,	157 10 0		"		
Messenger,	J. W. Webb,	10th February, 1841,	50 0 0		"		
Assistant do.	P. Carberry,	21st March, 1842.	50 0 0		Sir Charles Bagot.		
Secretary, (East)	Dominick Daly,	10th February, 1841,	1000 0 0		Her Majesty's Mandamus & Lord Sydenham.		
Assistant do.	Charles Dunkin,	19th July, 1841,	400 0 0		Lord Sydenham.		
Engrossing Clerk,	William Lane,	10th February, 1841,	200 0 0		"		
2nd do.	Thomas Ross,	"	200 0 0		"		
3rd do.	Henry Jarmy,	28th January, 1842,	157 10 0		Sir Charles Bagot.		
4th do.	William H. Jones,	9th June, 1842,	157 10 0		"		
5th do.	(Vacant),		157 10 0		"		
Clerk in charge of Records at Quebec,	(Vacant, Mr. Wm. Bouthillier died 8th May, 1842).		200 0 0		"		
Office Keeper,	John Gow,	10th February, 1841,	75 0 0		Lord Sydenham.		
Messenger,	John Twomey,	"	50 0 0		"		
Registrar of the Province.							
Registrar,	R. A. Tucker,	22nd June, 1841,	600 00 0		Her Majesty's Mandamus & Lord Sydenham.		

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STATEMENT of all FEES and ALLOWANCES made for the Services of any Public Officer commissioned within this Province, &c.—(Continued.)

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATES OF APPOINTMENT.	Annual Salary in Sterling.	Amount of Fees during the year 1842, in Sterling.	By whom appointed and under what Instrument.	Authority under which such Fees are levied.	REMARKS.
<i>Registrar of the Province.—(Continued.)</i>							
1st Clerk,	William Kent,	10th February, 1841,	£ s. d. 200 0 0		Lord Sydenham,		
2nd do.	G. H. Lane,	1st April, 1841,	175 0 0		" "		
Messenger,	John Cooper,	15th July, 1841,	50 0 0		" "		
<i>Receiver General's Office.</i>							
Receiver General,	John Henry Dunn,	10th February, 1841,	1200 0 0		Her Majesty's Mandamus and Lord Sydenham.		
1st Clerk,	B. Turquand,	" "	400 0 0		Lord Sydenham.		
2nd do.	T. A. Cary,	16th October, 1841,	180 0 0		Sir R. D. Jackson.		
3rd do.	George Hamilton,	10th February, 1841,	157 10 0		Lord Sydenham.		
<i>Inspector General's Office.</i>							
Inspector of Public Accounts,	Francis Hincks,	9th June, 1842,	1000 0 0		Her Majesty's Mandamus and Sir Charles Bagot.		
Deputy Do.	Joseph Cary,	August, 1841,	600 0 0		Her Majesty's Mandamus and Lord Sydenham.		
Clerk,	Philip Durnford,	13th October, 1841,	270 0 0		Sir R. D. Jackson.		
Do.	David A. Ross,	10th February, 1841,	225 0 0		Lord Sydenham.		
Book-keeper,	Frederick Ferguson,	1st August, 1842,	200 0 0		Sir Charles Bagot.		
Clerk,	Hugh McGregor,	10th February, 1841,	153 0 0		Lord Sydenham.		
Do.	Mathew Jack,	" "	100 0 0		" "		
Messenger,	Patrick Gaul,	1st July, 1842,	50 0 0		Sir Charles Bagot.		
<i>Executive Council and Office.</i>							
Councillor,	R. B. Sullivan,	10th February, 1841,	100 0 0		Her Majesty's Mandamus and Lord Sydenham.		
do.	J. H. Dunn,	" "	100 0 0		" "		
do.	Dominick Daly,	" "	100 0 0		" "		
do.	S. B. Harrison,	" "	100 0 0		" "		
do.	H. H. Killaly,	17th March, 1841,	100 0 0		" "		
do.	Francis Hincks,	9th June, 1842,	100 0 0		Do. and Sir Charles Bagot.		
do.	Robert Baldwin,	16th September, 1842,	100 0 0		" "		
do.	L. H. Lafontaine,	" "	100 0 0		" "		
do.	T. C. Aylwin,	23rd September,	100 0 0		" "		
do.	James E. Small,	26th "	100 0 0		" "		
do.	A. N. Morin,	15th October,	100 0 0		" "		
President of Committees,	R. B. Sullivan,	10th February, 1841,	1000 0 0		Her Majesty's Mandamus and Lord Sydenham.		
Clerk of the Council,	Etienne Parent,	14th October, 1842,	400 0 0		Do. and Sir Charles Bagot.		
Chief Clerk,	W. H. Lee,	10th February, 1841,	270 0 0	£79 0 0	Lord Sydenham.		The Fees are as Clerk to the Heir and Devisee Commission.
2nd do.	T. G. Hurd,	" "	200 0 0		" "		
3rd do.	S. B. Smith,	" "	180 0 0		" "		
Door-keeper,	Michael Naughton,	" "	50 0 0		" "		
Messenger,	Richard Jones,	" "	50 0 0		" "		

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STATEMENT of all FEES and ALLOWANCES made for the Services of any Public Officer commissioned within this Province, &c.—(Continued.)

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	Annual Salary in Sterling.	Amount of Fees during the year 1842, in Sterling.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Authority under which such Fees are levied.	REMARKS.
<i>Board of Works.</i>	President,	H. H. Killaly,	800 0 0		Her Majesty's Mandamus and Lord Sydenham.		Was paid to 31st December, 1843.
	Engineer,	Samuel Keefer,	500 0 0		"		
	Secretary,	Thomas A. Begley,	400 0 0		"		
	Clerk,	John H. Connolly,	135 0 0		Sir R. D. Jackson.		
	Messenger,	Andrew Humble,	50 0 0		Sir Charles Bagot.		
<i>Crown Land Office.</i>	Commissioner for sale of Crown Lands,	John Davidson,	800 0 0		Her Majesty's Mandamus and Sir Charles Bagot.		
	Do.	A. N. Morin,	800 0 0		"		
	Assistant do.	J. Routhillier,	600 0 0		"		
	Cashier and Accountant,	John Dear,	200 0 0		Sir R. D. Jackson.		
	Clerk,	Alexander McNab,	153 0 0		Sir Charles Bagot.		
	do.	John C. Tarbut,	153 0 0		"		
	Commissioner of Jesuits' Estates, L. C.,	Hon. John Stewart,	180 0 0		Earl Dalhousie.		
	Inspector General of the Queen's Domain,	F. W. Primrose,	90 0 0	£155 16 8	"	Governor in Council.	
	Clerk of the Land Roll of do.	"		1 1 0	"	do.	
	<i>Surveyor General's Office.</i>	Surveyor General,	Thomas Parke,	600 0 0	27 0 3	Her Majesty's Mandamus and Lord Sydenham.	Provincial Act of Upper Canada, 59 Geo. 4, Chap. 7.
1st Surveyor and Draftsman,		Joseph Bouchette,	270 0 0		"		
2nd do.		Andrew Russell,	270 0 0		"		
1st Clerk,		William Spragg,	270 0 0		"		
2nd do.		Thomas Hector,	180 0 0		"		
3rd do.		Henry J. Jones,	153 0 0		"		
4th do.		Moore A. Higgins,	153 0 0		"		
5th do.		J. M. Caldwell,	153 0 0		"		
Extra,		George Shaw,	153 0 0		Employed by order of Government.		
Do.		Edward T. Fletcher,	50 0 0		do.		
Messenger,		William Walker,			Lord Sydenham.		
Printer to Her Majesty,		S. Derbishire & George Debarats,	30th September, 1841,		Sir R. D. Jackson.		
Commissioner for Investigation of the mode of collecting the revenue of Upper Canada.		Malcolm Cameron,	28th March, 1842,	600 0 0	Sir Charles Bagot.	And 20s. Currency, per diem, when travelling.	
<i>Officers of the Legislative Council.</i>		Speaker,	R. S. Jameson,	450 0 0		Her Majesty's Mandamus and Lord Sydenham.	
		Clerk,	J. Fitzgibbon,	315 0 0		"	
	Assistant Clerk,	C. De Léry, Junior,	315 0 0		"		
	Assistant Clerk,	J. F. Taylor, Senior,			"		
					"		

STATEMENT of all FEES and ALLOWANCES made for the Services of any Public Officer commissioned within this Province, &c.--(Continued.)

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	Annual Salary in Sterling.	Amount of Fees during the year 1842, in Sterling.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Authority under which such Fees are levied.	REMARKS.
			£ s. d.				
<i>Officers of the Legislative Council.—Continued</i>							
Law Clerk, and English Translator, do.	Robert Armour	10th June, 1841	225 0 0		Lord Sydenham.		
Additional Assistant Clerk, do.	Robert Lemoine	"	202 10 0		"		
Chaplain and Librarian,	J. F. Taylor, Junr.	"	180 0 0		"		
Master in Chancery,	Rev. W. A. Adamson	"	90 0 0		"		
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod,	I. G. Spragg	"	90 0 0		"		
Sergeant at Arms,	F. S. Jarvis	"	90 0 0		"		
Chief Messenger and House Keeper,	Olivier Valleraud	"	90 0 0		"		
Three Messengers extra for the Session, at £40-10s. each,	M. Keating	"	121 10 0		"		
Door- Keeper,	John Bright	"	54 0 0		"		
	Antoine Lachance	"			"		
	John Fenwick	"			"		
	Thomas Brocks	"			"		
<i>Officers of the House of Assembly.</i>							
Speaker	Austin Cuvillier	1841	900 0 0		Elected.		
Clerk	W. B. Lindsay	10th June 1841	450 0 0		Lord Sydenham,		
Assistant Clerk,	G. B. Faribault	"	360 0 0		"		
English Translator to perform the duties of Law Clerk,	G. W. Wicksteed	"	315 0 0		"		
French Translator	Henry Voyer	"	225 0 0		"		
Sergeant-at-Arms	G. K. Chisholm	"	90 0 0		"		
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.	Felix Fortier	March, 1842	135 0 0		Sir C. Bagot.		
<i>Militia Department.</i>							
Adjutant General, Upper Canada	Richard Bullock	19th Dec., 1837	540 0 0		Sir F. B. Head.		
Assistant do.,	Walter O'Hara	14th June, 1827	180 0 0		Sir F. Maitland.		
Clerk	Wm. M. Steers	10th Dec., 1837	153 0 0		Sir F. B. Head.		
Adjutant General	B. C. A. Guy	12th Mar., 1841	450 0 0		Lord Sydenham.		
First Clerk	Chas. Duchesnay	11th Oct., 1837	123 3 9		Lord Gosford.		
Second Clerk	Chas. Petticlar	22d Feb., 1832	82 2 6		Earl Dalhousie.		
Messenger	John Gleon	1842	18 5 0		Sir Charles Bagot.		
Provincial Aide-de-Camp	F. G. Heriot	"	180 0 0		"		
Do.	E. W. R. Antrobus	Jan., 1833	180 0 0		Lord Aylmer.		
<i>Emigration.</i>							
Chief Agent, Quebec	A. C. Buchanan	1st July, 1838	400 0 0		Lord Durham.		
Agent, Montreal	James Allison	13th May, 1840	200 0 0		Lord Sydenham.		
Chief Agent, Upper Canada, Kingston	A. B. Hawke	June, 1832	300 0 0		Sir J. Colborne.		
<i>Trinity Board.</i>							
Master of the Corporation at Quebec	Hon. John Stewart	6th Aug. 1824	225 0 0		Sir F. Burton.	Acts of the Provincial Legislature.	
Treasurer	Errol B. Lindsay	5th Mar., 1832	225 0 0	per ct., £225 0 0	Lord Aylmer.		
Joint Clerk and Registrar	do	5th Mar., 1832	135 0 0	56 12 10½	"	By-Laws of the Board.	
	Alexr. Lemoine	8th Nov., 1842			Sir C. Bagot.		

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STATEMENT of all FEES and ALLOWANCES made for the Services of any Public Officer commissioned within this Province, &c.—(Continued.)

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	Annual Salary in Sterling.	Amount of Fees during the year 1842, in Sterling.	By whom appointed and under what Instrument.	Authority under which such Fees are levied.	REMARKS.
<i>Customs Department, Quebec—(Continued.)</i>							
Sub Collector, New Carlisle,	Henry Kavanah,	August 1830,	£ 120 0 0	4s. 6d. per day also, while employed.	Treasury, Hon. Commissioners of Customs.		
Coast Officer, Percé,	E. Flynn,	June, 1841,	40 0 0	£135 0 0	"		
Do. Father Point,	Pierre Gauvreau,	"	50 0 0	2½ per cent. upon duties upon shipping.	"		
Do. Magdalen Islands,	(Vacant.)	(at £45 each also.)	50 0 0		"		
Tide Waiters,	(Lambert & Carmichael.)		90 0 0		"		
Naval Officer,	R. H. Hamilton,	1839,			"	Provincial Acts.	
<i>Inland Customs, Lower Canada.</i>							
St. Johns, (Collector,)	William McCrac,	25th June, 1822,	360 0 0	Custom House Rent.	Earl Dalhousie.		
Coteau du Lac, do.	W. B. Simpson,	5th " 1841,	360 0 0	Custom House Rent.	Lord Sydenham.		
Stanstead, do.	Robert Hoyle,	11th April, 1834,	90 0 0	Custom House Rent.	Lord Aylmer.		
Nouvelle Beauce, do.	A. C. Taschereau,	2nd December, 1836,	35 15 6	do.	Earl Gosford.	Authorized by Act of the Provincial Legislature of late Lower Canada.	
Philipsburg, do.	P. B. Russell,	18th April, 1842,	90 0 0	do.	Sir Charles Bagot.		
Coteau du Lac, (Comptroller.)	Berthv. Tierney,	12th July, 1831,	180 0 0	do.	Lord Aylmer.		
Gauger, St. Johns,	Benjamin Buriand,	21st March, 1838,	90 0 0	do.	Sir J. Colborne.		
Landing Waiter, do.	William Leggat,	"	63 0 0	do.	"		
Do. do.	L. C. Vandal,	27th August, 1836,	63 0 0	do.	Earl Gosford.		
Landing Waiter, Lacole,	Edward March,	19th June, 1819,	13 10 0	do.	Duke of Richmond.		
Do. Coteau du Lac,	G. N. Johnson,	17th April, 1826,	27 0 0	do.	Earl Dalhousie.		
Do. Stanstead,	Andrew Patton,	"	13 10 0	do.	"		
Do. Philipsburg,	P. P. McNaughton,	"	36 0 0	do.	"		
<i>Collectors of Customs, Upper Canada.</i>							
River aux Raisins,	John Cameron,	17th September, 1829,	13 12 7		Sir J. Colborne.		
Cornwall,	G. C. Wood,	25th August, 1842,	41 8 2		Sir Charles Bagot.		
Maratow,	Alexander McDonell,	10th June, 1839,	38 12 2		Sir G. Arthur.		
Prescott,	Alpheus Jones,	14th April, 1823,	66 7 3		Sir P. Maitland.		
Maitland,	Alexander McQueen,	November, 1833,	1 15 8		Sir J. Colborne.		
Brockville,	R. D. Fraser,	20th December, 1831,	157 3 10		"		
Gananoque,	Ephraim Webster,	31st May, 1832,	27 11 9		"		
Kingston,	Thomas Kirkpatrick,	July 1828,	566 2 9		Sir P. Maitland.		
Bath,	Colin McKenzie,	27th April, 1829,	90 9 0		Sir J. Colborne.		
Belleville,	Henry Baldwin,	25th June, 1833,	90 18 0		"		
Hallowell,	William Rooke,	7th March, 1839,	100 2 2		Sir G. Arthur.		
Trent Port,	Charles Short,	30th August, 1842,	37 3 9		"		
Presqu'Isle,	"	"	7 2 0		"		
Port Hope,	M. F. Whitehead,	26th July, 1840,	115 19 3		Sir G. Arthur.		
Cobourg,	W. H. Kitson,	23rd March, 1839,	133 0 5		"		
Bond Head,	H. S. Reed,	5th December, 1840,	28 1 0		"		
Darlington,	"	"	63 4 3		"		
Toronto,	W. M. Kelly,	6th April, 1842,	690 0 10		Sir Charles Bagot.		

Per centage on Collections and Fees, authorized by Act of Provincial Parliament of late Upper Canada, as per Returns furnished by the Collectors to Government.

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STATEMENT of all FEES and ALLOWANCES made for the Services of any Public Officer within this Province, &c.—(Continued.)

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	Annual Salary in Sterling.	Amount of Fees during the year 1842, in Sterling.	By whom appointed, and under what authority.	Authority under which such Fees are levied.	REMARKS.
<i>Collector of Customs, U. C.—(Continued.)</i>							
Penetanguishine	William Simpson	28th Sept., 1839		£ 70 6 2	Sir G. Arthur.		
Windsor	William Dow, Junior	30th July, 1840		90 19 14	"		
Credit	T. W. Taylor	25th July, 1839		0 1 2	"		
Oakville	R. K. Chisholm	30th Aug., 1842		43 12 6	Sir Charles Bagot		* As Collector of Burlington Bay Canal, for 1842; £77 0 7, fees.
*Burlington or Hamilton	John Chisholm	1st April, 1817		314 15 6	Gov. Gen.		
Chippewa	Oliver T. Maclenn	9th April, 1842		135 5 0	Sir Charles Bagot.		
Queenston	Gilbert M. Micking	1st Aug., 1842		118 3 7 1/2	"		
Fort Erie	James Kerby	1st Sept., 1831		129 12 0	Sir J. Colborne.		
†Dalhousie	John Clark	21st March, 1835		93 12 0	"		
Niagara	Thos. McCormick	11th Sept., 1820		128 5 0	Sir P. Maitland.		† And Collector of Tolls on Welland Canal; salary, £133.
Collerne	N. B. Sheehan	19th June, 1831		67 9 11	Sir J. Colborne.		
Dunnville	"	9th Aug., 1841		37 15 8	Lord Sydenham.		
Stanley	G. J. Ryerse	28th July, 1821		213 3 2	Sir P. Maitland.		Per Centage and Fees, authorized by Act of the Provincial Legislature of late Upper Canada.
§Burwell	John Postwick	25th April, 1831		108 0 0	Sir J. Colborne.		
§Talbot	Jasp. Bellairs	1st June, 1840		75 1 7	Sir G. Arthur.		
Turkey Point	Mahlon Burwell	10th Jan., 1820		16 17 6	Sir P. Maitland.		
Goderich	Donald Fisher	June, 1838		93 16 2	Sir G. Arthur.		
Sarnia	John Galt	10th Nov., 1834		24 15 1	Sir J. Colborne.		
Sandwich	R. E. Vidal	3th Sept., 1840		51 7 6	"		
Amherstburgh	John T. Elliott	4th Feb., 1841		87 16 1	Sir G. Arthur.		
Chatham	Francis Caldwell	15th April, 1831		113 5 0	Sir J. Colborne.		
Antrim	William Cosgrave	6th April, 1836		115 8 6	Sir F. B. Head.		§ Is also Light House Keeper, with £45 salary.
	James Coll	6th Sept., 1842		none.	Sir C. Bagot.		
<i>Districts, Inspectors of Licenses, U. C.</i>							
Eastern	P. Vankoughnet	Oct., 1832		112 11 6	Sir J. Colborne.		
Ottawa	Don. McDonald	17th Dec., 1841		47 15 1 1/2	Sir R. D. Jackson.		
Johnstown	John Weatherhead	30th Oct., 1828		143 2 7	Sir P. Maitland.		
Bathurst	Anthony Leslie	30th Dec., 1822		97 14 1 1/2	"		
Pelhouse	Archibald McDonell	22d June, 1842		none.	Sir C. Bagot.		
Prince Edward	Adam Hubbs	10th June, 1831		35 15 6	Sir J. Colborne.		
Midland	James Sampson	18th March, 1829		203 10 0	"		
Victoria	Anthony Marshall	Dec., 1839		54 0 0	Sir G. Arthur.		
New Castle	H. W. Jones	22d July, 1836		98 15 11	Sir F. B. Head.		
Colborne	Thomas Milburn	9th Dec., 1811		31 7 1	Sir R. D. Jackson.		
Home	James McDonell	1st June, 1841		303 2 7	Lord Sydenham.		
Niagara	W. D. Miller	18th Oct., 1839		211 8 8	Sir G. Arthur.		
Gore	John Willson	April, 1816		181 10 0	Lieut. Gov. Genr.		
Wellington	James Hodgert	13th Aug., 1840		89 8 4	"		
Brock	J. G. Vansittart	20th Feb., 1840		48 13 3	Sir Geo. Arthur.		
Talbot	E. P. Ryerse	14th March, 1838		50 8 0	"		
London	J. B. Clench	31st Dec., 1838		128 0 8	Sir F. B. Head.		
Huron	Charles Widder	16th Oct., 1841		35 16 7	Sir G. Arthur.		
Western	William G. Hall	15th April, 1835		130 2 2	Sir F. B. Head.		

Collector of Customs, U. C.—(Continued.)

Districts, Inspectors of Licenses, U. C.

Per Centage on Collections and Fees authorized by Act of the Provincial Legislature of late Upper Canada.

Per Centage and Fees, authorized by Act of the Provincial Legislature of late Upper Canada.

§ Is also Light House Keeper, with £45 salary.

† And Collector of Tolls on Welland Canal; salary, £133.

* As Collector of Burlington Bay Canal, for 1842; £77 0 7, fees.

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STATEMENT of all FEES and ALLOWANCES made for the Services of any Public Officer within this Province, &c.—(Continued.)

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	Annual Salary in Sterling.	Amount of Fees during the year 1842, in Sterling.	By whom appointed, and under what authority.	Authority under which such Fees are levied.	REMARKS.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
<i>Registrars of Districts, Lower Canada.—</i>							
(Continued.)							
DISTRICTS.							
St. Thomas	A. G. Couillard	1st January, 1842		203 19 1	Sir R. D. Jackson.		
Dorchester	Edward H. Bowen	"		92 1 7	"		
Chaudière	R. A. Fortier	"		72 0 0	"		
Nicolet	William Robinson	"		161 8 6	"		
Sherbrooke	William Ritchie	"		76 10 0	"		
Missquoi	Richard Dickinson	"		67 10 0	"		
Richehen	M. A. De Salaberry	"		128 18 8	"		
St. Hyacinthe	James Holmes	"		53 14 4	"		
St. Johns	T. Austin	"		198 19 7	"		
Beauharnois	D. K. Lighthall	"		140 16 5	"		
Montreal	F. Dowling	"		496 16 11	"		
Sydenham	J. F. Taylor	"		45 0 0	"		
Two Mountains	Dan. De Hertel	"		144 13 6	"		
Terrebonne	D. Buchanan	"		138 13 1	"		
Leunster	J. M. Raymond	"		180 0 0	"		
Berthier	H. S. Huot	"		139 10 0	"		
Three Rivers	Ch. N. Montzambert	"		92 0 4	"		
Bonaventure	R. W. Fitton	"		56 2 8	"		
Gaspé	W. A. Hale	"		29 15 1	"		
<i>District Clerks, Upper Canada.</i>							
DISTRICTS.							
Eastern	James Pringle	6th June, 1842	45 0 0				
Ottawa	Donald M. Donald	1st March, 1842	54 0 0				
Johnstown	James Jessup	"	92 9 6				
Bathurst	Robert Moffat	"	93 0 6				
Dalhousie	G. F. Baker	2d Sept., 1842	63 0 0				
Prince Edward	Thomas Moore	1st March, 1842	22 10 0				
Midland	Samuel McGowan	9th June	112 10 0				
Victoria	Peter O'Reilly	1st March, 1842	35 0 0				
Newcastle	Morgan Jellicke	9th "	91 0 0				
Colborne	John Darcus	1st "	90 0 0				
Horn	John Elliott	"	90 0 0				
Niagara	E. B. Raymond	"	112 10 0				
Gore	E. C. Thomas	"	45 0 0				
Wellington	R. F. Budd	20th April, 1842	61 4 0				
Brock	Wm. Lapointère	1st March, 1842	67 10 0				
Talbot	F. J. Wilkes	"	90 0 0				
London	James B. Strathy	"	67 10 0				
Huron	David Don	12th April, 1842	90 0 0				
Western	John Cowan	1st March, 1842	90 0 0				

Fees under Ordinance of Governor and Special Council late Lower Canada.

Under authority of Act of the Provincial Legislature of Canada, 4 & 5 Vic., chap. 10.

Sir Charles Bagot.

Sir R. D. Jackson.

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STATEMENT of all FEES and ALLOWANCES made for the Services of any Public Officer commissioned within this Province, &c.—(Continued.)

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	Annual Salary in Sterling.	Amount of Fees during the year 1842, in Sterling.	By whom appointed and under what Instrument.	Authority under which such Fees are levied.	REMARKS.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
District Clerks L. C. under Municipal Councils.	Quebec,.....	8th February, 1842.			Sir C. Bagot.		Office created by ordinance of Special Council, 4 Vic chap. 4. When no emolument is returned, it is in consequence of the District Council not having acted.
	Portneuf,.....	1st January,.....			Sir R. D. Jackson.		
	Saguenay,.....	(None appointed.)			Sir C. Bagot.		
	Rimouski,.....	1st January,.....	45 0 0		Sir R. D. Jackson.		
	Kamouraska,.....	Alexander Duperré,.....	8th February,.....	45 0 0		Sir Charles Bagot.	
	St. Thomas,.....	Pierre Deguise,.....	8th February,.....	92 10 0		Sir R. D. Jackson.	
	Dorchester,.....	Pierre Lambert,.....	1st January,.....			"	
	Chaudière,.....	Frederick Andrews,.....	8th February,.....			"	
	Nicole,.....	Frederick Poyart,.....	1st January,.....			"	
	Sherbrooke,.....	Joseph S. Wallon,.....	"	45 0 0		"	
	Missisquoi,.....	Peter Cowan,.....	"	51 0 0		"	
	Richelieu,.....	E. Valleraud,.....	"	45 0 0		"	
	St. Hyacinthe,.....	D. G. Morrison,.....	"	(No returns.)		"	
	St. Johns,.....	Pierre Gamelin,.....	"	72 0 0		"	
	Beauharnois,.....	(None appointed.)	"			"	
	Montreal,.....	Alfred Rambau,.....	"			"	
	Sydenham,.....	James Blackburn,.....	"	54 0 0		"	
	Two Mountains,.....	C. McDonell,.....	8th February, 1842,	67 10 0		Sir Charles Bagot.	
	Terrebonne,.....	J. O. Rochon,.....	1st January,.....	(No returns.)		"	
	Leinster,.....	E. Archambault,.....	"			"	
	Berthier,.....	Olivier Drolet,.....	8th February,.....			"	
	Three Rivers,.....	Valère Guillet,.....	"			"	
	Caspé,.....	John Gemmel,.....	2nd August,.....			"	
	Bonaventure,.....	(None appointed.)	"			"	
	Treasurers, Upper Canada.	Eastern,.....	Alexander McLean,.....		64 12 8	Sir R. D. Jackson.		Established by Provincial Act, 4 and 5 Victoria, Chap. 10, or Municipal Council Act.
Ottawa,.....		F. R. Johnston,.....		51 0 8	"		
Kingstown,.....		A. N. Buell,.....	"	175 10 10	"		
Bathurst,.....		J. M. Radenhurst,.....	"	46 2 6	"		
Dalhousie,.....		Daniel O'Connor,.....	22nd June,.....	63 0 0	Sir Charles Bagot.		
Prince Edward,.....		David Smith,.....	1st January,.....	34 17 10	Sir R. D. Jackson.		
Midland,.....		D. J. Smith,.....	"	200 3 7	"		
Victoria,.....		Philip Ham,.....	"	50 15 2	"		
Newcaslte,.....		Zachæus Burnham,.....	"	157 10 0	"		
Colborne,.....		John Guchrist,.....	"	13 1 11	"		
Honic,.....		F. J. Billings,.....	"	109 13 6	Resigned on 9th Dec. 1842		
Niagara,.....		Daniel McDougal,.....	"	270 0 0	"		
Conr,.....		Henry Beasley,.....	"	51 19 7	"		
Wellington,.....		William Hewat,.....	"	86 16 1	"		
Brack,.....		H. C. Barwick,.....	"	38 14 5	"		
Talbot,.....		H. Webster,.....	"	87 18 3	"		
London,.....		John Harris,.....	"	136 0 10	"		
Huron,.....		H. Rumford,.....	"	83 7 9	"		
Western,.....		J. B. Baby,.....	"		"		

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<i>Treasurers, L. C., to Municipal Councils.</i>	A. B. S. Duplessis	1st January, 1842	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Sir R. D. Jackson.	Under Ordinance, 4 Vic. cap. 4, establishing Municipal Councils in Lower Canada. The Treasurers report, that in consequence of the Council not acting, they are without any remuneration for their services.
Quebec	James Allsepp	"			"	
Portneuf	Edouard Tremblay	"			"	
Saguenay	P. Gauvreau	"			"	
Rimouski	Alexis Gagné	"			"	
Kamouraska	Magloire Tétu	"			"	
St. Thomas	Edouard Lagueur	"			"	
Dorchester	J. J. Reny	"	35	15	0	
Chaudière	G. L. Marler	"			"	
Nicolet	L. E. Rose	"			"	
Sherbrooke	Samuel Wood	"			"	
Missisquoi	H. M. Barrett	"			"	
Richelieu	P. B. de la Bruère	"			"	
St. Hyacinthe	William Wilson	"			"	
Beauharnois	Robert Cross	"			"	
Montreal	Edward Hackett	"			"	
Sydenham	James F. Taylor	"	35	0	0	
Two Mountains	John E. Rankin	"	45	0	0	
Terrebonne	(None appointed.)	"			"	
Leinster	L. G. Nolin	"			"	
Berthier	C. A. Fournel	"			"	
Three Rivers	Edward Greaves	"			"	
Caspé	Thomas Moriarty	"			"	
Bonaventure	Mathew Caldwell	1st August			"	
<i>Judicial Establishment.</i>						
COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, U. C.						
Chief Justice	J. B. Robinson	July, 1829	1500	0	0	Her Majesty's Mandamus and Sir J. Colborne.
Principal Judge	J. B. Macaulay	"	900	0	0	
"	Jonas Jones	27th Decr., 1837	900	0	0	
"	Archibald McLean	28th "	900	0	0	
"	C. A. Hegerman	15th Feb., 1840	900	0	0	Do. and Sir F. B. Head.
Court of Appeals, U. & L. C.						
Clerk to the Court, Lower Canada	Alexander S. Scott	6th August, 1842	120	0	0	Do. and Sir G. Arthur.
Court of King's Bench, L. C.						
Chief Justice	Sir James Stuart, Baronet	22d October, 1835	1500	0	0	Fees by Tariff of the Court, out of the appropriation for Civil List.
Principal Judge	Edward Bowen	May, 1812	900	0	0	
"	Philippe Painet	29th June, 1832	930	0	0	
"	Elzéar Pédard	22d Feby., 1836	900	0	0	
Chief Justice	J. R. Vallières de St. Réal	1st June, 1842	1100	0	0	Do. and Lord Gosford.
Court of Appeals, U. & L. C.						
Clerk to the Court, Lower Canada	Alexander S. Scott	6th August, 1842	120	0	0	Do. and Sir C. Bagot.
Court of King's Bench, L. C.						
Chief Justice	Sir James Stuart, Baronet	22d October, 1835	1500	0	0	Fees by Tariff of the Court, out of the appropriation for Civil List.
Principal Judge	Edward Bowen	May, 1812	900	0	0	
"	Philippe Painet	29th June, 1832	930	0	0	
"	Elzéar Pédard	22d Feby., 1836	900	0	0	
Chief Justice	J. R. Vallières de St. Réal	1st June, 1842	1100	0	0	Do. and Lord Gosford.

STATEMENT of all FEES and ALLOWANCES made for the Services of any Public Officer within this Province, &c.—(Continued.)

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	Annual Salary in Sterling.	Amount of Fees during the year 1842, in Sterling.	By whom appointed, and under what authority.	Authority under which such Fees are levied.	REMARKS.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
<i>Court of King's Bench, L. C. (Continued.)</i>							
Puisné Judge.....	J. R. Rolland.....	January, 1837.....	900 0 0		Her Majesty's Mandamus and Sir James Keempt.	Appropriated in the Civil List by the Union Act.	
"	Samuel Gale.....	August, 1834.....	900 0 0		Do & Lord Aylmer.		
Resident Judge, Three Rivers	Charles D Day.....	21st June, 1842.....	900 0 0		Do. & Sir Charles Bagot.		
Judge Inferior District of St. Francis	Dominique Mondelet.....	1st June, ".....	900 0 0		Do. & do.		
"	John Fletcher.....	1st May, 1833.....	560 0 0		Do. & Earl Dalhousie.		
Commissioner of Inf. Terrn of K. B., Montreal	J. G. Thompson.....	April, 1827.....	500 0 0		Do. & do.		
	Hypolite Guy.....	9th June, 1842.....	500 0 0		Do. & Sir C. Bagot.		
<i>Court of Chancery, U. C.</i>							
Vice Chancellor.....	R. T. Jameson.....	March, 1837.....	1125 0 0		Do. & Sir F. B. Head.	Tariff of the Court.	
Registrar.....	W. Hepburn.....	22d May, ".....		504 0 0	"		
Master.....	John G. Spragg.....	20th June, ".....		231 0 0	"		
Sergeant-at-Arms.....	W. B. Jarvis.....	".....		13 10 0	"		
<i>Court of Vice Admiralty, L. C.</i>							
Judge.....	Henry Black.....	27th October, 1838.....	200 0 0		{ Letters Patent under Great Seal of High Court of Admiralty in England.		
Registrar.....	Joseph P. Bradley.....	14th January, 1842.....	150 0 0		Sir R. D. Jackson.		
Marshal.....	T. B. Parkyn.....	October, 1836.....	75 0 0		Earl Gosford.		
<i>Court of Probate, U. C.</i>							
Official Principal.....	Wm. Hepburn.....	11th December, 1838.....		54 0 0	Sir G. Arthur.	{ Prov. Act of U. C., 33	
Registrar.....	Charles Fitzgibbon.....	11th April, 1842.....		66 16 9	Sir C. Bagot.		
<i>Crown Officers.</i>							
Attorney General, L. C.....	L. H. Lafontaine.....	16th September, 1842.....	1500 0 0		H. M. Mandamus & do.	Tariff of Court.	
"	Robert Baldwin.....	".....	1080 0 0		"		
Solicitor General, L. C.....	T. C. Aylwin.....	23d ".....	1090 0 0		"		
"	James E. Small.....	26th ".....	540 0 0		"		
<i>Clerks of the Crown (Court of K. B.)</i>							
Toronto.....	C. C. Small.....	10th August, 1825.....		1363 5 4	Sir P. Maitland.	Governor in Council.	
Quebec.....	James Green.....	10th March, 1843.....	40 0 0	(no returns)	Sir C. Bagot.		
Montreal.....	A. M. Delisle.....	23d February, 1833.....	40 0 0	126 4 3	Lord Aylmer.		
Three Rivers.....	W. C. H. Coffin.....	11th November, 1826.....	20 0 0	19 10 5	Earl Dalhousie.		
Gaspé—Clerk of Provincial Court.....	Amasa Bebee.....	4th November, 1813.....		54 0 0	Sir G. Prevost.		
	John Wilkie.....	11th December, 1833.....			Lord Aylmer.	Tariff of Court.	
<i>Bankrupt Commissioners.</i>							
Quebec.....	Robert H. Gairdner.....	5th June, 1840.....		335 7 10	C. P. Thomson.	Ordinance 2d Vic., cap. 36.	
Montreal.....	William Badgley.....	".....		502 19 0	"		
Three Rivers.....	P. B. Dumoulin.....	7th September, 1840.....		174 16 2	"		
St. Francis.....	G. F. Bowen.....	25th January, 1841.....		11 5 0	Sir C. Bagot.		

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STATEMENT of all FEES and ALLOWANCES made for the Services of any Public Officer commissioned within this Province, &c.—(Continued.)

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	Annual Salary in Sterling.	Amount of Fees during the year 1842, in Sterling.	By whom appointed and Authority under which such Fees are levied.	REMARKS.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
<i>Prothonotaries, L. C.—Court of King's Bench.</i>						
Quebec	J. F. Perrault, and E. Burroughs,	Mr. Perrault, 1795, 22nd May, 1826,		1103 15 6	Earl Dalhousie.	
Montreal	T. W. Monk, and R. L. Morrough,	12th May, 1833.		2072 0 11	" "	Tariff of Fees established by the Courts of King's Bench.
Three Rivers	W. C. H. Coffin,	11th November, 1836,		3-5 5 8	" "	
Saint Francis	Wm. Bell,	March, 1835,		97 9 4	Lord Aylmer.	
Gaspé	Amas, Bebee, and John Wilkin,	14th November, 1813, 11th December, 1831,		97 0 4	Sir Geo. Provost, Lord Aylmer.	
<i>Coroners, Lower Canada.</i>						
Quebec	B. A. Fancé,	2nd October, 1839,	100 0 0	199 16 0	Sir John Colborne.	
Montreal	J. A. Pincé,		100 0 0	514 0 3	" "	
Three Rivers	Joseph Jones,	4th April, 1838,	50 0 0	173 2 10	Earl Gosford.	Governor in Council.
St. Francis	Valere Guillet,	7th November, 1836,	45 0 0	21 1 2	Lord Aylmer.	
Bonaventure	C. A. G. De Tonnancour,	18th April, 1831,	25 0 0	5 1 8	Lord Sydenham.	
Gaspé	R. W. Fitton, Wm. Tilly,	19th July, 1841,	25 0 0		" "	
<i>Police, Lower Canada.</i>						
Commissioner, Quebec	William Ermatinger,	16th February, 1842,	400 0 0		Sir C. Bagot.	
Paymaster to the Force	T. A. Young,	1839,	360 0 0		Earl Durham.	
St. Hyacinthe	Thomas Coleman,	1839,	270 0 0		Sir J. Colbor.	
Laprairie	P. E. Leclerc,	July, 1840,	270 0 0		A. T. Thompson.	
Shefford	R. B. Johnson,	1841,	270 0 0		Sydenham.	
St. Marie	F. Wetherall,	January, 1839,	270 0 0		" " Colborne.	
Nicolet	D. Kinnear,	July, 1839,	270 0 0		" "	
Berthier	L. Duchesnay,	1841,	270 0 0		" "	
St. Johns	W. E. Hausou,	1841,	270 0 0		Lord Sydenham.	
St. Cesaire	F. A. Clarke,	1840,	1-2 10 0		" "	
Varennes	T. G. Burton,	February, 1839,	90 0 0		Sir John Colborne.	
St. Eustache	W. W. Chaffits,	" "	90 0 0		" "	
Lacade	Alexis Pichel,	May,	90 0 0		" "	
	F. E. Glolansky,	" "	90 0 0		" "	
	T. Quesnel,	June,	90 0 0		" "	
<i>Officers of the Provincial Penitentiary.</i>						
Warden and Principal Superintendent	Henry Smith, Senior,	25th July, 1831,	270 0 0		Sir John Colborne.	
Assistant Warden	Edward Utting,	1841,	175 0 0		Board of Inspectors.	
Clerk	F. Bickerton,	2nd August, 1831,	137 10 0		" "	
Surgeon	James Sampson,	18th July,	180 0 0		Sir John Colborne.	
Chaplain	Rev. W. M. Hercher,	25th December, 1836,	135 0 0		Sir F. B. Head.	
Master Builder	W. Coverdale,	" "	122 10 0		Board of Inspectors.	
Matron, (Superintending females)	Mary Parsons,	" "	54 6 0		" "	

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<i>Sheriffs, Upper Canada.</i>	DISTRICTS.	Eastern.....		£ 321 15 0	Sir George Arthur.	Under Tariffs of the Courts of Queen's Bench and District Courts.					
		Ottawa.....	18th December, 1838	64 3 0	Sir John Colborne.						
		Johnstown.....	26th May, 1835	157 17 3	"						
		Bathurst.....	9th July, 1829	213 0 9	"						
		Dalhousie.....	J. A. H. Powell.	35 1 4	Sir C. Bagot.						
		Prince Edward.....	25th June, 1842	303 15 0	Sir F. B. Head.						
		Midland.....	7th August, 1837	180 0 0	Sir Charles Bagot.						
		Victoria.....	11th October, 1842	378 0 0	Sir George Arthur.						
		Newcastle.....	19th November, 1839	70 4 3	Sir P. Maitland.						
		Colborne.....	24th October, 1827	693 0 0	Sir R. D. Jackson.						
		Home.....	9th December, 1841	288 0 0	Sir P. Maitland.						
		Niagara.....	1st May, 1827	378 0 0	Sir George Arthur.						
		Gore.....	3rd July, 1841	144 19 4	Sir F. B. Head.						
		Wellington.....	15th August, 1840	198 4 6	Sir G. Arthur.						
		Brock.....	17th March	117 0 11	"						
		Talbot.....	23d "	182 0 7	Sir F. B. Head.						
		London.....	7th August, 1837	54 15 9	Sir R. D. Jackson.						
		Huron.....	16th October, 1841		Sir Geo. Arthur.						
		Western.....	33rd "								
		<i>Sheriffs, Lower Canada.</i>		Quebec.....	100 0 0			722 3 6	Earl D'Albousie.	By Courts of King's Bench.	
Montreal.....	100 0 0			1702 12 5	Sir Charles Bagot.						
Three Rivers.....	75 0 0			530 4 6	Earl Dalhousie.						
St. Francis.....	50 0 0			88 4 0	"						
Gaspé.....	70 0 0			54 0 0	Lord Aylmer.						
<i>Clerks of the Peace, Lower Canada.</i>				Quebec.....		390 3 0	Lord Aylmer.	Governor in Council and Court of Quarter Sessions.			
				Montreal.....		674 13 8	Sir John Colborne.				
				Three Rivers.....		242 12 2	Sir R. D. Jackson.				
				St. Francis.....		34 4 0	Lord Aylmer.				
				Gaspé.....		9 0 0	Sir G. Provost.				
<i>Clerks of the Peace, Upper Canada.</i>		Eastern.....		154 17 4	Sir F. B. Head.	Fees allowed by several Acts of the Legislature of late Upper Canada, and Court of Quarter Sessions.					
		Ottawa.....		116 16 8	Sir R. D. Jackson.						
		Johnstown.....		979 4 0	Sir J. Colborne.						
		Bathurst.....		140 0 0	Sir G. Arthur.						
		Dalhousie.....		50 11 11	Sir C. Bagot.						
		Quebec.....									
		Montreal.....									
		Three Rivers.....									
		St. Francis.....									
		Gaspé.....									

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OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	Annual Salary in Sterling.	Amount of Fees during the year 1842, in Sterling.	By whom appointed, and Authority under which such Fees are levied.	REMARKS.
<i>Clerks of the Peace, U. C.—(Continued.)</i>						
<i>DISTRICTS.</i>						
Prince Edward	D. L. Fairfield	21st February, 1831	£ 12 9	£ 12 9	Sir J. Colborne.	
Midland	James Nickalls	13th May, 1839	25 0 2	25 0 2	"	
Victoria	W. W. Fitzgibbon	26th November, 1842	91 16 0	91 16 0	Sir Charles Bagot.	
Newcastle	Thomas Ward	15th March, 1848	162 0 0	162 0 0	Lieut. Gov. Gore.	
Colborne	William H. Wighton	9th December, 1841	1 8 0 0	1 8 0 0	Sir R. D. Jackson.	
Home	George Garnett	7th October, 1837	315 0 0	315 0 0	Sir F. B. Head.	
Niagara	C. Richardson	21st February, 1828	337 10 0	337 10 0	Sir P. Maitland.	
Gore	Arthur Gifford	17th May, 1841	268 4 0	268 4 0	Lord Sydenham.	
Wellington	Thomas Saunders	25th July, 1840	175 8 0	175 8 0	Sir Geo. Arthur.	
Brook	William Lepointiere	30th January, 1840	226 17 1	226 17 1	"	
Talbot	William M. Wilson	10th December, 1838	135 0 0	135 0 0	"	
London	J. B. Ashin	14th August, 1820	137 11 0	137 11 0	Sir P. Maitland.	
Huron	Daniel Lizaris	16th October, 1841	225 0 0	225 0 0	Sir R. D. Jackson.	
Western	Charles Baby	9th March, 1836	188 17 0	188 17 0	Sir F. B. Head.	
<i>Judges of District Courts, U. C.</i>						
Eastern	George S. Jarvis	6th January, 1842	292 10 0	292 10 0	Sir R. D. Jackson.	
Ottawa	Peter Frecl	1st October,	135 0 0	135 0 0	Sir Charles Bagot.	
Johnstown	George Malloch	24th December, 1841	292 10 0	292 10 0	Sir R. D. Jackson.	
Bathurst	John G. Malloch	12th August, 1842	225 0 0	225 0 0	Sir Charles Bagot.	
Dalhousie	Christopher Armstrong	7th May,	225 0 0	225 0 0	"	
Prince Edward	Archibald Gilkison	18th December, 1841	225 0 0	225 0 0	Sir R. D. Jackson.	
Midland	J. S. Cartwright	April, 1837	292 10 0	292 10 0	Sir F. B. Head.	
Victoria	Benjamin Douvill	31st October, 1839	225 0 0	225 0 0	Sir G. Arthur.	
Newcastle	William Fulkner	February, 1825	292 10 0	292 10 0	Sir P. Maitland.	
Colborne	B. W. McKyes	10th December, 1841	135 0 0	135 0 0	Sir R. D. Jackson.	
Home	John Powell	11th September, 1835	360 0 0	360 0 0	Sir J. Colborne.	
Niagara	E. C. Campbell	23d December, 1841	292 10 0	292 10 0	Sir R. D. Jackson.	
Gore	Miles O'Reilly	April, 1837	360 0 0	360 0 0	Sir F. B. Head.	
Wellington	A. J. Ferguson	23d July, 1840	225 0 0	225 0 0	"	
Brook	John Arnold	5th February, 1840	135 0 0	135 0 0	Lord Sydenham.	
Talbot	Edward Gilman	11th May, 1841	292 10 0	292 10 0	"	
London	Henry Allen	28th June,	135 0 0	135 0 0	Sir R. D. Jackson.	
Huron	Arthur Ackland	6th December, 1841	225 0 0	225 0 0	Sir J. Colborne.	
Western	Charles Elliot	9th March, 1833	225 0 0	225 0 0	"	
<i>Judges of District Courts, L. C.</i>						
Quebec	William Power	1st January, 1842	450 0 0	450 0 0	Sir R. D. Jackson.	
Portneuf	"	"	"	"	"	
Saguenay	"	"	"	"	"	
Rimouski	David Roy	14th October 1842	360 0 0	360 0 0	Sir C. Bagot.	
Kamouraska	"	"	"	"	"	
St. Thomas	"	"	"	"	"	
Dorchester	Jean C. Bruneau	4th February, 1842	360 0 0	360 0 0	"	
Chaudière	"	"	"	"	"	
Nicolet	"	"	"	"	"	

Fees allowed by several Acts of the Legislature of late Upper Canada, and Court of Quarter Sessions.

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STATEMENT of all FEES and ALLOWANCES made for the Services of any Public Officer within this Province, &c.—(Continued.)

OFFICER.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	Annual Salary in Sterling.	Amount of Fees during the year 1842, in Sterling.	By whom appointed, and under what authority.	Authority under which such Fees are levied.	REMARKS.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Judges of District Courts, L. C. (Continued.)							
DISTRICTS.							
Missisquoi	John S. McCord	10th June 1842			Sir C. Bagot.		
Richelieu	"	"	450 0 0		"		
St. Hyacinthe	"	"					
St. Johns	"	"					
Beauharnois	"	"					
Montreal	"	"					
Sydenham	Wm. K. McCord	1st January, 1842	360 0 0		Sir R. D. Jackson.		
Two Mountains	"	"			"		
Terrebonne	Charles E. Mondelet	"	360 0 0		"		
Leinster	"	"					
Berthier	"	"					
Three Rivers	Hon. D. Mondelet	"					
Gaspé	(None appointed.)						
Bonaventure	(Do.)						
Clerks of District Courts, U. C.							
Eastern	George Anderson	17th November, 1839	112 10 0		Lieut. Gov. Gore.		
Ottawa	Charles Brockfus	26th October, 1842	63 0 0		Sir C. Bagot.		
Johnstown	F. D. Campbell	13th May, 1816	112 13 0		Lieut. Gov. Gore.		
Bathurst	H. Saché	3d January, 1823	87 0 0		Sir P. Maitland.		
Dalhousie	Radford Billings	9th May, 1812	63 0 0		Sir Charles Bagot.		
Prince Edward	Reel Motimer	4th September, 1837	61 0 0	6 4 2	Sir F. B. Head.		
Midland	Alexander Pringle	1th September, 1815	112 10 0	14 10 8	Lieut. Gov. Gore.		
Victoria	Henry Covert	18th October, 1839	81 0 0	1 7 11	Sir Geo. Arthur.		
Newcastle	Thomas Fortye	6th July, 1833	112 10 0		Sir F. B. Head.		
Colborne	Valter McKenzie	9th December, 1811	63 0 0		Sir R. D. Jackson.		
Home	Johnson Clench	3rd May, 1841	157 10 0		Lord Sydenham.		
Niagara	John Law	27th November, 1828	112 10 0	3 17 0			
Gore	Robert Alwing	2th October, 1823	157 10 0				
Wellington	A. G. Vanstort	15th August, 1841	81 0 0	0 2 0			
Brock	William M. Wilson	30th January, 1843	81 0 0	0 9 0			
Talbot	J. B. Askin	10th December, 1839	63 0 0				
London	John Colville	24th August, 1829	112 10 0	1 13 4			
Huron	W. R. Wood	10th October, 1841	63 0 0				
Western	"	8th July, 1839	81 0 0				
Clerks of District Courts, L. C.							
Québec	Louis Fiset	1st January, 1842		235 17 8			
Portneuf	L. A. De St. George	"		36 0 0			
Saguenay	A. A. Vanifolion	"		33 1 5			
Rimouski	James Reeves	"		54 0 0			
Kamouraska	Philip Chalou	28th January, "		189 0 0			
St. Thomas	Thomas Annot	1st "		113 4 10			
Dorchester	P. A. Doucet	28th "		61 14 10			
Chaudière	Frederick Andreyss	1st "		43 6 3			

Fees authorized by Acts of Provincial Legislature, 4 and 5 Victoria, chap 20.

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OFFICE	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	Annual Salary in Sterling.	Amount of Fees during the year 1842, in Sterling.	By whom appointed, and Authority under which such Fees are levied.	REMARKS.
Clerks of District Courts, L. C.—(Continued):						
Nicolet	William Ryan	1st January, 1842	£ 31 10 0	0	Fees authorized by Acts of Provincial Legislature, 4 & 5 Victoria, chap. 30.	
Shebrooke	G. F. Bowen	"	132 11 0	0		
Missisquoi	James Botham	"	46 2 1	0		
Richelieu	John Godard	"	116 7 9	0		
St. Hyacinthe	J. Doucet	"	153 0 0	0		
St. Johns	John McGillis	"	184 10 0	0		
Beaufort	John Platt	"	90 10 1 1/4	(No return.)		
Montreal	W. H. Brehaut	3d May, 1842	59 7 0	0		
Sydenham	A. Lafontaine	1st January, 1842	74 19 0	0		
Two Mountains	E. T. Jones	"	36 4 6	0		
Terrebonne	John Dehste	"	78 9 7	0		
Leinster	J. L. Debrunier	"	48 16 1	0		
Berthier	P. N. Rosier	"	21 14 1	0		
Three Rivers	W. C. H. Coffin	"				
Gaspé	(None appointed.)	"				
Bonaventure	(Do.)	"				
Judges of Surrogate Courts, U. C.						
Eastern	John McDonald	4th June, 1833	9 19 10		Established by Provincial Act of Upper Canada, 33 Geo. 3, chap. 8.	
Ottawa	David Pattee	28th March, 1816	5 18 4			
Johnstown	Orrmond Jones	15th August, 1836	11 14 0	(None.)		
Bathurst	C. J. Hubbell	"	2 14 0	0		
Dalhousie	Charles Armstrong	7th May, 1842	8 4 5	0		
Prince Edward	S. Washburn	15th March, 1831	19 8 2	0		
Midland	G. A. Cumming	19th February, 1840	4 1 0	0		
Victoria	J. B. Croner	21st October, 1839	6 15 0	0		
Newcastle	Thomas Ward	August, 1824	6 17 10			
Colborne	R. V. McKyes	10th December, 1841	63 9 1			
Home	W. H. Blake	1st July, 1811	48 5 8			
Niagara	Warren Claus	25th " 1835	26 2 0	0		
Gore	John Wilson	21st June, 1838	16 4 10	0		
Wellington	A. J. Ferguson	23d July, 1840	12 12 0	0		
Brock	John Arnold	13th August, 1840	8 11 7	0		
Talbot	Edward Gilman	11th May, 1841	7 4 7	0		
London	Henry Allen	28th June, "	4 6 5	0		
Huron	Arthur Ackland	6th December, 1841	24 10 6	0		
Western	J. A. Wilkinson	9th March, 1836				
Registrars of Surrogate Courts, U. C.						
Eastern	Alexander McLean	In 1838	8 17 0	0	Established by Provincial Act of Upper Canada, 33 Geo. 3, chap. 8.	
Ottawa	Chandos Hoskyns	26th October, 1842	6 15 10	0		
Johnstown	James Jessup	26th July, 1838	11 19 0	0		
Bathurst	C. H. Sache	3d February, 1837	(None.)	0		
Dalhousie	Braddish Billings	9th May, 1842	2 15 0	0		
Prince Edward	Samuel Merrill	1st July, 1841	24 15 0	0		

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			£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
<i>Registrars of Surrogate Courts, U. C.—(Con.)</i>							
<i>DISTRICTS.</i>							
Midland,	Isaac Fraser,	8th September, 1829,	36 9 0				
Victoria,	William Bowen,	26th February, 1840,	6 6 0				
Newcastle,	W. F. Whitehead,	26th August, 1824,	16 4 0				
Colborne,	Thomas Fortye,	9th December, 1841,	7 16 1				
Rome,	William Chewett,	1st January, 1800,	123 7 6				
Niagara,	C. B. Secord,	24th September, 1833,	80 12 8				
Gore,	George Rolph,	1st April, 1816,	25 12 3				
Wellington,	William D. Powell,	25th July, 1840,	36 0 1				
Brock,	J. G. Vansittart,	10th August, "	14 8 1				
Talbot,	William M. Wilson,	1st July, 1841,	23 9 4				
London,	H. C. R. Beecher,	14th June, 1839,	9 7 6				
Huron,	John Colville,	16th October, 1841,	3 4 4				
Western,	James Askin,	14th February, 1825,	24 0 0				
Inspector of Chimnies, Three Rivers,	Alexander Thompson,	11th June, 1817,	25 0 0				
French Translator to Government,	A. J. Duchesnay,	August, 1830,	50 0 0				
Roman Catholic Bishop,	Rev. Joseph Signay,		1000 0 0				
Keeper Public Buildings, Toronto,	Andrew Hawkins,		67 10 0				
Do. do. Montreal,	David Luck,		58 10 0				
Do. do. Quebec,	George Cross,		58 10 0				
Do. Legislative do.,	John King,		90 0 0				
<i>Judicial, paid from Civil List, Schedule A.</i>							
Usher, Court of Appeals,	Frederick Mincee,	1st October, 1839,	27 0 0				
Crier, Courts Quebec,	"	"	20 0 0				
Tipstaff, do.,	"	"	18 0 0				
Interpreter, do.,	S. Lelievre,	3d July, 1835,	40 0 0				
Do. Montreal,	Richard Dillon,	September, 1833,	40 0 0				
Do. Three Rivers,	J. C. Fearon,	December, 1826,	25 0 0				
High Constable, Quebec,	William Downes,	14th May, 1835,	36 0 0				
Do. Montreal,	Benjamin Delisle,	19th March, 1831,	36 0 0				
Do. Three Rivers,	Philip Burns,	24th December, 1833,	27 0 0				
Crier, Courts Montreal,	George J. Stanley,	August, 1832,	20 0 0				
Tipstaff, do.,	Peter Devius,	1814,	25 0 0				
Crier and do., Three Rivers,	Pierre Portugais,	"	18 0 0				
Keeper Court House, do.,	"	"	36 0 0				
Do. do., Quebec,	Joseph Tardiff,	1839,	54 0 0				
Do. do., Montreal,	H. O. Donohue,	August, 1832,	72 0 0				
Do. do., and Gaol, New Carlisle,	J. McLellan,	November, 1829,	36 0 0				
Do. do., and do., Percé,	Joseph Tuzo,	1st January, 1842,	36 0 0				
Do. do., Sherbrooke,	C. M. Hyndman,	September, 1843,	18 0 0				
Gaoler, Quebec,	J. McLaren,	1st June, 1839,	125 0 0				
Gaoler, Montreal,	Allowance for 2 Turnkeys,	"	110 0 0				
	Thomas McGinn,	11th November, 1840,	125 0 0				

{ Charge on Public Revenue for
Ground rent of property of the
Bishop's Palace at Quebec, made
permanent by 1 W. 4 chap. 5.

Under Provincial Act of
Upper Canada, 33 Geo.
3 chap. 8.

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STATEMENT of all FEES and ALLOWANCES made for the Services of any Public Officer commissioned within this Province, &c.—(Continued.)

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	Annual Salary in Sterling.		Amount of Fees during the year 1842, in Sterling.		By whom appointed and under what Instrument.	Authority under which such Fees are levied.	REMARKS.
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.			
<i>Judicial, paid from Civil List, Schedule A—</i>									
<i>(Continued.)</i>									
Gaoler, Montreal	For two Turnkeys		72	0	0				
Do. Sherbrooke	Patrick Reed,	11th October, 1825,	25	0	0				
Do. Three Rivers,	Richard Ginnis,	18th June, 1825,	55	0	0				
	For two Turnkeys		72	0	0				
Physician to Gaol, Quebec,	Thomas Farnat,	1811,	250	0	0				
Do. Montreal,	David Arnuldi,	1835,	200	0	0				
Do. do. Three Rivers,	G. B. deaux,		50	0	0				
Usher, Court K. B., Upper Canada	Thomas Phillips,	4th October, 1842,	18	0	0				
Keeper do. do.	James Bridgeland,	1819,	18	0	0				
Messenger to Court of Chancery.	Alexander Ross,	1841,	50	0	0				
<i>Post Office Department.</i>									
Deputy Post Master General, B. N. A.,	T. A. Stayner,	14th December, 1827,	500	0	0	3110	0	0	
Chief Clerk,	William Griffin,	July, 1835,	200	0	0				
First Clerk,	Gilbert E. Griffin,	23rd December, 1840,	130	0	0				
Second do.,	F. W. Stayner,	2nd May, 1841,	300	0	0				
Accountant, B. N. A.,	E. J. King,	4th July, 1834,	150	0	0				
First Clerk,	William Daintrey,	8th July, " "	100	0	0				
Second do.,	R. A. Symons,	October, 1842,							
<i>Sorting Office, Quebec.</i>									
First Clerk,	John Sewell,	12th October, 1834,	300	0	0	92	10	7	
Second do.,	David Legrie,	12th November, 1828,	120	0	0				
Third do.,	Alexander Henderson,	" "	90	0	0				
Assistant do.,	David Wright,	1st November, 1840,	84	0	0				
First Letter Carrier,	John Watt,	29th November, 1836,	60	0	0	87	10	0	
Second do., do.,	Robert Patton,	1st November, 1840,	52	0	0				
Post Master, Montreal,	J. Porteous,	6th January, 1841,	300	0	0	286	4	6	
Do. Toronto,	C. Berczy,	2nd April, 1838,	200	0	0	241	1	14	
Do. Kingston,	R. Deacon,	29th November, 1837,	130	0	0	344	1	4	

JOSEPH CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

Inspector General's Office,
Kingston, October, 1843.

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No. 2.

RETURN of all Advances to any Public Officer or Commissioner in the Province of Canada for the last five years, and unaccounted for at this date.

NAME AND QUALITY.	RESIDENCE.	AMOUNT OF ADVANCE, IN					Total for which the Officer remains accountable.		REMARKS.
		1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	£ s. d.	
William Smith, Clerk Legislative Council—Contingencies of Council,	Quebec.		2918 8 10					2918 8 10	
C. E. De Léry, Assistant do. do.	Do.,		294 2 6					294 2 6	
Samuel Hatk, William Macrae, R. Boileau, T. Fran- chère, and E. Supras, Commissioners for the Chambly Canal,	St. Johns and Chambly,	900 0 0		1677 1 11	303 15 0			303 15 0	
Theodore Doucet, Secretary to Commissioners of Cham- bly Canal,	Chambly								
Alfred Gough, do.,	Do.,					990 0 0		990 0 0	Interest on Loans.
P. A. Dorion, L. Guillet, and C. Lefebvre, Commissioners for erecting a Bridge over River St. Anne, under Act 6, W. 4. cap. 46,	St. Anne,	720 0 0					2250 0 0	2250 0 0	Do. do.
P. De Rocheblave, Commissioner for Relief of Insane,	Montreal,		1107 0 0	2326 18 2	1150 0 0			4583 18 2	
Jules Quesnel, W. Robertson and R. L. Morrough, J. B C. Tresler and Joseph Bouré, do.,	Do.,					1150 0 0	1437 10 0	2587 10 0	
Petrus Noisieux and J. P. Bureau, Commissioners for re- lief of Insane, &c., Three Rivers,	Do.,						1170 0 0	1170 0 0	
Alexander Simpson, John Jones, and W. De Léry, for Emigrant Society, Quebec,	Quebec,	918 0 0	195 17 3	270 0 0	78 13 2			1462 10 5	
Jules Quesnel, J. Frothingham, and W. Lunn, for Emi- grant Society, Montreal,	Montreal,	675 0 0	270 0 0	508 8 10				1453 8 10	
J. M. Fraser and Joseph Nairne, for relief of Parishes in distress, Mulbaie and St. Agnès,	Quebec, &c.,	720 0 0						720 0 0	
M. P. De Sales Laterrière, for do do, Eboulemens,	Eboulemens,	450 0 0						450 0 0	
M. Tremblay, J. Lavois and others, for do. do., Baie St. Paul,	St. Paul's Bay,	360 0 0						360 0 0	
Felix Tetu and others, for do. do., Ile Verte, &c.,		1260 0 0						1260 0 0	
Thomas Jones, for do. do., St. Patrice Rivière du Sud,	Rivière du Sud,	135 0 0						135 0 0	
H. Lemecurier & F. Buteau, for do. do., County of Gaspé,	Quebec,	360 0 0						360 0 0	

These several sums were advanced to the parties named in the Warrants, towards relieving the distress suffered by the inhabitants of these Parishes, in consequence of the failure of their crops,—such sums to be repaid into the Public Chest by the said parties in conformity with Bonds executed by them, if not otherwise re- lieved by Legislative Enactment.

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RETURN of all Advances to any Public Officer or Commissioner in the Province of Canada for the last five years, and unaccounted for at this date.—(Continued.)

NAME AND QUALITY.	RESIDENCE.	AMOUNT OF ADVANCE, IN					Total for which the Officer remains accountable.	REMARKS.
		1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.			1842.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
E. Toomy and J. B. Trudel, for relief of Parishes in distress, Durham, Kingsey, &c.,	Drummondville,	600 0 4					600 0 4	
James McCracken, A. Ritchie, and G. M. Douglas, County of Bonaventure,	Caspé,	675 0 0					675 0 0	
R. Seward, Ant. Gerard, F. Pilot, F. Gerard, Eboulemens,	Eboulemens,	450 0 0					450 0 0	
Rev. C. F. Baillargeon, do.,	Do.,	450 0 0					450 0 0	
John Fraser and others, for Malbaie, St. Agnès and Eboulemens,	Malbaie,		1080 0 0				1080 0 0	
Moise Tremblay and Léon Bouchard, for St. Urbain,	St. Urbain,		270 0 0				270 0 0	
Vital Tetre, for St. Féréol,			180 0 0				180 0 0	
C. R. Ogden, late Attorney General, on account of expense of services of Subpoenas for the Criminal Terms in Montreal and Three Rivers,	Montreal,	207 0 0	117 0 0	225 0 0	190 0 0	90 0 0	15 16 3	
* Thomas A. Young, Inspector of Police, Quebec,	Quebec,	3877 2 0	6791 5 2	3877 2 0	6791 5 3	2885 9 0	5193 5 0	
Peter McGill, A. Cuvillier, and William Edmonston, for Survey of Lake St. Pierre,	Montreal.		450 0 0	450 0 0			463 2 6	
Thomas A. Stayner, Commissioner for New Brunswick Road,				2250 0 0	2700 0 0	2250 0 0	7200 0 0	
A. C. Taschereau, Commissioner for Kennebec Post Road and Hill,				1260 0 0			180 0 0	
Hon. F. W. Primmose, Queen's Counsel, for expense of registering public documents,							100 0 0	

These several sums were advanced to the parties named in the Warrants, towards relieving the distress suffered by the inhabitants of these Parishes, in consequence of the failure of their crops,—such sums to be repaid into the Public Chest by the said parties, in conformity with Bonds executed by them, if not otherwise relieved by Legislative Enactment.

* Mr. Young has rendered accounts, both previous to, and since this balance has occurred, and has been called upon to render accounts of the expenditure of that balance:—States that in consequence of an alarm of fire happening in his office, that his papers were removed and the accounts mislaid. The advances were paid on monthly pay lists of the Police-men, and various contingent accounts produced. It may fairly be presumed that the money was duly applied, as no demand has been made on Government in the past years by individuals for any portion of the sums thus advanced.

JOSEPH CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

Inspector General's Office,
Kingston, October, 1843.

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STATEMENT of all Engagements of the Province to Trustees, Commissioners, or otherwise, not cancelled, or the money unpaid at this date.—(Continued.)

NAMES AND QUALITY OF THE TRUSTEES, COMMISSIONERS, OR OTHER PERSONS.	ACT OR ORDINANCE.	AMOUNTS IN					Amount of en-	
		1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	gagement to each, not cancelled or money unpaid.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
*Grand River Navigation Company—William H. Merritt	7 W. 4, c. 73.				500 0 0			500 0 0
Grimsby and Queenston Road—George Adams	7 W. 4, c. 82.		15388 17 9	2000 0 0				17388 17 9
*Grantham Academy—Thomas Merritt	7 W. 4, c. 84.	250 0 0						250 0 0
Johnstown District Roads—O. R. Gowan, James Morris, Henry Jones	7 W. 4, c. 80.	1000 0 0	5555 11 1	200 0 0				6755 11 1
Kingston and Napanee Road—Allan M. Pherson, John Couner and John Mowatt	7 W. 4, c. 81, & 2 V. c. 51	15000 0 0	14111 2 3	1988 17 9	5000 0 0			36100 0 0
Newcastle District Inland Waters—Hon. Z. Burnham, and G. S. Boulton	6 W. 4, c. 39 & 2 V. c. 55	4000 0 0	7000 0 0	3360 0 0	4000 0 0			18360 0 0
St. Lawrence Canal—Jonas Jones, and John McDonald	7 W. 4, caps. 18 & 40.	83000 0 0	34722 4 5	1138 17 9				118861 2 2
Toronto Harbour—George Gurnett	7 W. 4, c. 64.	1000 0 0	1500 0 0					2500 0 0
Trent Navigation—Sheldon Hawley, John S. Cartwright, and George S. Boulton	7 W. 4, c. 66.	1500 0 0	9000 0 0	39 2 7	2770 0 0	1276 2 6		21205 5 1
Welland Canal—W. H. Merritt and J. S. Macaulay	6 W. 4, c. 38 & 7 W. 4, c. 92	65144 8 10			2000 0 0			70144 8 10
Fort Burwell Harbour—Alexr. Saxon & Co.	7 W. 4, c. 95.				500 0 0			500 0 0
London and St. Clair Road—Hon. R. B. Sullivan and Malcolm Cameron	2 Vic. c. 53.				1000 0 0			1000 0 0
Maintenance of Provincial Penitentiary—J. S. Cartwright, James Nickalls, Thomas Kirkpatrick	7 W. 4, c. 59, 2 Vic. c. 55, & 3 Vic. c. 90.	5000 0 0	5000 0 0	7000 0 0	6300 0 0	11271 0 0	3500 0 0	38071 0 0
Erection of Light Houses.								
Oakville—William Chisholm	7 W. 4, c. 95.	500 0 0						
River Thames—James Reed, Thomas McCrae	7 W. 4, c. 95.	1000 0 0						
Presqu'île—B. M. Mahon, D. Campbell	7 W. 4, c. 95.		1000 0 0					
Bois Blanc—Robert Reynolds	6 W. 4, c. 44.	300 0 0						
Gull Island—William Sowden	2 Vic. c. 58.			153 12 6				

£2000 advanced prior to 1837.
£233,000 advanced prior to 1837.
£2000 advanced prior to 1837.
Includes £270 4 10 interest refunded.
£207,500 advanced prior to 1837.

Exclusive of grants prior to 1837.

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STATEMENT of all Engagements of the Province to Trustees, Commissioners, or otherwise, not cancelled, or the money repaid at this date.—(Continued.)

NAMES AND QUALITY OF THE TRUSTEES, COMMISSIONERS, OR OTHER PERSONS.	ACT OR ORDINANCE.	AMOUNTS IN					Amount of engagement of each sort, not cancelled, or money repaid.				
		1837.		1839.		1840.					
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£		s. d.			
Point Pelee Island, Keeper's Dwelling—John Lane.	1 Vic. c. 56.	100	0 0	100	0 0	100	0 0	60	0 0	£100 paid annually since 1833.	
Maintenance of Light, Burlington Bay Canal—William Chisholm	3 W 4, c. 37.	1400	0 0								
Steam Dredge, purchase of—Charles Duncombe, David Thorburn.	6 W 4, c. 46.	250	0 0							£1250 advanced prior to 1837.	
Survey of the River Thames—Thomas Parke and John Haznes	7 W 4, c. 93.	600	0 0								
Improvement of Hill, River Rouge—Charles C. Small	7 W 4, c. 87.	250	0 0								
Duvalle Bridge, completion of—Alpheus St. John.	7 W 4, c. 85.	500	0 0								
Kingston Hospital, fitting up—James Sampson.	7 W 4, c. 98.	1000	0 0								
Survey of River Ottawa—John S. Cartwright	7 W 4, c. 57.			500	0 0						
Post Road, Cornwall to I'Original—Alexander Chisholm, Hon. P. Vankoughnet, Alexander Fraser, Neil Stewart.	2 Vic. c. 52.			1000	0 0						
Cayuga Road—David Thompson.	2 Vic. c. 48.			1000	0 0						
Light Houses, alterations and additions, False Ducks and Nine Mile Point—J. Nickalls.	7 W 4, c. 96.	250	0 0								
Burlington Bay Canal, repair and completion of—William Chisholm.	7 W 4, c. 91.	5000	0 0							£3000 advanced prior to 1837.	
<i>Roads and Bridges.</i>											
<i>Districts.</i>											
Bathurst	John McKay	1075	0 0							1963	14 0
Eastern	Alexander McLean	2000	0 0							2000	0 0
Geese	Henry Beasley	1875	0 0							1875	0 0
Home	F. T. Billings	2800	0 0							2800	0 0
Johnstown	Adiel Sherwood	1175	0 0							2350	0 0
London	John Harris	1325	0 0							1884	0 0
Midland	J. B. Marks	3750	0 0							3841	0 0
Newcastle	Hon Z. Barnham	1875	0 0							2500	0 0
Niagara	Wm. Clarke	1500	0 0							1500	0 0
Ottawa	J. H. Johnson	650	0 0							1300	0 0
Prince Edward	David Smith	325	0 0							325	0 0
Western	J. B. Baby	1000	0 0							2000	0 0
Geese, 12 Mile Creek	W. O'Reilly					50	10 0			50	10 0

The items marked thus*, being incorporated Companies, were not, it is supposed, required to account to the Government. It is presumed that the accounts of the expenditure of the other items have been furnished to the Governor or to the Legislature, according to the provisions of the respective Acts appropriating these monies, as respects the expenditure in Upper Canada.

JOSEPH CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

Inspector General's Office,
Kingston, October, 1843.

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No. 4.—STATEMENT of all ARREARS of Balances due by any Receiver or Collector, with the date when such Balances or Arrears became due.

NAME AND QUALITY.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.	AMOUNT RECEIVED OR COLLECTED.					Arrears of balances still due by each.	Date when they became due.	REMARKS.	
			1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.				1842.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
R. H. Hamilton, Naval Officer, Quebec,	Montreal,	April, 1837,	5359 3 0	5249 11 3	5336 19 11	6632 8 11	7778 6 5	8278 16 2	2023 15 8	30th Jan., 1843.	£3023 15 8 is the balance acknowledged by the Naval Officer, but the accounts have not yet been finally audited. £1600 has been paid by the Surgeon. This is a balance as per accounts rendered to 31st Dec., but it may be different on a final account being furnished. It is understood that actions are instituted against the sureties.
Edward Macgarran, Registrar and Treasurer of the Trinity House, Montreal,	Do.,	1st Jan., 1842.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2521 9 9	890 15 8	Do.
John Burwell, Collector Port Burwell,	Port Burwell,	13th Aug., 1831.	120 1 9	91 6 7	78 6 9	149 5 4	July, 1840.	£2199 5 10 appears short credited to the Government in the years 1839, 1840 & 1841
John Chisholm, do. Burlington,	Kingston,	1st April, 1817.	986 7 5	1519 7 9	1204 0 9	3114 9 6	2978 6 4	7000 0 0	3235 7 6	Jan., 1843.	
Anthony Manahan, do. Toronto,	Kingston,	28th June, 1811.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5050 14 6	149 15 8	436 13 8	April, 1842.
R. D. Fraser, do. Brockville, .....	.....	30th Dec., 1831.	241 10 10	284 6 0	615 14 8	469 9 1	888 13 6	573 8 5	527 16 2	Jan., 1843.
Bern. McMahon, do. Newcastle,	Deceased,	7th May, 1834,	201 6 7	163 3 3	224 10 3	82 10 5	168 1 6	35 15 11	11 4 0	April, 1842.	
Wm. Chisholm, do. Oakville,	Deceased,	19th Aug., 1831.	247 16 5	187 9 5	184 17 4	30 4 6	265 3 0	78 13 6	301 9 8	July, 1842.	
John Bostwick, do. Port Stanley, .....	.....	23d April, 1831.	667 1 2	758 16 0	1163 6 10	454 9 9	829 6 8	505 11 0	369 4 0	April, 1843.
Wm. Anderton, do. Sandwich, .....	.....	July, 1837,	44 17 10	243 12 6	422 5 10	237 10 2	9 17 3	.....	196 16 9	April, 1841.

JOSEPH CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

Inspector General's Office,
Kingston, October, 1843.

CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE RAIL-ROAD.

STATEMENT of the cost of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Rail-Road, and Appurtenances; and, also, the Receipts and Expenditure upon the same; together with the amount of Tonnage and Passengers transported by the Company, for the season or year 1842, as required by the 49th Section of the Act 2nd Will. IV. Cap. 58.

Total cost of Rail-Road and Appurtenances, to 31st December, 1842.....£52872 4 9

PERIOD.	No. of Passengers.	No. of Tons of Freight.	Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure.
For the year 1842.....	27041	7716	£ 13600 0 0	£ 10743 18 2

Sworn before me, at Montreal,
16th October, 1843.

B. HALL, J. P.

Rail-Road Office,
Montreal, 16th October, 1843.

WM. D. LINDSAY,
Clerk of the Company.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED FOR THE RELIEF OF

INSANE AND INVALID PERSONS AND FOUNDLINGS,
IN THE DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

THE Commissioners, in conformity to law, have the honour to render their Accounts to the 30th September last, inclusive, by which there appears due them, a sum of four hundred and fifty-seven pounds, three shillings and one penny, currency, being the amount of the expenditure for the quarter from the 1st July, to the above date.

There are now under the charge of the Commissioners, the following persons and foundlings, viz. :—

At the General Hospital..... 21 Insane—10 men, 11 women.
“ “ 28 Invalids—10 men, 18 women.
At the Hotel Dieu 58 Foundlings—27 boys, 31 girls.

Appendix (X.) For whose support during the year commencing on the 1st October instant, the following sums will be required, viz: Appendix (X.)

19th Octobre

19th October.

For the Insane,—21, at 1s. 8d. per diem	£638 15 0
For the Invalids,—28, at 1s. per diem	511 0 0
For Clothing for the same	100 0 0
For a Guardian for the Insane,—Salary.....	25 0 0
For the Foundlings,—58, at 5d. per diem.....	441 0 10
For a Nurse for the same,—Salary.....	30 0 0
For Clothing.....	15 0 0
For allowance for tending Indigent Sick.....	200 0 0
<hr/>	
Probable Amount of current Expenses.....	£1960 15 10
To which is to be added the Amount due as above.....	457 3 1
<hr/>	
Forming a Sum of.....	£2417 18 11

For which the Commissioners respectfully pray that an appropriation be made by the Legislature.

The Commissioners beg to renew the representations they have made to the Legislature, in preceding years, respecting the total insufficiency of the Building in which the Insane are confined, and the impossibility of adopting any system of treatment for their relief, owing to the very limited means granted for that purpose. So far back as the year 1810, representations were made to the Executive, by the Commissioners then acting, on the necessity of erecting Buildings better adapted to the object in view; and in the year 1824, a very able and comprehensive Report was made by a Special Committee of the Legislative Council, on that most important subject: unfortunately no measures were taken to carry its recommendations into execution.

Since that time the Population has more than doubled, and the number of persons labouring under that dreadful affliction, insanity, has increased in the same ratio, which renders it most urgent that effective measures be taken for their relief, by the establishment of an Asylum, upon the systems followed in England, or in the United States, where so many of those unfortunate beings are daily restored to their Families, and to Society.

The whole humbly submitted:

CHARLES T. BAILLARGEON, Ptre.
L. MASSUE,
JOS. MORRIN.

Quebec, 7th October, 1843.

Appendix
(Y.)
19th October.

Appendix
(Y.)
19th October.

RETURN of the Average Amount of Liabilities and Assets of the BANK of MONTREAL during the period from the 1st September, 1842, to 28th February, 1843.

	MONTH ENDING.								
	30th September, 1842.	31st October, 1842.	30th November, 1842.	31st December, 1842.	31st January, 1843.	28th February, 1843.	£	s.	d.
LIABILITIES									
Promissory Notes in circulation, not bearing Interest.....	£ 247189 0 0	£ 255585 0 0	£ 253358 10 0	£ 250950 0 0	£ 244377 15 0	£ 254097 10 0			
Bills of Exchange in circulation, not bearing Interest.....	"	"	"	"	"	"			
Bills and Notes in circulation, bearing Interest.....	"	"	"	"	"	"			
Balances due to other Banks and Bankers.....	83670 17 1	69807 6 3	61076 11 0	83480 0 1	50223 11 11	28405 12 11			
Cash Deposits, not bearing Interest.....	219624 8 11	214564 1 1	206231 4 2	270464 14 4	218564 16 5	209378 19 8			
Cash Deposits, bearing Interest.....	31336 11 8	34990 2 3	35594 8 7	48507 0 2	49537 12 9	51928 17 9			
Total Average Liabilities	£581820 17 8	£574946 9 7	£559260 13 9	£653401 14 7	£562703 16 1	£543811 0 4			
ASSETS									
Coin and Bullion.....	89261 1 4	91300 2 7	85368 4 0	111578 6 1	106506 18 3	86365 11 5			
Landed or other Property of the Bank.....	10864 17 11	10864 17 11	10864 17 11	10864 17 11	10864 17 11	10864 17 11			
Government Securities and Corporation Bonds.....	10000 0 0	10000 0 0	10000 0 0	10000 0 0	20616 9 9	20646 9 9			
Promissory Notes, or Bills of other Banks.....	14313 14 3	22848 0 1	20947 0 6	13344 6 4	19464 18 10	21571 19 8			
Balances due from other Banks.....	70211 16 0	48158 19 1	36961 10 7	33799 12 4	89054 4 5	75689 14 10			
Notes and Bills discounted, or other Debts due to the Bank, not included under the foregoing heads.....	999760 8 9	1036457 16 11	1064871 19 0	1048964 2 10	1014374 19 0	937519 19 4			
Bonds and Obligations.....	10368 18 4	10368 18 4	10368 18 4	10368 18 4	10371 17 9	10371 17 9			
Total Average Assets	£1204780 16 7	£1229998 14 11	£1239882 10 4	£1238920 3 10	£1271284 5 11	£1163030 10 8			

Bank of Montreal, Montreal, 1st March, 1843.

Certified,

P. MCGILL, President.

WM. GUNN, Assistant Cashier.

Appendix (Y.)
19th October.

Appendix (Y.)
19th October.

RETURN of the Average Amount of Liabilities and Assets of the BANK OF MONTREAL, during the period from 1st March to 30th September, 1843.

LIABILITIES.	MONTH ENDING.						
	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Promissory Notes in circulation, not bearing Interest.....	231584 10 0	237978 15 0	232944 10 0	242301 15 0	247822 5 0	276603 10 0	277440 15 0
Bills of Exchange in circulation, not bearing Interest.....	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
Bills and Notes in circulation, bearing Interest.....	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
Balances due to other Banks and Bankers.....	24592 13 2	998 10 5	5278 7 10	10528 10 2	12241 17 10	11671 1 5	7633 11 5
Cash Deposits, not bearing Interest.....	177499 17 1	200292 4 3	231544 5 2	239215 7 6	196424 15 11	191674 14 3	199199 6 9
Cash Deposits, bearing Interest.....	43848 14 3	47571 14 10	49566 13 9	55503 14 5	56387 14 0	50042 6 0	4965 6 0
Total Average Liabilities.....	£ 477465 14 6	486841 4 6	519333 16 9	547549 7 1	512876 12 9	529991 11 8	489233 19 2
ASSETS.							
Coin and Bullion.....	111125 3 7	134364 18 6	145601 1 5	157758 18 9	129421 13 2	140838 13 6	177220 18 4
Landed and other Property of the Bank.....	10500 0 0	10500 0 0	10500 0 0	10500 0 0	10500 0 0	10500 0 0	10500 0 0
Government Securities, and Corporation Bonds.....	20500 0 0	20500 0 0	20500 0 0	20500 0 0	20500 0 0	20500 0 0	22200 0 0
Promissory Notes, or Bills of other Banks.....	15361 2 5	10298 7 5	17257 1 11	14299 12 6	30996 8 1	27946 14 9	96947 12 11
Balances due from other Banks and Bankers.....	50602 10 6	51388 17 0	98574 5 11	96181 12 8	125131 13 9	155066 18 3	161468 12 9
Notes and Bills discounted, or other Debts due to the Bank, not included under the foregoing heads.....	949702 8 1	924794 16 0	918995 0 11	902134 4 1	872192 18 8	836378 5 1	792845 17 4
Total Average Assets.....	£ 1157791 4 7	1151846 18 11	1211427 10 2	1201374 8 0	1188742 13 8	1190630 11 7	1191233 1 4

Bank of Montreal,
Montreal, 1st October, 1843.
Certified,
P. MCGILL, President.

WM. GUNN,
Acting Cashier,

Appendix
(Y.)
19th October.

Appendix
(Y.)
19th October.

RETURN of the Average Amount of Liabilities and Assets of the City Bank during the period from 1st September, 1842, to 28th February, 1843, published in conformity with the Act 4 & 5 Vic., cap. 97.

	MONTH ENDING.					
	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.	31st January.	28th February.
LIABILITIES.						
Promissory Notes in circulation, not bearing Interest.....	£ s. d. 98951 5 0	£ s. d. 98616 15 0	£ s. d. 90989 0 0	£ s. d. 85994 0 0	£ s. d. 85487 0 0	£ s. d. 92559 0 0
Bills of Exchange in circulation, not bearing Interest	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
Bills and Notes in circulation, bearing Interest.....	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
Balances due to other Banks.....	9316 15 5	12654 14 2	21363 6 9	20738 8 6	21414 19 7	21922 17 4
Cash Deposits, not bearing Interest	33062 . 6 9	49119 6 9	47195 15 4	41036 11 5	33399 1 9	25042 2 10
Case Deposits, bearing Interest	16416 7 8	15193 17 8	19686 13 5	13435 15 10	15138 10 0	13768 10 4
Total average Liabilities.....	£ 157746 14 10	£ 175884 13 7	£ 179134 15 6	£ 161204 15 9	£ 154409 11 10	£ 146292 10 6
ASSETS.						
Coin and Bullion.....	21265 0 0	26399 14 10	27237 19 5	17046 2 1	22212 7 10	31694 0 5
Landed and other Property of the Bank.....	4056 16 6	4056 16 6	4056 16 6	4056 16 6	4056 16 6	4056 16 6
Government Securities						500 0 0
Promissory Notes, or Bills of other Banks.....	19091 0 8	24991 18 8	20842 14 1	22438 14 9	16346 8 11	11856 3 11
Balances due from other Banks.....	14599 6 1	16691 4 0	17942 7 1	14300 19 9	10079 12 3	9562 1 4
Notes and Bills discounted, or Debts due to the Bank, not included under the foregoing heads	323060 19 1	328966 17 4	338862 3 11	324727 16 0	326440 5 9	313787 15 8
Total average Assets.....	£ 362073 2 4	£ 401106 11 4	£ 408942 1 0	£ 383070 9 1	£ 378935 11 3	£ 371456 17 10

City Bank,
Montreal, 28th February, 1843

C. H. CASTLE,
Cashier.

Appendix
(Y.)
19th October.

Appendix
(Y.)
19th October.

RETURN of the average amount of Liabilities and Assets of the City Bank, during the period from 1st March, to 31st August, 1843.

	MONTH ENDING.					
	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.	31st July.	31st August.
LIABILITIES.						
Promissory Notes in circulation, not bearing Interest.....	£ 79068 0 0	£ 97157 0 0	£ 86430 0 0	£ 96523 0 0	£ 96902 0 0	£ 100310 0 0
Bills of Exchange in circulation, not bearing Interest.....	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "
Bills and Notes in circulation, bearing Interest.....	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "
Balances due to other Banks.....	20723 18 8	13758 17 2	7769 13 7	18830 2 1	16452 7 0	9108 8 2
Cash Deposits, not bearing Interest.....	25297 9 11	29242 12 10	34529 6 7	36936 19 2	43397 14 4	52154 13 5
Cash Deposits, bearing Interest.....	14792 1 2	16025 11 4	17507 7 7	18071 18 3	10471 18 1	10897 9 3
Total average Liabilities.....	£ 139681 9 9	£ 136184 1 4*	£ 146296 7 9	£ 172363 19 6	£ 167223 19 5	£ 172410 19 10
ASSETS.						
Coin and Bullion.....	20672 2 8	21285 13 4	20449 8 6	21996 11 8	24074 10 9	18717 2 7
Landed or other property of the Bank.....	4056 16 6	4056 16 6	4056 16 6	4056 16 6	4056 16 6	4056 16 6
Government Securities.....	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
Promissory Notes, or Bills of other Banks.....	11224 0 11	12890 2 0	15189 8 0	15022 6 5	14690 18 5	14118 5 4
Balances due from other Banks.....	6372 5 11	6620 9 11	10662 0 4	16193 6 11	8927 8 1	21597 12 9
Notes and Bills discounted, or debts due to the Bank, not included under the foregoing heads.....	322413 2 4	319096 3 10	311926 6 7	227595 1 4	329417 7 1	326509 11 4
Total average Assets.....	£ 365238 8 4	£ 364449 5 7	£ 362793 19 11	£ 365364 2 10	£ 361667 0 10	£ 365499 8 6

City Bank,
Montreal, 1st September, 1843.

C. H. CASTLE,
Cashier.

Appendix
(Y.)
19th October.

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(Y.)
19th October.

RETURN of the Average Amount of Liabilities and Assets of the QUEBEC BANK during the period from the 1st March to the 31st August, 1843, published in conformity with the Act 4 & 5 Victoria, cap. 94.

	MONTH ENDING.											
	31st March.		30th April.		31st May.		30th June.		31st July.		31st August.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
LIABILITIES.												
Promissory Notes in circulation, not bearing Interest	26111	15 0	27959	10 0	31359	5 0	36872	0 0	38145	0 0	36100	15 0
Bills of Exchange in circulation, not bearing Interest	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bills and Notes in circulation, bearing Interest	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Balances due to other Banks	3211	6 7	3759	1 8	"	"	3643	14 2	1659	5 1	2575	13 1
Cash Deposits, not bearing Interest	30415	3 7	30089	14 5	28888	11 4	30969	9 3	39099	10 3	30794	15 2
Cash Deposits, bearing Interest	22270	11 4	24192	19 3	20427	12 5	15214	0 0	15889	0 0	12250	0 0
Total average Liabilities	82008	16 6	86031	5 4	80675	8 9	86699	3 5	94792	15 4	96721	3 3
ASSETS.												
Coin and Bullion	27066	10 5	20388	0 9	28314	14 5	50758	18 10	32742	8 3	34329	10 10
Landed or other Property of the Bank	5485	5 11	5496	10 11	5496	10 11	5496	10 11	5496	10 11	5496	10 11
Government Securities	2350	0 0	2350	0 0	2950	0 0	3050	0 0	3050	0 0	3050	0 0
Promissory Notes, or Bills of other Banks	461	10 0	866	5 0	1096	5 0	1757	0 0	1291	10 0	1545	10 0
Balances due from other Banks	4659	17 3	3986	4 6	8725	11 11	7278	15 7	8272	2 0	3248	10 8
Notes and Bills discounted, or other Debts due to the Bank, not included under the foregoing heads	142373	16 2	144205	13 10	132565	8 8	136244	14 10	142887	6 2	150751	7 6
Total average Assets	182296	19 9	186292	15 0	179148	10 11	184616	0 2	193739	17 4	198421	9 11

Quebec Bank,
1st September, 1843.

NOAH FREER,
Cashier.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

(Copied from the London Gazette, of 11th August, 1843.)

ACCOUNT shewing the whole amount of the DEBTS and ASSETS of the BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, at the close of the year 1842; and shewing, also, the amount of its payable Notes on demand which had been in circulation during every month of the year; together with the amount of Specie and other Assets, distinguishing each kind, immediately available in every such month for the discharge of such Notes.

(Published pursuant to Royal Charter of Incorporation.)

DEBTS.	STERLING.			ASSETS.	STERLING.		
	£	s.	D.		£	s.	D.
Circulation	108331	14	2	Specie	116738	2	9
Other Liabilities	399620	11	1	Other Assets	1218630	11	2
	£	507952	5 3		£	1335368	13 11

1842.	Notes in circulation.			Specie.			Notes of other Banks.		
	Halifax Currency.			Halifax Currency.			Halifax Currency.		
	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.
January	166814	10	0	141180	13	5	53754	15	9
February	162233	0	0	142726	10	8	54361	17	6
March	140474	0	0	126285	11	11	54366	12	11
April	145883	10	0	129853	15	2	60323	8	11
May	152340	0	0	123404	7	0	59796	5	9
June	157270	5	0	127894	14	7	56411	7	2
July	157144	0	0	123391	11	0	45855	1	1
August	162131	15	0	129504	2	4	34962	16	9
September	155502	5	0	132251	11	2	39705	18	0
October	161240	0	0	124252	9	1	42398	9	11
November	160086	5	0	134967	1	5	41034	12	6
December	148535	10	0	145282	17	3	30595	7	11

By order of the Court of Directors,

Toronto, 16th October, 1843.

A true copy,

THOS. PATEN,
Inspector of Branches.

(Signed)

G. DE B. ATTWOOD.

Secretary.

ACCOUNT shewing the whole amount of the DEBTS and ASSETS of the CANADIAN BRANCHES of the BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, on 14th October, 1843, together with the amount of Notes in circulation, and Specie on hand, furnished in accordance with the order of the House of Assembly, viz:

DEBTS.	CURRENCY.			ASSETS.	CURRENCY.		
	£	s.	D.		£	s.	D.
Circulation	86384	10	0	Specie	71305	5	0
Other Liabilities	165601	10	8	Other Assets	625088	4	8
	£	251986	0 8		£	696393	9 8

THOS. PATEN,
Inspector of Branches.

DOCUMENTS

26th October.

26th October.

Which accompanied the Message of His Excellency the Governor General to the Legislative Assembly, relating to the Act for the establishment and maintenance of Common Schools, dated 25th October, 1843.

- No. 1.—Report of a Committee of the Executive Council, on the subject of the distribution of the appropriation for the support of Common Schools. Approved, 13th January, 1843.
- No. 2.—Report of a ditto, on a Memorial from the Municipal Council of the District of Victoria. Approved, 16th March, 1843.
- No. 3.—Report of a ditto, on an application from the Warden of the Midland District. Approved, 4th April, 1843.
- No. 4.—Report of a ditto, on the subject of the distribution of the appropriation made for the support of Common Schools in Eastern Canada. Approved, 17th August, 1843.
- No. 5.—Table of the Elementary Schools in operation in Canada East, which have a claim to the Government Allocation for the year 1842, according to the population and to the degree of conformity of the Inhabitants to the requirements of the Common School Act in each Municipal District respectively, as they have been reported.
- No. 6.—Statement shewing the payments made and sums owing on the appropriation of £20,000 Currency, for Common Schools in Canada West, for 1842.
- No. 7.—Statistical Report on Education in Canada East, for 1842.

No. 1.—Report of a Committee of the Executive Council, dated 26th December, 1843.

(Copy.)

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Charles Bagot, G. C. B. Governor General of British North America, &c. &c. &c.

Approved in Council, }
13th January, 1843. }
(Signed,) }
C. B. }
Report of a Committee of the Executive Council. — Present : The Honorable Mr. Sullivan, in the Chair, Mr. Dunn, Mr. Daly, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Killaly, Mr. Hincks, Mr. Lafontaine, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Aylwin, Mr. Small, and Mr. Morin, on the subject of the distribution of the appropriation for the support of Common Schools.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Committee of the Executive Council have considered with much anxiety the difficult question of the distribution of the appropriation made by Parliament in the Session before the last of the Provincial Parliament, for the support of Common Schools.

The Act, intituled, " An Act to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned, and to make further provision for the establishment and maintenance of Common Schools throughout the Province," provides a sum of £50,000 currency, to be distributed in the manner therein after provided. The Act further provides for the appointment of a Superintendent of Education, whose duty it should be to apportion in each and every year, the money granted by the Legislature as aforesaid, among the several Municipal Districts, in the ratio of the number of children over five and under sixteen years of age, that should appear by the then last census of the Province to be resident within such District respectively. The same Act further provides that the District Council of each District should be a Board of Education, and their duties as such Board should be to divide the several townships and parishes within their District into School Districts, and to furnish a report of such division to the Superintendent of Education, and also to apportion and distribute to each of the School Districts its share of the School fund proportioned to the number of children resident in such School District; also to cause to be assessed, on the inhabitants of each School District, sums of money for the erection of a School house, for the purchase of books, and further to report their proceedings in matters relating to Common Schools annually.

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By the same Act it is further provided, that if the District Council should at any time refuse or neglect to comply with the foregoing requirements, the District should not be entitled to receive any sum of money out of the School fund until such requirements shall have been duly complied with, or a good and sufficient cause for non compliance shall have been shewn to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Education.

The Act further provides for the election of Common School Commissioners in each Township, whose duty it should be to acquire Sites for Common School Houses, to make estimates of the costs thereof, and of the cost of fuel and appendages, and to transmit the same to the Clerk of the District Council, in order that the Inhabitants of the respective Districts may be assessed accordingly; also to appoint one of their number to superintend the School and to manage the concerns thereof, and to report quarterly the state thereof to the Commissioners, and the amount of monies received for the same and the mode of their expenditure, the number of children taught in the School, and the number of days of attendance of each child; also to appoint and remove Teachers, to regulate the course of study, and hear and determine disputes; also to appoint two of their number as Visitors, and to grant Warrants on the District Treasurers, to exonerate poor persons from payment of the Teachers, and to report annually to the District Council.

The Act further provides for the collection of the School Rates, and also of a Special Rate of one shilling and three pence monthly, as additional wages to the Masters. The same Act further provides that no Common School shall be entitled to any portion of the fund, unless it shall have been open for at least nine months during the year then last past, and shall have been attended during that time by fifteen children, nor unless the reports required as above stated shall have been regularly made, and the sum paid by the Inhabitants by Assessment, or otherwise, towards the support of the School, shall have been at least equal to the sum apportioned; and it is further provided that nothing in this section of the Act contained, shall prevent the payment of monies under the said Act, towards the establishment and maintenance of any Common School for the first year after the passing of the Act.

It will be seen from these provisions of the Common School Act, that its operation depended mainly upon the successful working of the Ordinance passed by the Governor and Special Council of Lower Canada, intituled, "An Ordinance to provide for the better internal Government of this Province by the establishment of local or municipal authorities therein,"—and of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, intituled, "An Act for the better internal Government of that part of this Province which formerly constituted

"the Province of Upper Canada, by the establishment of local or municipal authorities therein,"—and that where these laws have not been carried into effect, there can be no Common Schools coming strictly within the meaning of the Common School Act, and that even when the same Laws have been but partially put in operation, and when all the requirements of the Common School Act have not been fully carried out, there can, according to strict Law, be no appropriation from public funds in aid of Common Schools.

Now it appears that in Lower Canada, although the Municipal Ordinance has been generally carried into effect so far as the election of Municipal Councillors, and although in some Districts, Common School Districts have been set out, and in others preparatory steps have been taken for Assessment for the purposes of Common Schools, yet in no instance within the knowledge of the Committee have the Assessments actually been levied, or the other requirements of the Common School Act carried fully out, so as to entitle the Schools to public support, according to strict Law.

The reasons why, in a great portion of Lower Canada, the Municipal Ordinance has not been fully operative, need not now be subject of enquiry. It is sufficient to say, that a Law, the execution of which depended upon the exercise of elective powers by the constituency of a whole country, could not well have effectual operation if the Law or the mode of its enactment were generally received unfavorably by the population. It will be for the wisdom of Parliament to substitute such Municipal Code as will induce its cordial adoption; this, the Committee are happy to think may be done without much difficulty; and in the meantime, and until a more perfect System of Assessment than is proposed by the present Law shall be established, the Committee do not see much reason to regret that the Municipal Laws have not been fully carried into effect.

The Common School Act deals with the Municipal Act as if in full operation, but it appears to contemplate the probability of want of observance of forms and requirements on the part of the School Commissioners during the first year after it should itself become law, and accordingly the want of these forms and requirements are not under the proviso of the Act to prevent a distribution of the public funds for school purposes. But the forms and requirements which are thus for one year rendered not indispensable, could not by possibility have been observed while the District Councils remained inactive, and the question for the Committee to consider is, whether the spirit of the Act which appears to require a distribution of the School funds, for one year at all events, should be allowed, or whether the Country should be deprived of the support beneficently intended for education in obe-

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dience to the strict letter of the law, but without fault in those who are immediately interested; and when the difficulties in the way of receiving that support have arisen from political questions not connected with the subject of education.

In Lower-Canada generally, Schools in the nature of Common Schools, have been in operation during the past year. They have received private contributions probably to as large an amount as the School Act requires to raise from assessment or otherwise. These schools want very much the aid intended to be afforded by the Legislature, although in strict law they may not be entitled to receive it.

The Committee of Council think, after great consideration, that the intention of the Legislature will be carried out substantially by a distribution of the School fund, and that a denial of such distribution, although in strict conformity with law, would be a contravention of its spirit and intention, and would amount to a visitation upon the rising generation of a species of penalty, for a fault, if it may be so termed, in which those who would suffer had no participation.

The Committee therefore respectfully recommend that the sum of thirty thousand pounds, out of the sum of fifty thousand pounds appropriated as above, be reserved for Lower-Canada, and that so much thereof be distributed in aid of Schools as may be found on enquiry they are equitably entitled to, or had reason to expect, and that a bill of indemnity to cover this expenditure be laid before Parliament at the next Session.

The Committee are not yet in possession of the reports of the officer who has been in the exercise of the functions of Superintendent of Education of Lower-Canada, or of sufficient information to enable them to enter into the details of distributions; but if Your Excellency shall be pleased to assent to the appropriation of funds above recommended, the Committee will, on the receipt of the necessary information, enter immediately into the consideration of details. This plan will probably leave a sum of money, which may be considered equitably at the credit of Lower-Canada, for Common School purposes, and may be distributed in aid of the grant for next year if the Legislature shall see fit.

As regards Upper-Canada, the Committee of Council find from the By-laws and Reports before them, that the following District Councils have complied with the law, and levied the assessment required thereby: 1st. Bathurst, 2nd. Victoria, 3rd. Newcastle, 4th. Home, 5th. Niagara, 6th. Gore, 7th. Talbot. But it appears that hitherto there has been no Census of the population shewing the numbers of children resident in each District, and consequently the proportions required by the Common School Act cannot be ascertained.

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The Committee would therefore recommend that the proportions of the population appearing by the Census of 1841, be taken as the rule of division. The Committee find that the Superintendent for Upper Canada has already adopted this rule, and the Committee think that under the circumstances it was the best within his reach.

The Committee therefore recommend that the sum of twenty thousand pounds be set apart for Upper Canada, and that a share of the same be distributed amongst the above Districts according to their relative population. And further that Warrants issue for the amount as ascertained by the Superintendent in favor of the respective District Treasurers.

The Committee further find that in the following Districts, the division into School Districts has been made, but no sums have been levied by assessment, the Common Schools therein continuing to be supported by voluntary fees upon tuition with the expected aid from public funds:—1st. The District of Ottawa, 2d. Eastern, 3d. Midland, 4th. Prince Edward, 5th. Colborne, 6th. Wellington, 7th. Brock, 8th. Huron, 9th. London, 10th. Western.

In these Districts many of the School Districts have had no School in operation during the past year, and therefore no public money will be distributed for the past year, as respects these vacant School Districts.

The Committee would therefore recommend that the sum of twenty thousand pounds aforesaid, be divided as appropriated for the Districts, according to their relative amounts of population, but that warrants be issued in favor of the District Treasurers for amounts in the proportion which the Schools reported to be in operation bear to the whole number of School Districts, in each of the said Districts respectively. This will leave a sum of money equitably at the credit of each of the said Districts respectively, which may be expended in addition to the grant for next year for Common School purposes, if Parliament shall see fit.

The Committee further find that in the following Districts, the District Councils have not complied with the Common School Act, either by setting off School Districts or by levying Assessments in aid of Common Schools:—1st. The District of Johnstown, 2d. Dalhousie.

It is well known however that in these Districts a number of Common Schools have been in operation during the past year, supported by voluntary tuition fees, and by the expectation of public aid.

As regards these Districts, the Committee recommend that the School money, in proportion of the population, be set apart, and that such sums be distributed for the Common

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Schools reported to have been in operation, as they would have been entitled to under the old Law, leaving the balance as equitably at the credit of the Districts, to be expended, in addition to the funds of next year, for Common School purposes, if the Legislature shall see fit.

All which is respectfully submitted.

By Order,

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN,
Chairman.

Council Chamber, }
Kingston 26th December, 1843. }

Certified,

E. PARENT, C. E. C.

No. 2.—Report of a Committee of the Executive Council, dated 3d March, 1843.

(Copy.)

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B., Governor General of British North America, &c., &c., &c.

Approved in Council, }
16th March, 1843. }
(Signed,) C. B.

Report of a Committee of the Executive Council — Present: The Honorable Mr. Sullivan in the Chair, Mr. Daly, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Lafontaine and Mr. Baldwin, on a Memorial from the Municipal Council of the District of Victoria.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

With reference to a Minute of Council of the 13th January last, on the subject of the distribution of the Common School Fund, appropriated for the year 1842, and upon consideration of the Memorial of the Municipal Council of the District of Victoria, representing certain difficulties which have arisen in the distribution contemplated by the said Minute, the Committee of the Executive Council are respectfully of opinion—first, that the money appropriated from the general funds of the Province is distributable in respect of the services performed by Teachers in the year 1842, and should be distributed amongst the Teachers who have actually kept Schools open in the several Townships, the District Councils using their own discretion as to the distribution of money raised by local taxation.

Second, that in the distribution of the public money so appropriated in the District of Victoria, the Treasurer should be guided by the appropriation made by the District Council

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amongst the several Townships, and place the amount so appropriated at the credit of the said Townships respectively, and honor the warrants of the School Commissioners to the amount so credited, leaving it to the School Commissioners to distribute the money amongst the Teachers of the year 1842, in such manner as they shall judge to be in just proportion to the time for which the Schools have been kept open, and to the average number of Scholars who have attended.

Third, that the Treasurer should require separate warrants for the money so appropriated, signed by a majority of the Commissioners, of whom the Chairman shall be one, which warrants should have embodied therein or attached thereto, a statement of the Teacher's name, the time for which his School shall have been kept open, and the average number of scholars instructed therein; and that no appropriation to a greater amount than twenty five pounds should be credited or paid to any School District from the Provincial Fund.

If the District Council shall be found not to have made such distribution amongst the several Townships, the Warden of the District, with the assistance of the Clerk, should, in the opinion of the Committee, make the distribution according to the Census of the population under the age of sixteen, taken in the year 1841, and inform the Treasurer of the District of the distribution so made.

Mr. Secretary Harrison will communicate the substance of this order to the Receiver and Inspector General, and to the Treasurers and Wardens of the Districts for their information and guidance, and the regulation will apply to all Districts classed number one in Upper Canada, in the above mentioned Minute of Council.

All which is respectfully submitted.

By Order.

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN,
Chairman.

Certified.

E. PARENT, C.E.C.

Council Chamber, }
Kingston, 3d March, 1843. }

No. 3.—Report of a Committee of the Executive Council, dated 1st April 1843.

(Copy.)

To His Excellency The Right Honourable Sir Charles T. Metcalfe, Baronet, and G. C. B. Governor General of British North America, &c. &c. &c.

REPORT

Appendix
(Z.)

26th October.

Approved in Council, }
4th April, 1843. }
(Signed,)
C. T. M.

Report of a Committee of the Executive Council: Present, the Honorable Mr. Sullivan in the Chair, Mr. Hincks, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Dunn, Mr. Lafontaine and Mr. Morin, on an application from the Warden of the Midland District.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Committee of Council having reference to a general Minute, on the subject of the distribution of the fund appropriated by Parliament in aid of the Common Schools, dated 13th January last, and to a Minute on the same subject, relating to the distribution of the same fund, in the District of Victoria, dated the 16th March last, have, in obedience to the commands of His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot, considered the accompanying application from the Warden of the Midland District, setting forth, that although the Municipal Council had not, in strict obedience to the Common School Act, assessed the sum required to be raised by local taxation, so as to entitle that District to a full proportion of the School fund, yet that the inhabitants of the District had, by means of expenditure provided by voluntary subscription, and by township assessment, equitably entitled the District to a distribution on the same principles adopted as respects the District of Victoria.

Your Excellency will perceive from a perusal of the above mentioned Minutes of Council, that the Common School Act, in consequence of the novelty of its provisions, as well as because of the Municipal Institution created by law in Lower-Canada, not having been carried into operation, a strict compliance with the law was not in the power of the Government, and that to avoid the evil which the Country would suffer, if the appropriation for the last year were withheld from distribution, a course has been adopted as nearly conformable to the spirit of the law, and the intentions of the Legislature, as circumstances would permit.

With the same object, the Committee, on consideration of the present application, are of opinion that the prayer of the Warden of the Midland District may be acceded to, and that the remaining portion of the sum of £1129 16 7½, appropriated to the Midland District, be distributed on the same principles as those adopted for the District of Victoria.

All which is respectfully submitted.

By Order,
(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN,
Chairman.

Council Chamber, }
Kingston, 1st April, 1843. }

Certified,

E. PARENT, C. E. C.

Appendix
(Z.)

26th October.

No. 4.—Report of a Committee of the Executive Council, dated 17th August, 1843.

(Copy.)

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Charles T. Metcalfe, Baronet, and G. C. B., Governor General of British North America, &c. &c. &c.

Report of a Committee of the Executive Council—Present: the Hon. Mr. Sullivan in the Chair, Mr. Dunn, Mr. Daly, Mr. Hincks, Mr. Lafontaine, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Aylwin, and Mr. Morin, on the subject of the distribution of the appropriation made by the Provincial Parliament, for the support of Common Schools in Eastern Canada.

Approved in Council, }
17th August, 1843. }
(Signed,)
C. T. M.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Committee of Council, in obedience to Your Excellency's commands, have taken into consideration the following documents, relating to the distribution of the appropriation made by the Provincial Parliament, for the support of Common Schools:—

1st. Statistical Tables on Elementary Education in Lower Canada, for the year 1842, made by Dr. J. B. Meilleur, Assistant Superintendent of Education, containing an abstract of the information obtained by that gentleman, before circulars were sent on the subject by the Provincial Secretary, with the view of obtaining further knowledge of the facts relating to the same subject.

2nd. A Statistical Report on Education, by the same gentleman, compiled from letters received from the Wardens of Districts, and Members of Parliament, and also extracts of letters from members of the Clergy, School Commissioners, and others, in the several localities.

3rd. Statistical Tables compiled by the same gentleman from the letters received in answer to the above circular, from members of the Clergy, School Commissioners, and others, containing an analysis of the information obtained, as to the state of the Schools in each locality, and the extent to which the requirements of the Law have been attended to, as far as was practicable.

4th. A Statistical Report by the same gentleman, on the same subject, and with the same details, compiled from the documents abovementioned as Nos. 1 and 3, having re-

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ference also to letters received since by Dr. Meilleur.

5th. Tables of the Elementary Schools in operation during the year 1842, which are recommended for the Government allocation, according to the population taken from the Census of 1831, and to the degree of conformity of the Inhabitants to the requirements of the Law, as far as the same have been reported to Government or to Doctor Meilleur, having in view certain rules and limitations hereinafter mentioned. Having also referred to the Order in Council, approved by His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot on the 13th day of January 1843, the Committee of Council respectfully report as follows:—

In the Order in Council we found the following paragraphs: "The Committee, therefore, respectfully recommend that the sum of thirty thousand pounds, out of the sum of fifty thousand pounds appropriated as above, be reserved for Lower Canada, and that so much thereof be distributed in aid of Schools, as may be found, on inquiry, they are equitably entitled to, or had reason to expect, and that a bill of indemnity and to cover this expenditure be laid before Parliament at the next Session.

"The Committee are not yet in possession of the Reports of the officer who has been in the exercise of the functions of Superintendent of Education of Lower Canada, or of sufficient information to enable them to enter into the details of distribution, but if Your Excellency shall be pleased to assent to the appropriation of the funds above recommended, the Committee will, on the receipt of the necessary information, enter immediately into the consideration of detail. This plan will probably leave a sum of money, which may be considered equitably at the credit of Lower Canada, for Common School purposes, and may be distributed in aid of the grant for next year, if the Legislature shall see fit."

In furtherance of those views, Dr. Meilleur has been called to the Seat of Government to offer his own suggestions and views, and to put in proper order the mass of information which has been obtained; and from a very extensive correspondence, from the different parts of Lower Canada, with himself and Government, he has with great labour and diligence prepared the abovementioned reports and tables, upon which action must now be taken.

The information contained in the letters condensed in the abovementioned documents are necessarily very imperfect, and grounded upon the different views of the persons who wrote the letters. It is to be expected however that the result will be as correct as the case admits. No doubt several Schools which might otherwise deserve their share of the

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allocation have not been reported at all, and other Schools which have been reported too imperfectly to come within the terms of the Law, and local contributions may, in these instances, have been made equally meritorious as in the cases reported more fully; but the inhabitants of those localities will have only to blame themselves, if, during the long space of time which has intervened, they have not thought proper to put themselves in correspondence with any of the authorities, or to give the requisite information, through the School Commissioners, the members of the Clergy, or other persons in the respective localities. It is not recommended to enter into the discussion of the claims of those Schools for the year 1842, beyond what may be left, as hereafter mentioned, to the Superintendent of Education, to provide for particular and extraordinary cases.

From the facts collected by Dr. Meilleur, and from his own information and knowledge of the subject, he has deduced the following classifications, as a guidance to the apportionment, that is to say: 1st. The share apportioned to each Municipal District is proposed to be according to the Census of 1831, for the reasons mentioned in the Order in Council above alluded to, and in Dr. Meilleur's Report. 2nd. The manner in which the Schools in each Municipal District have been established, maintained and directed, as far as reported.—3rd. The amount of the contributions of the inhabitants of each locality for the support of Elementary Schools.—4th. A minimum sum to be fixed for each School entitled to the allocation, even when the local contributions might have exceeded. Hence have resulted the following recommendations, on his part, as to which Schools may be considered as having a claim to the Government allocation, to wit: 1st. Those which have been placed under the control of the School Commissioners and were directed by them, and are reported as having been maintained, and as having operated satisfactorily. 2nd. The independent Schools for the maintenance of which the inhabitants of the respective localities have contributed, so as to be, in that respect, in conformity with the spirit of the School Act. With regard to these latter ones, the recommendation is certainly the greatest extent to which it is possible to depart from the strict requirements of the law, as the want of action on the part of Municipal Councils did not hinder or prevent the inhabitants of each particular parish or township from doing what was in their own power to effect, by electing School Commissioners and by placing the Schools under their control.

From the above rules, limitations and recommendations, Dr. Meilleur has departed only in two instances. 1st. As regards three Schools in the District of Gaspé, and three Schools in the District of Bonaventure, for each of which a gratuity of fifteen pounds is recommended, owing to the remoteness of those districts from

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the rest of the Province, and to other known disadvantages, and to the extreme poverty of the inhabitants, although the information obtained is unsatisfactory. Dr. Meilleur was induced, from his own knowledge of that portion of the Province, obtained during his visit there, to make the recommendation as an encouragement for the future, considering, that unless it is adopted, those districts will not share in the allocation, there being no other Schools there. 2nd. He has recommended additional sums in two places where great sacrifices have been made, as a help in the building of School houses, upon the prayer of the inhabitants themselves, and upon proofs of the merits of the claimants, there being also a large balance remaining untouched in that District.

The Committee therefore respectfully recommend that, out of the sum of thirty thousand pounds, being the share for Lower-Canada, according to the Order in Council above mentioned, the Receiver General be authorized to pay the sum of £9290 7s. 6d., currency, to the Commissioners to be appointed in each District for that purpose, according to the table accompanying the present Report.

As it is out of the question, under the present circumstances, considering the non-operation of the Municipal Councils, to entrust them, or any of their officers with the distribution of the money in the respective localities, and as on the other hand it would be impossible for the Government to correspond directly with the School Commissioners and others in every parish or township, and to make to them the respective payments, it is respectfully recommended that His Excellency the Governor General might appoint in each county a certain number of Commissioners, chosen amongst those who have evinced the greatest zeal for education, to be entrusted with the distribution of the money according to the said tables, and under instructions sent by the Superintendent of Education, and approved by Government, the advances so made to the said Commissioners to be hereafter accounted for; and for greater facility and promptness, it is also recommended that the monies be deposited at some of the Banks, and paid according to orders from the said Commissioners in favour of the respective parishes, townships, or particular Schools as apportioned by them under their instructions.

Dr. Meilleur also recommends that an accountable warrant for the sum of five hundred pounds currency, from the above allocation of thirty thousand pounds, for the year 1842, might issue to him, to be accounted for hereafter, liable to be divided as an assistance in favour of indigent Schools in proportion of the efforts of the inhabitants to support them, in order to provide for unforeseen cases, where some reasonable excuses may be brought for not having made report sooner, and also as a help for the building of School houses in meritorious instances; a recommendation which the

Committee are led to adopt, and they therefore also respectfully recommend that the Receiver General may be authorized to make the said advance, to be hereafter accounted for, and to be charged against the allocation of thirty thousand pounds in the same manner as the above sum of £9290 7s. 6d.; the Superintendent of Education to state in his future reports, the grounds of each particular allowance out of the said sum.

In a memorial of the 24th July, 1843, which the Committee have also had under their consideration, Dr. Meilleur requests to be dispensed from the visitation of the several districts for the present year, 1843, on public grounds which appear admissible, and the Committee do not think that a visit, besides the expenses thereof, would be expedient at present, as the information could not be collected unless each particular Parish and Township was gone over, which information besides would be only of the same nature as that obtained for the year 1842. And besides, the visit, if necessary at all, will be much better after next Session of Parliament, during which, no doubt, new Legislative provisions will be made on the subject.

Under the above there would be still left for Lower Canada, out of the £30000, an unexpended sum of £20209 12s 6d, as foreseen in the Report of Council, of the 13th January, 1843.

The Committee perceive, with much regret, that nothing has been done, or at least reported up to the present time, in the Cities of Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers, which could entitle them to a share of the allocation under the law, although the educational arrangements were for those places the least connected with the Municipal Institutions, which have failed to operate.

All which is respectfully submitted.

By Order,

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN,
Chairman.

Council Chamber,
Kingston, 17th August, 1843. }

Certified, E. PARENT,
C. E. C.

Apportionment of the sum of £30,000 among the several Municipal Districts in Canada East, for the year 1842, according to their respective population under the Census of 1831.

Likewise, a list of the sums recommended to be paid to each Municipal District in favour of the Schools in operation which are reported as having an established claim to the Government allocation, and of the sums remaining to the credit of each district, for the year 1842, respectively.

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APPORTIONMENT of the sum of £30,000 among the several Municipal Districts in Canada East, for the year 1842, according to their respective population under the Census of 1831.

No. of Municipal Districts in 1842.	MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.	Population under the Census for 1831.	Share of School Grant of £30,000, according to the Census for 1831.	Amount of the allocation as established by claims for 1842.	Sums remaining to the Credit of the District in 1842.
		1831.	£30000 0 0		
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Beauharnois.....	21507	1260 0 0	543 15 0	716 5 0
2	Berthier.....	20225	1186 0 0	135 0 0	1050 0 0
3	Chaudière.....	15950	935 0 0	40 0 0	895 0 0
4	Two Mountains.....	21378	1254 0 0	640 0 0	614 0 0
5	Bonaventure.....	8309	457 0 0	45 0 0	442 0 0
6	Dorchester.....	19370	1135 0 0	740 0 0	395 0 0
7	Gaspé.....	5300	293 0 0	45 0 0	248 0 0
8	Kamouraska.....	15057	882 0 0	420 0 0	462 0 0
9	Leinster.....	22228	1303 0 0	165 0 0	1138 0 0
10	Montreal.....	29588	1734 0 0	580 0 0	1154 0 0
11	Montreal, (City).....	27207	1599 0 0	0 0 0	1599 0 0
12	Missisquoi.....	19063	942 0 0	700 15 0	241 5 0
13	Nicolet.....	25369	1487 0 0	437 10 0	1049 10 0
14	Portneuf.....	12787	749 0 0	140 0 0	609 0 0
15	Quebec.....	23179	1358 0 0	515 0 0	843 0 0
16	Quebec, (City).....	25916	1519 0 0	0 0 0	1519 0 0
17	Richelieu.....	34698	2033 0 0	538 2 6	1494 17 6
18	Rimouski.....	9561	560 0 0	160 0 0	400 0 0
19	Saguenay.....	8385	491 0 0	317 10 0	173 10 0
20	Sherbrooke.....	15432	905 0 0	905 0 0	0 0 0
21	St. Hyacinthe.....	15366	901 0 0	209 5 0	691 15 0
22	St. Johns.....	52631	3054 0 0	453 10 0	2630 10 0
23	St. Thomas.....	27017	1585 0 0	853 0 0	732 0 0
24	Sydenham.....	4786	281 0 0	281 0 0	0 0 0
25	Terrebonne.....	16150	946 0 0	274 0 0	672 0 0
26	Three Rivers.....	18633	1092 0 0	152 0 0	940 0 0
	Grand Total.....	511917	£30000 0 0	9290 7 6	20709 12 6

(Signed,)

J. B. MEILLEUR.

Certified,

E. PARENT, C. E. C.

No. 5.—TABLE of the ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS in operation in Canada East, which have a claim to the Government allocations, for the year 1842, according to the population and to the degree of conformity of the inhabitants to the requirements of the Common School Acts in each Municipal District, respectively, as they have been reported.

DISTRICTS.	PARISHES OR TOWNSHIPS.	To Schools in operation under the control of the School Commissioners, at the rate of £20 each, for 1842.			To Independent Schools, to be divided among them according to the amount of the contributions of the inhabitants for their support respectively, to be ascertained by the persons charged with the distribution of the money, not exceeding in any case the sum of £20 for each School, for 1842.			Total recommended to be distributed for Schools in operation in 1842.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Beauharnois.....	St. Timothée de Beauharnois.....	..	..	..	3	60	0 0	60	0 0	60	0 0
	St. Joachim de Chateauguay.....	1	20	0 0	..	40	0 0	60	0 0	60	0 0
	St. Clément.....	..	..	..	3	60	0 0	60	0 0	60	0 0
	Godmanchester.....	..	..	..	7	73	15 0	73	15 0	73	15 0
	Hinchinbrooke.....	8	160	0 0	..	..	..	160	0 0	160	0 0
	St. Martine.....	1	20	0 0	..	..	..	20	0 0	20	0 0
	St. Malachie d'Ormstown.....	..	..	..	6	15	0 0	15	0 0	15	0 0
	Huntingdon Village.....	..	..	..	1	20	0 0	20	0 0	20	0 0
	Chateauguay, to a School House.....	..	50	0 0	..	..	..	50	0 0	50	0 0
	Huntingdon Village, to a School House.....	..	25	0 0	..	..	..	25	0 0	25	0 0
	Total.....	10	275	0 0	22	268	15 0	543	15 0	543	15 0
Berthier.....	St. Joseph de Lanoraye.....	1	20	0 0	..	15	0 0	20	0 0	20	0 0
	St. Thomas.....	..	..	..	1	15	0 0	15	0 0	15	0 0
	St. Antoine de Lavaltrie.....	2	40	0 0	40	0 0	40	0 0
	St. Paul de Lavaltrie.....	3	60	0 0	60	0 0	60	0 0
	Total.....	6	120	0 0	1	15	0 0	135	0 0	135	0 0

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No 5.—TABLE of the ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS in operation in Canada East, &c.—Continued

Appendix (Z.)

26th October.

26th October.

DISTRICTS.	PARISHES OR TOWNSHIPS.	To Schools in operation under the control of the School Commissioners, at the rate of £20 each, for 1842.			To independent Schools to be divided among them according to the amount of the contributions of the inhabitants for their support respectively, to be ascertained by the persons charged with the distribution of the money, not exceeding in any case the sum of £20 for each School, for 1842.			Total recommended to be distributed for Schools in operation in 1842.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Bonaventure.....	Carleton (Township).....	..	..	..	1	15	0	0	15	0	0
	Port Daniel.....	..	..	..	1	15	0	0	15	0	0
	Bonaventure.....	..	..	..	1	15	0	0	15	0	0
	Total.....	..	..	..	3	45	0	0	45	0	0
Chaudière.....	St. George.....	1	20	0	0	..	..	..	20	0	0
	Kennebec Road.....	..	0	0	0	1	20	0	0	20	0
	Total.....	1	20	0	0	1	20	0	0	40	0
Dorchester.....	St. Jean Chrysostôme.....	..	..	..	7	115	0	0	115	0	0
	St. Henri de Lauzon.....	7	140	0	0	..	..	..	140	0	0
	St. Isidore.....	..	..	..	3	46	0	0	46	0	0
	St. Louis de Lotbinière.....	..	..	..	5	80	0	0	80	0	0
	St. Joseph, Pointe Lévi.....	..	..	..	7	103	0	0	103	0	0
	St. Nicolas.....	..	..	..	5	100	0	0	100	0	0
	St. Antoine de Tilly.....	..	..	..	13	156	0	0	156	0	0
Total.....	7	140	0	0	40	600	0	0	740	0	
Gaspé.....	Cape Cove.....	..	..	..	1	15	0	0	15	0	0
	Gaspé Basin.....	..	..	..	1	15	0	0	15	0	0
	Percé.....	..	..	..	1	15	0	0	15	0	0
	Total.....	..	..	..	3	45	0	0	45	0	0
St. Hyacinthe.....	St. Césaire.....	4	80	0	0	..	..	..	80	0	0
	St. Damase.....	1	20	0	0	..	..	..	20	0	0
	St. Hyacinthe.....	..	..	..	4	79	5	0	79	5	0
	St. Pie.....	..	..	..	2	10	0	0	10	0	0
	Ste. Rosalie.....	..	..	..	1	20	0	0	20	0	0
	Total.....	5	100	0	0	7	109	5	0	209	5
St. Jean.....	Ste. Marguerite de Blairfindie.....	1	20	0	0	1	20	0	0	40	0
	St. Mathias de Chambly.....	..	..	..	2	40	0	0	40	0	0
	St. Luc de Longueuil.....	1	20	0	0	..	..	..	20	0	0
	Ste. Marie de Monnoir.....	..	..	..	4	80	0	0	80	0	0
	St. George de Noyan.....	..	..	..	13	113	10	0	113	10	0
	St. Philippe.....	2	40	0	0	..	..	..	40	0	0
	St. Edouard de St. George.....	3	60	0	0	..	..	..	60	0	0
	St. Valentin.....	3	60	0	0	..	..	..	60	0	0
Total.....	10	200	0	0	20	253	10	0	453	10	
Kamouraska.....	St. André de l'Islet du Portage.....	4	80	0	0	..	..	..	80	0	0
	St. George de Kakouna.....	5	100	0	0	..	..	..	100	0	0
	St. Louis de Kamouraska.....	4	80	0	0	..	..	..	80	0	0
	St. Paschal de Kamouraska.....	7	140	0	0	..	..	..	140	0	0
	Rivière Ouelle.....	..	..	..	1	20	0	0	20	0	0
Total.....	20	400	0	0	1	20	0	0	420	0	
Leinster.....	St. Roch de l'Achigan.....	..	..	..	2	30	0	0	30	0	0
	St. Lin de Lachenaye.....	3	60	0	0	..	..	..	60	0	0
	L'Assomption de Repentigny.....	2	40	0	0	..	..	..	40	0	0
	St. Jacques de St. Sulpice.....	..	..	..	3	35	0	0	35	0	0
Total.....	5	100	0	0	5	65	0	0	165	0	
Missisquoi.....	Bay Missisquoi, West.....	10	200	0	0	..	..	..	200	0	0
	Brome, (Township).....	4	80	0	0	..	..	..	80	0	0
	Dunham.....	..	..	..	14	280	0	0	280	0	0
	Granby.....	5	100	0	0	..	..	..	100	0	0
	Potton.....	1	20	0	0	8	20	15	0	40	15
Total.....	20	400	0	0	22	300	15	0	700	15	

Appendix (Z.)

No. 5.—TABLE of the ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS in operation in Canada East, &c.—Continued.

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DISTRICTS.	PARISHES OR TOWNSHIPS.	To Schools in operation under the control of the School Commissioners, at the rate of £20 each, for 1842.			To independent Schools to be divided among them according to the amount of the contributions of the inhabitants for their support respectively, to be ascertained by the persons charged with the distribution of the money, not exceeding in any case the sum of £20 for each School, for 1842.			Total recommended to be distributed for Schools in operation in 1842.				
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Montreal	Ste. Geneviève	10	200	0	0	3	60	0	0	60	0	0
	Nouvelle Longueuil	1	20	0	0	1	20	0	0	20	0	0
	Pointe aux Trembles	6	120	0	0	..	..	..	..	120	0	0
	Ste. Madeleine de Rigaud	2	40	0	0	..	..	..	..	40	0	0
	St. Joseph Rivière des Prairies	3	60	0	0	..	..	..	..	60	0	0
	Sault-au-Recollet	4	80	0	0	..	..	..	..	80	0	0
	St. Michel de Vandreuil	4	80	0	0	..	..	..	..	80	0	0
	Total	25	500	0	0	4	80	0	0	580	0	0
Nicolet	St. Antoine Baie du Febvre	..	..	..	..	6	6	5	0	6	5	0
	St. Jean Baptiste de Nicolet	..	..	..	..	5	31	5	0	31	5	0
	St. Michel d'Yamaska	1	20	0	0	3	60	0	0	80	0	0
	Durham (Township)	7	140	0	0	1	20	0	0	160	0	0
	St. Grégoire	8	160	0	0	..	..	..	..	160	0	0
	Total	16	320	0	0	15	117	10	0	437	10	0
Portneuf	Deschambault	..	..	..	..	1	20	0	0	20	0	0
	Ecoreuils	1	20	0	0	..	..	..	..	20	0	0
	Pointe aux Trembles	4	80	0	0	1	20	0	0	100	0	0
	Total	5	100	0	0	2	40	0	0	140	0	0
Quebec	St. Ambroise	1	20	0	0	3	25	0	0	45	0	0
	Beauport	..	..	..	..	8	160	0	0	160	0	0
	Charlesbourg	4	80	0	0	..	..	..	..	80	0	0
	Chateau Richer	..	..	..	..	3	45	0	0	45	0	0
	St. Jean	3	60	0	0	1	20	0	0	80	0	0
	L'Ange Gardien	2	40	0	0	1	20	0	0	60	0	0
	St. Laurent	1	20	0	0	2	25	0	0	45	0	0
	Total	11	220	0	0	18	295	0	0	515	0	0
Richelieu	St. Barnabé	..	..	..	..	2	20	0	0	20	0	0
	St. Mathieu de Belœil	..	..	..	..	2	40	0	0	40	0	0
	Boucherville	..	..	..	..	2	36	10	0	36	10	0
	St. Antoine de Chambly	..	..	..	..	3	22	2	6	22	2	6
	Contrecoeur	1	20	0	0	..	..	..	..	20	0	0
	St. Charles	..	..	..	..	2	40	0	0	40	0	0
	St. Denis	..	..	..	..	6	114	10	0	114	10	0
	Immaculée Conception de St. Ours	2	40	0	0	..	..	..	..	40	0	0
	Varennes	..	..	..	..	5	100	0	0	100	0	0
	Verchères	..	..	..	..	4	25	0	0	25	0	0
	William Henry	4	80	0	0	..	..	..	..	80	0	0
	Total	7	140	0	0	26	398	2	6	538	2	6
Rimouski	St. Fabien and St. Simon Baie Hasta	..	..	..	..	1	20	0	0	20	0	0
	L'Isle Verte	2	40	0	0	..	..	..	..	40	0	0
	Métis	..	..	..	..	1	20	0	0	20	0	0
	Rimouski	..	..	..	..	4	80	0	0	80	0	0
	Total	2	40	0	0	6	120	0	0	160	0	0
Saguenay	Eboulemens	1	20	0	0	2	37	10	0	57	10	0
	La Malbaie	4	80	0	0	3	60	0	0	140	0	0
	L'Isle aux Coudres	4	80	0	0	..	..	..	..	80	0	0
	Ste. Agnès	..	..	..	..	2	40	0	0	40	0	0
	Total	9	180	0	0	7	137	10	0	317	10	0
Sherbrooke	Barnston and Barford	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Barford	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Compton	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Eaton, Newport and Clinton	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dudswell	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hatley	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Shipton	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Westbury and Lingwick	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Windsor	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Melbourne	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stanstead	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brompton	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clifton	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	146	905	0	0	..	..	..	..	905	0	0

The number of Schools under control absorbs the whole sum due to the District according to population, at a rate much less than £20.

Appendix
(Z.)

No. 6.—STATEMENT shewing the payments made and sums owing, &c.—Continued.

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(Z.)

26th October.

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TOWNS OR DISTRICTS.	Amount Paid.	Amount Unpaid.	Amount of Apportionment.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Brought over.....</i>	1218 18 6½			1218 18 6½
<i>Districts—First Class.</i>				
Bathurst.....	1028 5 1	— — —	1028 5 1	
Victoria.....	484 12 10½	— — —	484 12 10½	
Newcastle.....	1196 7 11½	— — —	1196 7 11½	
Home.....	2863 14 6½	— — —	2863 14 6½	
Niagara.....	1451 1 11½	— — —	1451 1 11½	
Gore.....	1809 12 7½	— — —	1809 12 7½	
Talbot.....	423 0 10½	— — —	423 0 10½	
Brock.....	553 10 5	— — —	553 10 5	
Wellington.....	611 1 10	— — —	611 1 10	
Ottawa.....	363 15 2½	— — —	363 15 2½	
				10785 3 3½
<i>Districts—Second Class.</i>				
Eastern.....	850 5 1	398 6 4½	1248 11 5½	
Midland.....	1129 16 7½	— — —	1129 16 7½	
Prince Edward.....	466 3 9	134 2 2½	600 5 11½	
Colborne.....	549 13 3½	— — —	549 13 3½	
Huron.....	58 19 0½	150 3 4½	218 2 4½	
London.....	791 11 5	333 14 4½	1125 5 9½	
Western.....	956 18 1	55 9 5	1012 7 6	
Dalhousie.....	573 9 11	138 8 7½	711 18 6½	
				6596 1 5½
<i>Districts—Third Class.</i>				
Johnstown.....	677 15 5	722 1 3½	— — —	1399 16 8½
£	18058 14 5½	1911 5 6½	— — —	£20000 0 0

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Kingston, 17th October, 1843.F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

No. 7.—Statistical Report on Education, being an abstract from Report No. 2 and No. 4 on the same subject, in Canada East, for 1842.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

An Act passed by the Provincial Parliament, 18th September 1841, for the establishment and maintenance of Elementary Schools throughout the Province of Canada, provides a sum of £50,000 currency, to be divided, in the first place, between the two sections of the Province, now Canada West and Canada East; and, secondly, to be distributed among the several Municipal Districts, annually, in proportion to the number of children over five and under sixteen years of age, that shall appear, by the Census then the last taken of the Province, to be resident within each District, respectively.

The same Act further provides that the Council of each Municipal District shall be a Board of Education, whose duties as such, shall be to divide the several Parishes and Townships, within their Municipal District, into School Districts, and furnish a Report of such a division, and likewise an annual Report of the Schools in operation, to the

Superintendent of Education; also to apportion and distribute to each of the School Districts its share of the School Fund in proportion to the number of children residing therein as aforesaid, and to cause to be assessed on the inhabitants of each School District sums of money sufficient to equal their respective share of the School grant.

The same Act provides for the election of School Commissioners in every Parish or Township to take the charge and direction of the Elementary Schools established in each of them respectively, according to Law, and whose principal duties are to hire the Teachers, to prescribe to them the rules to be observed, and the books to be used in their respective Schools, to visit the said Schools several times, and to make a faithful report of the whole once a year to the Wardens of the Municipal District.

The same Act further provides that no Common School shall be entitled to any portion of the School fund, unless it shall have been open for at least nine months during the year, shall have been attended during that time by, at least, fifteen children, nor unless the Reports required shall have been regularly made, and a sum be paid by the Inhabitants by Assessment, or otherwise, towards the

support of Elementary Schools, shall have been at least equal to the apportionment, except, according to the 6th Section of the same Act, good and sufficient cause for non compliance shall have been shown to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Education, and except, according to the 12th section of the same Act, for the year 1842, as it is thereby provided that nothing contained in the said Act shall prevent the payment of money as appropriated under the said Act towards the establishment and maintenance of Common Schools as aforesaid.

Now, although the Municipal Councils have not generally operated in the lower section of the Province, towards the establishment and maintenance of Common Schools, except in a few Districts where the School Districts have been set out and preparatory steps have been taken for Assessment for the support of the said Schools; and although in no instance this assessment has actually been done, or have the other requirements of the Common School Act been carried fully out, so as to entitle the Schools in operation to a share of the public fund according to strict Law; still, Your Excellency will be pleased to observe the existence of six principal facts which are of a nature to prove in a satisfactory manner that the Inhabitants of Canada East have accepted the present School Act, and have in a great measure complied with its most important requirements, that is: 1st. They have almost universally elected the School Commissioners for the years 1842 and 1843:—2nd. They have divided the Parishes or Townships into School Districts either with or without the sanction of the Municipal Council, according as it was granted or refused: 3d. They have established Common Schools in their respective Parishes or Townships, and placed them under the control of the School Commissioners: 4th. They have furnished, by voluntary contributions or otherwise, sums of money sufficient to meet their share of the School grant respectively: 5th. The School Commissioners have directed the Schools placed under their control, generally according to the most important requirements of the Common School Act: 6th. Some reports were by them made either to the Warden of the Municipal District, or directly to the Superintendent of Education, or to both.

Your Excellency will be pleased to observe that the Common School Act having in contemplation, as it appears by the 6th and by the 12th sections, the possibility of a want of observance of certain forms and requirements on the part of the School Commissioners, especially for the year 1842, these forms and requirements are not all rendered indispensable. Indeed the actual operation of the Common Schools, and the sums of money necessary for their support being levied upon the inhabitants, by assessment or otherwise, and the forwarding of the Reports thereof to the Education Office, appear to be the main parts of the Law;

and although those reports do not, in every case, mention the quantum of the contributions towards that object, still, the fact is generally stated, and the probability is, that voluntary contributions have been made in support of all the Common Schools which are in actual operation, to as large an amount as the School Act may require to arise from assessment or otherwise, for they could have no existence, and all these Schools are indeed much in want of the aid intended to be offered by the Legislature in support of Elementary Education.

The Municipal Council being a body politic in each Municipal District, over the action of which neither the School Commissioners nor any other authority have any salutary control, if the strict observance of certain forms and requirements is sometimes wanting on the part of the School Commissioners, it is generally for want of co-operation on the part of the Municipal Council in each locality, for considerations connected with political questions, and not with the subject of Education.

Therefore, although the letter of the Law was not at all times strictly observed by the School Commissioners in all its forms, yet, considering that the spirit thereof has been by them followed, and its object satisfactorily attained on the one side and on the other, considering the exceptional power given by the 6th section of the School Act generally, and by the 12th section in a special manner for the year 1842, and the general attempt of the inhabitants and School Commissioners at setting the said Act in due operation, so as to attain its object with confidence in the liberal interpretation of the said sections of the same Act, it appears evident that the intention of the Legislature would be carried out substantially, by the distribution of the School fund in favor of the localities mentioned in the following table.

And although there is room in that table for the exercise of the indulgence of Your Excellency, still it seems to rest sufficiently on a solid legal ground, corroborated by substantial facts, so as to be convinced of the execution of the Law as far as practicable under the present circumstances. I can then but sincerely hope that Your Excellency will be pleased to take these facts as leading principles in this important question, and thus come to the determination of ordering the issue of the Common School Fund in favor of the inhabitants of the localities mentioned in the following table.

The sum provided by the Common School Act of September 1841, was divided, in 1842, in a rather arbitrary manner between the two sections of the United Province. There being no proper data according to which this primary division of the Common School Fund could be made, owing to the Census in Canada East not being brought down later than 1831, while

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that in Canada West is to the year 1811, at which periods the Census for Eastern Canada is estimated at 511,917, and for Western Canada at 470,000 souls. It was therefore supposed that, for the year 1812, it might be about right and satisfactory to allow the sum of £20,000 to Canada West, and £30,000 to Canada East.

A still greater difficulty has arisen, also, in the subdivision of the £30,000 among the several Municipal Districts in Canada East, not only because the number of children is not designated according to their ages of from 5 to 16 years, as contemplated by the Common School Act, but also because the Census of 1831 has not been taken with any reference to the Municipal Districts, as they were not then formed. After having waited a sufficient time for the Census ordered to be taken by the Municipal Councils for 1842, it being found so incomplete as not to be able to make any thing out of it, it was necessary to proceed again in a rather arbitrary manner in the subdivision of the £30,000 among the Municipal Districts. The population being much increased throughout the Country since 1831, especially by the emigration from other parts of British dominion, and in some particular localities more than in others, it would have been more correct and more satisfactory to make up the apportionment of the Common School fund according to the Census ordered to be taken for 1842. But not being able to avail myself of it for that object, I was obliged to have recourse to the Census for 1831, assuming the number of children between 5 and 16 to be in proportion to the total population of each District.

However, the following table containing the nearest approach that can be made to a correct distribution of the population of 1831 between the Municipal Districts, and to a distribution of the £30,000 between them in the ratio of such population, I hope Your Excellency will be pleased to approve them, and to order the distribution of the Common School grant accordingly. In the former, it was not ventured to divide the population of a parish between two Districts, unless the Census returns gave data for the division, but the whole parish was taken as belonging to the District which contained the bulk of its population; and in the latter, the consideration of all fractions of pounds, shillings and pence was thrown out of account.

Likewise, it was very difficult to make up a general scheme including all the Schools which have an apparent legal existence, for want of regular and uniform reports on education, although I have sent, as early as the forepart of July 1842, printed forms for that object to the Wardens of the several Municipal Districts, or to their Clerk respectively, with an explanatory Circular on the subject. The School Act not operating generally, I have received only three reports, and

at a late period, from the Wardens, out of twenty four, which, according to law, or the regulations of the Educational Department should have been sent in in the beginning of February 1843. Therefore, I have been obliged to establish a scheme for the grant of government allocations, from very general facts, scattered in about four hundred various documents, many of which are far from giving plain and clear statements on the present state of education, with regard to the operative condition of the Elementary Schools in Canada East. In such cases, I have extracted the facts which seemed to have the most favorable sense in favor of the localities whose inhabitants may have a legal claim, either expressed or tacit, to the government allocations, in support of their Schools; and I hope Your Excellency will be pleased to view them in the same light, and order the grant of some money.

But, as in ordering the issue of money from the Common School Fund, it appears desirable to establish and follow some conditional limitations, I beg leave to propose the following for the consideration of Your Excellency, that is:—1st, the share of the Common School Fund apportioned to each Municipal District according to the Census for 1831; 2d, the number of Schools in operation in each Municipal District which may have a right to the Government allocation, considering the manner in which they have been established, maintained and directed; 3d, the amount of the contributions of the inhabitants of each locality for the support of Elementary Schools, either by regular assessment, or by voluntary subscriptions, or otherwise; 4th, the maximum sum to be fixed for each School entitled to an allocation, even when the local contributions might have exceeded.

As to the share apportioned to each Municipal District, according to the Census for 1831, it will be seen opposite the total abstracts from this Statistical Report, No. 5.

The number of Schools in operation in each Municipal District, and which, in my humble opinion, may be considered as having a claim to the Government allocation, are of the two classes; that is—1st, those which have been placed under the control of the School Commissioners and were directed by them, and are reported as having operated satisfactorily; 2d, the independent Schools, for the maintenance of which the inhabitants of the respective localities where they are in operation, have contributed so as to be, with regard to the amount of their voluntary contributions, in conformity with the spirit of the School Act. These are the only two classes of Schools which, I believe, can properly be comprehended in the exceptional sense of the sixth and twelfth sections of the same Act. Therefore, I would not dare to take the responsibility of recommending any other to the consideration of Your Excellency, as having a legal claim to the Government allocations for 1842, although I

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may think it to be my duty to draw the favourable attention of Your Excellency upon some other Schools as worthy of a charitable assistance, which, on being extended to them, I am confident would not fail to do good, and meet the ready approbation of the Parliament.

Among the Schools of the first class, there are sixty-eight which are reported without any specification of the particular amount of the contributions of the inhabitants of the respective localities where they are established; it is merely stated that they have been substantiated and kept in useful operation by the School Commissioners and inhabitants with the intention of attaining the object of the Legislature, and of obtaining the Government allocation, and from the general contents of the reports and the respectability of the persons who sent them in, I believe them to be as fully entitled to the allocation as the other Schools placed in like manner under the control of the School Commissioners.

There are two peremptory reasons for fixing the maximum of the allocation to the sum of £20 for each School in due operation: the first reason for doing so is, that the inhabitants being obliged to raise a sum equal to the allocation, they could not in many places reach its amount with the present contributions; and, the second reason is, that if the maximum was raised higher, it might be the means of granting more to some individual localities whose inhabitants have been zealous, than they might be entitled to, considering the collective apportionment of their Municipal Districts respectively, according to the Census for 1831.

Besides, having in view the preceding limitations in the subdivision of the sum of £30,000 among the several Municipal Districts, the consideration of the facts, that about the same amount is provided for the support of the same number of Schools which were established under the common School Act, expired in 1836, gives another good reason why the maximum of the allocation should, at once, be limited to the sum of £20; for, at that rate, the number of one thousand five hundred and thirty Schools absorbed the sum of £30,600, which is a little more than that placed at the disposal of the Government for the same object, as we need about the same number of Schools. In the course of my instructions to the people, to induce them to set the Law in general operation, I always represented that, under its control, the Government allocation for common School Teachers, could not be more than £20, nor much less than that sum, provided the School Districts were not made more numerous throughout the country, under the present School Act, than they were under the Act expired in 1836, and I am convinced, that considering the difficulty and embarrassment in which the Government is placed, for want of a regular and more general operation of the School Law, the parties interested will have sufficient reason to be satisfied with the observance of the preceding limitations.

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After having observed the preceding limitations, the consideration of the sum remaining to the credit of any particular Municipal District, in comparison of the special needs of the inhabitants to whom the compliance with the requirements of the School Act is next to impossible, owing to their Geographical position, &c., as those located in the Judiciary District of Gaspé, may show the propriety of deviating, in some measure, from those limitations.

The Judiciary Districts of Gaspé is a tract of the Province, which, compared with the other British Possessions in North America, labors, in many respects, under exceptional conditions. The inclemency of the climate, the shortness of the summer, the barrenness of the soil, the want of agricultural habits among the inhabitants, the want of public roads for internal communication, the great distance from town markets, the darkness of ignorance and the spirit of dissention which are unhappily prevailing among the mass of the inhabitants, their state of poverty, and even of indigence, are, for them, as many peculiar circumstances which rendered their compliance with the requirements of the Common School Law morally impossible. Still, the inhabitants of that poor section of the Province have made some efforts and sacrifices for the establishment and support of six Schools, which are in operation, three in each Municipal District, that is:—in

Bonaventure.....1	} Municipal District of Bonaventure.
Carleton.....1	
Port Daniel.....1	
Cape Cove.....1	} Municipal District of Gaspé.
Gaspé Basin.....1	
Percé.....1	

Now, as these six Schools are the only ones in operation in the two Municipal Districts above named, although they have no strict legal existence, still, considering the peculiar circumstances in which the inhabitants are placed, their efforts to support six Elementary Schools among them, and the amount of their apportionment of the Common School fund, I think it but just to recommend them to the indulgence of Your Excellency, and beg for them the small grant of £15 for each of them, as a charitable assistance, total £90, otherwise their apportionment of the School fund shall remain intact, and of no avail to their needy children.

On the same exceptionable principles, if Your Excellency was pleased to grant a responsible warrant for a certain sum from the Common School fund, liable to be divided as an assistance among the several Municipal Districts in favor of indigent Schools therein, in operation, in proportion to the efforts of the inhabitants to support them, and to the amount of the apportionment remaining to their credit respectively, it would be the means of doing great good, by thus giving aid, encouragement and vigour, in conformity to the spirit of the Common School Law, to those who may stand in need thereof. Indeed, the weight of depression and discou-

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agement which so powerfully operates upon the poor of some peculiar localities, especially in new settlements, may induce them soon to abandon their Schools, and thus leave their unfortunate children in a miserable state of ignorance, inability and degradation, if timely assistance is not afforded to them. I would therefore humbly pray Your Excellency to be pleased to grant a responsible warrant, for casual or incidental demands of that peculiar nature, for the sum of £500.

There are two localities in the Municipal District of Beauharnois whose inhabitants have made extraordinary efforts to build a School house, and set a good School in operation in each place respectively, and who, after having gone to a great expense for the attainment of that double object without the desirable success, have requested me to lay before Your Excellency the statement of their efforts and sacrifices, with their humble prayer for an assistance to enable them to go on in pursuit of their enterprize respectively.

The inhabitants of the Village of Huntingdon have build a School house which cost them £110, a substantial fact which gives a proof of their zeal for education much above their means, especially, because they are located in a poor country place. The inhabitants of Chateauguay are building a handsome School house for a model School (or a superior School) for the completion of which they need

the sum of £350, especially, because they are deprived of the revenues of a farm lying in St. Timothée, on account of the passage through it of the Beauharnois Canal. The value of their establishment, situated in a very central place with regard to the neighbouring population, is estimated at £1100, and they pray for any sum it may please Your Excellency to grant them as an assistance.

The inhabitants of both places have shewn zeal and courage to such a degree as to contract debts, but indeed they have contracted much more the good esteem and the good will of the friends of education for their worthy undertaking, and, as there is a sum of £791 5 0 remaining of the apportionment to the credit of the District of Beauharnois, I would respectfully pray that, considering their respective sacrifices and wants, Your Excellency would be pleased to grant the sum of £25 to the inhabitants of the village of Huntingdon, and that of £50 to the inhabitants of the Parish of Chateauguay, to enable them to complete their School Houses respectively.

The whole is, however, humbly submitted.

J. B. MEILLEUR.

Education Office, (East,) }
Kingston, 10th July, 1843. }

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TOTAL ABSTRACTS.

Number of Districts.	Districts divided by the Municipal Council in 1842.	Number of Parishes or Townships wherein School Commissioners were elected in 1842.	Schools under control in 1842.	Schools independent in 1842.	Children taught under control in 1842.	Children taught in Schools independent in 1842.	Total number of Children going to School in 1842.	Sum raised by Tax in 1842.	Sum raised by voluntary contributions in 1842.	Sum passed through the hands of School Commissioners, or Parents, in 1842.	Population under the Census for 1831.	Share of School Grant of £30,000, according to the Census for 1831.	Amount of the allocation as established by claim for 1842.	Sum remaining to the credit of the District in 1842.	Number of Schools at £20 each, in 1842.	Number of School Houses.
1	Beauharnois.....	9	10	38	250	573	823	579 15 0	444 0 6	579 15 0	21507	1260	543 15 0	716 5 0	19	
2	Berthier.....	8	6	17	255	128	359	165 0 0	478 9 0	165 0 0	20225	1185	135 0 0	1050 0 0	6	
3	Chaudière.....	6	1	17	60	79	139	55 0 0	478 9 0	55 0 0	15950	935	40 0 0	805 0 0	2	
4	Deux Montagnes.....	12	28	3	788	55	873	1044 8 5	146 3 0	1044 8 5	21378	1254	640 0 0	614 0 0	32	
5	Bonaventure.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8309	487	45 0 0	442 0 0	..	
6	Dorchester.....	9	7	50	202	578	780	724 10 0	345 0 0	724 10 0	19370	1135	740 0 0	395 0 0	12	
7	Gaspé.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5003	293	45 0 0	248 0 0	..	
8	Kamouraska.....	7	20	6	..	..	..	532 10 0	444 0 6	532 10 0	15057	882	420 0 0	462 0 0	21	
9	Leinster.....	7	5	9	..	50	50	156 0 0	478 9 0	156 0 0	22228	1303	165 0 0	1138 0 0	11	
10	Montreal.....	8	25	23	260	175	435	345 0 0	478 9 0	345 0 0	29587	1734	580 0 0	1599 0 0	29	
11	Montreal City.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19063	942	700 15 0	241 5 0	30	
12	Missequoi.....	1	20	56	not reported	..	..	444 0 6	478 9 0	444 0 6	23869	1487	437 10 0	1049 10 0	20	
13	Nicolet.....	10	16	42	230	300	530	478 9 0	146 3 0	478 9 0	12787	749	140 0 0	609 0 0	7	
14	Portneuf.....	6	5	8	34	34	34	146 3 0	632 10 0	146 3 0	23179	1358	515 0 0	843 0 0	21	
15	Quebec.....	12	11	33	353	370	723	632 10 0	473 2 6	632 10 0	25916	1519	538 2 6	1519 0 0	16	
16	Quebec City.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34698	2033	160 0 0	400 0 0	8	
17	Richelieu.....	11	7	33	..	436	436	473 2 6	215 15 0	473 2 6	9561	560	317 10 0	173 10 0	14	
18	Rimouki.....	6	2	8	..	35	35	215 15 0	171 10 0	215 15 0	8885	491	905 0 0	905 0 0	..	
19	Saguenay.....	17	9	12	142	30	464	171 10 0	2198 0 3	171 10 0	15432	905	905 0 0	905 0 0	..	
20	Shenouke.....	13	146	..	4472	..	4472	2198 0 3	167 5 0	2198 0 3	15366	901	209 5 0	691 15 0	6	
21	St. Hyacinthe.....	6	5	7	42	80	122	167 5 0	425 19 0	167 5 0	52634	3084	453 0 0	2630 10 0	17	
22	St. Johns.....	17	31	59	50	280	330	425 19 0	1020 0 0	425 19 0	27047	1585	853 0 0	732 0 0	31	
23	St. Thomas.....	7	10	20	160	160	160	1020 0 0	44 19 0	1020 0 0	16150	281	281 0 0	281 0 0	..	
24	Sydenham.....	1	26	..	403	59	462	44 19 0	339 5 0	44 19 0	16150	946	274 0 0	946 0 0	..	
25	Terrebonne.....	5	6	8	294	..	294	339 5 0	112 0 0	339 5 0	18633	1092	152 0 0	940 0 0	7	
26	Trois-Rivières.....	8	2	19	110	..	110	112 0 0	..	112 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total.....	174	398	406	1802	3133	4935*	9023 10 6	9023 10 6	9023 10 6	511917	30000	9290 7 6	20709 12 6	321	41

Total of the amount of the allocation to be paid as established by claim for 1842. £ 9290 7 6
 Total of the sum remaining to the credit of the several Districts. 20709 12 6

£30000 0 0

£500 0 0

Responsible Warrant (if allowed) to be taken out of the money remaining to the credit of the several Districts..... £500 0 0
 * As the number of Children going to School was not reported for every School, the above total does not represent them all.

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Number of Districts.	DISTRICTS.	PARISHES or TOWNSHIPS.	Number of Parishes, Townships or Unions.	School Commissioners elected in 1842-43.	Schools in operation under the control of School Commissioners in 1842.	Schools in operation independent of School Commissioners in 1842-43.	Sum raised by voluntary contributions for the support of Schools in 1842, with the intention of obtaining the allocations.	Sum passed through the hands of School Commissioners or Parents, in 1842.	Number of children taught in Schools in operation under the control of School Commissioners in 1842.	Number of Children taught in Schools independent of School Commissioners, in 1842.	Total number of children going to School in 1842.
1	Beauharnois....	St. Timothée de Beauharnois.....	1	1	3	£ 75 0 0	£ 75 0 0	..	60	60	60
		St. Joachim de Chateauguay.....	2	1	2	101 0 0	101 0 0	..	100	100	100
		St. Clément.....	3	1	3	60 0 0	60 0 0	..	..	..	..
		Dundee, (Township).....	4	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Godmanchester.....	5	..	7	73 15 0	73 15 0	..	173	173	173
		Hinchinbrooke.....	6	1	6	144 10 0	144 10 0	180	..	180	180
		St. Isidore.....	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		St. Martine.....	8	1	1	50 0 0	50 0 0	70	..	70	70
		St. Malachie d'Ormstown.....	9	1	6	15 0 0	15 0 0	..	..	..	..
		St. Regis.....	10	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
		St. Jean Chrysostôme de Russell Town.....	11	1	9	..	..	..	180	180	180
		Huntingdon Village.....	..	1	1	60 10 0	60 10 0	..	60	60	60
Total.....			..	9	10	38	579 15 0	579 15 0	250	573	823
2	Berthier.....	St. Geneviève de Berthier.....	12	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
		St. Mélanie de D'aillebout.....	13	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		St. Elizabeth de Dautray.....	14	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		St. Barthélémi de Dutable.....	15	1	3	..	..	..	..	48	48
		Kildare (Township).....	16	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		St. Joseph de Lanoraye.....	17	1	3	..	..	..	35	..	35
		St. Thomas.....	18	..	1	15 0 0	15 0 0	..	80	80	80
		St. Antoine de Lavaltrie.....	19	1	2	60 0 0	60 0 0	100	..	100	100
		St. Paul de Lavaltrie.....	20	1	3	90 0 0	90 0 0	120	..	120	120
		Total.....			..	8	6	17	165 0 0	165 0 0	255	128	359
3	Bonaventure....	Carleton (Township).....	21	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Port Daniel.....	22	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Bonaventure.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....			..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
4	Chaudière.....	St. Bernard.....	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Broughton (Township).....	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Frampton do.....	25	1	3	..	..	..	39	39	39
		St. George.....	26	1	1	25 0 0	25 0 0	60	..	60	60
		Halifax (Township).....	27	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Inverness do.....	28	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		St. Marguerite de Joliette.....	29	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Leeds (Township).....	30	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		St. Marie Nouvelle Beauce.....	31	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		St. Elzéar.....	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Kennebec Road.....	..	..	1	30 0 0	30 0 0	..	40	40	40
Total.....			..	6	1	17	55 0 0	55 0 0	60	79	139
5	Dorchester.....	St. Anselme.....	33	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
		St. Jean Chrysostôme.....	34	1	7	115 0 0	115 0 0	..	..	..	..
		St. Croix.....	35	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
		St. Flavien de Ste. Croix.....	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		St. Henri de Lauzon.....	37	1	7	91 10 0	91 10 0	202	..	202	202
		St. Isidore.....	38	1	3	46 0 0	46 0 0	..	88	88	88
		St. Louis de Lotbinière.....	39	1	5	80 0 0	80 0 0	..	..	..	..
		St. Joseph de la Pointe Lévi.....	40	1	7	103 0 0	103 0 0	..	150	150	150
		St. Nicholas.....	41	1	5	100 0 0	100 0 0	..	..	..	..
		St. Antoine de Tilly.....	42	1	13	156 0 0	156 0 0	..	300	300	300
Total.....			..	9	7	50	724 10 0	724 10 0	202	578	780
6	Gaspé.....	Cape Cove.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Gaspé Basin.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Percé.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....			..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
7	St. Hyacinthe....	St. Césaire.....	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		St. Damasc.....	..	1	1	33 0 0	33 0 0	42	..	42	42
		St. Dominique.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		St. Hyacinthe.....	..	1	4	79 5 0	79 5 0	..	..	..	..
		St. Pie.....	..	1	2	10 0 0	10 0 0	..	..	..	..
		St. Hugues de Ramsay.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Rosalie.....	..	1	1	45 0 0	45 0 0	..	80	80	80		
Total.....			..	6	5	7	167 5 0	167 5 0	42	80	122
8	St. Jean.....	Sto. Marguerite de Blairfindie.....	..	1	1	37 9 0	37 9 0	50	50	100	100
		St. Joseph de Chambly.....	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
		St. Mathias de Chambly.....	..	1	2	40 0 0	40 0 0	..	..	..	..
		St. Constant.....	..	1	2	..	..	..	30	30	30
		St. Thomas de Foucault.....	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
		St. Grégoire.....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		St. Jean l'Evangeliste de Dorchester.....	..	1	1	..	..	..	100	100	100
		Lacolle.....	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
		St. Luc de Longueuil.....	..	1	2
		La Prairie de la Magdeleine.....	..	1	7
St. Marie de Monnoir.....	..	1	4	160 0 0	160 0 0		

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Number of Districts.	DISTRICTS.	PARISHES or TOWNSHIPS.	Number of Parishes, Townships or Unions.		School Commissioners elected in 1842-43.		Schools in operation under the control of School Commissioners in 1842.		Schools in operation independent of School Commissioners in 1842-43.		Sum raised by voluntary contributions for the support of Schools in 1842, with the intention of obtaining the allocation.		Sum passed through the hands of School Commissioners or Parents, in 1842.		Number of Children taught in Schools in operation under the control of School Commissioners in 1842.		Number of Children taught in schools independent of School Commissioners in 1842.		Total number of Children going to School in 1842.					
							£	s. d.	£	s. d.														
15	Quebec	St. Foi	1	3	3	6	5	0	93	5	0	93	5	0										
		St. Jean	1	1	1																			
		St. Joachim	1	1	1																			
		L'Ancienne Lorette	1	1	1																			
		L'Ange Gardien	1	2	2	87	0	0	87	0	0	60										60		
		St. Laurent	1	1	2	25	0	0	25	0	0													
		St. Pierre	1	1	2																			
		Pointe-aux-Trembles	1	1	3																			
Total			12	11	33	632	10	0	632	10	0	353			370						723			
16	Richelieu	William Henry	1	4																				
		St. Aimé	1	1	1																			
		St. Bernabé	1	1	2	20	0	0	20	0	0													
		St. Mathieu de Belœil	1	1	2	50	0	0	50	0	0											80		
		Boucherville	1	1	2	36	10	0	36	10	0											60		
		St. Antoine de Chambly	1	1	3	22	2	6	22	2	6											62		
		Contrecoeur	1	1	1	25	0	0	25	0	0													
		St. Jean Baptiste de Rouville	1	1	4																			
		St. Charles	1	1	2	50	0	0	50	0	0											50		
		St. Denis	1	1	6	114	10	0	114	10	0											154		
		Immaculée Conception de St. Ours	1	1	2																			
Varennes	1	1	5	130	0	0	130	0	0															
Verchères	1	1	4	25	0	0	25	0	0															
Total			11	7	33	473	2	6	473	2	6										436			
17	Rimouski	St. Fabien de la Baie Hastia	1	1	1	20	0	0	20	0	0													
		St. Simon de la Baie Hastia	1	1	1																			
		St. Cécile du Bic	1	1	1																			
		St. Flavie de Lepage	1	1	1																			
		L'Isle Verte	1	2	2	60	0	0	60	0	0													
		Métis	1	1	1	25	0	0	25	0	0													
		Rimouski	1	1	4	110	15	0	110	15	0													
		Ste. Luce	1	1	2																			
Total			6	2	8	215	15	0	215	15	0										35			
18	Saguenay	Baie St Paul	1	1	3																			
		Eboulemens	1	1	2	37	10	0	37	10	0													
		La Malbaie	1	4	3	90	0	0	90	0	0													
		L'Isle aux Coudres	1	4	4																			
		St. Agnès	1	1	2	44	0	0	44	0	0													
		St. François Xavier Petite Rivière	1	1	1																			
		St. Urbain	1	1	1																			
		St. Iréné	1	1	1																			
Total			7	9	12	171	10	0	171	10	0				142						30			
19	Sherbrooke	Barnston and Barford	1	16		292	14	9	292	14	9	654										654		
		Barford	1	2		20	0	0	20	0	0												52	
		Compton	1	10		114	19	8	114	19	8	449											449	
		Eaton, Newport and Clinton	1	15		150	10	0	150	10	0	390											390	
		Dudswell	1	5		95	14	3	95	14	3	99											99	
		Hatley	1	14		324	3	3	324	3	3	518											518	
		Shipton	1	18		194	18	0	194	18	0	358											358	
		Westbury and Lingwick	1	6		94	15	0	94	15	0	250											250	
		Windsor	1	2		13	12	6	13	12	6	46											46	
		Melbourne	1	12		136	15	4	136	15	4	291											291	
		Stanstead	1	29		657	7	6	657	7	6	1271											1271	
		Brompton	1	3		40	10	0	40	10	0	94											94	
		Clifton	1	6		62	0	0	62	0	0													
		Ditton																						
		Hereford																						
Orford																								
Weedon																								
Total			13	146		2198	0	3	2198	0	3	4472										4472		
20	Sydenham	Bristol	1	1																				
		Buckingham	1	1		26	19	0	26	19	0													
		Clarendon	1	5																				
		Eardly	1	1																				
		Hull	1	12																				
		Lochaber	1	3																				
		Onslow	1	1																				
		Petite Nation	1	1		18	0	0	18	0	0													
Templeton	1	2																						
Total			9	26		44	19	0	44	19	0	403										403		
21	Terrebonne	St. Thérèse de Blainville	1	3																				
		St. Martin	1	3		90	5	0	90	5	0	144											144	
		St. Anne des Plaines	1	2		34	0	0	31	0	0												59	
		St. Rose	1	2		70	0	0	70	0	0													
		St. Vincent de Paul	1	4		145	0	0	145	0	0													
Total			5	6	8	339	5	0	339	5	0	294			59							352		

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Number of Districts.	DISTRICTS.	PARISHES OR TOWNSHIPS.	Number of Parishes, Townships or Unions.	School Commissioners elected in 1842	Schools in operation under the control of School Commissioners in 1842.	Schools in operation independent of School Commissioners in 1842-43.	Sum raised by voluntary contributions for the support of Schools in 1842, with the intention of obtaining the allocation.	Sum passed through the hands of School Commissioners or Parents, in 1842.	Number of Children taught in Schools in operation under the control of School Commissioners in 1842.	Number of Children taught in Schools independent of School Commissioners, in 1842.	Total number of Children going to School in 1842.
				43.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
22	St. Thomas.....	St. Roch des Aulnets.....	..	1	6	1	100 0 0	100 0 0	..	..	..
		L'Islet de Bonsocours.....	..	1	4	..	119 0 0	119 0 0	160	..	160
		St. Charles Borromé.....	..	1	4	2	33 0 0	33 0 0	..	..	..
		St. Jean Port Joli.....	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
		St. Michel.....	..	1	..	4	90 0 0	90 0 0	..	..	..
		Pointe à la Caille, St. Thomas.....	..	1	17	5	678 0 0	678 0 0	..	..	..
		St. Vallier.....	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		Total.....	..	7	31	20	1020 0 0	1020 0 0	160	..	160
23	Trois-Rivières....	Champlain.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		St. Barnabé de Gatineau.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		St. Léon.....	..	1	..	2	12 0 0	12 0 0	..	..	..
		Maskinongé.....	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		Pointe du Lac.....	..	1	2	..	..	..	110	..	110
		Rivière du Loup.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Trois-Rivières.....	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Yanachiche.....	..	1	..	5	100 0 0	100 0 0	..	..	..
Ste. Ursule.....	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		Total.....	..	8	2	19	112 0 0	112 0 0	110	..	110
24	Deux Montagnes.	St. André.....	..	1	2	4	228 0 0	228 0 0	60	85	145
		St. Augustin.....	..	1	1	..	30 15 0	30 15 0	21	..	21
		St. Benoît.....	..	1	6	..	143 11 9	143 11 9	182	..	182
		Chatham and Gore (Townships).....	..	1	1	..	25 9 6	25 9 6	36	..	36
		St. Colomban.....	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		Chatham (Township).....	..	1	5	..	173 0 0	173 0 0	125	..	125
		Grenville do.....	..	1	1	..	20 0 0	20 0 0	20	..	20
		St. Hermas.....	..	1	2	..	111 0 2	111 0 2	80	..	80
		L'Isle Bizarre.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rivière du Chêne.....	..	1	5	..	125 2 0	125 2 0	106	..	106
Wentworth.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ste. Scholastique.....	..	1	5	..	187 10 0	187 10 0	158	..	158		
		Total.....	..	12	28	8	1044 8 5	1044 8 5	788	85	873

R E P O R T

Of the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, for the year 1842, laid before the Legislative Assembly by command of His Excellency the Governor General, on the 7th November, 1843.

REPORT on Education in Lower Canada, for the year 1842, in three parts, containing:—

- 1st.—The account given in by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.
- 2d.—The development of the propositions which refer more particularly to the direction of Public Instruction.
- 3d.—The development of the propositions which refer more particularly to the means of furnishing the requisite funds.

I.

To His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot, Governor General of the United Province of Canada, G.C.B., &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Education Commission having decided, in May last, at Kingston, that the annual report on Education, which the Wardens of the Municipal Districts are required to make to the Superintendent, should not be transmitted to him before the second Tuesday of next February, or thereabouts, and it having appeared to me that these reports should form part of that which I have to make to Your Excellency, on returning recently from my visits to the country parts, I expected to be furnished with these public documents, when on the twentieth of the present month I received, from the Honorable D. Daly, information that Your Excellency desiring to be put in possession of my Report on Education, I was required to transmit it as soon as possible to the Office of the Executive Government. I consequently applied myself immediately to the task, and have finally adopted the following report, which I have the honor to submit to Your Excellency, doubtless with many defects, which the haste in which it has been drawn up has rendered inevitable.

The changes and additions however, which for the sake of Education, I believe myself compelled to recommend to be made in the law, are the fruit of mature reflexions which my observations and the frequent communications which I have had, in the course of my visits with the most intelligent persons of the country, have occasioned me to make daily. So that I have only to regret that the little time which I have reserved to myself to conform, without delay, to the desire of Your Excellency, has not permitted me to develop them in a clearer and more persuasive manner.

As to my report properly so called, it cannot in consequence of my being deprived of the help I should have derived from the Report of the Wardens of the Rural and Civic Municipalities, be accompanied by many little statistical details which might have interested Your Excellency.

It is then with pain that I shall observe briefly to Your Excellency, that the regular operation of the present Act depending on the co-operation of the Municipal Councils, and that these not having in general thought it expedient to act, even for the purpose of favoring the operation of the Education Act, it has remained everywhere, under the in-

fluence of the present Ordinance, without producing any other appreciable effect than that of having induced the inhabitants of the country to make new efforts and new sacrifices to procure for their children the benefit of education, waiting with anxiety for the changes and additions which, with myself, they ask with confidence, and which they earnestly pray Your Excellency to be pleased to recommend to Your Honorable Council and to the Provincial Parliament to be forthwith made to the present Education Act.

In connection with what I have just remarked, to speak only of a few Municipal Districts, among many others, I may with justice instance, in a special manner, those of Sydenham, of Sherbrooke, of Missisquoi, of Rimouski, of Quebec and of Saguenay; and there are certain Parishes the Inhabitants of which have shewn a courage and zeal for education which give rise to the brightest hopes for the future under the influence of the present Act, if, by some amendments, very easily made, the Parliament renders its operation more easy and more general.

Speaking of the Clergy as a body, I can say, to their credit, that their efforts to give impulse to the Act have been so much the greater in proportion as the obstacles were every where more invincible, without the effective co-operation of the Municipal Councils. And it is just to observe to Your Excellency that, among the friends of education who, zealous in the general good, have, in unison with the Clergy, shewn most anxiety and zeal to put the Act in operation, the Wardens of the Municipalities have in general pre-eminently distinguished themselves, although without apparent effect.

But a circumstance which has much contributed to prevent the Education Act from being sufficiently known and promulgated is, that this law was not in the hands of persons who, being better acquainted with its principles, would have been able to obtain from it better results.

The Clergy, that body always active and foremost in the arena of good, has not been this year provided with a copy of the Provincial Statutes, as has usually been the custom, and this circumstance has caused among them uncertainties and hesitations, which have often retarded their progress and paralysed their efforts.

As to what regards myself particularly in the execution of my duties, in endeavouring to bring the Education Act into operation, I can assure Your Excellency that I have spared nothing that was in my power to ensure its working

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in a regular, general, and useful manner, but in vain; for everything has been adverse to my efforts except the goodwill and confidence of the people and of the Clergy, which they have everywhere manifested towards me in the most obliging manner. So that having had to combat unceasingly with difficulties and obstacles for the most part beyond my control, I have had much more labour, trouble, and fatigue than success.

In order to proceed regularly and according to the letter of the law in the execution of an important duty attached to my charge, it was necessary for me to be provided with the Census of the Children of each Municipal District, between five and sixteen years of age. I speak now of the distribution or division of the money granted for the support of Teachers in the Elementary Schools of the Province.

It being necessary that the division of the money voted by the Legislature as an aid towards paying the Teachers, should be made by the Superintendent, among the Municipal Districts in proportion to the number of children between those ages, this document became absolutely necessary to enable me to effect this division.

The latest Census, however, for Lower Canada, being of a date as remote as 1831, and the Municipal Councils being this year charged to make out the general Census of the country, I thought it right to apply to the Wardens of the Municipalities to obtain that of the children between the ages above mentioned, by a circular, dated the 26th of May last. But the officers who were directed to take the Census having the whole year to accomplish their task—which moreover, has generally been confided to tardy and often incapable persons, I have not as yet been able, even at the present hour, to furnish myself with the complete census of children between the ages of five and sixteen. So that I have, as yet, been unable to make the division of the money which the law has placed at my disposition for the establishment of Elementary Schools among the Municipal Districts, and those districts, the inhabitants of which have had the intention of qualifying themselves in the eyes of the law, are yet in expectancy of the amount of the sum which is destined for them, and have by contribution, or otherwise, raised a sum, as nearly as may be, equal to the Government allowance.

The Commission having been unprovided with any allowance for contingencies, or with any clerical assistance, the public service has suffered considerably.

The numerous friends of education, in despair at the refusal of the Municipal Councils to co-operate, and desiring to be enabled, without it, to find some legal means of putting the Act in operation, and being always in hopes of somewhere discovering such means, and of eliciting them from the context or from some exception of the Law, have written unceasingly and still write to the Superintendent, either to have his opinion or to give him one on this subject so interesting to all. And although I might often have dispensed with returning an answer, or might have contented myself with simply saying few words which, in the eye of law, might have produced good without risking evil; nevertheless, politeness requiring that a letter should not remain without an answer, and that the answer should always be of an interest proportioned to the importance of the subject, that of education being of the utmost possible importance, demands constantly from me much care and labour which, joined to my absence without any person to supply my place at the office, leads frequently to considerable delay.

Notwithstanding the difficulties which I have just briefly enumerated, I think it right to observe, for the satisfaction of Your Excellency, that having always endeavored, in the course of my visits and my correspondence, to produce a taste for education, to make the necessity of it felt and its advantages appreciated, I venture to flatter myself that I have been useful to the cause of public instruction, and have aided in preparing the path for its rapid advancement, under the approaching influence of the amended law, and that if I had no other proofs of this fact to offer, I should be justified in referring to what the public journals in both languages have simultaneously observed on this subject.

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Profoundly penetrated with the importance of the duties attached to my charge, and constantly under the influence of the particular and lively solicitude which Your Excellency has been pleased to share with me, for the general propagation of elementary education in the Province, notwithstanding the irregularity occasioned by the non-cooperation of the Municipal Councils, relatively to the operation of the Education Act, I have everywhere recommended the School Commissioners to assume the powers and duties of these last, and to perform them as well as those which have specially devolved upon them by law,—to follow the spirit and dispositions of the law, so as to attain the important end for which it was passed, and to make a report of their proceedings to the Superintendent in the hope that, approving my advice and their proceedings in this behalf, Your Excellency will be pleased to recommend to Parliament an amendment of the Act which should legalize the inevitable irregularity in the proceedings of the Commissioners, and which would have a retroactive effect in favor of the localities the inhabitants of which generously assessing themselves for the expenses required for the diffusion of useful information, have listened to my counsels, have closely followed them, and have established and supported schools which, in this respect, are productive of good and satisfactory results.

I have already received, to this effect, several reports which establish in an unequivocal manner the taste and zeal of the Clergy and of people for the education of youth, and I still expect many others of a similar nature.

Nevertheless, it cannot be disguised that the inhabitants of the Country are poor, extremely poor, owing to the alarmingly languid and uncertain state of Agriculture and Commerce.

Although moral and religious education is specially the business first of the family, and afterwards of the Church, it also necessarily requires teaching in schools. Nevertheless, in localities where the population is mixed, I have, with a view to offer to all the children indifferently means of general education, without affecting the particular faith of any, thought it necessary to recommend to the inhabitants to unite their efforts and their contributions in order to establish, among them, schools on a suitable footing, without distinction of origin, politics, or religious belief of any kind, and in this case, to abstain carefully from teaching the dogmas of any particular sect, during the school hours; and I have the satisfaction of being able to inform Your Excellency that this advice has been generally listened to, appreciated, and followed by liberal and intelligent persons, because, in their estimation, it promises in practice the most happy results.

In fact, this manner of proceeding, which, in regenerated Ireland, is practised under the eyes of the Church and the Empire, and produces there a general good effect, which is incalculable, favors as much the moral and practical as the educational interests of the rising generation, since it promotes peace, charity and union, by which, in the end, Society, Government and Religion will equally profit.

Having perceived that American books are scattered in profusion over the Country, and that they are filled with principles which are but little in accordance with those which govern this Country, I have (reasoning by induction from that provision of the Act which prohibits the service of Teachers who are not British subjects,) thought it incumbent on me to recommend the discontinuance of the use of these books in our elementary schools, because by promulgating everywhere maxims contrary to the Government of Her Majesty, they tend to discourage the talents and industry of the inhabitants of the Province.

I think it necessary to draw the attention of Your Excellency to a fact which my visits have occasioned me to take notice of.

There exist, in many parts of the Country, houses belonging to the Royal Institution, which are used for purposes by no means calculated to advance the interests of education. They are often occupied by private families for their own advantage, and are falling generally into ruin: their value is utterly thrown away as regards the object of education.

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I think it my duty then to recommend to Your Excellency to be pleased to adopt means for placing them under the jurisdiction of the School Commissioners of the localities where they are situate, to be used for the purposes of the present Act.

In fine, I should have much satisfaction in pointing out to Your Excellency many other matters of utility, if the narrow limits to which I must confine my labours were not opposed to prolixity, in so far as relates to what is not strictly connected with the principal subject of which I have to treat in the present report.

As the most essential object of my report, however, is to propose the changes and additions which I think it necessary to recommend to be made to the Education Act, I may be permitted, in the following pages, to develop these amendments and briefly assign reasons for them, in general observations, which, considering the all-important subject to which they invariably have reference, will have, I venture to flatter myself, in the hands of Your Excellency their own interest, and their own utility.

I take, then, the liberty of recommending to the most serious attention of Your Excellency the following propositions of amendment, the succinct development of which will, I hope, sufficiently shew the necessity for them; because, if they become law, they will offer, in my humble opinion, the most proper means for obtaining such an operation of the Act as shall be the most general, the most regular, the most uniform, and the most useful.

II.

Proposals for amendments which refer more particularly to the direction of Public Instruction.

The Education Act being unfortunately engrafted upon the Municipal Ordinance, the result is that to obtain from the Act a regular operation, it is necessary that there should exist, between these two laws, a co-operation and simultaneousness of action extremely difficult, not to say impossible to realise, at least for the present, in Lower Canada.

Besides, these two laws which, by the nature of their principles, offer great advantages to the inhabitants of the Country, are not, in practice, exempt from certain defects, the bad effects of which it is necessary fully to remedy, otherwise there will always result but little or even no good from their respective operation, even though the working of the one should no longer depend on that of the other.

Neither must it be concealed that education being as yet but little spread in the country parts of Lower Canada, the people are little adapted to take, usefully, that effective part which is designed for them, in the operation of two new laws, whose connexion and complication make their respective working extremely difficult, without that information and experience which are always essential to the success of any important enterprise.

Again, we know that at all times, the people of every country of the civilized world have more or less mistrusted the operation of new laws, the principles of which they do not well understand. They regard with suspicion, with fear even, Laws and Institutions with the nature and bearing of which they are not sufficiently acquainted, and the advantageous results of the operation of which they cannot, in consequence, either foresee or appreciate by anticipation. And it may be said that popular Institutions, although they have been asked and expected for a number of years, are, for the people of Lower Canada, things yet new, which in the outset require to be offered to them with that degree of simplicity and facility of action, and that economy in the proceedings which command the confidence of the people, and easily persuade them that they are as practicable and useful as they are desirable for all.

Thus, they having but little practice or aptitude in taking an active part in the operation of similar Institutions, and perhaps in a slight degree also, prejudices and prepossessions,

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having naturally been added to the ostensible impediments offered by the working of the Education Act, from its connection with the Municipal Ordinance, these two laws which, by the nature of their principles, ought to have met with the simultaneous approbation and support of the people and the authorities, are, for the former, a mere dead letter.

It is not surprising, then, that the people of Lower Canada, where popular Institutions are yet in their infancy, have not been able to perceive distinctly, in the combined and complicated machinery of these two laws, all the advantages which may result from their respective operations, when, by their separation, their action shall be made independent and regular.

But to obtain the important object which I am charged to have specially in view, Your Excellency will easily perceive that more is required than an Education Act; means are still needed to carry it into effect, which, in the hands of the persons to whom it shall be entrusted, may render its operation certain.

Now, this Education Act exists,—we have had it, it is true, for the last year, and it is everywhere replete with liberal and just principles, the operation of which will lead to the most advantageous results if, by some amendments, they are allowed to act independently, if they are freed from all extraneous influence, from all untimely co-operation, and if their action is directed and fortified by that proper combination of mildness and severity which leads necessarily to the desired end.

I should believe, then, that I was signally wanting in the honourable mission which it has been Your Excellency's pleasure to entrust to me, were I not to forewarn you of the danger which there would be in attacking this law in its fundamental principles.

Indeed, there is nothing which, as respects education, I should recommend with as much earnestness and solicitude as the preserving intact, the fundamental principles of the present Act, to the positive and negative effects of which it has pleased Your Excellency to allude in your speech at the opening of the last Session of the Provincial Parliament.

Thus, in proposing, as it is my duty to do, amendments to this law, all that I have in view is to suggest the means which, in my humble opinion, would be the most proper to facilitate the useful operation of its principles, the excellence of which is a sure safeguard against the abuse of power and proselytism, and against encroachment on those collective and general privileges with which each origin and each distinct religious sect ought willingly to be content and satisfied, seeing the practical impossibility of being able to give to a mixed population, like ours, an Education Law perfectly adapted to the particular taste, the peculiar opinion, and the perhaps somewhat exclusive notions of each.

A law such as this would be an anomaly, a law of exception,—the granting of which, if it were possible, would be as absurd as impolitic—one might say pernicious—since as many distinct provisions would be required as there were origins or particular sects, and these provisions would serve rather to nourish prejudices and party spirit than to extend education in the country.

It is sufficient, then, that each origin, each sect which might be found in a relative minority in any locality, should be protected by law against the oppression and injustice of which the majority might possibly become guilty towards them, and this guarantee, so necessary for the protection of the poor and the weak, is offered in clear terms by the present law, in an explicit, unambiguous and positive manner. See the 11th Clause of the Act.

The amendments, therefore, the adoption of which I think it my duty to recommend to Your Excellency, relate to mere matters of detail, but are perhaps indispensable.

Now, the first and most important of the amendments which I take the liberty of suggesting to Your Excellency, is that by which the Education Act should be made independent of the Municipal Ordinance.

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The consequence of the connection of the Education Act with the Municipal Ordinance by which the former is made dependent, for the regularity of its action, on the co-operation of the Municipal Councils, is that even although the said Councils should be well disposed in favor of education, and inclined to lend their aid to the working of the Act, as they are required to do, there would still be important obstacles to surmount, because of the complication of the conjoint operation of two bodies opposed to each other, and possessing powers and attributes separate and distinct, which, in the present state of things, it is impossible to unite easily for obtaining one and the same object.

The fact is, that the granting of Municipalities to the inhabitants of Lower Canada is premature: they are not yet, in general, sufficiently instructed to be able to take with advantage the effective part which has been assigned to them, in consequence, it is impossible to obtain from the Municipal Councils a prompt, regular and effective co-operation.

Thus, for a people among whom popular Institutions are still in their infancy, and who, moreover, are little habituated to taking part in the operation of the laws which govern them, it would be dangerous to make the fate of a system of elementary education depend on the co-operation of two Institutions, on the simultaneous action of two public bodies, to the great hazard of depriving the rising generation of its invaluable benefits, as unhappily has been the case this year. For even though Municipalities should be granted to the people in the form most proper to forward their interests and satisfy their wants, the result would nevertheless be, that they would only advance with a slow and timid step in the path of public improvements, and in the proceedings relative to education.

And farther, the creation of opposing powers which, in a system of laws, serves generally as a counterpoise, and counterbalances in so salutary a manner, opposite ideas and acts, is an obstacle and often an absolute hindrance to the well working, otherwise easy, of the best laws.

In the state in which the country is, the people, who, for reasons mentioned above, are partly opposed to the action of Municipal Institutions, at least to such as they at present possess, are equally opposed to the co-operation of the Municipal Councils, and the latter, being a *political body* and elected by the people, will not act, because they believe that they ought not to act, contrary to the wish, in general strongly expressed, of their Constituents, whom a want of intelligence and experience in these matters keeps in inaction, passively enduring all that may be said by their opponents, which has the effect of creating suspicions, mistrusts and fears which may yet last a number of years, and for which there seem to be no other remedies than those which a better education, time, and experience may afford.

Thus then, in place of calling on two bodies of men, or two classes of officers belonging to two different institutions, of calling on them, I say, to act simultaneously for one and the same end, I venture to think that Your Excellency will admit that it would be infinitely more useful for the well-working of a general and practical system of education, to concentrate, in the person of the School Commissioners the powers devolved on the Municipality in this matter. This would be the most certain means of facilitating, of accelerating the operation of the Education law, and of obtaining in a more certain and prompt manner, results as advantageous as they are desirable for all classes of society collectively. I can assure Your Excellency that this opinion, far from being peculiar to myself, is shared by all the friends of education and even by the mass of the people in Lower Canada. Your Excellency has before you a written proof of this incontestible fact in the petition of the County of Beauharnois on this subject, and I am perfectly convinced that if this manner of expressing, if this proof has not been more common, it is because in this matter the rest of the country reposes every confidence in the expected effect of my representations to Your Excellency.

If, however, notwithstanding these considerations, it is judged proper to continue, for any purpose, the connection of the education Act with the Municipal Ordinance, I am humbly of opinion that the whole action of the Municipal

Councils should be confined to raising the necessary funds for the support of elementary schools, and in this case, that this duty should be imposed upon them by the Legislature in an imperative manner, with the power of exercising coercion for this important object.

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Situated as I have the honor to be, relatively to the education Act and to the government, I believe it my duty to urge the amendment by which this Act would be made independent of the Municipal Ordinance because it is extremely important, and even indispensable to the easy and economical operation of the education Act, since it would reduce the officers under that Act to the number of the School Commissioners already determined by law, for the various localities, and the Superintendent for all, in each section of the United Province.

If it be objected to this proposed amendment that the pecuniary department will suffer thereby, because it requires some particular Officers for the efficient carrying out of the Education Act as respects the necessary funds, my answer is simply, that Assessors, Collectors and a Treasurer could be chosen by the people, at the election of the Parish Officers, *especially for this object*. These men might act so as better to meet the views of the Education Act and the opinions of the people, who would then have nothing to fear from the political views which might otherwise exert an influence over them, or from the ulterior power of taxing them for any other purpose whatsoever. The people would never regard with an evil eye these men, special officers of their own choice, and whose limited power would have reference to the sole object of education in each particular locality, and who would moreover follow the rules of form and proceeding prescribed in the law.

A District Treasurer is therefore unnecessary for carrying the Education Act into effect, since the sanction of the Superintendent would be amply sufficient to authorize the Receiver General of the United Province, to pay to the Commissioners of Education of each locality the Government allowance to which they might be entitled, as proved to the Superintendent of public instruction by a certificate, which they should be held to furnish to him, to this effect, each year, according to the requirements of the law.

This method would be the means of economising, or of avoiding travelling expenses, retardments and delays in the business, and a Parish or Township Treasurer whom the inhabitants would themselves appoint each year, to be the depository of their own money, would suffice, and would be infinitely more agreeable to the people, because this elective Treasurer, being constantly under the eye of the inhabitants and of the School Commissioners of each locality, would inspire confidence and daily afford a facility and a degree of convenience in business, which it is impossible otherwise to obtain with the same degree of ease and satisfaction.

But even although the services of a District Treasurer should be judged necessary, it does not the less follow that in all other respects the Municipalities ought to have nothing to do with carrying out the Act of Education.

The organisation the plan of which, as far as relates to money matters in the operation of the Education Act, has just been explained, will not only have an action easier, and more useful to the cause of general instruction, but also more agreeable to the sentiments and the views of the people who, by this means, will submit very willingly to the operation of a general tax for the sole object of education. It is for this reason that this amendment to the law has appeared to me of absolute urgency and necessity, because, on the one hand, I know the invincible repugnance of the people to having the power of taxing them confided to persons who might make use of it for other purposes than those of education without their consent, as also their strong objections to have their money carried out of their usual place of residence, and to the necessity under which they now are of making a journey to obtain that which the expenses of obtaining leaves nothing that can compensate them for the sacrifice of time, &c. &c., which they are compelled to make by the present Act; and, on the other hand, it is evident that the operation of the law will be incomparably more direct, more expeditious, more econo-

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mical and more satisfactory, while, at the same time, it will help to give to the direction of elementary instruction a character of popularity, of fixity, and of independence which will be one of the best guarantees of success in teaching.

But Your Excellency will be pleased to permit me to return hereafter to this subject which, like many others, possesses an interest, the degree of which can only be appreciated by experience.

From all that has been stated in this brief development, which would bear to be extended to a much greater length, the clear inference is, that the entire direction of public instruction should be exclusively entrusted to the School Commissioners of the several localities and to the Superintendent, who would guide it throughout by his instructions and advice, for which, by the express terms of the law, he is virtually responsible to the people as well as to the government.

Thus, conformable to the amendment I have proposed, the School Commissioners would not have too much power, and the Superintendent, who would have no more than he now has, would still have sufficient. The question would then only be to define their respective duties, which would perhaps thus be a little increased for each of them, but would still be easy of execution and directly productive of good.

But that I may be better understood, I request the permission of Your Excellency to say, apart from other matters, a few words touching the persons who are specially charged with the direction of public instruction.

1stly.—As to the Commissioners of Education; if to the rights and powers which they have already by the Act, there be added that of dividing their Parishes or Townships respectively into School Districts, of certifying the employment of the funds of the people for the support of the said schools, of requiring returns of the proceedings of the Assessors, the Collectors and the Treasurer, as well as of the Teachers in their parishes or townships, and of making their annual report directly to the Superintendent of public instruction, it may be said that they will then have all the rights and all the powers necessary to the right direction of the Schools confided to their immediate superintendence, so as to be able to carry on the good work to the advantage and satisfaction of all, without distinction of origin, politics, or religious creed; and their duties will be very easy to fulfil, if, by the amendment to the Act, it be provided that they should have literary and moral qualifications conformable to the honorable employment, and to the great responsibility with which they are invested.

The urgent necessity for this twofold qualification of the School Commissioners is easily understood, when we observe that they have the *absolute direction* of the elementary Schools of their respective localities, and that their annual report is nothing else than an *account rendered* of their administration without being subject to wait for the approbation of any one before they act, as was the case under the old Education laws with regard to the School visitors who consisted of persons from five classes, and for the most part of *political men*, such as Legislative Councillors, Members of the Assembly, Magistrates, the principal Militia Officers, and the Members of the resident Clergy, and this *ipso facto*.

For a number of years, experience and practical observation have convinced me that the persons charged with the management of Schools cannot fulfil, honorably for themselves and usefully for others, the important duties of their charge, without having at least a certain Education, and I have, therefore, always been of opinion that the Trustees or the School Commissioners being charged, as they are, with the direction of the elementary Schools of their respective localities, should have certain qualifications to be fixed by law.

When, in 1836, I formed part of the Committee of Education, as Member of Parliament for the County of L'Assomption, now called Leinster, I recommended that a moral and scientific qualification should be required by the law, then in contemplation, on the part of the Trustees of Ele-

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mentary Schools, as they were called at that time; and, in 1838, I recommended, in my letters on education, that for the future any Education Act, in order to afford a guarantee of useful and advantageous management, should establish a certain qualification for the School Commissioners, without which we cannot reasonably reckon on the effectiveness of their administration of the law concerning Elementary Schools. At the present day, I am more than ever convinced that, to obtain this important object, this qualification is necessary.

The Education Act ought, then, to require in the School Commissioners a certain scientific and moral qualification, which should consist in being able at least, to read, write and cipher, and in being of an irreproachable moral character.

For, without these qualifications, so necessary to the proper carrying out of the Education Act, and without a perfect neutrality as to considerations of origin, politics, or party, they are absolutely unfit to fulfill usefully the duties attached to their office; they cannot exercise over the schools under their charge that superintendence and that influence which they should be able to exercise, in order to acquit themselves of their daily duties with honor to themselves and advantage to the progress of Education.

I venture, then, to flatter myself that, for the advancement of education, Your Excellency will be pleased to recommend to Parliament a change in the law, by which a certain qualification shall be required in the School Commissioners.

It may also be observed, that the want of these qualifications, evidently necessary to the progress of education in the country, is equally discouraging like another, and is a virtual depreciation of the profession of a Teacher which contributes greatly to disgust with this art, as honorable as it is useful, moral and educated men who, for this reason, as also from the mediocrity and paucity of the emoluments, withhold their talents and acquirements from the art of teaching, which, by this deplorable circumstance, instead of being honored among us, is unfortunately degraded.

In effect, it requires a very great self-denial and moral courage to enable a man, possessing the requisite moral and educational qualifications, thus to surrender himself, when he can do anything else, to the blind and absolute power of men who, deprived of the light of science, and often even of that of sound reason, are morally incapable of appreciating in others these fine qualities; and if the force of circumstances obliges them to submit to this state of things, it will still be merely while waiting for something better, looking always for the means of emancipating themselves from it as soon as possible.

From which it follows in the first place that it is extremely difficult to procure men properly qualified as Teachers, both as to acquirements and morals; and in the second the same difficulty exists to procure for this calling, men of experience, because, not finding in it any appreciation of their qualities, nor the consideration due to their respectability, nor the means necessary to sustain the respectable rank which they are entitled to hold in good society; they are constantly occupied with the means of providing for themselves in some other way, and willingly give up teaching as soon as they can do so with pecuniary advantage. Such are the great evils which most injuriously affect the progress of instruction, constantly produced by the want of proper qualifications in the School Commissioners, and the mediocrity of the emoluments of the Teachers.

Again, when our farmers and artisans see that popular offices, of honor or profit, that charges both of trust and of the greatest responsibility, and even the direction of the public instruction, are thus confided indifferently to men without education and devoid of the first principles of the necessary qualifications, are they not thereby discouraged from making the sacrifices and efforts necessary to procure to their children the blessings of education? Is there not a positive inversion of the order of nature, tending to distort the ideas of the people and to keep them in a state of deplorable indifference as to duties which nature, society and religion, all imperiously impose upon them towards their children?

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This want of proper qualifications in the School Commissioners is, then, a great and evident evil, for which as respects the interest of Education, it is extremely important to provide an effective remedy, and I venture to flatter myself that Your Excellency being well convinced of this, will be pleased to recommend the adoption of such a remedy to the Provincial Parliament.

The School Commissioners should moreover be required to discourage every kind of distinction of origin, of politics, or of party, in the localities where the schools under their direction are situate.

On the other hand, the number of indispensable visits, which by the terms of the present law, they are required to make, might be reduced to one yearly visit, besides their presence, or at least that of the majority of them, at the public examination of the pupils in each school under their control, at the close of each year, as hereinafter mentioned.

To lighten the task of the School Commissioners, and to give to the working of the Act an importance and an additional guarantee of success and satisfaction, local visitors, according to the mode practised under the Education Act which expired in 1836, might be appointed by the law itself, by designating, for this purpose, all the members of the Clergy, all the members of Parliament, the senior Magistrate, and the officer in Militia, highest in rank, residents, and the senior acting Church-wardens, *ipso facto*. These visitors should have no other privilege than that of visiting the schools of each Parish or Township in the County, at all times when they might think fit to do so, either individually or collectively, and of making annually, to the Superintendent of Education, a report of the state of the schools under their jurisdiction, accompanied by such remarks and suggestions as they might think fit to make, without exercising any other powers.

To diminish the labour of the Commissioners, and to facilitate the registry of their proceedings, they should have the right of naming for this end a Clerk, *ad hoc*, to whom there should be paid, out of the funds raised in each Parish or Township, for the support of schools, a small sum not exceeding £15 a year, which the Commissioners should have the power of reducing still farther.

2ndly. But, if it be necessary to require, in the Elective School Commissioners, certain qualifications indispensable to the right execution of their duties, it is not less necessary to qualify their electors also. Now it would be easy to establish the qualification of these last, by deciding that those only who are entitled to vote at the election of a Member of Parliament for the County, should be for the future, the electors of School Commissioners of Education; this will be the means of giving to this election a fitting importance, and of thereby ensuring a better choice of Commissioners.

If it be important to establish a qualification for the electors of the Members of Parliament, because they are called to take part in the making of laws, it is not less important to establish a qualification for the electors of the School Commissioners, since they are called upon to form for society men who not only, in their turn, will take part in making the laws of the country, but who will also have daily to carry into effect both the public and private laws. It is therefore very important to provide also for the qualification of the electors of the School Commissioners, and I venture to flatter myself that Your Excellency will be pleased to recommend the easy method of effecting this, which I have now the honour of suggesting.

It would be doubtless better that the Commissioners of Education, like Members of Parliament, should only be elected every fourth year. Because being elected yearly, the changes which necessarily takes place at times, in this body, occasion inconveniences which retard the progress of education, even were it only from want of experience in the newly elected, experience, everywhere so important, being in scholastic affairs as in all others, only acquired by time, practice and observation.

3rdly. But there is still a body of men who, if judiciously selected from the friends of science, and virtuous and enlightened men, would render the greatest services to the

cause of education; a body of men whose co-operation in carrying out the Education Act would powerfully contribute to the spreading of useful information in the Province. I allude to a Board of Examiners, whose functions, as in France and elsewhere, would protect the art of teaching, and would ensure the requisite qualifications in the Teachers, each of whom should be required to undergo, before one of them, an examination suited to those branches of education which he is destined to teach.

These Boards of Examiners might be named by Your Excellency, or by the Governor for the time being, in the same manner, and in pursuance of the same principles, according to which the sixteenth clause of the present Act provides for the nomination of Commissioners for the Incorporated Cities.

Some experienced Teachers might be admitted into these Boards, whose good education and experience would be not only a recommendation for their admission, but would also offer a much more certain guarantee that the examination would be conducted in a practical manner, and in accordance with the requisite qualifications for teaching. These experienced Teachers, forming part of the body of Instructors, would be considered to be versed in their profession, and to have at heart, more than any one else, the protection of its honour and integrity. They would be, therefore, for these reasons, in addition to those before stated, more likely to perform, with usefulness, the duties of Examiners.

Similar Boards exist in New Brunswick. There is one in each County, named by the Governor, who takes the members from among the Magistrates of the County. In France, there exist also similar Boards which are under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction; and it is everywhere allowed that these Boards are of an infinite utility in preventing abuses and ensuring the due performance of the duties of teaching, and thus promoting the public good.

Having been for a long time persuaded of the great utility of these Boards, I recommended in 1836, when I was a Member of the House, and in 1838 in my letters on Education, their establishment in the judicial Districts of this part of the Province, to give to the proposed Education Act a primary co-operation which should be at the same time its point of departure and its support, and at the present day my conviction is unchanged.

The practicability and utility of the Boards of Examiners of those who are candidates for becoming Teachers, and the great advantages which would result from their operation, are easily perceived, when we bear in mind the regularity and uniformity which they ensure in the admission of Teachers, and the guarantee they afford of their morality, capacity and respectability; of the general respect, confidence and consideration by which they will be surrounded, and of greater uniformity and of a better success in their teaching. The regular operation of the Boards of Examiners would be, in fact, better adapted than any thing else to prevent partiality and favoritism in the admission of Teachers; and to guard against their incapacity in the art of teaching—an art at present little respected, and even degraded, because too little importance is generally attached to the admission of Teachers, whose profession is consequently, from the beginning, without basis or protection. In a word, we may sum up the vast advantages which would result from the well regulated operation of the Boards of Examiners, by simply observing that it would be the moving-power and soul of the well-working of any Education Act.

I think it my duty, therefore, to pray Your Excellency to be pleased to recommend the establishment of these Boards of Examiners, one of which might be placed at the chief place in each Judicial District, for the admission of Teachers after examination.

Under a law thus arranged, Your Excellency, or Your Successor, using the power which would be given by it to that effect, might establish one of these Boards in each of the following places, viz: one at Quebec, one at New Carlisle, (District of Gaspé), one at Sherbrooke, one at Three Rivers, one at Montreal, and one at Aylmer; and the law might

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fix the quorum at five members as being sufficient to proceed with the examination, the chairman having a casting vote.

These Boards would examine Candidates for becoming Teachers, and would give certificates of admission and of ability for the practice of the profession.

Each Candidate would be required to produce to the Board before whom he should choose to appear, a certificate of morality and of good conduct, signed by the *Curé*, or by the Minister of his Faith, and by three influential men of the place where he may have resided for the six preceding months, as also to give proof that he was born a British subject or that he had been naturalized according to law, without which he would not be either admitted, or recommended to the School Commissioners as qualified according to the requirement of the law.

To favor the operation of the system of education, these Boards would be required to meet at least once in three months, on notice being given by one or more Candidates, at least eight days beforehand.

The acquirements required of the Candidates for teaching would be, for a Teacher in an Academy, an acquaintance with all the branches of a classical education, because these Institutions are designed to prepare the pupils for those studies; for the teachers of Model Schools, those required to render their pupils capable of afterwards teaching with success, reading, the Grammar of their language, or of that of the majority of the children attending the school, the analysis of the parts of speech, writing and arithmetic in all its divisions, book-keeping, lineal drawing, the elements of mensuration, the use of the globes and geography, beginning by that of North America; and the Teachers of Elementary Schools should be skilful in teaching with success reading, writing, the elements of grammar, and arithmetic as far as the rule of three inclusively.

Such are the essential qualifications which should be scrupulously required by the Boards of Examiners from the Teachers respectively, otherwise there can be no certainty of success nor any safeguard against the partiality, or, at least, the too great facility with which the School Commissioners of Education might possibly admit Teachers, if this power were left to them exclusively, because they might be influenced by considerations either personal or depending on the interest of friends, neighbours or often of relatives.

Besides, by the ministry of the Boards of Examiners, the School Commissioners would be relieved from a duty extremely difficult to fulfil, and also from a great responsibility, without the least interference, without the slightest limitation, in the easy path which it would remain for them to follow, or in the general working of the Act, since the Board of Commissioners and that of Examiners, far from being jointly responsible and dependent the one on the other, would be, on the contrary, as perfectly distinct and independent in their respective operations and in their peculiar proceedings, as they would be in their organization and in their constitution.

The Teachers, once admitted in the above manner, being each, furnished with a certificate of ability, would possess a claim to the confidence of the School Commissioners, who would have no power to employ as a Teacher any person, not so qualified as aforesaid in all respects, or unprovided with a diploma or certificate of admission to the profession of a Teacher.

Not to take those interested by surprise, but, on the contrary, to give time to all parties to prepare themselves to meet the requirements of the law in this respect, it would only be after the end of two years from the present time that the School Commissioners would be required to employ no Teachers but those furnished with certificates of ability, and even then this obligation would have no retroactive effect.

The Boards of Examination, however, would be open to all candidates whom they would examine, and admit, as Teachers, as fast as they should present themselves.

Female Teachers, would be exempted from this otherwise indispensable rule, and would be subject to the sole jurisdiction of the School Commissioners for their examination and admission, as well as in every other respect.

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All persons of either sex belonging to any religious order whatsoever receiving pupils, or forming part of the Clergy taken collectively, would be in like manner subject to the sole jurisdiction of the local Commissioners, without previous examination, either before the School Commissioners or before the Boards of Examiners.

The Boards of Examiners would be required to furnish the Superintendent a copy of the certificate of admission of each Teacher, within fifteen days from its date, and to preserve a list or register of the Teachers admitted, which should contain the name, age, place of birth, place of latest residence, date and tenor of the certificate of moral qualification, the names of the persons by whom it may have been signed, their professions and their respective residences. A copy of the certificate of moral qualification of each Teacher admitted would, in like manner, be furnished by each Board of Examiners, to the Superintendent with that of his certificate of admission as a Teacher, and which he should be equally required to enregister at the Education Office.

To prevent abuses, and to keep the School Commissioners and the Superintendent better informed as to all matters relative to the carrying out of that part of the Act, concerning Teachers, the Superintendent should be required to cause to be published, in one or more of the Official Gazettes of the Province, the certificate of each and every Teacher transmitted to him from the President or Secretary of the Board by whom he may have been admitted as a Teacher, and also the School Commissioners would, in like manner, be required to give to the Superintendent information of the engagement, discontinuation, or dismissal of any Teacher, equally within the term of fifteen days.

In the case where a Teacher from Lower Canada, should be engaged by School Commissioners residing in Upper Canada, the Superintendent of that part of the United Province, being informed of the fact by the School Commissioners would be required to give information thereof to the Superintendent of the other division of the Province, and *vice versa*.

To place the Boards of Examiners in a condition to fulfil more exactly the duties which would devolve upon them, they should have the rights of naming, by a majority of votes, a Clerk to enregister their proceedings and to sign, conjointly with the President, all the official documents and certificates of ability and admission to teach, for each of which he would be entitled to demand from each Candidate admitted, the sum of five shillings as casual fees, and nothing more.

Now, if, to the precaution and care with which the Boards of Examiners will admit Teachers to practise the art of instruction, are added emoluments becoming the respectable standing which they should have in good society, we shall soon see in our own Country, as in so many others, young people of good education and family show as much taste, and even ambition for this honorable employment, as for any of the liberal professions now for a long time over crowded with members, many of whom, distinguished for their talents, vegetate obscurely in inactivity and discouragement.

Through the instrumentality of literary institutions which keep up an honorable rivalry of zeal and success among themselves, Classical instruction is sufficiently disseminated throughout the Country, even more so than in other Countries, in proportion to their respective population.

These flourishing institutions not only emulate each other, but might even rival those of Old Europe, and Your Excellency has borne witness to the convincing evidence of these facts when, while visiting the College of Quebec, last summer, you were pleased in the most obliging manner to make the same remark.

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Nearly twelve hundred scholars receive annually, in these institutions, the best classical, moral and religious education, and the McGill College, for the operation of which a great part of the population of the Country has long been anxious, is equally destined to contribute largely to the diffusion of classical education in the Country.

So that, every year, these institutions furnish a number of students far beyond what can be needed by the liberal professions, already over crowded. These young people, generally full of talents and ambition, not knowing where to turn their attention, on completing a long and expensive course of studies, (expensive relatively to the resources of their parents,) are painfully affected by mingled sentiments of hope and fear. And in the search of means of tracing for themselves an honorable career in the world, adapted to furnish them with an honest subsistence, they blindly embrace one of the learned professions, the over crowded state of which is an obstacle, often invincible, to every kind of personal distinction which may do honor to the individual or to the profession to which he belongs.

There are not wanting then, in the Country, persons who would rejoice to enter upon any other course of life which would ensure them a respectable position in good society and fitting resources for the rank which they might occupy therein. It would therefore be extremely advantageous, for well educated young people, to open to them elsewhere an honorable career, in which they might more easily and more certainly turn their talents and acquirements to good accounts.

Now, such a career presents itself in the art of Instruction, for the operation of which we feel every where the most pressing need, to aid in procuring the benefit of education to the rising generation.

There is, therefore, a necessity for making the art of Instruction a fixed condition, a permanent profession, a necessity immediately affecting young people who have completed their education; a necessity affecting, somewhat more remotely, children whose instruction is as yet incomplete; a necessity affecting present and future generations, and consequently the general interests of the whole society.

But the need for making Instruction a permanent calling and profession, offering sufficient resources for maintaining a respectable rank in good society, is still more clearly perceived, when on the one hand we become convinced that, without it, the children of the country will never have the advantage of being placed in the First place, under the tuition of moral and well informed men, and Secondly, under that of men who, to these necessary qualifications, join experience in the practice of this important art, and when on the other hand, it is considered that, in point of fact, the youth of Canada are excluded from the profession of arms, from entering the navy, from engineering, both civil and military, and from manufactures, as the latter, having been but lately established, are yet in their infancy, and far from being numerous in the country.

Thus, it appears from the preceding observations that three things are necessary to give stability and respectability to the art of Instruction, that is to say:—1stly. Boards of Examiners: 2ndly. The qualification of the Teachers; and 3rdly. The guarantee of emoluments, which may serve as an encouragement to them. The art of Instruction will otherwise be never either sufficiently important or sufficiently useful.

4thly. Your Excellency will be pleased to remark that in the admission of Teachers by the Boards of Examiners, I have placed the Teachers of the Academies on the same footing with those of the Model and Elementary Schools; and my reasons are these:—

In the First place, because these Academies are hardly any thing more than Elementary Schools of a slightly superior order.

Secondly, Because the Teachers of these establishments for public Instruction receive, comparatively to the others, large emoluments, nearly the whole of which is yearly granted by Government.

Thirdly, Because notwithstanding the preceding facts, which are perfectly well known to every one, the directors of these establishments are not subject to any responsibility towards Government.

Fourthly, Because the Teachers of these Educational Institutions, being supposed to partake of the favors and confidence of Government as much, at least, as the Teachers of the Elementary Schools, it is fair that, equally with these, they should invariably be British born subjects, or should be naturalised according to the intention of the law; there would otherwise appear, on the one side, partiality and favoritism, and on the other a harshness and severity which seems to be a great injustice for which, in the eye of the law, not the slightest reason could be given. It would be just, also, to fix the number of Academies according to the population, and the law which, at the same time, encourages their establishment, should make them accountable to Government.

There is one Township where, by the means of the annual allowances of Government, there has existed for some years, two Academies, or two houses which bear that name, one of which, I have been assured is carried on, almost exclusively, for the private benefit of the children of one individual.

Much would require to be said to develop properly the four important considerations which have just been stated. However, as the principles and reasons on which they are founded present themselves without difficulty to the mind, Your Excellency will be pleased to dispense with my enlarging farther on the three first, and to permit me to say a few words on the fourth and last only, to which, at the same time, I shall add some other cognate considerations which it is my duty to lay before Your Excellency.

The exclusion of persons who are not British born Subjects from the profession of Teachers, is grounded on a principle of justice and protection. In fact, if it is agreed to base this honorable art on solid and durable foundations, which may offer to the well-educated Teacher the prospect of being able to attain a permanent condition, so that he may establish himself and take place in the most respectable ranks of good society, (as the profession would then offer advantages to the Teacher, who would there find the means of a decent subsistence in society, by whom his important services for the instruction of the children of the Country would be daily required,) it is just that Government, in his wisdom, should adopt the most effective means of laying open the entry to this profession, and of ensuring the possession of it to its own subjects. This protection is under a twofold obligation to afford, as regards the Teacher, and as regards the children of the soil, who will thus have a means of education more certain and more agreeable. It is an encouragement which it owes to our youth, to induce them to prepare themselves for a profession (teaching) of which their parents have need, in order to establish those of their children who have completed their education, and to educate those who are not so far advanced.

The principles of excluding from the Art of Instruction, all who are not born a British Subject, is then a principle of justice and protection, the application of which has a double importance, since its necessary result is a double advantage. It is therefore just and reasonable to preserve it in use everywhere throughout the country, and to apply it to Teachers in Academies even more strictly than to those of other educational Institutions.

But there are yet considerations closely allied to the preceding, and to feel all their force, it is sufficient to call to mind, that the Teachers in Academies are almost every one born Republican Subjects, educated in, and sometimes still students of the neighbouring States. These Teachers, still young and imbued with the principles of their Government and their Institutions, carefully inculcated in the very books which they and their pupils make daily use of, in the course of their familiar instructions, are they less likely to offend against the spirit of the law, than the Teachers of Elementary schools? Assuredly not!

And besides that, the Teachers of Academies are more or less connected with the Inhabitants of the respective localities where they temporarily

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reside, and have, therefore, that social influence which permit them to inculcate into the minds of their acquaintances and friends, principles opposed to those of Monarchical Government, they have a very natural inclination to hoard up their savings, the amount of which they may expend on the other side of the lines, to the profits of our neighbours; so that the money of Government, and one might also say of the people, since the parents too pay something, serves in part, at first, the private interest of strangers, "birds of passage" which one after the other are continually taking the place of British Subjects, and then goes to nourish American industry.

Such a state of things is certainly a heavy offence against public economy, as also against the protecting principle of the law, which having reference to our own people, should reserve for our educated youth, a situation which the money of their Government and of their fathers served daily to remunerate. The teachers of Academies therefore should be, like those of the Elementary Schools, born British subjects, and subject in all things to all the rules, particular and general, regulating public instruction. But these observations must be regarded as being without the least personal allusion; the question is throughout one of principles only, the bearing and consequences of which Your Excellency will be pleased to consider, with reference solely to the subject itself.

5thly.—From the preceding considerations, and keeping always in mind the same principles, we naturally arrive at similar conclusions relative to the use of American books in our Schools and in our Academies. These books are widely spread throughout the country, and especially in the Eastern Townships, where, I regret to say, they are almost exclusively used.

Every principle, however, which is opposed to the employment of American Teachers, is much more opposed to the use of books coming from the United States, in a political sense, and as regards the public welfare. Because if the Teachers have sometimes the prudence to be silent on the principles of their government and of their institutions, their books, which are every where filled with them, do not always keep silence on these matters, all important in the eyes of their authors; and because they run a chance of being read by a thousand persons, while the Teacher may hardly have an opportunity of being able to speak freely to ten.

It must be also allowed that the use of American books naturally contributes much to discourage talent and industry in our country, and thus creates a great obstacle to the progress of the arts and sciences, and to the advancement of industry and commerce among us.

Moreover, considered in relation to public economy, we cannot conceal that for the purchase of the American books, there pass every day to strangers immense sums, from which in return the Province derives no benefit, because we have the advantage of possessing many excellent native works, Canadian one may call them, well adapted for the propagation of the elementary sciences in both languages; and because we possess talents and intellect which a certain encouragement would at any time turn to practical advantage, or we might procure from beyond sea similar works, which might easily be reprinted in this country, whereby the editors and printers would be enabled to offer them at very low prices to the parents.

There can be on this subject but one opinion, one sentiment. For it is very certain that, if the use of our own books or of those from beyond sea, which might be judged fit to be re-printed was universal among us, they might be sold at very low prices to the parents who, while they contribute to encourage the talents and the press of Canada, would farther find their advantage in purchasing the productions of their compatriots or of their fellow subjects.

We have farther the advantage of having among us type-foundries and printing and copying presses of a very fine quality, as well as lithographers, engravers, paper factories and book-shops, which are equal to those of the United States and of Europe.

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We have then only to invite men of letters and friends of education, as also printers, traders and merchants to contribute their intellect, their information, their means and efforts to furnish the children of the country the books of which they have daily need, and I venture to think that, by a liberal encouragement on the part of the public, and a provision in the law favorable to this effect, we shall be almost able on this point, honorably to suffice to ourselves.

As to the legislative provision to which I have just alluded, I venture to flatter myself that Your Excellency will be pleased to recommend to the Provincial Parliament that it should be effected by laying a heavy duty on American books, and by expressly prohibiting the use of these books in schools established by virtue of the law on pain of forfeiting the allowance.

The country possesses intelligence and talents, whose employment might tend much to its glory, as well as to the good of its inhabitants, and the prohibition of American books would be the means of offering to its talents and industry an encouragement and protection extremely desirable, and which in a few years would greatly accelerate the advancement of literature and commerce in the Province.

This important measure would have the farther effect of considerably limiting the use of different books on the same subjects, and would thus be the means of preparing the way for the adoption of a system of books, each of which, being the only one on the same subject, which would be used would be sufficient for the pupil, thereby affecting a great saving of time and trouble for the children, and of money for the parents, for the frequent changes in schools of books as well as of masters lead to great loss of time and to much useless expense.

The School Commissioners being free to chose among the books which the law might leave open to them, those which might suit them best, would probably decide on one kind alone for each subject, if they should take the advice of the Superintendent, who in all cases, should have the right of giving an opinion merely, and nothing more.

For the rest, the reports of next year would shew what would be the books most in use, which would put it in the power of the Superintendent to recommend their universal adoption, in the Country, and for the particular subject on which it treats, and in each language.

To derive more advantage from the existence of the Academies and Model Schools, the Teachers of these educational establishments should each be required to instruct gratuitously a young person, of the County where he teaches, for £10 which he may receive from Government, either directly or by the intervention of the Commissioners under whose control he might be placed, by the terms of the Elementary Education Act.

6thly.—The establishment of public Libraries, the examination of the pupils and the distribution of prizes to the children for good conduct, diligence, and superior progress, are things which it is further considered ought to play an important part in the direction of public instruction.

The Libraries, composed of well chosen books, would be an effective means of easily propagating everywhere the principles of the sciences, of morality and of religion. The contents of these books would be an intellectual feast of which both Teachers and pupils would daily partake with avidity.

The establishment of these Libraries would especially benefit the poorer children, whose parents generally have not the means of purchasing the books whose perusal would so greatly contribute daily to develop their intelligence, to cultivate their mind, to enrich their memory and to form their disposition. The rich, also, would find their advantage in it, because, if they have the means, they have not always the information and discretion which the School Commissioners will be able to exercise in the choice of books.

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Popular Libraries are now established in almost all the civilized countries of the inhabited world, and especially in the United States and in France, where they produce admirable effects on the manners and character of the people, in an intellectual and moral point of view.

There exist already a certain number of small public Libraries in our Country parts, the successful establishment of which is principally due to the zeal and sacrifices of the "Curés" of the Parishes respectively, and under their paternal direction it is certain that they effect much good.— But these libraries, besides their insufficiency from their not being yet sufficiently diffused and the much too limited number of books in them, are also, perhaps, too exclusively religious.

It would be, therefore, extremely advantageous that the law should contain a clause which would have the effect of encouraging the School Commissioners to establish public libraries in their respective localities, and I venture to flatter myself that Your Excellency will be pleased to recommend the subject to the Provincial Parliament.

7thly. The School Commissioners should be required by the law to cause a public examination to be made, and to preside thereat at least once a year, and to report the result to the Superintendent, on pain of forfeiting the Government allowance, because such examinations may effect great good, and contribute much to the progress of useful information in the country.

In effect, public examinations are a powerful source of praiseworthy emulation and ambition among the scholars, and afford a favourable opportunity for being able to judge of their progress, as also of the talents and endeavours of the Masters, and of their success, besides that it is a great satisfaction for these latter and for the parents to be thus ocular witnesses of the proofs which the children afford of it, in presence of an attentive and curious public; and the reports of these examinations would be so many authentic records of this advancement, and of the diligence of the Teacher.

The distribution of prizes in books, or otherwise, to the most successful scholars, in presence of the public and of their relatives, would be also very proper to create and keep up among the children that degree of emulation so advantageous to the progress of knowledge. This is a fact which we have already had occasion to know by experience, and I have myself been many times a witness of it during my visit to the elementary schools under the operation of the expired Acts.

The School Commissioners should be required also to make mention in their report of the public examinations, and to state if there have been prizes distributed to the diligent children. They might even give the names of the successful pupils, the enregistration of whose names in the Education Office would be a second permanent and glorious reward for themselves and for their parents. This would be an additional means of creating emulation among the children, and of rapidly forming valuable members of society.

Moreover, if the publicity of success is a species of reward, it would be still greater and much more honourable for the Teachers and for their scholars, when, for the information and satisfaction of Government, the Superintendent would include each year in his report the list of the successful pupils, who might have been thus rewarded at the public examination of their respective schools, with a statement of the name of the Parish, the name of the Teacher, and the number of his School. It is easy to see that this method would be the means of creating much more ambition in the Teachers.

8thly. To facilitate the communication between the School Commissioners and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the person presiding at the election of Parish or Township Officers should be required to furnish to the Superintendent a return of their election, shewing their names and their christian names, their professions and residences respectively, and this within fifteen days after the date of their election; otherwise there would inevitably be a slowness and delay in the transactions, such as I have constantly

had occasion to observe in the course of this year, which would be very prejudicial to the proper carrying out of the Act.

9thly. As the electors qualified to elect the School Commissioners would have, at the same time, the right of electing the Assessors, the Collectors, and the Treasurer of each Parish or Township respectively, the person presiding at the election should also be required to furnish the Superintendent with a Return of their election, in the same manner as of that of the School Commissioners, so as to keep him constantly informed of all that is passing, and thus to put him in a condition to acquit himself of his responsibility to wards those interested, and towards the Government.

10thly. To concentrate the proceedings, and to facilitate their registration, at the office of the School Commissioners, and at that of the Superintendent of public instruction, the Parish Assessors, Collectors and Treasurer, should be required to furnish a certified copy of their official proceedings, respectively, to the Chairman of the Board of School Commissioners, and a similar one to the Superintendent, annually, otherwise there would be a break in the transmission of information which might render the latter officer deficient in the knowledge necessary to the regularity and proper combination of the proceedings required in the department of the direction of public instruction.

11thly. For the reasons which precede, the Teachers, who by the terms of the law are already obliged to keep a journal for their Schools, respectively, should be, likewise required to furnish the School Commissioners with a copy of this journal, annually, also with a statement of the monies paid to them by the Commissioners, whether derived from assessments on the people or from the allowance of Government. By this plan, the Commissioners being already required to furnish the Superintendent with an annual report on the management of their Schools, the employment of the monies, the public examination, the distribution of the prizes, the number of children rewarded, and on all other proceedings within their jurisdiction, would have the means of always establishing the facts in an authentic and irrefragable manner.

From the obligation thus imposed on all persons more or less engaged in carrying out the Education Act, to furnish, separately and conjointly information of all their respective proceedings to the Superintendent of public instruction, there would result an assemblage of divers documents in the same office, coming sometimes from different sources, and sometimes from the same, but relating to the same subjects, which would establish a concurrence of clear and extremely satisfactory proofs of the right administration of the law, and would be at the same time extremely useful to the cause of education.

This obligation would after all, only require from each person, a double report of his proceedings, the comparison of which, in the mode adopted in the office of the Post Master General, would render the continued practice of abuses or errors impossible, because the Superintendent, always informed of every thing, might thus, from his office, easily rectify them.

12thly. As it is necessary to have each year the census of the children of age to attend the schools, so as to make their number serve as a basis for the division of the sum granted by Parliament as an aid towards the support of Teachers, the Assessors of each Parish or Township should be required to make this census while they are going through their respective Assessments, and to furnish a copy of it to the School Commissioners and to the Superintendent on or about the twentieth of February in each year.

13thly. Seeing that it is important to oblige parents to send their children to school, and that bad weather and living far from the school might often be great hindrances to some, from their being too young, and to others because being of an age to be useful, their services might be required at home or in the workshop, it becomes necessary to establish the age of the children at from eight to fourteen years inclusively, otherwise they might be exposed, some to fatigue and the inclemencies of the weather, pernicious and sometimes

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fatal to their health, and others to be wanting in usefulness to their parents, or in application to trade and to the mechanical arts.

14thly. The scholastic term of nine months of tuition being somewhat long, considering the need that parents in general, especially farmers, have of their children in the time of agricultural labour, the absolute term should be limited to six months only, otherwise they might suffer much difficulty and privation at certain times of the year.

15thly. As it occasionally happens that a rather dense population is established in a locality formed of parts of Parishes or Townships, and that this population could not establish a School without uniting its means, the School Commissioners of the Parish or Township which is most populous should be authorized to place a School in this part of their Parish or Township. In this case, the said School should be under their particular jurisdiction, and the Assessors, the Collectors and the Treasurer of the same Parish or Township should be, with the Commissioners of Education, the Scholastic Officers of the entire population included in the School District in which such School shall be.

16thly. And whereas it is extremely important that the School Commissioners and the Examiners should be perfectly acquainted with their rights and their power, with their duties and their responsibility, it should be enacted that the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be, for the future, authorized to demand from the Government a copy of the Education Act, to be delivered each year to the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners in each Parish or Township, as also to the President of each Board of Examiners in the Province, with such forms of Returns and other forms, as the Superintendent is required by the law to furnish them with annually. This would be the means of preventing hesitation and fear, and the confusion and disorder which is necessarily occasioned by ignorance of the law, in the fulfilment of its requirements. The evil which, in this respect, ignorance of the law has caused, this year, is incalculable.

17thly. To conclude my observations on the means which more particularly refer to the direction of Public Instruction, it remains for me to say a few words touching the Superintendent.

It is evident, that as the situation of the Superintendent imposes upon him the duty of giving an impulse to the Education Act, and the universal direction of its application, so as to attain the important end which it has in view, it throws upon him an amount of work, of which he would without assistance be incapable of acquitting himself in a useful and satisfactory manner. For being, at the same time, charged with the care of an Office, and with visiting the chief places in the country, he cannot be, at the same time, in the town and in the country, and it is impossible to say, what degree of delay and anxiety is inevitably occasioned by his being absent, without being represented at the Office by a fitting person. Besides, the position of the Superintendent placing him in continual communication with the first among his co-subjects, and with a number of distinguished strangers, the duties attached to his charge should be performed in a manner which should evince their importance, would demonstrate their utility, and should everywhere command respect and confidence. Whence it follows, that for the interests of Education, the law ought to provide that the Superintendent of each section of the United Province, should have the means and the power of procuring a respectable Assistant, as also that he should have emoluments and contingencies, which may place him out of the reach of anxiety as to the means of a decent subsistence, and in a position to execute usefully the important duties which the law imposes on him, otherwise he cannot give that weight to his proceedings, nor enjoy that confidence in the public estimation, nor exercise that degree of private influence of which he is constantly in need, in order to effect all the good which is naturally expected from his ministry.

But to ensure to the Superintendent a more independent, easy and useful action in the operation of its two branches, they should be separated one from the other, and each made directly accountable to the head of the Executive Government, otherwise a hindrance arises which greatly

increases the labour, while it only produces, in the proceedings a slowness and delay very prejudicial to success. Moreover, the people have not the same confidence in a man charged with any duty, when they have reason to believe him passively subject to an impulse *a tergo*, to which they suppose him bound to yield implicit submission and obedience. In this case, constantly fearing the insufficiency of the power, or the effect produced by the will of another, the people are constantly a prey to the influence of suspicions and of mistrust which disquiet them, make them hesitate, and often induce them even to refuse peremptorily their co-operation in the execution of laws made to effect their prosperity and happiness.

In continuation of the preceding observation, it is not perhaps inopportune to draw Your Excellency's attention to the great increase of work in the correspondance of the Education Office of Lower Canada, from the fact of its being generally required to be done in both languages, French and English, and almost always in duplicate, the inhabitants of the country being of heterogeneous origin and more or less scattered over its surface, a circumstance which also holds good with respect to the keeping of the Registers containing documents relating to the general direction of the public instruction.

III.

Proposed Amendments, which more especially refer to the means of promoting a desire for Education among the People, and of providing for the payment of Teachers.

Education is a subject which, at all times, has exercised the solicitude of liberal and enlightened Governments, and many of them have given to their respective countries a system of instruction, the principles, operation and results of which constitute, at the same time, the advantage of the youth of the land, the happiness of its people, and the admiration of the enlightened Philanthropist.

Among the Governments which have most distinguished themselves by their zeal for Education, may be instanced those of Prussia, Austria, Germany, the United States and France, which occupy the first rank. The particular interest which they feel in this fruitful source of so many blessings, has induced them to adopt different means, and often even measures of rigour which had an apparent character of arbitrariness and oppression, the use of which nothing could have justified, if they had not been the effect of that moral courage which is required, to produce a strong and unwavering determination, to make the authority and weight of a severe but wise law subservient to the benefit of youth, and to the happiness of society.

Government has a special mission to spread the principles of Morality and the light of Science; it has the right, and it is its duty to protect social order within as well as without; and it is undeniable, that of all the means of internal order, the most powerful is that of general instruction.

Thus, when for the purposes of Education, Government cannot obtain the good will and the voluntary co-operation of the parents and fathers of families, rigorous measures, based on reason and on principles of justice, are justifiable in the eye of philanthropy, of religion, and of a sound policy. In that case, every good Government, less attentive to prejudices and prepossessions than to the wants and well-understood interests of society, adopts, without hesitation, practical methods, and even measures of rigour, the use of which is rendered necessary by circumstances, and, in spite of the indifference or opposition of the people, thus procures, by force, the benefit of education for its subjects.

It is thus, that to procure to the children of its dominions the advantages of education, the Government of Prussia has adopted, among other measures, that of disqualifying its subjects for public employments, for benefices, places of profit, of honour, and of confidence, as also for becoming apprentices to any art or trade, if they have not, at least, an elementary education, such as by means of the fitting system of instruction established in the country, they may procure to themselves in their youth.

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In the Empire of Austria, similar means are used which are attended with the greatest success in spreading education among the people, and the working classes. There are, in all the Villages, schools, the masters of which are paid by Government. No master-workman can employ in his service another workman, if he cannot read, write and cipher, and no individual can be married unless he can, in like manner, read, write and cipher.

But to speak only of that which concerns us in particular, I have the honour of submitting to Your Excellency that,—

1stly. With the view of inducing the people of this Province to set a higher value on public employments, whether of profit, honour or confidence; to attach more importance to the great and numerous advantages which result therefrom; and with the view of creating a greater taste for instruction, which, in a practical sense and as respects the interests of society, is, at the same time, their origin, their foundation, and their object, I have myself, following the example of what I saw so usefully practised elsewhere, thought it my duty to recommend in my letters on Education written and published in 1838, the disqualification, after a given time, of my non-educated compatriots for public employments, and for apprenticeship to any art or trade, and I am, at the present day, more than ever persuaded that this would be a measure extremely advantageous to the spreading of education among us.

The disqualification for public employments would necessarily have the effect of inducing our farmers, our artizans, and our workmen to make more steady and effective efforts to find means for instructing their children. It is certain that with the aid of a liberal law, easy of execution, the disqualification for public employments would be a measure, which would in practice have an excellent effect.

I think it, therefore, my duty to recommend the trial of it, persuaded as I am that great good may reasonably be expected from it, and that it cannot produce any evil.

In the United States, this disqualification for public employments is practically in operation, because it is a thing unheard of to see a citizen raised to a post of honor, whether by the authority of the Government or the voice of the people, who has not at least an education becoming his situation, and it may be said that this fact, so proper to raise and keep up a taste for the Arts and Sciences, which being there carried to enthusiasm, produces a spirit creative of efforts, of talents and of knowledge, and gives birth to an ambition for the public service, which ends only in the tomb of the individual himself.

Our farmers and our workmen are not without a praiseworthy ambition to take part in public employments; the essential difference between them and the people of the United States is that, nourishing too often frivolous and vain hopes, either for themselves or their children, they generally await events in patience and trust to the chances of success for obtaining public employment, without being otherwise sufficiently solicitous about the qualifications necessary to be able to fill such employment, with personal and general advantage.

But, public employments cannot contribute to general or individual benefit, when they fall to the lot of men destitute of the information requisite, for exercising them with honor to themselves and advantage to the people.

It is thus that, in this country, the public interest as well as the advancement of the common weal, are unfortunately but too often behind, and sometimes even paralysed in their progress, which, with the feeble and powerless aid of unenlightened men, can but be wavering and unprosperous.

It is thus that, in the townships as in the Seigniories, my visit has given me occasion to see men in whose hands the law has placed great powers and means, and who enjoy also the authority and confidence of the people, as well as of the Government, and who yet in their respective qualities of Municipal Councillors, and of School Commissioners, are absolutely unprovided with the information requisite to

enable them to acquit themselves advantageously of the important official duties which, in their hands, are incomparably more honorable than useful.

This disqualification, or rather this qualification for public employments of confidence, of honor, or of profit, would therefore be an excellent measure, since it would have the immediate effect of giving to the different localities School Commissioners well informed as well as moral, and afterwards men capable of managing public affairs of every kind in a manner honorable to themselves and advantageous to society. And the necessity under which young people would be placed, of having at least an elementary education before entering upon an apprenticeship to any art or trade, would soon have the effect of giving us well informed artizans and workmen who, to better success in their business, would be able to join that influence in society which always accompanies education. Their information would be also a warranty against the innumerable errors and oversights, of which the ignorance of workmen may often be the cause, in the execution of their plans and undertakings, to the great detriment of individuals and of Society.

I would fain believe, then, that Your Excellency would be pleased to recommend to Parliament the immediate qualification of the School Commissioners, and the disqualification for public employments after twenty years from this date, and for apprenticeship to any Arts or Trade, after four years from this date, but without any retroactive effect.

2ndly. But there is yet a means of coercion which supposes the use of another, to which I shall come immediately after having treated of this. It is the obligation imposed by the law on parents, to send their children to school, under pain of a fine, after two years from this date.

Desiring to bring together all practical means, for ensuring for the children a fitting education, and *that* in spite of their parents, if through negligence or apathy the law should not receive their co-operation, I have already, for this desirable object, recommended the imposition of a fine on those parents who should obstinately refuse to grant it them. My letters of 1838 on education, contain this recommendation, which I believe it my duty again to make to Your Excellency at the present day, persuaded as I am, that the use of this means will be followed by the happiest effects.

Besides, this means, so easily put in practice, is employed with advantage in many countries, even in the United States, our neighbours. In the State of Connecticut, it has been so since the year 1655, subjecting the parents to three different degrees of fine in case of repeated transgression, and the Code of France exercises the same severity against the parents when, careless of procuring for their children the blessings of education, they are wanting in this all-important duty.

The same thing is also practised in Germany. "In the Duchy of Saxe-Weisner," says the Philosopher Cousin, "the law of the State requires all fathers of families to send their children to school, or to prove that they give them at home a sufficient education. Severe punishments are attached to the infraction of this law which, in our days, is still necessary."

Such is the language of a celebrated French philosopher, and, at present, according to the text and spirit of the Articles 203 and 335 of the French Civil code, a father of a family who refuses to give education to his children, according to his means, may be compelled to it, and it is established by Ordinances, that whoever is not provided with a Certificate of ability, cannot be employed as Teacher under severe penalties, whence it ensues, that those who devote themselves to the Art of teaching, are everywhere capable and effect the greatest good. Thus, in comparing the state of education in France, we find that the number of the pupils has at least doubled in the interval between 1817 and 1829, on the entire extent of the kingdom. Forty years ago, there were reckoned in France but six millions of persons who could read and write; at present there are more than eighteen millions.

In Prussia, not only the same compulsory law exists, but the parents wait with impatience for the particular time of

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each year, in which legal restraint obliges them to send to the established Schools all their children between the ages of seven and fourteen; and as a proof that the parents are more actuated by zeal for instruction, than by a spirit of opposition to the law, is that, in 1831, the number of children going to the public Schools was much more considerable than that of the children from seven to fourteen years old in the whole kingdom, and this without counting the children instructed in private Schools or in families. We see by this fact, that in Prussia, not only are the parents obedient to the law, but that they even send to the public Schools those of their children who, from their age, are not subject to the law concerning public instruction.

The obligation imposed on parents to send their children to School under pain of fine, is a compulsory measure which would oblige the parents to procure for all their children indiscriminately the benefit of education, and if they do not yet know what is the greatest blessing which can be conferred on their children, it is time to teach them to know it by the importance which should be attached to, and the severity of the provisions of the obligatory measures to be adopted in this behalf.

Thus, for the sake of promoting the education of children, I am convinced that to ensure a general obedience and conformity to the other requirements of the law, it is necessary to establish a certain penalty which the law should inflict upon the negligent or the delinquent, unless they should prove to the satisfaction of the majority of the School Commissioners that they cause their children to be instructed at home.

However, to give time for the direction of the public instruction to be organised, and for the parents to prepare themselves to submit implicitly to it in every thing, this obligation imposed on parents, to send their children to School, should only commence at the end of two years from this date; and, in order not to press too heavily on the farmers who are generally much in want of the work of their children, at the times of agricultural labours, this obligation should only comprehend children from seven to twelve years of age, inclusively, and during only six months of the year. In the United States, the male children of farmers go regularly to School for about eight months of the year. Above twelve years, children should be encouraged to go to School, but without any legal obligation to do so, and without constraint on the part of their parents.

The fine might be fixed at ten shillings a month for each child, between the ages before mentioned, who did not attend the School of the School District in which he resided, reckoning from the day when the School was regularly opened for teaching, always excepting the children who should be proved to the School Commissioners to have received instruction at home; and I venture to believe that, here as elsewhere, this measure would not fail of having an excellent effect.

The fine might be recovered from the parents at the suit of the Chairman of the Board of School Commissioners of the Parish or Township, before the ordinary Court of the locality, and the amount should be employed by the Commissioners for the purposes of education in their respective localities.

3.—To make the elementary education act work usefully, a guarantee of pecuniary means of support, proportioned to the service, is as necessary as the means of direction.

But, the present Act not having provided for this guarantee of pecuniary means in a uniform, certain and sufficient manner, the law should provide for augmenting a little the usual grant of government, as also for the levying of monies from the people in a general, in a direct and coercive manner; coercive by the operation of a fixed principle which should derive its force from the law itself, and this principle being admitted, it only remains to agree on the mode in which it shall be put in practice.

Some propose to tax income only, others to tax landed property according to its superficial extent, some to tax only lands under culture or cultivable and according to the same proportion, and others the real value of all property,

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moveable and immoveable. Among the friends of education, there are some who, to find a certain means of propagating it elsewhere uniformly, propose a direct and compulsory capitation tax, either upon heads of families, or upon persons arrived at the age of majority, and from that age upwards to sixty years of age, or on children of an age to attend school, such age to be determined by the law. But all agree that, for the sake of forwarding the well understood interests of general education, it is necessary to adopt for this important end, a uniform and coercive principle which may necessarily have its effect by the force of the law itself.

I will not stay to develop the advantages or disadvantages which might result from the preceding principles of taxation respectively if adopted and put into practice, more especially as to do it in a positive and mathematically exact manner, I should require data which I cannot procure at the present day, and the principal of which is a copy of the census of Lower Canada for 1842.

However, by taking for a guide the Census of 1831, we shall be able to assume some facts, make some approximate calculations, and arrive easily at general conclusions which, being neither gratuitous nor specious, may serve as a solid foundation for some general principle of taxation.

Thus, considering the increase of the population from the Census of 1825 to that of 1831, and following nearly the same relative proportion, it may be supposed that from this last epoch up to this day, the increase of the present population should amount to little more than a third. It is not difficult to admit this fact, if we consider the immense amount of British immigration into the Province, since the first period.

The population of 1831 being-----	511019
And the supposed increase from 1831 to 1842 being-----	188081

The present population is-----	700000
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And preserving a proper proportion, we may assume the following numbers as representing the several heads to be used for the purposes of our calculations respectively, viz.

Heads of families-----	140000
Persons from 21 to 60 years of age-----	126303
Infants from 5 to 14 years of age-----	111244
And the number of cultivated acres of land is-----	7066913

So that establishing a general tax upon either of these fundamental data—

140000 Heads of families at 10s. each yearly, will give-----	£70000	0	0
126303 persons aged from 21 to 60 at 10s. each yearly, will give-----	63151	10	0
And at 5s. yearly, will give-----	31575	15	0
111244 children from 5 to 14 years of age, at 1s. 3d. per month, during six months only, will give-----	41716	10	0
7065913 acres of land which at the time of the census of 1831, were cultivated, at 2d. per acre will give-----	58882	12	2

According to this calculation, a land of three acres by thirty, will cost yearly to the possessor or occupier, the moderate sum of-----

£0	15	0
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And will give him the privilege of sending to school as many children as he has!

It is therefore very easy to find means of making the people contribute to the expenses of educating their children; for in any case, a tax based on any one of the preceding principles will be sufficient, and easy to be borne.

Of all these principles, that of capitation by heads of families is certainly the easiest to put in practice, but it is perhaps not the most just. In several countries, and even here, it is put in practice for divers objects. In the State of Massachusetts, it has been adopted for the purpose of raising the means of disseminating Elementary education, from about the year 1640. So that, considering its long duration, we may

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easily convinced of the great satisfaction which it gives to the enlightened people of that flourishing State, both as to the facility and the effectiveness of its operation. It is also the means which, in the absence of the co-operation of the Municipal Councils, I have this year recommended the Inhabitants to practice everywhere, by voluntarily subscribing the sum of ten shillings for each head of a family, until the requisite amendments are made to the Education Act.

It was proposed formerly to make the Inhabitants contribute by means of Land-Taxes only, in proportion to the superficies, but convinced that this method would be ruinous for the greater part of them, because they very frequently possess much land unoccupied, uncultivated or barren, I opposed it in my letters on Education in 1838.

Being, however, convinced, at the same time, of the necessity of obliging the people to pay for the education of their children, I then proposed to oblige them to do so by a capitation tax on children of the age established by law, for attending the public schools, and thus compulsorily, and whether the parents should send them there or not.

But, the result of my visits persuaded me that the greater number of the friends of education propose to impose a general tax, for the purposes of education, on all property, moveable and immovable, in proportion to its real value, over and above all incumbrances and hypothèques, which should be taxed against the persons in whose favor they have been created, providing also, that the tax should be imposed on monies placed at interest, or employed in commerce, banking, or any other kind of speculative business.

So that, it may be said that all agree on the necessity of obliging the people to pay (at least in part) for the education of their children, first, because it is evident that Government alone cannot pay the whole expenses of it, and secondly because, to teach the people to attach more value to education, it is necessary to make them pay for it, at least in part.

I have just said that the taxation of all property, moveable and immovable, in proportion to its real value, would be that based on the justest principle, if it were carefully put in practice in its full extent. and I prove it by briefly observing, that it is in fact the most just,—first, because the individual who has but little, pays but little, and because it is just that he who has much should pay more. It might also be added, that education being a power which offers general and common advantages, the rich man who has a greater part in it, because of his property and of the more elevated position which he generally occupies in society, has a much greater interest than the poor man in seeing it generally diffused. For education, which unceasingly presides over the making and the execution of the laws, is a means of protecting his fortune and his existence, and without the effect of its gentle influence, he would have reason to be continually in dread, either for his property or for himself.

In effect, the rich man has a much greater need of support and protection than the poor man, because of his property, and he profits, in consequence, much more than the latter from the advantages of education, by enveloping himself in a peaceable security which the civilization and morality of an educated people leave at his disposal, as an inaccessible rampart against insults and outrages, against the attacks of the envious upon his honor, his fortune, or his life itself. It would, therefore, be very unphilosophical to consider education only in its private relations, in its personal advantages. It must also be looked at in its correlative and reciprocal relations, in its general and common advantages, in its collective and universal consequences, ever tending towards the benefit of a whole society.

The education of the people is, therefore, so much the more useful to the rich, as they have more need of it, because of the relative position which they occupy in society, and the property which they possess, for without education, there can be no wise laws, without wise laws there can be no positive protection; and a people without education is a people without laws, and a people without laws is an unbridled populace from which there is always more to fear than to hope.

Under the influence of the Education Act for Lower Canada, which expired in 1836, there were 1530 schools in operation, at the rate of £20 a-year for each school, and the sum of £36,406 15 2 was paid by Government for the last year. But a part of this sum was employed in paying the half the cost of the School Houses, at the rate of £50 a house, in paying the teaching of any other language than that of the majority of the children going to school, at the rate of £4 for each master thus teaching two languages, in paying ten shillings for the instruction of each poor child, and also in rewarding the children who had made most progress, at the rate of ten shillings a school. So that we may consider the sum of £30,600 as being nearly that which was paid by Government towards the support of the masters at the rate of £20 for each school, for the year 1836.

Now, although on the one hand it must be admitted that among the heads of families some would pay less than ten shillings a year, that some others would pay nothing at all, and that on the other hand it would be necessary to establish a greater number of School Districts, than were in operation under the Act which expired in 1836; nevertheless, after making every allowance, if the School Districts were not too multiplied, and a system of taxation were adopted, by the operation of which there might be obtained nearly ten shillings for each solvent head of a family, a sum would very easily be raised, I do not say equal to that which by virtue of the present law, Government now offers, but so far beyond it, so as to allow a respectable salary for each teacher.

Mr. Proulx, Curé of St. Antoine de Tilly, wishing to take means for establishing the number of schools which he thought necessary in his parish, adopted the plan of obliging the parents to pay by capitation of their children of an age to go to school, and having fixed it at ten pence for each child (whether the parents should send them there or not), he has happily succeeded in finding, in this manner, the means of establishing fifteen schools in his parish. This fact so honorable to Mr. Proulx, is eloquent in favor of the general contribution by taxation, by assessment or otherwise, and proves very clearly that however moderate the tax may be, it may suffice, with the aid of the grants from Government, to defray, in a fitting manner, the expenses of carrying out a system of elementary education, productive of much good. The imposition of a coercive and general tax, for the purposes of education, is then the easiest, the most economical, and the most certain means of obtaining it everywhere with certainty and uniformity.

But, the means of support proceeding thus from two different sources, it is necessary to keep constantly in view the distinctive principle of their respective origin and direction. The monies proceeding from the people should be levied in a coercive manner, but left in the locality, at the disposal of those interested, represented by a Treasurer and the School Commissioners of their own choice, while the sums granted by the Legislature, arising from the revenue of the Crown Lands or from any other source, should be distributed according to the number of the population of the children, in the manner already provided in the present law. This is, in fact, the principle most just and most applicable to the wants of the localities, and without the observance of which there might result abuses and inconveniences, such as may have been observed under the operation of the law of Lower Canada which expired in 1836.

In New Brunswick, the government grant the sum of £20, annually for each School, provided the inhabitants of the School District furnish as much, and that the total sum paid by the government be not more than £180 for each Parish or Township; but in the state of New York, the government grants allowances in proportion to the population of the localities, provided the inhabitants furnish as much, and this principle, which is that already adopted in our Act, operates infinitely better.

It is ascertained that there are about 180,000 Elementary Schools in the United States, and the State of New York has about 10,000 for its share, which under the influence of a law similar to what ours would be, if it were modified in the manner proposed above, the government and the people support in the most praiseworthy manner.

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In the State of New York, the School Trustees are the assessors authorized to levy on the people the sum which is equal to the allowance granted by government, in proportion to the population of each locality respectively, and availing themselves of their power to raise a larger sum, and of the wish of the people to increase the emoluments, so as to have better masters, it appears by the report of the Superintendent that, in 1837, they levied for this twofold end, a sum almost double the government allowance.

This is a fact, proving zeal and desire for education very praiseworthy and exemplary, and which will be without doubt more eloquent than words with the Canadian people, to induce them to submit willingly to the operation of the principle of a general tax for the purposes of education, and I venture to flatter myself that, yielding to the peculiar impression which this signal fact cannot fail of making upon them, they will hasten to profit by the advantages offered by the Act as amended.

Under the influence of the expired Education Act, which the Provincial Parliament had passed for the diffusion of education in Lower Canada, it appears that the following sums were annually paid by government for this object, viz:—

In 1832.....	£32,470	2	0
“ 1833.....	22,154	18	4
“ 1834.....	24,543	10	0
“ 1835.....	25,810	12	0
“ 1836.....	36,406	16	2
Total.....	£141,385	18	6
Average for each year.....	28,277	3	8

Such are the sums granted by the Provincial Legislature of Lower Canada, and if in each year they had only been doubled by virtue of a general tax, how light and easy to pay, would have been the contribution for each, and what benefit would have been effected, of which we have not seen even the shadow.

Let there be no tax, assuredly not, when the greater evil is thus avoided; but when we may easily convince ourselves that it is the most expeditious, the most prompt, the easiest, and the most economical means for each of us, by which the children of the people can be provided with the greatest of all blessings after religion, we should be neither consistent nor wise to put it from us, and with it the blessing of education.

In effect, without the operation of a general and coercive tax, instruction will be comparatively given only to a small number of children, and will still be imperfect and insufficient for our wants. And to attempt again to put into operation a system of elementary education, without the imposition of a general tax, is to render ourselves guilty of leaving the present generation also destitute, as so many others have already unhappily been, of the benefit of education.

The time for experiments ought to have passed, and experience ought to have taught us, that to the wishes and favorable dispositions of the people, must be joined the effectiveness, the absolute action of a principle which produces the good of their children, so to say, in spite of their parents.

It is clear that, for this object, of such important, vital and common interest to all, it is necessary that to facility of action, and economy of procedure, severity, even absolutism should auspiciously unite, so as to render the results of the general carrying out of the law inevitably good. In a word, for this desirable end, all possible means which appear necessary, should be adopted and put immediately into practice.

Besides, what can be feared from the mild, light and easy operation of a general tax, solely for the object of education, above all when, to obtain the good effect, all the management of it will be entrusted, by the people themselves, into the hands of respectable and enlightened men, who are their friends, and whose common interests are merged in and identified with those of the people in the midst of whom they reside? Not the least evil!

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Your Excellency may have remarked that, in speaking of measures which I hold to be indispensable, I have several times alluded to my letters on education, published in 1838, and which Mr. A. Buller did me the honor to take into consideration, in his quality of Commissioner of Education under Lord Durham. I have conceived it necessary to make this allusion, because my letters contain these indispensable propositions, even that of peremptorily obliging the parents to pay for the education of their children, but by a capitation tax; and these same letters have been published several times since, in the whole or in part, and with comments. So that, I have already for a number of years been addressing the people on the moral obligation which is imposed on them to cause their children to be instructed, threatening coercion, penalties and exclusion from public employments, and from charges of honor or profit; and, apparently, I have not been less favorably regarded for so doing. I venture to interpret this circumstance as an unequivocal proof of the good disposition of the people towards the strict measures which, for their own sake, I think it my duty to recommend to Your Excellency. In effect their adoption would be a benefit, as much as an act of courage. I venture, then, to flatter myself that Your Excellency will be pleased to recommend to the Provincial Parliament the adoption of a general and coercive tax, for the purposes of education, persuaded as I am that, when the power of imposing it shall be specially confided to persons chosen for this end, by the people, our country people will submit themselves to it very willingly.

But, we must guard carefully against exacting too much or too little from the people. To exact too much, would be to harass the people and to disgust them with education; and to require too little, would be to limit too much the means of supply and of success, and to accustom the people to undervalue education, because they incline to regard as of little value, that which cost little.

From the adoption of the principle of a general and coercive tax, there would result other advantages still, which are not altogether of minor importance.

It would be the means of striking out of the law, the obligation which those parents who have the means are under, to pay the sum of fifteen pence a month for each child going to school, over and above their annual contribution. The requirement of this small sum is more than hurtful to the carrying out of the Act, one may say that it has been for Lower Canada an absolute hindrance, which every art has been able but slightly to mitigate.

In any case, I think it my duty humbly to pray Your Excellency to be pleased to recommend the striking out of the present Act, the obligation imposed on solvent parents to pay the sum of fifteen pence a month, and to cause the requirements of the law, in a pecuniary respect, to be limited to a simple annual contribution, in one shape or other, for all purposes relating to Elementary Education, for the people will never be satisfied, while they have to encounter obstacles such as they must surmount under the present Law.

The adoption of a general tax, to procure to children the benefit of Education, by putting an end to the obligation of the parents to pay the sum of fifteen pence a month, would also do away with the distinction which it establishes among them, of rich children and poor children. This distinction, in place of serving to attain the object of the law, has rather the effect of ensuring its failure, because it is injurious to the poor children, discourages them, and blunts their feelings, destroys their ambition, paralyses their talents, nullifies all efforts to instruct them, by exposing them to the contempt and insults of the others, and thus stigmatizes a great number of clever and amiable children, whose excellent disposition and good qualities cause the greatest hopes to be justly entertained for the future. The children attending the schools would then be on an equal footing in the eyes of the law and of the Masters, as is the case in the United States, and at the school of “*la Doctrine Chrétienne*” where they are constantly treated as equals and brothers!

To prevent suspicion and to dissipate fear; to destroy mistrust and banish the prejudices and prepossessions of the people relative to the imposition of a general tax, and

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to aid more easily the operation of the Education Act, it is important to grant to them by law the power of freely confiding the execution of it to men of their own choice, whom they may thus specially charge with the fiscal affairs and the matters of supply, so that the direction of public instruction may suffer in nothing, and may be in nowise fettered or constrained in its progress, for want of means.

According to the systematic, but very simple plan which I have the honor of submitting to the consideration of Your Excellency, there will be perceived, at first sight, in the operation of the Education Act, two distinct parts which, tending without cessation towards one sole end, at length so unite and are merged in each other, so as to have but one action, the necessary effect of which will be general instruction.

Thus then, to attain the greatest facility of procedure and an assurance of success, in carrying out the Education Act, it is extremely important that certain persons, besides the School Commissioners, should be *specially* entrusted with the working of that part of the Act which relates to money matters, and with the means of defraying his expenses of its general operation.

It would be necessary, therefore, that Assessors, Collectors and a Treasurer should be elected in each Parish or Township, and should be authorised to proceed in the way already marked out in the first part of this Report.

In the case hereinbefore supposed, the Assessors and Collectors would have the same right and power to exercise, and the same duties and formalities to go through, as those already mentioned in the Education Act for the same purposes.

The Assessors should be moreover required to take the census of children from seven to fourteen years old, and they should besides, as well as the Parish or Township Treasurer, be required to make an annual report of their proceedings separately to the School Commissioners and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the whole within the course of February in each year. And in case of negligence or refusal to conform to the requirements of the law with reference to this matter, they should be each and all liable to a fine of £25, summarily recoverable at the suit of the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners before the District Court or the County Magistrates, and the amount should be employed, by the Commissioners, for the purposes of education in their respective localities.

To economise farther, and to induce the people to treat with more confidence those whom they themselves shall be called upon to choose, to levy each year the monies required by the law, (to serve as an aid towards the support of the Schools) it is extremely important that the Assessors, the Collectors, and the Treasurers should in each locality perform this small service, without exacting remuneration. This would be the means of diminishing considerably, not only the expenses, but also the objections which otherwise our country-people might perhaps have to the levying of the tax, even for the sole object of education.

I can assure Your Excellency that there will every where be easily found men sufficiently intelligent, disinterested, and friendly to education, to give their services most willingly to carry out this particular enactment of the law.

And this, while it elevates them, more in the esteem of their fellow-citizens, would place them on a footing of equality with many other public officers, and especially with the School Commissioners, who are charged with duties much more complicated, and with a much heavier responsibility, and that during the whole course of the year, without receiving the least remuneration for the important services which, as good citizens, they daily render to society.

But, in the possible case that, for some reason or other, the election of the Parish or Township Commissioners, Assessors, Collectors, and Treasurer, should not take place, conformably to the Education Act, it would be easy to enact that, on a requisition signed by at least ten heads of

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families, being land-holders, addressed to the Senior Magistrate of the county, the latter should be required to hold, within fifteen days after the date of the said requisition, a meeting of five magistrates at least, who should thus be authorized to appoint the several public officers before mentioned, to carry out the provisions of the Education Act in the Parish or Township where none would otherwise have been elected. The School Officers so appointed, would have, separately and collectively, the same rights and powers to exercise, as those which they would have had, if they had been elected by the people, under the precedence of the person acting as Chairman at the election of the parish officers, and would be liable to the same penalties. The Chairman of the meeting of the Magistrates should be required to furnish the Superintendent, within fifteen days, with a list of the Officers thus appointed, shewing their names, adulations, and residences, respectively.

In this manner, the useful operation of the law may be reckoned upon with certainty, even if though these officers should not have been elected at the election of Parish Officers, or that having been so, at that time or subsequently, they should refuse or neglect to act conformably to the law. This would be, in fact, the best means of remedying in a legal manner the evil, otherwise irreparable, resulting from the want of that election, which, this year, has occurred in many parts without its being possible to apply a remedy.

4thly. To leave something to the good will and zeal of the inhabitants, the law should authorise the persons of their choice, who shall be charged with the execution of the Education Act, to levy on them over and above the sum destined to equal the ordinary allowance of Government, certain small additional sums, to defray the expense of establishing Academies, Model Schools, Girls' Schools, and Public Libraries; for the purchase of books to be given to the children in the shape of rewards, at the yearly public examination, to encourage teachers of Academies and of Model Schools to fit some of their scholars for the profession of teaching, as also to encourage the simultaneous teaching of the English and French languages, objects so much the more desirable, as they would contribute most powerfully to the propagation of practical education among us.

Government, on its side, might engage itself by law, to give each year, a sum equal to those which the inhabitants of each locality should furnish for each of these several purposes, as hereinafter specified.

The simple mention of these different objects sufficiently indicates their respective importance, of which it would be useless to assign the reasons of at length. I shall content myself, therefore, with indicating them separately, with the particular sum which, on either side, the people and the Government ought to furnish, to attain them with certainty in each locality.

Thus, in the first place, the Teachers of Academies being more specially devoted to giving a secondary, and sometimes classical education, and being able, better than the others, to form scholars who may thereafter become masters, it is highly useful to encourage, throughout the Province, the establishment of these educational Institutions, by enacting, after the example of what is done for this same object in New Brunswick, that an annual sum of £50, currency, shall be allowed to the inhabitants who having built, at their own expense, an Academy in a central place, relatively to the population of each County or Township, shall voluntarily furnish over and above, a like sum at least, to aid in making up the Salary of the Teacher, provided that there be not more than one Academy in each County, and that this one shall be, besides, subject in every thing to the particular and general direction of the School Commissioners of the locality, and of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

In the second place, the want of a Superior School to be placed, by the School Commissioners in the most central place of each Parish or Township, being every where much felt, the law should provide means of encouraging the establishment of such schools, under the significant name of Model Schools, the pupils in which might consist of the most advanced and best disposed children of other Schools, whose parents should have the means of continuing their education in a more complete and useful manner. Those

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Schools would however, each take the place of the purely elementary school in the school districts in which they might be respectively situate, and would be subject in every thing to the particular and general direction of elementary Education, and its Teacher, possessing superior qualifications to those of other Teachers, the government might allow the special sum of £10 currency, annually, above the ordinary allowance, in proportion to the population of children, if, on their side, the inhabitants of the Parish or Township should voluntarily furnish as much over and above their annual contribution, in terms of the law.

There exist already many superior Schools or Academies in Lower Canada; but as they are established almost exclusively in the Townships, it is extremely desirable to adopt means for encouraging their establishment in the Seigniories, because they would there effect the same good. However, two of these Institutions have been built in the course of the year, and two more are now building. So that, there is already a taste for these Institutions, and there is every reason to believe that if the law offered the means of encouragement, which are recommended above, they would increase in number daily.

In the third place, the want of Teachers of Elementary Schools being everywhere great, and the Teachers of Academies and Model Schools being considered to be capable of forming them, to encourage them to do so, the law should enact that a sum of £5, Currency, shall be granted by Government to each and every Teacher of an Academy or Model School, who shall have formed a scholar capable of becoming a Master, so that he may be able properly to qualify himself before one of the Boards of Examiners of the Province.

By thus interesting the self-love and connecting the reputation of the Instructors of superior Schools with Normal instruction; and by offering to them, at the same time, certain pecuniary advantages, which should serve as an allurement to them, they would be daily induced to make efforts, which they would otherwise believe themselves incapable of making, to prepare their scholars for elementary teaching; this would be, in effect, the easiest means of converting the Superior Schools into so many Normal Schools, out any great expense falling on the Government for this important object.

In the fourth place, seeing that it is necessary to provide, in a special manner, for the education of the female sex, to encourage our country people to establish in each Parish or Township at least one school exclusively for Girls, the law should enact that it should be lawful for the School Commissioners to establish one in the place which should appear to them the fittest, and the teaching of it should be by them confided to a Female Teacher of their choice, subject, in everything, to the rules of the particular and general direction of public instruction.

This school would be supernumerary, and would not occupy the place of the school of the School District in which it might be established, and a sum of £15, Currency, should be allowed for it by Government, whenever the inhabitants of the Parish or Township should furnish as much for this special object.

In the fifth place, as the reading of fitting books is an object essential to the progress of education, it would be very important to enact that the Government should allow an annual sum of £5, to each Parish or Township, whenever the Inhabitants should furnish as much, to establish a Public Library under the direction of the Commissioners of Education, as well as to make a place of deposit for School Books for the use of poor children, to whom they should be merely *lent* for the time during which they should want them in school, so as to put them in a state to follow, with advantage, the instruction given in Elementary Schools.

In the sixth place, to encourage the teaching of the two languages, French and English, a conjoint knowledge of which is become necessary, it would be very useful to enact that Government should allow an annual sum of £5, whenever the Inhabitants should furnish as much for

teaching one of these languages, in addition to that of the majority of the children frequenting the Model School or Academy of the locality.

Thus, after the example of what is done in the State of New York, it should be enacted, that at the requisition of the majority of the School Commissioners for each Parish or Township, the Assessors and Collectors should be required to raise, over and above the sum destined to equal the ordinary government allowance, certain additional sums for one or each of these six objects, according to the order of the School Commissioners. The latter should be authorised to certify the amount and particular application of such additional sum to the Superintendent, who being satisfied of the fulfilment of the law in this respect, should give an order on the Receiver General to pay a similar sum into the hands of the Commissioners of the localities whose inhabitants shall have been thus Assessed for these particular objects.

5thly. To induce persons of property who are friendly to education to make donations, either of moveable or immoveable property, for propagating more usefully the benefits of education, after the example of the Literary Colleges of the Province, the School Commissioners of each locality should be authorised to receive donations for this desirable end.

There is no doubt that a provision of this kind, in the law, would be the means of procuring many resources and of very easily emulating revenues which would otherwise never have been obtained for the purposes of education. Books, Lots of Land, Moveable Property, Rents, Hypothèques, Money, all might be, at pleasure, daily contributed by the zealous friends of education, to propagate the benefits resulting therefrom with greater certainty.

OBSERVATIONS.

The preceding plan of organization, composed of what is best in the present Education Act, and of the amendments which I have the honor to submit to the consideration of Your Excellency, has nothing speculative in it, and would not only infallibly have the effect of ensuring an action more regular, more direct, more certain, and generally more useful to the cause of Elementary Education, as also more agreeable and more conformable to the sentiments of the people, but has also appeared to me of an absolute urgency and necessity, because on the one hand, I know the invincible repugnance of the people to see the power of taxing them, confided to persons who might make use of it for other purposes than those of Education, as also their great dislike to allow their money to be taken out of the locality in which they are resident, while on the other hand it is evident that the working of the law would be thus more expeditious and more economical, and would give to the direction of public instruction a character of fixity and of independence, giving a guarantee of success which it would be otherwise impossible to obtain, to the same degree of perfection, and of general satisfaction in the School System.

I am in fact so entirely convinced of the success, the satisfaction, and even the ultimate gratitude, which the working of a similar law will produce, that I am ready forthwith to assume all the responsibility. While it would be seen to contain provisions of ensuring the necessary pecuniary means and for enforcing the enactments of the Law, the advantages of which, not to say the necessity, are easily conceived, it would be fittingly seasoned with principles of economy, of facility of action, and of severity, which would give it, in common with all laws made for the happiness of society, a positive character,—a character so efficacious that it would be soon universally appreciated. The operation of these principles could not take the people by surprise, since they would always give to those interested a latitude which, serving as a notice, and a guarantee which, serving as a

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solid basis for proceedings of the most simple nature, would leave them every thing to hope and nothing to fear. It remains then only to take the first step which, without stopping to enter upon the consideration of prejudices or of a false interest, ought to be directed directly towards the object of Education, as being that which it is of most consequence to attain with certainty.

It only remains for me to observe that if, Your Excellency should perceive some difference in the opinions and recommendations expressed and made in my report and those contained in that of the Rev. Mr. Murray, Superintendent of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, the chief cause of it should be attributed to the very different impression necessarily made on me by a consideration of the habits and wants of the people of Lower Canada, compared with the habits and wants of the people of Upper Canada, and I much doubt whether a general law can be framed equally suitable to both Sections of the Province.

The whole is, nevertheless, most humbly submitted to the most serious consideration of Your Excellency.

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I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's

Most devoted Servant,

(Signed,) J. B. MEILLEUR.

EDUCATION OFFICE,

Montréal, 31st December, 1842.

STATISTICAL REPORT on Education compiled from the contents of Letters on the subject, from the Wardens and Members of Parliament in Canada East, for 1842; followed by—

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS on the subject of Education from the School Commissioners and others, especially Members of the Clergy of each Parish or Township, for the year 1842.

These Extracts may be considered to serve as an Appendix to the preceding Report.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.

1st.—District of Beauharnois.

In a letter dated Deerham, April, 1843, M. W. Harrison, Esqr., Warden, states that the Municipal Council of his District has virtually taken no steps towards complying with the requirements of the School Act for 1842; and that altho' the School Commissioners are generally elected, yet there is no School under their control, and that there was no Report made of their operation. Mr. Harrison further observes, that the requirement of 1s 3d per month, for each child going to School, has created a great objection to the Act.

2nd.—District of Chaudière.

In a letter dated 1st May 1843, J. R. Lambly, Esq., Warden, states that the Municipal District was not divided into School Districts; that the School Commissioners were elected in 1842 and 1843 in all Parishes and Townships, except that of Halifax for 1843; that he does not know any thing else concerning education in his District, for want of an actual visit, which he could not make for want of means; that Halifax reckons three or four independent Schools supported by the Newfoundland Society, that there was no tax nor voluntary contributions raised for the support of Schools in Halifax, and that in view of the serious consequences resulting from the District Councils not operating, he would suggest that some alterations in the Municipal Ordinance be proposed to the Legislature, so as to meet with the wishes of the inhabitants.

3rd.—District of Berthier.

In a letter dated 22d May, 1843, the Hon. B. Joliette, Warden, states that the Council of his District has done nothing in compliance with the School Act, notwithstanding they were several times requested to act accordingly; and that although the School Commissioners have been elected for all the Parishes and Townships in 1842, yet they have done nothing for education, for want of co-operation on the part of the Council.

In a letter from D. M. Armstrong, Esq., M.P.P., dated 22nd May, 1843, he states that the Council have taken no action for education, in compliance with the School Act, and that although the School Commissioners have been elected, yet he knows of no School in operation under their control. Schools have been kept by voluntary contributions without hoping for the Government grant, because the requirements of the law could not be complied with, and still he thinks they are entitled to some remuneration.

Mr. Armstrong further observes, "that without a law from the Legislature, which will impose an equal taxation on all classes, education cannot prosper in Canada East, and although people are repugnant to taxation, he knows that a tax for the object of education would in a short time afford general satisfaction."

4th.—District of Bonaventure.

In a letter dated New Carlisle, 20th May, 1843, J. R. Hamilton, Esq., Warden, and M.P.P., states, that the Municipal Council of his District has taken no steps towards com-

plying with the requirements of the School Act for the year 1842; that his District has not been divided into School Districts, but that the Townships of Port Daniel, Hope, Cox, Hamilton, Maria, Ristigouche and Métapédia, have elected School Commissioners for the year 1842, but none were elected in any of the Townships for the present year; that no Schools were under the control of School Commissioners regularly elected in 1842; that two Schools have been kept independent, one in Port Daniel and the other in Carleton; that no sums have been raised by tax or otherwise for the support of Elementary Schools, with a view of obtaining a share in the School grant for the year 1842. Mr. Hamilton further observes that there is no part in the Province (except Gaspé) where education is as little attended to as in the District of Bonaventure, and he really believes that the most effectual means of remedying such a state of things would be by granting a certain sum of money to each Township for the support of Elementary Schools therein, rendering it compulsory on parents to send their children of a certain age regularly to School.

5th.—District of Dorchester.

6th.—District of Gaspé.

In a letter dated Quebec, 19th April, 1843, Robert Christie, Esq. M.P.P. states that there was no division made of the Municipal District into School Districts, that is, he is not aware of any such division, nor does he think any thing of the kind has taken place, unless *pro forma*; and although he knows of several Schools in operation, he is not aware of their being under the control of the School Commissioners. The people considering the School Act as a dead letter, unless the Municipal Council work, voluntarily contribute according to their means towards the maintenance of their Schools, particularly during the winter time. The better way to ascertain the present state of education in the District of Gaspé, Mr. Christie recommends to have recourse to the nearest Priest or Minister, and Justice of the Peace: he further observes that, for the future, he has in view a plan of education, by the operation of which the Schools would be supported by local assessment in rural Parishes of Lower Canada.

7th.—District of Kamouraska.

In a letter dated 6th May, 1843, the Hon. J. B. Taché, Warden, states that the Municipal District was not divided into School Districts, the Council having been of opinion that they could not make it without the census, and that no other measure was taken in his District in compliance with the requirements of the School Act, except that the School Commissioners were elected for the years 1842 and 1843, the Parish of Rivière Ouelle excepted. No School has properly been under the control of the School Commissioners; they were independent of their control, being generally under that of the Curates and other respectable citizens—sometimes conjointly with the School Commissioners. No report was made of their existence according to law, but after the facts which he could obtain from the Curates, he can say that thirty-four Schools are in operation in his District supported by voluntary subscriptions and part of the church funds, some with a view of obtaining the allocation; and such is the amount known of the sums subscribed for the number of Schools in operation in the following Parishes respectively, viz:—

Kamouraska,	4 Schools,	Subscription	£ 86 10s.
St. André,	4 do.	do.	132 0
St. Paschal,	7 do.	do.	136 0
Rivière Ouelle,	1 do.	do.	26 0

Total.....£380 10

Kakouna, 4 Schools.
Rivière du Loup, 4 do.

St. Denis,	3 Schools.
Ste. Anne,	4 do.

The Honorable Warden further states, as his opinion, that an indirect tax would be preferable to a Territorial tax for the support of Elementary Schools, as it would be less objectionable on the part of the people.

8th.—District of Missisquoi.

In a letter dated Dunham 29th April, 1843, W. Baker, Esq. Warden, states that the Council divided the District into 140 School Districts; that on the 11th day of December, 1841, the Council passed a by-law authorising each School District to raise by assessment, or otherwise, such sums as shall be sufficient, with the Government allowance, to maintain the District Schools according to law, and that all the Parishes and Townships elected School Commissioners for the years 1842 and 1843; however, that strictly speaking, the Schools were not under the control of the School Commissioners in 1842, and probably one half were kept up by voluntary subscriptions for the year 1842, but not with a view of obtaining a share of the School grant,—the School Commissioners were waiting for the apportionment.

Mr. Baker further states that the apportionment of the School Fund not being made, he advised the Chairman of the School Commissioners of each Parish or Township to do every thing in their power, notwithstanding, to comply with the requirements of the Law, and raise, by voluntary subscriptions, sums sufficient for the purpose of meeting the apportionment whenever it is made; and that he believes that between 35 and 40 Schools are now in operation under the control of the School Commissioners after that manner.

9th.—District of Leinster.

In a letter dated L'Assomption, 29th April, 1843, J. E. Faribault, Esq. Warden, states that the Council of his District has done nothing for education in compliance with the School Act; that, to his knowledge, no school operates under the control of the School Commissioners altho' they were elected in each Parish and Township in 1842 and 1843, but cannot state how many schools there are in operation, independent of the control of the School Commissioners.

Mr. Faribault further states, as his opinion, that the Municipal Councils should be invested, by the Law, with the necessary power for the establishment of elementary schools in their Districts respectively, under the control of the Legislature.

10th.—District of Montreal.

In a letter dated 20th April, 1843, J. Molson, Esq. Warden, states that the Municipal Council not willing to act upon the present Ordinance, he cannot give any satisfactory information with regard to schools; that the only steps taken by him has been to transmit, by private conveyance, to the School Commissioners, some printed forms of reports sent to him for their use by the Superintendent of Education. Mr. Molson has no information to give upon any other point.

In a letter dated, Montreal, 24th April, 1843, A. M. Delisle, Esq. M.P.P., states that the Municipal Council of the District has done nothing for the object of elementary education; that there are, however, in almost every Parish, Schools held, most generally by incompetent Teachers, for their own advantage, very scantily attended; that apart from the City of Montreal, nine-tenths of the rising generation in this District are deprived of the advantage of education under the present system, and that experience on the past has led him to the conclusion that any system of education which may be adopted, *free from compulsion*, will prove equally fruitless.

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12th.—*District of Portneuf.*

In a letter dated, Portneuf, 12th June, 1843, E. Hale, Esq., Warden, states that his Municipal District was divided into forty School Districts; that in compliance with the School Act, every Parish elected School Commissioners, in 1842 and 43, and has reason to believe that the same formalities were adhered to throughout the District, but has received no returns from three Parishes; that altho' the School Commissioners were regularly elected, none of the elementary schools were considered as being under their entire control in 1842, and that the only returns of schools made to the Council, were, in Grondines, one, Ste. Anne, one, Cap Santé, one; that from the best information he can obtain the following is the number of elementary schools maintained this year (1843) throughout the District by voluntary contributions from the heads of families, and under private engagements between them and the Teachers, that is;

Pointe-aux-Trembles.....	4
Ecureuils.....	1
Cap Santé.....	4
Deschambault.....	1
Grondines.....	2
Ste. Anne.....	2
Batiscan.....	1
Ste. Geneviève de B.....	1
St. Stanislas.....	0

That no sums were raised by the way of Tax within his District for the support of elementary schools in the year 1842, or subsequently, the whole being maintained by private contributions alone, under the expectation of a favorable interpretation of the 12th section of the Act for the year 1842; and that he has only further to add, that he observes an increasing desire, on the part of the inhabitants, to obtain for their children the blessings of education, but that there appears no disposition on the part of the District Council to make this great object compulsory by taxing the people for the support of schools.

13th.—*District of Quebec.*

In a letter dated 16th May, 1843, H. Gowen, Esq., Warden, states that no division has been as yet made of the Municipal District into School Districts, by the District Council; that in obedience to the law, School Commissioners were elected in January, 1842, for each of the twenty-one local divisions now composing the Municipal District of Quebec, except the Parish of Beauport, the union of the Parish of Valcartier with the Townships of Stoneham and Tewkesbury, the union of the Parish of Fossambault with the Township of Salford, and the Parish of Ste. Famille; that no Elementary Schools have been in operation under the control of the School Commissioners, and that no report has been received by him of the same, according to law, although there are a number of Elementary Schools, forty or more, in operation within the various parts of the District, independent of the control of the School Commissioners, but no report has been received, no tax has been raised in any part of the District for the support of elementary education, and the amount of any other contribution is unknown.

Mr. Gowen further states that, to obtain more information on the subject of Education, a circular should be obtained from the Bishop of the Diocese, and sent by him to the Curates of the Parishes within the District.

14th.—*District of Rimouski.*

In a letter dated 1st May, 1843, Alexis Rivard, Esq., Warden, states that the Council had divided the Municipal District into twenty-five School Districts, in the month of September, 1842; that School Commissioners were elected in all the Parishes for 1842 and 43, and that although the Schools were not under their control, still there are nine in operation, six of which are well kept, that is, three in the Parish of Rimouski, and the others in Isle Verte and St. Simon. No sum was raised by Tax, but some were raised for the support of those schools by voluntary subscriptions, in view of obtaining the allocation, that is,—

L'Isle Verte.....	£60	0	0
St. Simon, (about).....	20	0	0
Rimouski, (about).....	100	0	0

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Mr. Rivard further states, as his opinion, that the Inhabitants of the preceding Parishes well deserve the allocation for the year 1842, and prays for an amendment in the School Act, by which a general Tax shall be imposed upon the Inhabitants for the support of Education.

15th.—*District of Richelieu.*

In a letter, dated Varennes, 13th May, 1843, A. Pinet, Esq., Warden, states that the Council of his District has taken no steps towards complying with the requirements of the School Act; that the Municipal District was not divided into Districts, nor any Tax raised for the support of Elementary Schools; School Commissioners were however elected in all the Parishes for 1842 and 43, and the few Schools in operation are supported partly by Church funds, and partly by what is paid monthly by the Parents; but having received no report of these schools, except from the Parish of Sorel. Mr. Pinet cannot tell how many were under the control of the School Commissioners, and how many were not.

16th.—*District of St. Hyacinthe.*

In a letter dated St. Cesaire, 19th April, 1843, W. U. Chaffers, Esq., Warden, states that the Council of his District has taken no steps towards complying with the requirements of the Law; that the Municipal District has not been divided into School Districts: no Tax has been levied in his District for Educational purposes, although the School Commissioners were elected by each Parish for 1842 and 43, but knows of no school in operation under their control; and that where there have been schools, the parents have paid small sums to the Teachers monthly, as before passing the Act in question.

Mr. Chaffers further observes, that the best way to ascertain what schools have been kept in good faith in the different Parishes, would be by a personal visit made by some person duly authorized thereto, calling to assistance the Clergy and Councillors of the respective localities.

17th.—*District of St. Johns.*

In a letter dated 24th April, 1843, W. McGinnis, Esq., Warden, states that no steps have been taken in his District for the object of Education; no division was made of the Municipal District into School Districts; that in 1842, all the Parishes except Caughnawaga, and in 1843, all the Parishes of Caughnawaga, St. Philip, St. John and St. Edouard, elected School Commissioners, but knows of no school under their control; some schools are supported by voluntary contributions, others by private individuals, but knows not their number, they are few.

Mr. McGinnis further states, that from what he has seen of the operation of the School Act, it will not answer the purposes for which it was intended; the principle of election will not do when the population is illiterate, which is the case for the most part in his District; the School Commissioners are generally men of no education whatever, consequently incompetent to judge of the capacity of the Teachers, how Schools should be conducted, &c.

18th.—*District of Saguenay.*

19th.—*District of Sherbrooke.*

In a letter dated Stanstead 4th May, 1843, M. Child, Esq., M.P.P., states that the Township of Stanstead has been divided into 29 School Districts, or rather that the former division was recorded as the new; that 29 schools were in operation in 1842, under the control of School Commissioners, and that a sum of £413 1 6 has been raised by apportionment among the wealthier families, as their moiety

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for the support of schools, with the expectation to a share of the School grant for the year 1842. Mr. Child recommends to provide for the election of a Treasurer of a County Board of Education, and also of an Auditor of the Accounts of the Common School Commissioners.

A letter dated 27th May, 1843, from the Honble. E. Hale, M.P.P., states that the population of the Township of Orford, in which he resides, being concentrated in one angle, forming about half of the Town of Sherbrooke, where an Academy partly supported by the Government, and conducted upon a good footing, exists, the demand for schools has not been urgent, therefore the said Township has not been divided, altho' School Commissioners were elected; there was no school in operation under their control in 1842, but there was a small school independent.

As to the Municipal District of Sherbrooke, the Gentleman says that its inhabitants will always maintain schools with or without the aid of the Government, and that, at his period, numerous schools exist under the control of School Commissioners in which the provisions of the law have been more or less fulfilled, perhaps in none has it been found practicable to fulfil all.

20th.—District of Sydenham.

In a letter dated Aylmer, 26th May 1843, John Egan, Esq., Warden, states that by a Resolution of the Council, passed 9th Decr. 1841, the School Commissioners were authorized to make the necessary divisions of the Townships and Parishes into School Districts, also to take the Census of Children, and that, having acted in conformity, a copy of their statement was forwarded to the Superintendent of Education on the 30th July, 1842, by which it appears that, with the exception of the Seignior of Petite Nation, all other Townships and Unions have elected School Commissioners in 1842, and there was no exception in 1843; that the Townships of Hull, Templeton, Eardley, Buckingham, Lochaber, Clarendon, Bristol and Onslow, had schools in operation in 1842 under the control of the School Commissioners, of which a Report was by them made to the Council; but that there has been no money raised by way of tax in his district up to the present day, it being considered necessary to ascertain the amount of the Government allowance for each school before the people should be taxed for a similar amount, and that the School Teachers in the mean time are supported by voluntary contributions.

Mr. Egan further observes, that aid should be extended from the Public Revenue to all Schools that were in operation in 1842, and vouched for under the hands of the visiting School Commissioners.

The above letter is accompanied by an extract of the Report of the School Commissioners for the schools which were in operation in 1842, a copy of which may be seen in my report, No. 5.

D. B. Papineau, Esq., M.P.P., and Messrs. Sterckendries and A. Cook of Petite Nation, make the following observations:—Experience has proved that we can but little depend upon the action of the Municipal Councils for education; the money tax imposed upon the people for the support of education should be levied by the Legislature, and that after due report made to the Superintendent of Education, this one should receive from the public chest, without any expense or deduction, such proportions of the public funds as would be destined to different localities respectively.—The same gentlemen make many other very valuable observations, which it would be too long to quote here, on the subject of education.

21st.—District of St. Thomas.

In a letter dated 24th April, 1843, Etienne Taché, Esq., Warden, and M. P. P., states that the Council has divided the Municipal District into 99 School Districts; that the School Commissioners were generally elected in the Parishes, five of which have made reports of the Schools in operation therein, shewing 31 to be under the control of School Commissioners, and that there may be from 20 to 30 others independent of their control, of which he has no report. The Parishes whose School Commissioners have made report are the following, viz:

St. Thomas, St. Gervais, St. Jean Port-Joli and St. Roch. There has been no money raised by way of Tax, but merely by voluntary contributions to the amount of between £20 and £50 for each School, which sum passed through the hands of the Teachers; but that the best means to ascertain how the Schools have been kept during the year 1842, would be through the medium of the Curate or Minister, Senior Magistrate, the senior Officer of Militia and the Church Wardens, by a certificate to that effect.

Mr. E. Taché further states, that the School Act has done but little good as yet, and that it is likely to continue thus in retarding progress as long as the power of taxing themselves for the object of education is left to the Inhabitants; that the Provincial Legislature should impose upon them the tax necessary to obtain it, otherwise we shall have but an incomplete system of education,—a charge on a few individuals only, in each locality, who have education at heart.

22nd.—District of Terrebonne.

In a letter dated Montreal, 24th May, 1843, J. D. Lacroix, Esq., Warden, states that the Members of the Council have divided the Municipal District into School Districts; that the School Commissioners have been regularly elected for 1842 and 1843, but have not operated under their control, and no money was raised by way of Tax for the object of Education; that there are, however, a few Schools in operation, especially at St. Thérèse and St. Martin, under the control of the Curates and other individuals.

Mr. Lacroix further states, that a compulsory Tax upon real properties is the only certain means of maintaining a School law in useful operation.

23rd.—District of Three Rivers.

24th.—District of Two Mountains.

In a letter dated 24th April, 1843, D. De Hertel, Esq., Warden, states that his District was divided into eleven School Districts, and that steps were taken by his Council towards complying with the School Act in 1842, until the dislike evinced by the people to some of its clauses, especially that requiring fifteen pence per month, for each child going to school, besides other contributions, induced the Council to pray for amendments. Mr. Hertel states further that the School Commissioners have been elected for all the Parishes and Townships in the years 1842 and 1843, except in St. Colombar; that nothing was raised by way of Tax for the support of Schools in the District, but that the following sums were raised and applied for the support of elementary schools in the following localities respectively, undoubtedly with a view of obtaining a share of the School grant for 1842, viz;

St. Andrews.....	£38	5	3½
Ste. Scholastique.....	70	5	0
Upper La Châte.....	18	13	10½
Lower La Châte.....	44	10	9
Gore of Chatham.....	25	9	6
Belle Rivière.....	43	0	0
Jerusalem.....	9	10	0
Four Corners.....	41	6	3
Bethany.....	18	10	0
East Settlement.....	40	10	0
Beechridge.....	36	2	0
North Settlement.....	22	10	0
Rivière Rouge.....	17	6	0
Grenville.....	131	0	0
Hill Settlement.....	22	0	0
La Châte Road.....	21	0	0

Total £599 16 10

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A letter received subsequently from Mr. De Hertel, dated 9th June, 1843, gives the following further information, viz:

Grenville	4 Schools, sum subscribed	£131	Scholars,	85
St. Eustache	1 do.....do.....	26	do....	17
		£157		102

The letter quoted above is accompanied with a statistical report of all the Schools in operation in the District, the amount of which will be found in my Report, No. 5.

In a letter dated Carillon, 25th April, 1843, C. J. Forbes, Esp., M. P. P., states that the District of Two Mountains has been divided into School Districts, according to its number of Parishes, and School Commissioners named, but in no other respect have the requirements of the School Act been complied with for the years 1842 and 43, owing to the imperfect working of the Municipal Ordinance. No addition was made to the number of Elementary Schools in 1842, nor since; none of those in existence are under the control of the School Commissioners. Most of the Parishes or reputed Parishes in the Townships, and in the Seigniorie of Argenteuil, have elementary schools established after the old system, that is, the expenses thereof defrayed by the Parents of the Children; no funds have been raised for the support of elementary schools during the year 1842, and none with a view of obtaining portions of the Government grant.—Should it be possible to grant relief from the Public Revenue for educational purposes, notwithstanding the Law has not been complied with, it is to be hoped the indulgence may be extended to the French portions of the District where schools are still more requisite. It is in vain, however, to expect that any thing may be done through the Municipal Council, and still Canada East should be equally benefitted by the School Act, as was fully intended.

Mr. Forbes suggests the appointment of Special Commissioners in every District, to draw up a minute Report of the wants of the People, with regard to Elementary Education, for the information of the Executive.

EXTRACTS from Letters on the subject of Education, from the School Commissioners and others, especially Members of the Clergy of each Parish or Township, for the year 1842:—

1st.—Revd. Mr. *L. A. Botret*, Curate of La Malbaie, *vel* Murray Bay, observes that, if the organization of the Common School Act had consisted of the Superintendent of Education, and of the School Commissioners exclusively, he is convinced that it would have satisfactorily operated.

2nd.—Revd. Mr. *G. H. Besserer*, Curate of St. Joachim, observes that, notwithstanding the extreme poverty of its inhabitants, they will readily submit to any School Law, for the sake of education.

3rd.—Mr. *L. C. Lefrançois*, N. P. of Chateau Richer, observes that, considering the indifference which seems to prevail elsewhere for education, the Government shall have to adopt, finally, some compulsory measure for its object. Mr. Lafrancois further observes that, in the meantime, the people of his Parish have endeavoured to follow the advice given by the Superintendent of Education.

4th.—Revd. Mr. *Fras. Boucher*, Curate of L'Ange Gardien, observes that, in compliance with the instructions of the Superintendent of Education, they have established a Superior School upon an excellent footing, wherein the French and English are taught successfully, as well as the other branches of commercial and practical education.

5th.—Revd. Mr. *Asselin*, Curate of Ste. Famille de l'Isle d'Orléans, observes that the present School Act is impracticable on account of its complications, and that the less *Employés* there are in the execution of a Common School Act, the more honestly and the more easily it will be complied with.

6th.—Revd. Mr. *Lemoine*, Curate of Beauport, observes that education never will take, in the country, an advantageous and durable form without compulsory means to impose a legal obligation on the inhabitants to contribute towards that most important object. Mr. Lemoine further observes that, although the people are repugnant to forcible taxation, still, if it was levied by the medium of the School Commissioners, without their being paid, but authorized to employ its amount towards the establishment and maintenance of Elementary Schools without the intervention of the Municipal Councils, it would meet the approbation of the inhabitants.

7th.—Revd. Mr. *Huot*, Curate of Ste. Foi, observes that in his Parish, as well as throughout the country, the Education Act did not operate on account of the repugnance of the inhabitants to the Municipal Institution, and still that the schools of his parish have been kept regularly with the hope of obtaining the Government allocation.

8th.—Revd. Mr. *Roy*, Curate of Charlesbourg, observes that it is necessary to provide for the establishment of a Female School in each Parish or Township, and that such an object cannot be attained without the Government aid.

9th.—Revd. Mr. *Lefrançois*, Curate of St. Augustin, observes that the schools are kept by the contributions of the parents and a part of the Church Revenues, and that nothing else will ever be done for the object of education without education.

10th.—Revd. Mr. *Gatien*, Curate of Cap Santé, observes that his Parishioners are well disposed to comply with the requirements of the Common School Act as much as possible, so as to obtain the Government allocation.

11th.—Revd. Mr. *Desilets*, Curate of St. Barnabé de Gatineau, observes as his conviction, that education will not be properly propagated not only in his Parish, but even everywhere else in the country, unless the Law is made compulsory, so as to force the parents to pay for the education of their children, according to their means respectively.

12th.—Revd. Mr. *Chabot*, Curate of St. Lin, observes that if the Municipal Council had been willing to act for the sake of education, the inhabitants would have been willing enough to give a generous and satisfactory encouragement; but he thinks it would be better to emancipate the School Act from the Municipal Councils, and set the School Commissioners in immediate relation with the Superintendent of Education.

13th.—Revd. Mr. *Caron*, Curate of St. Martin, observes that the School Law should force the inhabitants to pay something for the object of education, and that the School Commissioners should be authorised to levy the sum of five shillings upon each family, which should be collected under a certain penalty.

14th.—Revd. Mr. *Ducharme*, Curate of Ste. Thérèse, observes that the persuasion in which the Inhabitants are, that the greatest share of the money intended to be levied for the support of Common Schools would be absorbed by the greater number of *Employés*, has hindered the Common School Act from operating.

15th.—Revd. Mr. *Lagorce*, Curate of Ste. Anne des Plaines, observes that, notwithstanding the extreme poverty of his Parishioners they always have made sacrifices for education, and are well disposed to second the views of the Government for that object.

16th.—Revd. Mr. *Paguin*, Curate of St. Eustache, observes, as his opinion, that nothing better can be done to facilitate the operation of the School Act, than to disentangle it from the Municipal Councils.

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17th.—Revd. Mr. *Desève*, Curate of St. Augustin, observes that it would be better to provide for the establishment of a good School in a central place in each parish, than to have so many inferior Schools which the inhabitants cannot support.

18th.—Revd. Mr. *L'Abbé De Lamotte*, Curate of St. Coloman, observes that the inhabitants of his parish cannot be made to contribute voluntarily for the maintenance of Common Schools according to the views of the Legislature.

19th.—Revd. Mr. *Dufresne*, of Lake of Two Mountains, observes that the general opinion of the neighbouring Population is that the present School Act will never work well, unless it is modified in several of its clauses.

20th.—Messrs. *D. B. Papineau*, *Sterkendries*, and *Cook*, of Petite Nation, observe that the experience of the past has proved that we cannot trust to the action of the Municipal Councils for the object of education; that the money necessary for the maintenance of Elementary Schools should be levied by the Legislature, and that after the report of the Superintendent of Education is made to the Government, he should receive, without any expense, the portion of the Common School fund which is destined to each locality respectively.

21st.—Mr. *Wm. King*, of Bristol, observes, that the present School Act was hailed as the greatest boon the Government could bestow, but that the machinery appears so complicated that they must despair of receiving any benefit from it under the present form.

22nd.—Mr. *John Maitland*, of Clarendon, observes, that there has ever been, in his Township, a want of competent Teachers, owing to the ignorance of the School Commissioners, and their inability to judge of the qualifications required; that there are many other Townships so situated in the Province, and that he despairs of obtaining competent Teachers, as long as those who know not the blessings of education are set up by the people to nominate them. Mr. Maitland suggests the propriety of providing by law for the qualifications of Teachers, who, on being made known to the Superintendent of Education, would recommend them to the confidence of the inhabitants of the localities where they are wanting.

23rd.—Revd. Mr. *M. J. J. Vinet*, Curate of Sault-au-Rcollet, observes, that the best way to secure the advantages of Education in the Province, would be, to force the inhabitants of each Parish or Township to elect Trustees to form a body corporate under the supervision of the Superintendent of Education, and whose duty should be made imperative to tax all property to the amount necessary for the maintenance of Elementary Schools. These Trustees, continues the Rev. Mr. Vinet, should act gratuitously, and the money thus levied should remain in their possession until wanted for the payment of Teachers, &c., it being understood that education will not be any more under the control of the Municipal Councils.

24th.—Revd. Mr. *Brassard*, Curate of Côteau du Lac, observes, that Municipal Councils having refused to act, the Common School Act has not, as yet, operated in his parish, and that it will be so as long as it is connected with the Municipal Council. He would, therefore, suggest, as the best mode to be adopted, in his opinion, that proper persons should be appointed to carry out the intentions of the Legislature independent of the Municipal Councils.

25th.—Revd. Mr. *Lavoie*, Curate of St. Joseph de Soulanges, (Cedars,) says, as his opinion, that the present School Act is generally approved of, and if it is not in full operation, it is because the people do not like to see their money carried out of their respective localities; and that, as to taxation, it would be better that it should be imposed by the Legislature, provided it is made moderate.

26th.—Mr. *D. H. Geoffries*, of Godmanchester, observes, that the School Books in use in Schools along the frontiers are chiefly American publications, the schools being generally kept by Females of American extraction. Mr. Geoffries very properly disapproves of those books; 1st. On account of their political bias; 2nd. Because we have

School Books, on every subject, superior to any thing produced by the Americans. Mr. Geoffries further observes, that he is not aware of any Clause in the School Act, to prohibit the use of American Books, but that he supposes the Superintendent of Education will use discretionary power in this case.

27th.—Mr. *W. Barrett*, of Godmanchester, observes, that the most obvious cause of the want of proper success, in the operation of the School Act, is the want of qualification of the Teachers and School Commissioners; that we cannot be surprised at the want of due qualification of the School Teachers, when we consider the very trifling and very inadequate remuneration paid to them for their services.

Mr. Barrett further observes, that there is no hope that the Municipal Councils will generally adopt the provisions of the present or of any other School Act, so as to raise the requisite amount by regular assessment; and he would consider it an improvement, if the Board of Education was established in every Parish or Township, to which might be transferred the powers and the duties of the Municipal Council, and the assessment should be levied in a compulsory manner upon all real property for the maintenance of Common Schools.

28th.—Revd. Mr. *Laroque*, Curate of Lacadie, observes, as his conviction, that it will be impossible to set the School Act in due operation as long as it remains connected with the Municipal Councils.

29th.—Revd. Mr. *T. Papineau*, Curate of St. Luc, observes, as his humble opinion, that the most efficient means to induce the parents to send their children to school, would be to impose a certain Tax upon each child of both sexes, from 5 to 16 years of age.

30th.—Revd. Mr. *Townsend*, Rector of St. George, and several other Gentlemen, observe, that any system of education, to be beneficial in rural communities, should, in no case, have an irresponsible body or agent to intervene between the Head of the Department and the School Commissioners of each locality, and therefore, to simplify the School Act, and render it practicable in all parts of the Province, a Board of School Commissioners in each Parish or Township, should be the only channel of communication between the Superintendent of Education and the Schools, in their respective localities.

31st.—Revd. Mr. *Girouard*, Curate of Ste. Marie de Monnoir, observes, that, according to his opinion, the present School Act would operate very satisfactorily, if it was disentangled from the Municipal Councils.

32nd.—Revd. Mr. *L'Heureux*, Curate of Contrecoeur, assures that the inhabitants of his parish are well satisfied with the principles of the present School Act, and are very anxious to be able to reap a better advantage from its operation.

33rd.—Revd. Mr. *Moll*, Curate of St. Charles, River Chambly, says, to give my opinion, which I know to be that of persons of the most influence in my parish, I would suggest the propriety of an Act to oblige every individual to pay his share, and partake the necessary charges, for the maintenance of Common Schools, according to his means and situation in society.

34th.—Revd. Mr. *Archambault*, Curate of St. Hugues, observes, that the connection of the Common School Act with the Municipal Councils has deprived 500 children, of his parish, of the blessing of Education, and expresses his wish that, at the next Session of Parliament, the Common School Act would be disentangled from the Municipal Institution.

35th.—Revd. Mr. *Crevier*, Curate of St. Hyacinthe, expresses his wish to see the School Commissioners made independent of the Municipal Councils, which hinder the performance of their duties as such; that they should be vested with more ample powers, and that a fixed sum should be appropriated for each School, and the emoluments of Teachers should vary according to the capacity of each one, and the kind of school which he teaches, respectively.

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36th.—Revd. Mr. *Lamarre*, Curate of St. Césaire, thinks that the whole direction of Common Schools should be trusted in the hands of the Superintendent of Education, and those of the Bishop of the Diocese, through the medium of his clergy, and in those of the School Commissioners, elected by the people in each Parish respectively.

37th.—Messrs. *Parker*, *Willard*, and others, of the Township of Stukely, observe that the constant attendance of 15 children during nine months in the year is impossible, and suggests the period of six in the year only.

38th.—Mr. *G. Frelich*, of Bedford, says that the inhabitants of Canada East, with a few exceptions, are opposed to the Municipal Institutions, and intimate that the School Act should be independent of it.

39th.—The Hon. *P. H. Moore*, of St. Armand West, speaking of the visitation of the District, observes, that the Superintendent of Education having the whole of Canada East to attend, it renders it morally impossible to give that attention and effect to the School Act that is required, and suggests the propriety of appointing a fit person, of English origin, residing in the Townships, to take the supervision of the Schools in them.

40th.—Messrs. *Blanchard* and *Hoit*, of South Potton, suggest the propriety of granting a stipulated sum to each School placed under the control of School Commissioners, and of reducing the number of 15 children to a lesser number attending School in the Townships, on account of the population being scattered over a larger surface.

41st.—Mr. *Cutting*, of Barnstow, suggests the propriety of reducing the number of visits on the part of the School Commissioners, and also the number of 15 children to a lesser number attending School in the Townships.

42d.—Revd. Mr. *Alexander*, of Clifton, observes that an Inspector of Schools should be appointed in each Municipal District; that the number of nine months attendance should be reduced to six only in the year, and the propriety that the teacher of each Superior School or Academy should teach one poor child, yearly, for every ten pounds he receives from the Government annually.

43rd.—The School Commissioners of Eaton and Newport make the following remarks: the present School Act is not exactly fitted to Eastern Townships; that part of the Act which requires monies to be raised and deposited in the hands of the District Treasurer, before obtaining the Government allowance, is particularly obnoxious to this section of the Province. They further observe, that it might have a tendency to promote the cause of Education, if a School Agent should be appointed by the Superintendent of Education in each Municipal District, whose duties should be to visit each school in the District, once at least in each year, and to make a report of the same to the Superintendent of Education annually.

They further observe, that it seems also very desirable that a small grant of money from the Common School Fund should be made annually to each Township, or certain conditions, to aid in sustaining a High School for the qualification of Teachers.

44th.—Mr. *Thomas Davis*, of Dudswell, suggests to reduce the number of fifteen children to a lesser number attending school regularly in the Townships, and also the number of nine months to a lesser number in the year, on account of the population being scattered over a large surface.

45th.—Mr. *Thomas Tait*, of Melbourne, observes that it is thought by some, that it would be advisable that a small grant should be made out of the School Fund to those School Districts that require new school houses, where the inhabitants are too poor to build themselves.

46th.—Revd. Mr. *Fleming*, and others, of Melbourne, observe, that the present School Act is not adapted to the Eastern Townships, where the settlements are in most cases new, and the settlers for the most part poor.

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47th.—Revd. Mr. *Carrière*, Curate of Baie St. Antoine, observes, that it is impossible to set the present School Act in due operation according to its forms and requirements, on account of its being connected with the Municipal Councils, who are determined not to impose any tax for the object of Education.

48th.—Revd. Mr. *Charles Dion*, Curate of Bécancour, observes that all true friends of education readily admit the principle of taxation for the certain attainment of its object; that they are all of opinion that there is no more efficient means of propagating the blessing of education, than to interest the inhabitants in the matter, by the action of a compulsory law from the Legislature, ordering the raising of a certain Tax upon all the real property of the Province.

49th.—Revd. Mr. *Faucher*, Curate of Lotbinière, observes—1st, That a sum of money, sufficient to pay for the paper, books, &c. &c., wanting in each school, should be raised upon the inhabitants of each School District in common;—2nd, That the parents should not be obliged to pay a single *sous* more than those who have no children, in proportion to their property respectively; that the solvable parents should be fined 5s. per month, for each child whom they refuse or neglect to send to School, according to his age as determined by law;—3rd, That there should be examiners appointed, not belonging to the Parish or Township, to examine the School Teachers, whose duty should be to produce to the Examiners a certificate of morality, each one from the Curate or Minister of his persuasion.

50th.—Revd. Mr. *Baillargeon*, Curate of St. Nicholas, observes, that the powers and duties of the Municipal Councils, with regard to Common Schools, should be given to the School Commissioners of each Parish or Township, respectively, but that these should be exonerated from visiting the schools as often as it is now required by the Common School Act, as, in his opinion, it is not only useless but impracticable.

51st.—Revd. Mr. *Poiré*, Curate of Point Levi, observes, that to comply with the instructions of the Superintendent of Education, they have (the School Commissioners) established three schools in their parish, upon an excellent footing, wherein both the French and English are taught, together with all the other branches of learning which constitute a good practical education, and that the inhabitants voluntarily subscribed the sum of £103 for the support of the said schools.

52nd.—Revd. Mr. *Lacasse*, Curate of St. Henry de Lauzon, observes, that owing to the want of education among the inhabitants, the election of the School Commissioners is so inadequate to their duties, that he thinks it would be necessary that four School Commissioners should be named *ad hoc*, in each Parish or Township, by the Superintendent of Education.

53rd.—Revd. Mr. *Derome*, Curate of Ste. Marie de la Beauce, observes, that if the Common School Act had been independent of the Municipal Councils, it would have been put in immediate operation by the inhabitants and School Commissioners in each Parish or Township.

54th.—Revd. Mr. *Alexander*, of Leeds, suggests the propriety of having a Board of Examiners in each County, which should consist of as large a number of Members, duly qualified, as possible, and whose duty would be to examine the Teachers and the Schools: the School Commissioners, as elected by the people, being generally incompetent to the task.

55th.—Mr. *W. Hall*, of Broughton, says, there is no certain way of raising money from the people for the support of Common Schools, except by Tax, and suggests the adoption of this mode.

56th.—Revd. Mr. *Delage*, Curate of L'Islet, observes that the School Commissioners are liable to be changed too often by their election, and that the number of their visits is too multiplied.

Mr. *Delage* further observes, as his opinion, that the allocation granted by the Government should be equal to

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the sum furnished by the inhabitants of each School District, provided it would not exceed a certain amount as might be fixed by law, and that the Teacher of the Chief School District should be better qualified and better paid for his services than the others, and that it is necessary to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a Female School in each Parish or Township, separate from the Male Schools therein.

57th.—Revd. Mr. *Télu*, Curate of St. Roch des Aulnets, observes that the Common School Act should undergo several modifications, and he recommends the adoption of those which may be proposed by the Superintendent of Education.

58th.—Revd. Mr. *Pouliot*, Curate of Trois Pistoles, is of opinion that the powers given to the Municipal Councils should be imposed upon proper and adequate persons independent of the vote of the people, and that literary qualifications should be required from the School Commissioners, otherwise they are seldom elected so as to be competent for the task.

59th.—Revd. Mr. *Destroismaisons*, Curate of St. Germain de Rimouski, states, as his opinion, that it is necessary to provide for the establishment in each Parish and Township, of a Superior Male School, whose Teacher should be better qualified and better paid than those of other Districts. Mr. *Destroismaisons* further observes, that there should be provision made for a Female School on the same footing.

60th.—Revd. Mr. *Bonenfant*, Curate of Ste. Anne du Nord, deploring the want of schools in two Parishes under his care, says that he is convinced that, if the Government would appoint or cause to be appointed, in each Parish or Township, proper School Commissioners invested with the power and duty of raising by compulsory tax upon the real property of the inhabitants, and under penalty, a sum equal to the allocation of the Government, we should soon see every where the establishment and the operation of good schools, without any inconvenience.

61st.—*Thos. Cairns*, Esq. J. P. of Grenville, observes that the present School Act, by being properly modified, might be made answerable for useful purposes; and says that he need not speak of the imposition of timely check on the incapacity of illiterate *Employés*.

62nd.—Revd. Mr. *T. O. Archambault*, Curate of St. Timothée, observes that the Parish Corporation, the School Commissioners, &c. should by Law, be obliged to act *gratis*, and that, by granting to each *fabrique* a certain sum of money for the support of Common Schools in each Parish, it should authorize to raise a similar sum upon the inhabitants; liable, in the mean time, to render an account of the employment of the said money to the Government, annually.

63rd.—In a letter dated 7th Nov. 1842, the School Commissioners of St. Armand East, District of Missisquoi, state, as their opinion, that no system of Education can operate with advantage under the jurisdiction of the Municipal Council, and that the School Commissioners, should be bound to send the reports of their proceedings, examinations and proficiency to the Superintendent of Education, who, in the course of a year or two, will be able to infuse into the Schools of the Province as much uniformity in the mode of teaching as they will be capable of.

REMARKS.

There are features eminently conspicuous among the preceding valuable observations of leading men in their respective localities, from which we can easily draw very strong corollaries in support of the contents of my first Report (marked A) on the subject of Education.

It is evident that if the Common School Act did not operate in a more proper and satisfactory manner, it is owing to its being connected with the Municipal Council in each District, a body politic over the action of which neither the School Commissioners nor any other authority had any salutary control, still, the co-operation of the Municipal Council was necessary for the regularity and for the legality of the proceedings of the School Commissioners, in the execution of their important duties for the due administration of the School Act, and this co-operation on the part of the Councils, was by them generally refused to the School Commissioners; hence the great discouragement which prevailed throughout the Country, and the want of observance of forms and requirements in their proceedings, on the part of the School Commissioners; and we have abundant reasons to believe that the future result will be more or less necessarily the same, as long as the Common School Act is suffered to remain thus, very unnaturally, connected with a political Institution free from compulsion. The infancy of the Country, the too limited education of the generality of the inhabitants, their great indifference for useful instruction, their want of experience in legislation and public business, and the spirit of dissention and opposition which is unhappily still prevailing in some part of the Province, and many other incidental facts, evidently render the connection of the Common School Act with the Municipal Institution morally impracticable, except the duties of the Municipal Councils are made compulsory with regard to the establishment and maintenance of elementary schools (only) throughout the Province. Indeed the Common School Act has too important an object in view to make it thus any longer forcibly depend, for its desirable attainment, upon the precarious co-operation of a body politic, without compulsion.

All of which is, however, respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) J. B. MEILLEUR.

EDUCATION OFFICE, (EAST.)

Kingston, 4th July, 1843.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Deputy Superintendent of Education on Common Schools throughout Canada West, laid before the Legislative Assembly, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, on the 14th November, 1843.

To His Excellency Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe,
Baronet, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

I have the honor to submit to Your Excellency the annual Report on the actual state and condition of the Common Schools throughout Canada West, as required by the fifth division of the fourth Section of the Act 4 & 5, Vict. Cap. 18.

Immediately upon issuing the Commission appointing a Superintendent of Education, and two Assistants, the apportionment of the Common School Fund was attended to. But as this apportionment required to be made according to the then last Census of the Province, and finding that the last Census of Canada West was taken in 1841, and the then last Census of Canada East in 1831, and finding also that the apportionment in the ratio of those different returns of the Census would have done a manifest injustice to Canada East, it was proposed to divide the £50,000 granted by the Legislature for the year 1842, between the two Sections of the Province, in the proportion of three to two. This proposal having been acceded to by the Executive Government, £30,000 was set off for Canada East, and the remaining £20,000 for Canada West.

This preliminary arrangement being completed, the £20,000 for Canada West, was apportioned amongst the several Municipal Districts therein, and the City of Toronto, in proportion to the inhabitants in each, under sixteen years of age. This rule was adopted because the Census for 1841 did not give the population between five and sixteen as required in the School Bill.

The calculations for the apportionment of the Common School fund amongst the several Municipal Districts, and the City of Toronto, were furnished, and the result intimated to their respective Treasurers, on the 23rd. day of May, 1842, and at the same time a certified copy of the apportionment was lodged with the Receiver General.

The next business immediately required of the Superintendent after making this intimation, was the preparation of suitable forms of the several reports as required by the Statute. 1st. For the Quarterly Reports by the Visiting Commissioners to the Township Commissioners. 2nd. By the Township Commissioners to the District Council. By the District Councils to the Superintendent. These several forms were completed and sent to the District Clerks for distribution on the 29th June 1842.

When engaged in the preparation of these forms, it was observed that the time appointed by the law for giving in the Annual Reports of the Township Commissioners to the Municipal Councils, was after the several Councils, in November, 1842, would have finished their sittings, and therefore without departing from the time mentioned in the Act for these reports, there could not have been a report from any District in Canada West for 1842, unless a special meeting of the Councils had been called for that particular purpose.

For these reasons, and with the view of securing full reports for the whole of the first year under the new School Bill, the several periods for giving in the reports were changed, so that the whole operations in 1842, might be reported by the Councils in February 1843, to the Superintendent. For this reason the forms for Quarterly Reports by the Visiting Commissioners to the Township Commissioners, were ordered to be given in on the second Tuesday in April, July, October and January. The forms for the annual reports of the Township Commissioners to the

District Council, to be given in on or before the fourth Tuesday in January, and the annual report by the Municipal Councils to the Superintendent, on or before the third Tuesday in February 1843.

Having notified the apportionment of the Common School fund to the several Treasurers, and having forwarded the forms of reports to the District Clerks for distribution among the Commissioners in their respective Townships, the next duty required by the Superintendent by the Statute, was the annual visitation of the several Municipal Districts. This duty became the more necessary to receive early attention, as it appeared from the correspondence with the Education Office, that there was in general, great ignorance among Common School Commissioners and Teachers regarding the provisions of the School Bill.

In contemplating this duty it was found impossible to visit every School District, as this would have required the whole year visiting more than five schools every two hours during the usual time of teaching, which was quite impracticable. Neither was it practicable to visit every Township, for this would have required the whole year visiting one Township every lawful day.

From this consideration, it was resolved to intimate to the several District Clerks the time when their District would be visited, and request them to inform the Teachers of the intended visit, and to urge their attendance in the District Town, at the appointed time, and with them at least one Commissioner from each Township.

This method of visiting the Municipal Districts was considered to be the only practicable way by which these visits could be made serviceable to all parties interested therein. The most prominent points which presented themselves, as deserving special attention at these meetings, were:—

1st.—To explain to Teachers and Common School Commissioners whatever difficulties they might have met with in the School Bill, either as interesting themselves personally, or that might tend to encourage them to carry the Bill, so far as practicable, into full and efficient operation. With this view, the Commissioners and Teachers, and all present at these meetings, were invited to put such questions as they thought proper, in order to elicit the information they required. This exercise was continued so long as any individual present had any further question to propose, and the meetings were, in this manner, frequently occupied for several hours. These explanations appeared, in general, to be pleasing to the District Meetings, and their approbation was frequently shown in the most unequivocal and qualifying manner. Many of the District Meetings were attended by the Warden and some of the Councillors, who kindly assisted in eliciting information, and in explaining the provisions of the Bill, and shewed that they had the subject deeply at heart.

2nd.—To ascertain the Books which were recommended by the Commissioners in each Township to be used in the Schools under their charge, as directed in the fourth division of the seventh section of the School Bill. It was found that in many Townships the Commissioners had not attended to this important part of their duty. The Teachers, under such circumstances, having been left to name their own, or rather to teach such books as the Parents chose to send. In several instances it has been stated by Teachers in the Public District Meetings, that there were only two or three old tattered fragments of books in their schools, considered as common property, and used by all in attendance, the Parents refusing to purchase books, from the conviction that the fourth division of the fifth section of the School

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Bill provided for the supply of school books by assessment on the Townships. Where the Commissioners have nominated the books, it is generally found that the Teachers are not obliged to use no other books, these being recommended only in so far as practicable, which is generally interpreted by the people to mean, so far as they are obliged to purchase new books, which is rarely the case, while they have any old books on hand. From these circumstances, Teachers seldom have the power of forming their pupils into classes in any part of their studies, and therefore cannot excite that emulation which is so necessary in carrying forward the education of youth. Besides, many of the books in use are both old and antiquated, and ill comport with the improvements of the nineteenth century. In a few instances, the Commissioners have employed the Teachers in the Townships, as a body, to submit to them a list of the books which they would recommend in the several departments of an English education. These lists have, in general, been as judicious as the present means of supply in the Province would admit of.

3rd.—To ascertain the course of study, and the general rules for the conduct of the Common Schools, as prescribed by the Commissioners. The course of study not having been pointed out in any written instructions given to the Teachers, only a very confused idea has been formed on the subject. The only data upon which to proceed being the books prescribed to be used in the schools. But, even here there is no order pointed out. The pupil may, for any thing to the contrary contained in the instructions, commence his studies wherever he has a mind, and prosecute them in whatever order pleases himself. The general rules for the conduct of Schools have, in most instances, been better than those for the course of study. Yet, even here, there is often such vagueness in one instance, and such minuteness and unnecessary particularity in another, that the whole may be considered as a perfect anomaly in a general system of education. It has very frequently been urged, both by Common School Commissioners and Teachers, that the appointment of the books, prescribing the course of study, and the general rules for the regulation of Common Schools should emanate from the Superintendent. But all direct interference in these matters has been declined on the ground that the duties which they thus wished to devolve upon him were legally vested in the Common School Commissioners. This circumstance is mentioned, not with any view to disparage either the zeal or devotedness of the Commissioners to discharge their duty, but simply to shew the feeling regarding these important regulations, and to free Commissioners from one part of their arduous duty, which, in the majority of cases, they have neither time nor experience to discharge to their own satisfaction.

4th.—To impress upon Teachers the great responsibility of their station in society, and the necessity for the strictest propriety in their walk and conversation both in and out of school. This resolution was adopted, because the impression on the public mind for many years past respecting Common School Teachers appears to have been, that these men are in general as low in their prudence and morality as they are in their pecuniary resources. It was certainly expected from the rumours which had gone into circulation, that many melancholy proofs of the truth of these impressions would have shewn themselves openly during the annual visitation of the several Municipal Districts. But it is due to the Teachers who attended these meetings, thus publicly and officially to state that, with three individual exceptions, they conducted themselves with great propriety, and left a most refreshing impression that in these respects they were far superior to what report had said regarding them. The duties of Teachers, and the responsibility of their stations in society were set before them, as briefly and forcibly as possible, at the public meetings, and their feelings on these occasions were, without any public exception, those of esteem and gratitude. The fact cannot be denied, that the position occupied by Teachers has, in the great majority of cases, been the most unpropitious. Boarding for a few days at a time with the several families by whom they are employed, and thus changing from house to house, their minds have become dissipated, and private study has generally been altogether neglected. But even where this has not been the system, and where the Teachers have boarded themselves, their income generally has been such as to oblige them to live in the lowest taverns, and consequently

to associate with the lowest and most dissipated characters in the neighbourhood. By this daily intercourse with bar-room politicians, and bar-room divines, they insensibly become assimilated to them in their manners, views and habits, and are thus rendered utterly disqualified for conducting the education of youth. But Teachers had no alternative. They had not the means to enable them to choose either their place or their company. Their income neither enabled them to live in respectable lodgings, nor to associate with respectable society. Neither the Government nor the People have yet provided for Teachers the comfort of a dwelling house, where they might be at home, and enabled to devote their leisure hours to the advancement of education by the improvement of their own minds. These things are therefore evidently not what they ought to be in any Province of the British Empire. Because whatever is adverse to the comfort, respectability and efficiency of Teachers, stands directly opposed to the education of youth, and consequently to the power of the Civil Government, and the moral respectability of the people.

5th.—It was intended to have spent one day with the Teachers at every District meeting in the exercise of the Normal School, with the view of leading them to adopt the best methods of communicating instruction to their pupils, and of exercising discipline in their Schools. But during the first part of the annual visitations, it was found to be impracticable to engage with advantage in these exercises, as many of the Teachers urged the necessity of being permitted to return home on the evening of the first day of the meeting from the want of funds to pay their expenses if they were detained another day. Under these considerations it was found necessary to abandon for a season what appeared so desirable a part of the annual visitations. The importance of this duty was however generally alluded to, and a hope held out that it might be undertaken at some future period. Another advantage anticipated from these exercises was that they would afford to the Superintendent an opportunity of ascertaining generally the qualifications of Teachers. Many of the Teachers, perhaps even a majority of the whole in Canada West, have received only a very limited education, and even that not unfrequently obtained in Schools where none of the modern improvements in education had been introduced, thus leaving them in a great measure without sufficient knowledge either to communicate instruction or to exercise discipline to the best advantage. It is generally admitted that the art of teaching is so different from acquirements in literature, that a man may in knowledge be a philosopher, and yet in the art of communicating instruction to others he may still be a child. For this reason Normal Schools are eagerly sought after in several of the Municipal Districts in the Province, to qualify Teachers for the discharge of their arduous and important duties. These and similar considerations led to the conviction that some effort should be made by the Superintendent during the District visitations to introduce the Normal training, without which the present generation of Teachers must pass away, and perhaps their successors in office, before the modern system of education finds its way into more than a very few of our Common Schools. But by introducing the system of annual lessons to Teachers on the best methods of communicating instruction, and exercising discipline, it was hoped that an excitement would have been given to personal exertion and private study, which might have told almost immediately on the education of the rising generation.

By the fifth division of the fourth section of the School Bill, the Superintendent is required to address to such persons as shall be employed in carrying the provisions of the Act into effect, such suggestions as may tend to the establishment of uniformity in the conduct of Common Schools throughout the Province.

But while every Township has its own Commissioners vested with full power to determine the qualifications of Teachers, the course of study, the books to be used in their respective Townships, and the general rules for the management of schools, all hope of establishing any uniform system of education is utterly vain. By the present method, more than three hundred different systems of education might be in operation in Canada West, changing every year, and how these can be harmonized, and reduced into one uniform system by the suggestions of an individual who has no pow-

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er to enforce any improvement however valuable, or to correct a single absurdity however glaring, is altogether unintelligible. To bring about a result so desirable, would not only require a person of judgment and discretion, but also that his hands should be strengthened by the strong arm of the law.

Another important duty required of the Superintendent, is to show the actual state and condition of Common Schools, with the money expended on them, and from what sources derived.

Much care has been bestowed to collect information to elucidate this very important point, but from the want of the annual Reports from the Municipal Councils it must necessarily prove very unsatisfactory.

From the twenty Municipal Districts in Canada West, only six annual Reports have been received at the Education Office, and even these have not been filled up in such a manner as to afford the statistical information requisite to make up a satisfactory Report.

The most important information which has been received under this head, is connected with the division of the Municipal Districts into School Districts, and their occupation by Teachers, from which a few calculations are subjoined.

All the Municipal Districts, with the exception of the Johnstown, have been divided either in whole or in part, into School Districts. The whole number of School Districts reported for 1842, is 2245, of which 1169 have been returned as having had schools in operation, and leaving 1076 School Districts without Teachers altogether.

There are 315 Townships in the western section of the Province, of which 245 have been divided into 2245 School Districts, which gives an average of 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ School Districts in each Township. But this average multiplied by 70, the number of undivided Townships, gives 641, which, added to 2245, gives 2886, which may be considered as the number of School Districts in Canada West, exclusive of the Corporate Towns.

The money to the Corporate Towns from the School Fund for 1842, was £1,289 2s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. which being taken from £20,000, leaves £18,710 17s 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. But £18,710 17s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. divided by the number of School Districts, gives £6 9s. 8d. as the average to each School District, from the School Fund, over the Western Section of the Province.

Again, the population between five and sixteen years of age, of all the Corporate Towns in Canada West, by the Census of 1842, is 8841, which being taken from 141143, the whole population between the same ages, leaves 132302, and this population divided by 2886, the number of School Districts gives very nearly 46, the children in each School District on an average of the whole.

It appears by the annual Reports for 1842, from the Municipal Councils, that there are 278 School Districts, in which the time the Schools have been kept open, the average attendance, and the number of children therein between five and sixteen years of age have been given. In these 278 Schools, there has been an average annual attendance of 4617 children, between five and sixteen years of age, or 16,608 in each School. It also appears that these 278 School Districts contain a population of 17829 between the ages of five and sixteen. Therefore only one child out of every 3,8399, or very little more than one in four, has attended regularly during the year.

It has already been shown that the average number of children from five to sixteen years of age in each School District is 46, which divided by 3,8399 gives 11,979, or very nearly 12 scholars in regular attendance in each School District. But 12 scholars attending regularly at 1s. 3d. per month, amounts to £9, per annum.

From these calculations, the following appear to be some of the more obvious conclusions:—

1st.—That the School Districts have in many instances been made so small, that the people finding that they

could not support a Teacher without incurring an expense which they were not prepared to bear, opposed the operation of the School Bill, and left their children altogether without the means of education in nearly one half of the School Districts which have been formed by the Municipal Councils in Canada West. In other cases the emoluments offered to Teachers were both so inadequate and so precarious, that many of the best qualified Teachers have resigned their Schools and betaken themselves to other pursuits to earn a livelihood for themselves and families. The number of efficient Teachers has thus been diminished, while the number of School Districts was greatly increased. In short, contrary to every rule laid down by the Merchant and political economist, the price has fallen as the demand increased. There can be no stronger evidence than this, that there is something radically wrong in the present system.

2nd.—That the average income of Teachers, per annum, arising from the three sources provided in the present Bill, so far as the statistical information extends, would be only £21 9s. 4d. viz. £6 9s. 8d. from the Common School Fund, £6 9s. 8d. from the District Assessment, and £9 from tuition fees. But under the former School Laws, the Teachers in most of the Districts received 10s. per quarter, for each child in attendance, which would give £24 per annum, in place of £21 19s. 4d. under the present system. But suppose there was a regular attendance of twenty four scholars on an average in each School District, which is not too high an estimate, then, under the present Act, the Teachers income would be £30 19s. 4d., whereas under the former Acts it would have been £48, independent of the Government grant. The Teacher, therefore, through the multiplication of School Districts, does not find that the School Fund and District Assessment are an adequate compensation for the reduction made in the tuition fees.

3rd.—If £60 should be considered an average income for the Teachers of Common Schools, which is evidently too low an estimate, considering the rate of wages given to other classes of the community, there would remain £38 0s. 8d. on an average, to be made up for the Teachers support in School District. But £38 0s. 8d. multiplied by 2886 the number of School Districts, gives £109,460 4s. 0d. to be supplied annually in Canada West, for which no provision is made in the present Statute. But the defects in the present School Bill have operated powerfully to diminish the average attendance of children, and consequently to increase the deficiency in the Salary of Teachers.

The subjoined Statistical Schedule will show the state of the Schools, in so far as information has been received, in a much more comprehensive manner than can be done in words.

The next duty required of the Superintendent in his annual report, was to give plans for the improvement of Schools.

From the time the School Bill of 1841 came into force, it was found utterly impracticable to carry out its provisions, and therefore the attention of the Executive Government was early directed to the best method of remedying the defects of that Statute, so as to advance the cause of Education. The Executive having now matured their views on the subject, and being prepared to submit to the Legislature a new Education Bill, it is considered under these circumstances to be unnecessary to enter upon this part of the Report at present.

It is, however, most respectfully suggested that no legislative enactment on this subject, which does not provide for the better ascertaining the qualifications of Teachers, for securing them in a reasonable maintenance, and for protecting them against injustice, can ever materially advance the cause of Education in the Province.

I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's

Most obedient humble Servant,

ROBERT MURRAY.

EDUCATION OFFICE, }
Kingston, 20th October, 1843. }

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STATISTICAL SCHEDULE FOR 1842.

DISTRICTS.	No. of Teachers, subjects by birth.	No. of Teachers, by naturalization.	Average attendance in 1842.		ANNUAL INCOME OF TEACHERS.						MONIES EXPENDED ON SCHOOL-HOUSES IN DISTRICT.					
			5 to 16.	Above 16.	School Fund.	School Tax.	Fees 5 to 16.	Fees above 16.	Total Income.	For Site.	In Building.	In Repairs.	In Furnishing.	In Fuel.	In Books.	Total Expenditure.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Eastern	113	3297	824 16 6½	No returns.	£ 24 16 6½	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	6 1 0	3 0 4½	12 18 9	1 10 0	No returns.	No returns.	60 11 4½	
Ottawa	32	539	363 15 24	177 5 7½	632 4 1	61 14 4½	5 1 4	64 7 7	6 1 0	3 0 4½	12 18 9	1 10 0	11 1 0	2 0 6	60 11 4½	
Bathurst	79	1628 38 9	792 13 10	No returns.	590 14 2	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	9 7 6	..	..	..	..	..	96 17 1½
*Dalhousie	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Johnstown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Midland	163	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Victoria	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Prince Edward	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Newcastle	179	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Colborne	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Home	320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Simcoe	152	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Gore	196	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Niagara	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Talbot	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Brock	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wellington	14	196 2 3	No returns.	59 6 3	64 7 7	No returns.	5 1 4	64 7 7	7 0 0	77 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
London	177	2420 38 80	287 12 1	No returns.	287 12 1	No returns.	No returns.	287 12 1	2 10 0	38 10 0	9 0 0	6 8 1	..	..	117 14 8
*Huron	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57 3 1
*Western	153	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CORPORATE TOWNS.																
Cornwall	6	191	54 9 8½	No returns.	54 9 8½	No returns.	No returns.	54 9 8½	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	No returns.
Brockville
Kingston
Belleville
Picton
Cobourg
Port Hope
City of Toronto
Hamilton
London

* No annual Reports from the District Councils.

Not divided into School Districts in 1842

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STATISTICAL SCHEDULE FOR 1842.—(Continued.)

No. of School Districts.	DISTRICTS.	Number of Schools open in 1842.	Average time the Schools have been open.	Average attendance of Scholars from 5 to 16.	Average annual attendance, 5 to 16.	Number of Children under 16, by the Census of 1841.	Number of Children 5 to 16, by Census of 1842.	Apportionment from School Fund for 1842.	Apportionment from School Fund for 1843.	General conduct of Teachers.	General progress of Scholars.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Good. do. do.	Satisfactory. do. do.
163	Eastern	112	10½ Months.	3287	2799	15210	8632	1303 1 2	1223 3 1½		
36	Ottawa	21	11½ "	589	565	4246	2303	3.3 15 24	2.3 0 8½		
100	Bathurst	74	10½ "	1606	1422	12011	6104	1028 5 1	907 8 11½		
70	Dalhousie	58				8316	4436	711 18 64	628 11 7½		
163	Johnstown	No returns.				16228	8631	1368 16 8½	1223 0 3½		
87	Midland	72				15966	8027	1370 7 10½	1137 8 6½		
94	Victoria	24				6269	3704	537 1 5½	521 17 1½		
179	Prince Edward	73				7505	3913	612 19 2½	558 14 5½		
75	Newcastle	59				14857	7830	1275 7 8½	1109 10 3½		
320	Colborne	75				6116	3054	549 13 3½	564 10 8		
	Home	196				33127	17537	2563 11 6½	2481 19 11½		
	Simcoe					22630	3963	1938 14 9	561 11 2		
152	Gore	114	7½ Months.	3053	1879	16338	10297	1451 1 11½	1660 13 10½	Good.	Satisfactory.
196	Niagara	No returns.				4938	3128	423 0 10½	485 11 11½		
75	Talbot	62				6461	4983	552 10 5	706 1 10½		
102	Brook	23	5½ Months.	201	94	7133	4326	611 1 10	612 19 11	Good.	Satisfactory.
66	Wellington	135	9 "	2458	1817	11631	8789	1202 1 0	1215 8 0½	Good.	do.
177	London	10				2546	1815	218 2 4½	257 3 8½		
37	Huron	71				11817	7275	1012 7 6	1020 17 4½		
153	Western					636	452	54 9 8½	64 0 11½		
	CORPORATE TOWNS.						573		79 15 6½		
	Cornwall	6	9½ Months.	191	127	2808	1689	210 11 31½	236 9 11½		
	Brockville					612	302	52 8 7½	62 6 11½		
	Kingston					498	439	42 13 3½	42 15 11½		
	Belleville					922	322	78 19 9½	62 4 11½		
	Pictou					6349	3290	70 4 0	45 12 6½		
	Cobourg					1507	791	543 18 6	467 9 4½		
	Port Hope					596	561	129 2 1½	112 1 8½		
	City of Toronto							76 15 2½	79 18 4½		
	Hamilton										
	London										
	Not divided into School Districts in 1842.					233151	111143	£20000 0 0	£20000 0 0		

RETURNS

TO AN ADDRESS of the Legislative Assembly of the 27th September, 1842, laid before the House, by Message from His Excellency the Governor General, on the 27th October, 1843.

- No. 1. Letter from the Provincial Registrar to the Secretary of the Province (East,) dated 10th September, 1843.
 No. 2. Letter from the same to the same, dated 19th September, 1843.
 No. 3. Return of Appointments in Lower Canada from the division of the Province of Quebec, in 1791, into the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, to the Union of those Provinces in 1841—with Remarks of the Deputy Inspector General appended thereto.
 No. 4. Supplemental Return of ditto ditto.

No. 1.

Letter from the Provincial Registrar to the Secretary of the Province (East.)

(Copy.)

Provincial Registrar's Office, Kingston, 16th Sep. 1843

SIR,

The method pursued by me in constructing this Return was, first, to prepare, from the Records, a general List of all the Appointments that took place in Lower Canada during the period of its separation from the Upper Province; and afterwards to expunge from that List such of those appointments as I was induced, both from your written communication of the 19th ultimo, and also from Mr. Dunkin's verbal explanation, to believe, did not fall within the scope of the object for which that Return was wanted.

In the exercise, however, of this power of rejection, it is very possible that I may have committed some error; and therefore I shall, with the view of enabling you to determine whether I have done so or not, subjoin the heads of the several classes of appointments which have been excluded from the accompanying Return, with a succinct exposition of the motive for their exclusion:

Commissioners; to administer Oaths; for Public Buildings; of Courts of Request; for improvement of Highways; for improvement of Inland Navigation; for establishment of Markets; under various Statutes.—Most of these appointments seem to be merely honorary; some of them are only temporary, and the emoluments of those to which any pecuniary advantage is annexed, must, I apprehend, be very much under £300 a year.

Commissioners of the Jesuits Estates. The emoluments, if any, must be drawn from the Estates, and not from the Public funds.

Justices of the Peace; Justices of Assize and Oyer and Terminer. No salary is attached to these offices; and the amount of fees is small.

Boards of Health; do. do. do.

President and Trustees of School Corporations. I conceive them to be entirely without pecuniary compensation.

Masters of Free Schools. The salary and emoluments always below £300 currency.

Returning Officers. Temporary appointments, with small emoluments.

Surveyors of Land; Notaries Public; Medical Licenses; Licenses to keep Registers of Baptisms.—These are all without salaries; and whatever advantage results from them is strictly a remuneration for work and labor.

Examiners of applicants for the situation of Inspectors of Flour, Ashes, &c.; Inspectors of Flour, Beef and Pork, Fish and Oil, Chimnies, &c.; Cutters of Timber, &c. &c. &c.; Gaugers; Water Bailiffs; Tidesmen; *Experts*.—Without stating other grounds of exclusion applicable to some of those, it may be sufficient to say of them all, that they are too unimportant in their character, and too small in the amount of their remuneration, to hold a place in the Return.

Having thus pointed out a number of appointments which I have not deemed it proper to include in the Return, it can scarcely be necessary for me to profess my readiness to furnish whatever information may be desired in respect to any of them.

On the other hand, I am fully aware that the Return is, in many parts, much more copious than the occasion required, and will accordingly have to undergo considerable pruning by you. Of the two extremes, however, it is evidently better that it should contain more, rather than less, than what is wanted.

In very few instances indeed, have I been able to ascertain the amount of salary; and I have, consequently, been prevented from making that the basis upon which the Return was founded. I have even included in it some appointments, such as Special Councillors, Queen's Counsel, &c., to which no salaries are attached: and this I have done partly "*propter honoris respectum*," partly because I thought they might fall within the spirit, if not the letter, of the principle upon which the Return is predicated.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

R. A. TUCKER.

The Hon'ble D. Daly,

Secretary of the Province (East.)

No. 2.

Letter from the Provincial Registrar to the Secretary of the Province (East.)

(Copy.)

*Provincial Registrar's Office,
Kingston, 19th September, 1843.*

SIR,

In conformity to your suggestion, I have prepared, and now hasten to enclose you, a Supplemental Return, embracing all the Appointments relative to the Jesuits' Estates, and to the various descriptions of Inspectors, for the whole period of existence of Lower Canada as a separate and distinct Province.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

R. A. TUCKER.

The Hon'ble D. Daly,

Secretary of the Province (East.)

Appendix
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No. 3.—RETURN OF APPOINTMENTS in LOWER CANADA, from the Division of the Province of QUEBEC, in 1791, into the Provinces of UPPER and LOWER CANADA, to the Union of those Provinces in 1811.

NO.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.	Amount of Salary, &c.	DATE.	REMARKS.
1	W. Terrill.....	Sheriff, Three Rivers,	Not Specified.	29th December, 1791.	
2	M. A. B. Darity.....	Judge of the Common Pleas,	"	31st "	
3	J. Fraser, T. Dunn, H. De Rouville, and J. Williams.....	Judges, Common Pleas, for Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers.....	£500 Sterling each.	12th January, 1792.	
4	J. Ogden.....	Clerk, Court of Oyer and Terminer, Three Rivers,		31st "	
5	F. O'Hara, H. Munro, and L. Fomenteau.....	Justices, Common Pleas, Gaspé.....		29th February "	
6	J. Woolsey.....	Coroner, Quebec.....		4th April, "	Vice D. Lynd,
7	H. Finlay.....	Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.....		4th May, "	A line over the name H. Finlay
8	J. Ogden.....	Clerk, Court of Oyer and Terminer, Montreal,		11th "	
9	A. J. Balleaux.....	Sheriff, Three Rivers.....		27th July, "	
10	W. Smith.....	Chief Justice, L. C.....	£1200.	28th May, "	
11	G. Pownall.....	Secretary and Registrar,	£600, sig. & fees, amt of which cannot be ascert.	" "	
12	W. Pollock.....	Clerk of the Crown,		" "	
13	J. Burke.....	Coroner, Montreal,		13th September, "	Vice J. G. Beek.
14	J. Monk.....	Attorney General,	£300 sterling and Fees.	16th October, "	
15	W. Smith.....	Speaker, Legislative Council.....	£250 up to £450.	15th December, "	
16	W. Smith, Jun.....	Clerk,	£350 up to £450.	" "	
17	S. Phillips.....	House of Assembly.....		" "	
18	W. Boullifer.....	Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod,		" "	
19	J. B. Brassard.....	Sergeant at Arms, Legislative Council,		" "	
20	H. Meckay.....	Assembly,		" "	
21	P. Panet.....	Judge, Court of Common Pleas,	£500 sig. & fees, increased to 750, from 1st Oct. 1800	12th January, 1793.	App'd during illness W. Smith
22	T. Dunn.....	Speaker, Legislative Council,		18th February, "	
23	J. Antrabus.....	Surveyor, Highways, Three Rivers,		11th June, "	Vice J. Bellefeuille.
24	J. Reid.....	Clerk, Court of K. B.,		8th August, "	Pro'ly app'd during illness J. Ogden
25	A. B. Darity.....	Judge of the Common Pleas, Quebec,		19th September, "	Provisional appointment.
26	J. Sewell.....	Solicitor General,	£200 sterling and Fees.	5th October, "	
27	".....	Inspector General,		22nd January, 1794.	During absence of T. Dunn
28	F. Baly.....	Speaker, Legislative Council,	£500 sterling.	28th "	
29	J. A. Panet.....	Judge, Common Pleas, Quebec, Montreal, & Three Rivers,	£500 sig. & fees, increased to 750, from 1st Oct. 1800	8th February, "	
30	P. A. De Bonne.....	"		" "	
31	P. De Rochelave.....	Clerk of Papier Terrier of the Royal Domain,	£500.	10th "	
32	J. Walker.....	Judge, Common Pleas, Montreal, Quebec, & Three Rivers,		18th March, "	Vice J. Renaud,
33	G. E. Tachereau.....	Surveyor of Highways, Quebec,	£1200 sterling.	29th July, "	Vice W. Smith,
34	W. Osgode.....	Chief Justice,	£300 sterling.	4th September, "	Vice N. Cox.
35	F. Le Maistre.....	Lieutenant Governor, Gaspé,		19th November, "	
36	P. Comroy.....	Inspector, Surveyor and Searcher, St. John's,	£1200.	11th December, "	
37	W. Osgode.....	Chief Justice, K. B. Quebec,		" "	
38	J. Monk.....	" Montreal,	£200 sig. & fees, increased to £100, in 1802.	" "	

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RETURN OF APPOINTMENTS in LOWER CANADA from the division of the Province of QUEBEC, in 1791, into the Provinces of UPPER and LOWER CANADA, to the Union.—(Continued.)

NO.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.	Amount of Salary, &c.	DATE.	REMARKS.
39	J. Fraser.....	Judge, K. B. Montreal.....		11th December 1794.	
40	D. Lynd and P. L. Panet.....	Prothonotary Court of K. B. Quebec, Montreal.....		" " " "	
41	J. Reid, J. Burke & J. Saveuse de Beaujeau.....	" " " Three Rivers.....		" " " "	
42	C. Thomas.....	" " " " " "		" " " "	
43	T. Dunn.....	Judge, Court of K. B. Quebec.....	500 <i>l</i> . increased to 750 <i>l</i> 1st Oct. 1800.	12th " " "	
44	J. Williams.....	" " " " " "	550 <i>l</i> , do. do.	13th " " "	
45	J. A. Panet.....	" " " " " "	500 <i>l</i> .	15th " " "	
46	P. A. De Bonne.....	" " " " " "	500 <i>l</i> increased to 750 <i>l</i> on 1st Oct 1800.	16th " " "	Cancelled 8th May, 1795
47	J. Walker.....	" " " " " "	500 <i>l</i> .	17th " " "	
48	P. L. Deschenaux.....	Provincial " " Three Rivers.....	900 <i>l</i> increased to 500 <i>l</i> on 1st Oct 1800.	18th " " "	
49	W. Osgoode.....	Speaker, Legislative Council.....		17th " " "	Vice T. Dunn, To officiate in absence W. Osgoode
50	T. Dunn.....	" " " " " "		18th " " "	
51	F. O'Hara.....	Provincial Judge, Gaspé.....		25th February, 1795.	
52	P. L. Panet.....	Judge, Court of K. B. Montreal.....	500 <i>l</i> increased to 750 <i>l</i> . 1st Oct 1800.	8th May, " " "	Vice J. A. Panet.
53	D. Lynd, and J. F. Perrault.....	Prothonotary, K. B. Quebec.....		" " " "	
54	" " " " " "	Clerk of the Peace and Sessions, Quebec.....		12th " " "	
55	J. Sewell.....	Attorney General.....	£300.	9th " " "	Vice J. Monk.
56	J. Sewell.....	Advocate General.....		" " " "	
57	L. C. Roucher.....	Solicitor General and Inspector General.....	£200 st'g exclusive of Fees.	27th " " "	Vice J. Sewell.
58	H. Finlay.....	Auditor, Province of L. C.....		26th June, " " "	
59	W. Vondenvelden.....	Printer of Laws.....		7th August " " "	
60	J. Coffin.....	Surveyor General of Woods.....		31st " " "	
61	X. Lanauhere.....	French Translator and French Secretary.....		23rd November " " "	
62	T. A. Coffin.....	Inspector General of Accounts.....	£365.	11th February, 1796.	
63	H. Johnston.....	Clerk, Provincial Court Gaspé.....		4th April, " " "	
64	J. Ogden.....	Judge, Court of K. B. Montreal.....	£500.	22nd June, " " "	
65	J. Sewell.....	Commissary of Lower Canada.....		23rd " " "	
66	H. W. Ryland.....	Clerk of the Executive Council.....	£400 increased to	1st July, " " "	Revoked 30th Oct. 1797.
67	P. Conroy.....	Collector of Duties, &c. St. John's.....		12th " " "	
68	J. Grossman.....	Sergeant at Arms, Legislative Council.....		11th " " "	
69	E. O'Hara.....	Surveyor of Highways, Gaspé.....		15th October, " " "	Cancelled 1st May 1797, by appointment of Mr. Lanauhere.
70	X. De Lanauhere.....	French Translator and Secretary.....		7th April, 1797.	
71	W. Le Maistre.....	Surveyor of Highways, Gaspé.....		1st May, " " "	
72	W. Lindsay.....	Comptroller of Customs, St. John's.....		" " " "	
73	W. Lindsay.....	Gauger, St. John's.....		" " " "	
74	W. Fraser.....	Inspector. Coteau du Lac.....		2nd " " "	
75	A. J. Raby.....	Superintendent of Pilots.....	£100 Currency.	3rd " " "	
76	L. J. Le Proust.....	Clerk of the Market, Three Rivers.....		15th September, " " "	
77	W. Lindsay.....	Collector of Customs, St. John's.....		2nd November, " " "	

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RETURN OF APPOINTMENTS IN LOWER CANADA from the division of the Province of Quebec, in 1791, into the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, to the Union, &c.—(Continued.)

NO.	NAME.	APPOINTMENTS.	Amount of Salary, &c.	DATE.	REMARKS.
78	H. Blackstone.....	Comptroller of Customs, St. Johns		2nd November, 1797.	
79	J. B. Le Comte Dupré	Inspector of Police, Montreal.....		27th " "	Vice St. Geo. Dupré.
80	R. Lefevre & P. E. Desbarats	King's Printers.....		16th May, 1798.	
81	A. Parant	Sergeant at Arms, Assembly		9th August "	
82	J. Campbell	Marshal, Vice Admiralty Court.....		" "	Vice H. Mackay,
83	J. Dunn, J. Williams, P. A. De Bonne, G. S. E. Taschereau W. Grant & J. B. Le Comte Dupré	Commissioners for building of Churches, &c.		8th May, 1799	
84	L. Portier.....	Clerk of Hay Market, Montreal		" "	
85	J. M. Nooth, J. Seveill & M. A. B. D'Artigny	Commissioners for erection of Court Houses, &c.....		12th June, "	
86	W. Vandenvelden.....	Surveyor of Highways, Quebec.....		" "	
87	L. Charland	" Montreal		" "	
88	J. Duval	Inspector of Weights, &c. Quebec		" "	
89	J. Winslow, C. L. C. Foucher, and A. Davidson.....	Commissioners for erection of Court Houses, &c. Montreal		" "	
90	L. P. Lamare.....	Inspector of Weights, &c., Montreal		9th July 1799.	
91	L. J. Le Proust.....	" Three Rivers		13th Nov. "	
92	G. McBeath	Collector of Customs, St. Johns.....		" "	
93	"	" "		" "	
94	H. Blackstone.....	Sheriff, Three Rivers		19th " "	
95	J. McGill and L. Chabouillea	Commissioners of Highways		30th " "	
96	W. Lindsay	Comptroller of Customs, St. Johns		" "	
97	P. E. Desbarats	King's Printer		27th January, 1800.	
98	A. Davidson.....	Justice, Court of K. B., Montreal	500 <i>l</i> . sig. increased to 750 <i>l</i> . 1st Oct. 1800.	8th March, "	Vice J. Walker.
99	G. Pyke.....	Deputy Clerk of the Crown, Three Rivers		" "	
100	J. Morrison.....	Clerk of the Market, Montreal		3rd May, "	
101	C. G. Stewart	Writer and Searcher, Quebec		14th January, 1799.	Vice J. Mason, remov'd
102	J. Reid	Clerk of the Peace and Sessions, Montreal.....		20th May, 1800.	
103	J. A. Gray	Coroner, Montreal.....		" "	
104	J. Reid and J. S. De Beaugen	Prothonary Court of K. B., Montreal		" "	
105	J. Bentley.....	Surveyor of Highways, Quebec.....		16th May, 1801.	
106	T. Dunn	President Court of Appeals		20th July, "	
107	F. Dechambault.....	Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs.....	£700 Sig.	17th January, "	
108	L. De Salaberry.....	Deputy Superintendent, do	200	" "	
109	J. Monk	Speaker, Legislative Council.....		9th January, 1802.	
110	J. Bonchette	Surveyor General of Lands	£300 increased to £450 in 1813.....	1st "	
111	H. W. Ryland	Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.....		" "	
112	G. E. Taschereau	Superintendent of Provincial Post Houses	£100 Sig.	" "	
113	F. Baby.....	Speaker Legislative Council.....		8th March, "	

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NO.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.	Amount of Salary, &c.	DATE.	REMARKS.
114	J. Planté	{ Clerk of the Commission for the adjustment of the / Papier Terrier of the Royal Domain		5th April, 1802.	
115	N. Taylor	Auditor		1st March, "	Vice H. Finlay.
116	G. Pike and J. F. Perrault	Prothonotary, Court of K. B. Quebec		14th August, "	
117	"	Clerk of the Peace and Sessions, Quebec.		"	
118	C. G. Stewart	Searcher, Quebec.		25th "	
119	G. Haydon	Registrar, Vice Admiralty Court		8th October, "	
120	T. Fargues	Auditor		10th March, "	Vice N. Taylor.
121	J. Elmsley	Chief Justice	£1500.	13th October, "	
122	L. C. Foucher	Provincial Judge, Three Rivers	£500.	1st January, 1803.	
123	J. Elmsley	Speaker, Legislative Council		5th February, "	
124	W. Smith	Master in Chancery		6th April, "	
125	J. Planté	Inspector General, Royal Domain	{ £90 Sterling, & Commission on { revenue of the Domain, about 200l.	13th May, "	
126	J. Steel	Captain, Port of Quebec		30th June, "	Vice J. Frost,
127	F. Boucher	"		12th August, "	Vice J. Steel,
128	J. Bouchette	Surveyor General	{ £340, including £40 for office { servant and Fees.	1st November, "	Vice S. Holland,
129	C. De Lery	Master in Chancery		14th February, 1804	
130	C. De Lery	Joint Clerk of the Crown in Chancery		2nd March, "	With W. Pollock.
131	Sir G. Pownall	Secretary and Registrar of the Province.		6th August, "	
132	W. Pollock, and J. Reid.	Clerk of the Crown, Montreal	{ £400 and Fees, subsequently { on a pension of £300 st.g.	25th "	
133	W. Pollock and C. Thomas	" Three Rivers		"	
134	C. Foucher	Provincial Judge	£500 sterling.	"	
135	J. Raby	Superintendent of Pilots	£100 Currency.	2nd November, "	
136	P. Bouthillier	Inspector of Scows, &c.		18th April, 1805	
137	L. Demers and P. Duquet	Measurer of Scows, &c.		22nd "	
138	F. Boucher	Harbour Master, Quebec.		"	
139	J. Young	Master, Trinity House		1st May, "	
140	W. Grant	Deputy Master,		6th May, "	
141	H. Finley	Registrar		"	
142	C. Thomas	Sheriff, Three Rivers		27th "	Jointly with H. Blackstone.
143	G. Franchore	Harbour Master, Montreal		"	
144	N. Panet	Sheriff, Three Rivers		15th June, "	
145	G. Longmore	Health Officer, Quebec		18th July, "	Vice H. Blackstone.
146	J. Painter	Treasurer, Trinity House, Quebec		31st "	
147	C. G. Stewart	Measurer of Ships &c.		"	
148	J. Stuart	Solicitor General	£200 sterling and Fees.	1st August, "	Vice L. C. Foucher,

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RETURN OF APPOINTMENTS IN LOWER CANADA from the division of the Province of QUEBEC, in 1791, into the Provinces of UPPER and LOWER CANADA, to the Union.—(Continued.)

NO.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.	Amount of Salary, &c.	DATE.	REMARKS.
149	L. Gogy	Sheriff, Three Rivers	£50 and Fees not known	13th August, 1805	Vice N. Panet.
150	W. Crawford	Provincial Judge, Gaspé	£100	5th October	Vice F. O'Hara.
151	J. Painter	Deputy Master, Trinity House, Québec		20th November	Vice W. Grant.
152	W. Lindsay, jun.	Clerk, Trinity House		6th December	Vice H. Finlay.
153	J. Duval and G. Chapman	Clerk of Market, and Inspector of Weights, Québec		11th February 1806	
154	F. Baby	Speaker Legislative Council		18th "	
155	L. R. C. De Lery	Surveyor of Highways, Montreal		7th April	
156	J. Delisle	Clerk, Trinity House		21st May	Vice J. Elmsley.
157	H. Alcock	Chief Justice	£1500 Sterling	11th August	
158	G. Chapman	Clerk of Market and Inspector of Weights, Québec		2nd December	Vice T. Faunce.
159	L. Foy	Naval Officer, Québec		26th December	
160	H. Alcock	Speaker, Legislative Council		16th January, 1807	
161	J. Kyle	Clerk of the Market, Montreal		14th April	
162	P. Lacroix	Surveyor of Highways, Long Sault		"	
163	T. Fagues	Storekeeper, General Indian Department	£300 sterling	8th March	
164	F. Robichaud	Clerk, Provincial Court, and Clerk of Peace, Gaspé		27th April	Vice H. Johnston.
165	R. McDonell	Inspector of Fisheries		"	
166	J. Reid	Judge, K. B. Montreal	£750 increased to £900 in 1816	7th May	Vice A. Davidson.
167	T. Amiot	Secretary and Registrar of the Province		10th June	Vice Sir G. Pownall.
168	J. Mure	Coroner, Québec		14th September	During absence of J. Woolsey.
169	J. Kerr	Judge, K. B.	£750 increased to £900 in 1816	5th October	Revoked 21st Oct. 1807.
170	G. Hawdon	Storekeeper, General Indian Department	£300 sterling	31st "	Vice T. Fargues.
171	F. East	Clerk, Navy Office, Québec		12th November	
172	J. B. P. D'Estimouville	Registrar, Vice Admiralty Court		1st December	Vice G. Hawdon.
173	J. Hale	Inspector General of Accounts	£365	2nd "	
174	P. Ruiter				
175	P. Luke				
176	W. S. Moore				
177	H. Mounsey				
178	J. Pennoyer				
179	H. Cull				
180	J. Savage				
181	L. Lalanne				
182	T. Dunn	Speaker, Legislative Council		22nd February 1808	Vice H. Alcock.
183	J. Sewell	Chief Justice	£1500 sterling	22nd August	Vice H. Alcock.
184	E. Bowen	Attorney General	£300 and Fees	10th September	Vice J. Sewell.
185	J. Kyle	Clerk of the Market, Montreal		15th "	
186	W. Lindsay	Treasurer, Trinity House, Québec		16th "	Vice J. Painter.

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RETURN OF APPOINTMENTS IN LOWER CANADA, FROM THE DIVISION OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN 1791, INTO THE PROVINCES OF UPPER AND LOWER CANADA, TO THE UNION.—(Continued.)

NO.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.	Amount of Salary, &c.	DATE.	REMARKS.
187	O. Perrault	Advocate General	.....	8th September 1808	Vice J. Sewell.
188	W. Lindsay	Clerk Legislative Assembly	.....	7th August	Vice S. Phillips.
189	L. De Salaberry	Surveyor of Woods	£350 increased to £450	26th September	Vice J. Coffin.
190	J. Sewell	Speaker, Legislative Council.	.....	5th January 1809	
191	E. Burke	Auditor	.....	3rd February	Vice T. Fargues.
192	S. Sewell	Solicitor General	£200 Sterling and Fees	16th May	Vice J. Stuart.
193	N. F. Uniack	Attorney General	£300 and Fees	20th June	
194	E. Bowen	King's Counsel	Fees	"	
195	J. Kerr	Justice, King's Bench, Quebec.	£750 increased to £900	1st July	Vice T. Dunn.
196	W. J. Mechtler	{ Clerk, Hay Market, and Inspector of Weights, } Montreal.	.....	15th "	
197	W. Somerville	Collector of Customs, Quebec	.....	1st August	
198	H. Deschambault	Superintendent of Provincial Post Houses	£100 Sterling	19th September	
199	P. Marcoux	Surveyor of Highways, Quebec	.....	"
200	C. Thomas and H. Fraser	{ Prothonotary K. B. Clerk of Provincial Court } { and Clerk of the Peace, Three Rivers }	.....	7th October	
201	T. Man	Inspector of Fisheries, Gaspé	.....	2nd "	Vice P. Marcoux.
202	J. B. D'Estimauville	Surveyor of Highways, Quebec	.....	21st November	
203	W. M. Crae	Guager, Saint John's	.....	6th December	
204	J. Wilkie	Clerk of the Market, Montreal	.....	14th "	
205	R. Cuthbert	Inspector of Police, Quebec	£400	1st January 1810	Vice T. Scott.
206	W. Somerville	Collector of Customs	Fees from £1000 to £2000	25th April	
207	C. G. Stewart	Comptroller	Fees about £1200	"	Vice H. Caldwell.
208	J. Caldwell	Receiver General	.....	6th June	
209	A. Fraser	Searcher, Quebec	.....	1st July	Vice J. Crossman.
210	W. Ginger	Sergeant at Arms, Legislative Council	.....	7th August	In absence of H. W. Ryland.
211	L. Montizambert	Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	.....	25th June	
212	F. W. Somerville	Comptroller of Customs, Quebec	Fees, £1200 to £1500	17th October	
213	F. W. Ernatinger	Sheriff, Montreal	£100 and Fees not known	24th December	Vice E. W. Gray
214	T. Dunn	Speaker, Legislative Council	.....	5th February 1811	In absence of Chief Justice.
215	H. Blackstone	Coroner, Quebec	.....	1st May	Vice J. Woolsey.
216	H. O'Hara	Preventive Officer	.....	4th "	
217	J. L. Maref	Assistant Harbour Master, Quebec	.....	24th "	Vice F. Boucher.
218	J. Lambly	Harbour Master	.....	30th "	Vice J. Wilkie.
219	P. Charland	Clerk of the Market, Montreal	.....	18th June	Vice C. Thomas.
220	H. Fraser	Coroner, Three Rivers	.....	17th July	
221	D. Ross	King's Counsel	Fees when employed	3rd September	Vice J. Reid.
222	A. Reid	Clerk of the Peace and Sessions, Montreal	12th March 1812	

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RETURN OF APPOINTMENTS IN LOWER CANADA, from the Division of the Province of QUEBEC, in 1791, into the Provinces of UPPER and LOWER CANADA, to the Union. (Continued.)

NO.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.	Amount of Salary, &c.	DATE.	REMARKS.
223	A. Reid	Prothonotary Court of K. B. Montreal.		12th March 1812	Vice J. Reid
224	C. De Lery	Master in Chancery		25th April	During illness of W. Smith.
225	W. Hall, Jun.	Searcher, Montreal.		11th May	Vice W. Hall, sen.
226	O. Perrault	Judge, K. B. Quebec.	£750 increased to £900.	22nd "	Vice P. A. De Bonne.
227	E. Bowen,	" "	£750 increased to £900.	23rd "	Vice J. Williams.
228	J. F. Perrault and J. Ross, Jun.	Prothonotary, K. B. Quebec.	Fees, no return of the amount.	25th "	
229	J. F. Perrault and W. Green	Clerk of the Peace and Sessions, Quebec.	Fees £332, in 1818.	30th "	Vice O. Perrault.
230	G. Pyke	Advocate General.		1st June	During absence of E. Burke
231	A. Caron	King's Counsel		16th "	
232	T. Douglass	Acting Auditor.		27th August	Vice J. Young
233	J. M. Mondelet.	Coroner, Montreal		15th September	Vice J. Painter.
234	J. Painter.	Master, Trinity House		" "	
235	M. Bell	Deputy Master "		10th December	Vice G. McBeath
236	L. C. Foucher.	Judge, K. B. Montreal	£750 increased to £900	" "	Vice L. C. Foucher.
237	W. Lindsay	Collector of Customs, St. John's		11th "	
238	P. Bedard.	Provincial Judge, Three-Rivers	£500 increased to £600 in 1816.	16th February 1813	
239	T. Coffin	Inspector of Police "		4th November 1812	
240	A. Henry.	Vendue Master, Montreal.		6th February 1813	
241	P. A. De Gaspé	French Translator and Secretary		22nd March	Conjointly with W. Pollock.
242	C. De Lery and W. Green.	Sheriff, Three Rivers		19th April	" with L. Gagy
243	J. Badeaux	Marshal, Vice Admiralty Court		20th August	Vice J. Campbell.
244	J. L. Maret	Clerk, Provincial Court and Clerk of the Peace } Gaspé		6th November	
245	A. Bebee	Prothonotary, K. B. Montreal.		24th December	
246	J. Reid and A. L. Levesque	Comptroller of Customs, St. John's		1st November	
247	W. McCrae	Surveyor of Highways, Montreal.		22nd December	
248	J. Viger.	" " Quebec		11th November	
249	C. R. D'Estimauville.	Auditor	£200 and Fees, amount not known.	1st "	
250	E. B. Brenton.	Speaker, Legislative Council.		23rd February 1814	Vice E. Burke.
251	J. Hale.	Master, Trinity House, Quebec.		18th April	In absence of Chief Justice.
252	M. Bell.	Deputy Master "		" "	Vice J. Painter.
253	G. Symes.	Coroner,		16th May	Vice M. Bell.
254	J. Fletcher	Superintendent of Provincial Post Houses.	£150 Stg.	20th "	Jointly with H. Blackstone.
255	L. Bourdages	Clerk of the Peace and Sessions, Montreal		12th September	Vice A. Reid.
256	J. Delisle.	Acting Auditor	£200 and Fees	4th October	During absence of E. B. Brenton
257	A. W. Cochran.	Surveyor of Highways, Quebec		14th January 1815	Vice C. R. D'Estimauville.
258	J. A. Boutillier	Speaker, Legislative Council.		16th "	In absence of Chief Justice.
259	J. Monk.				

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NO.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.	Amount of Salary, &c.	DATE.	REMARKS.
260	H. W. Ryland and T. Douglass.	Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	3d February, 1815	In absence of Chief Justice.
261	J. Hale.	Speaker Legislative Council	.....	21st "	Vice J. A. Boutillier.
262	W. Green, and F. X. Perrault.	Clerk of the Peace and Sessions, Quebec.	.....	1st April,	
263	J. King	Surveyor of Highways.	.....	3d "	
264	J. Reid, A. L. Levesque, and S. W. Monk.	Prothonotary, K. B., Montreal.	.....	3d May,	
265	P. Vallé.	Surveyor of Highways, Quebec.	.....	15th June,	Vice J. King.
266	J. Milne.	Collector of Customs, Chateauguay.	.....	20th "	
267	A. Wilson	" Coteau du Lac.	.....	" "
268	A. Caron.	Inspector of Police, Quebec.	.....	22d November,	Vice R. Cuthbert.
269	C. R. Ogden.	King's Counsel	.....	9th January, 1816	
270	J. Monk.	Speaker Legislative Council	.....	20th "	In absence of Chief Justice.
271	G. Pyke.	Law Clerk	.....	15th February,	
272	P. A. De Gaspé.	Sheriff Quebec.	.....	1st May,	Vice J. Shepherd.
273	H. Fraser	Prothonotary, K. B., and Clerk of the Peace, } Three Rivers	.....	2d "	
274	W. Pollock and H. Fraser.	Clerk of the Crown, Three Rivers.	.....	" "
275	L. Montizambert	Clerk of the Court of Appeals.	.....	1st "	Vice J. Shepherd.
276	E. Bowen	French Translator and Secretary	.....	" "	Vice P. A. De Gaspé.
277	G. Ainslie.	Clerk of the Crown	.....	17th June,	
278	W. Hacket	Health Officer, Quebec.	.....	15th October	
279	G. Symes.	Master of the Trinity House, Quebec.	.....	23d "	Vice M. Bell.
280	T. Wilson.	Deputy "	.....	" "	Vice G. Symes.
281	C. E. C. DeLery.	Master in Chancery	.....	10th March, 1817	
282	R. Christie.	Law Clerk, House of Assembly.	.....	17th "	
283	C. Marshall.	Solicitor General	.....	9th June,	Vice S. Sewell.
284	J. B. Larue.	Surveyor of Highways, Quebec.	.....	13th "	Vice F. Vallé.
285	C. Thomas and H. Fraser	Prothonotary and Clk. of Peace, Three Rivers.	.....	2d August,	
286	P. Vallé.	Clerk of the Peace, Quebec	.....	31st December,	In absence of F. X. Perrault.
287	J. Walker	Clerk of the Crown	.....	20th "	Vice G. Ainslie.
288	G. Pyke	Assistant Judge, K. B., Montreal.	.....	1st June, 1818	During illness of J. Ogden.
289	G. Ainslie.	Clerk of the Crown	.....	1st July,	Vice J. Walker.
290	J. G. Thompson	Coroner, Quebec.	.....	25th June,	Jointly with H. Blackstone.
291	A. W. Cochran.	Acting Advocate General.	.....	9th July,	
292	J. Mackay.	French Translator and Interpreter, K. B. Montreal.	.....	25th August,	
293	H. Fraser.	" " K. B., Three Rivers	" "	
294	H. Johnson.	Preventive Officer, New Carlisle	24th November,	

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RETURN OF APPOINTMENTS IN LOWER CANADA, from the Division of the Province of Quebec, in 1791, into the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, to the Union.—(Continued.)

NO.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.	Amount of Salary, &c.	DATE.	REMARKS.
295	A. W. Cochran	Auditor	£200; some Fees, amount unknown.	1st November, 1818	Vice E. B. Brenton.
296	H. Johnson	Preventive Officer, Gaspé	.....	" 24th	"
297	G. Vanfelson	Advocate General	.....	28th January, 1819	Vice A. W. Cochran.
298	A. W. Cochran	Law Clerk, Legislative Council	.....	12th February,	Vice G. Pyke.
299	{ J. T. Taschereau, M.L.J. Du- /	{ Commissioners to determine claims of persons /	.....	27th April,	"
300	{ chesnay, and J. W. Allsopp, } /	{ claiming Lands in Gaspé. } /	.....	"	"
301	R. Christic	Registrar to Commissioners of Gaspé	.....	"	"
302	R. D'Estimauville	Interpreter, K. B., Quebec	.....	22d June,	Vice J. L. Maret.
303	T. Walsh	Marsial Vice Admiralty Court	.....	4th October,	Vice T. Young.
304	{ W. B. Coltman, /	{ Chairman Board of Audit. /	£400.....	"	"
305	{ J. B. D'Estimauville, and J. G. /	{ Registrar Vice Admiralty Court /	.....	10th December,	"
306	{ Thompson, /	{ /	.....	"	"
307	T. A. Young	Comptroller of Customs, Quebec	Fees, unknown.....	12th January, 1820	Vice W. Scott.
308	E. W. R. Antrobus	Surveyor of Highways, Three Rivers	.....	8th	Vice J. Antrobus.
309	G. Pyke	Judge K. B. Montreal	£900.....	1st May,	Vice J. Ogden.
310	H. L. H. Tremain	Registrar Vice Admiralty Court	.....	1st August,	Jointly with J. B. D'Estimauville
311	W. Larue	Surveyor of Highways, Quebec	.....	23d October,	Vice J. B. Larue.
312	L. M. Marchand & B. L. Leprohon	Clerk of the Market, Montreal	.....	22d December,	"
313	W. Hamilton	Preventive Officer, Stanstead	.....	28th June, 1821	"
314	C. Taschereau	" Nouvelle Beauce	.....	"	"
315	J. Fenwick	Assistant Harbor Master	.....	25th August,	Vice G. L. Maret.
316	A. Caron	Provincial Judge, Gaspé	£500.....	6th June,	"
317	J. T. Taschereau	King's Counsel	.....	9th October,	"
318	R. Sherar	Coroner, Gaspé	.....	22d November,	"
319	F. Goudiko	{ French Translator and Interpreter to Courts in } /	.....	1st June,	"
320	P. DeBoucherville	{ Montreal..... /	.....	"	"
321	A. D. Bostwick	Overseer to prevent accidents by fire	.....	14th December,	"
322	A. C. Taschereau	Surveyor of Highways, Three Rivers	{ £60, and fees. In 1835, £607 2 9. } /	17th April, 1822	Vice E. W. R. Antrobus.
323	W. Hamilton	Collector of Customs, St. Marie Nouvelle Beauce	{ In 1839, £200 /	7th May,	"
324	S. Neilson	" Sherbrooke	.....	"	"
325	W. McCrae	King's Printer	Unknown	3d July,	"
326	W. D. Lindsay	Collector of Customs, St. Johns	£270, and £514 Fees.	25th June,	Vice W. Lindsay.
327	J. Simpson	Comptroller	£135, and £257	"	Vice W. McCrae.
328	E. Cowin	{ Collector of Customs and Inspector of Merchan- /	£225, and £321 Fees.....	12th July,	"
329	J. Mitchell	{ dize, Coteau du Lac /	17th September,	"
330		Preventive Officer, Hemmingford	"	"
331		" Isle Au-Noix	"	"

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RETURN OF APPOINTMENTS IN LOWER CANADA, from the Division of the Province of QUEBEC, in 1791, into the Provinces of UPPER and LOWER CANADA, to the Union.—(Continued.)

NO.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.	Amount of Salary, &c.	DATE.	REMARKS.
328	J. Parkins	Preventive Officer, Sherrington	.....	17th September, 1822	
329	J. Pearson	" Laprairie	.....	" " 23d	
330	R. Young	Superintendent of Pilots	.....	26th October, 1823	Vice A. J. Raby.
331	J. Hale	Arbitrator for Lower Canada	.....	15th January, 1823	
332	W. S. Sewell	Sheriff, Quebec	£100, Fees £925 average	13th November, 1822	Vice P. A. DeGaspé.
333	J. Brown	Preventive Officer, Caldwell's Manor	.....	5th "	
334	J. Black	" Chambly	.....	3d January, 1823	
335	A. Welling	Sergeant at Arms, Legislative Assembly	.....	16th "	Vice A. Parant.
336	O. Perrault	Speaker of the Legislative Council	No returns	10th March, "	In absence of Chf. Justice.
337	C. R. D'Estimauville	Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod	.....	3d April, "	Vice W. Boutillier.
338	T. P. J. Taschereau	Surveyor of Highways, Quebec	£150, and Fees, unknown	30th May, "	Vice J. B. D'Estimauville.
339	J. Fletcher	Judge Provincial Court, St. Francis	£500	1st "	
340	C. B. Felton	Clerk of the Court St. Francis	.....	22d August, "	
341	T. Aylwin	Interpreter to the Courts	.....	16th October, "	
342	J. LeBlond	Sergeant at Arms, Legislative Assembly	.....	13th "	
343	J. C. Fisher	King's Printer	Emoluments unknown	22d "	
344	J. C. Fisher	Editor of the Quebec Gazette	do.	" "	Vice S. Neilson.
345	A. Von Iffland	Preventive Officer, Wm. Henry	.....	" "
346	C. Whitcher	Sheriff, St. Francis	.....	29th "	
347	J. Hale	Receiver General	£1000	29th November, "	
348	T. A. Young	Inspector General of Public Accounts	£365	25th "	
349	J. Mitchell, Junior	Registrar Vice Admiralty Court	.....	19th December, "	{ Vice J. B. D'Estimauville and H. L. H. Tremain.
350	C. B. Felton	Clerk of the Peace, St. Francis	.....	21st May, 1824	
351	J. Fenwick	Marshal Vice Admiralty Court	.....	24th "	Vice T. Walsh.
352	T. A. Young	Sheriff, Quebec	£900 average; Fees, no returns	" "	Jointly with W. S. Sewell.
353	H. Fraser	Clerk of the Crown, Three Rivers	.....	28th "	Vice G. Ainslie.
354	W. Green	" " Quebec	.....	1st June, "	Vice G. Ainslie.
355	J. Deltis	" " Montreal	.....	" "	Vice G. Ainslie.
356	S. Usher	Acting Auditor	.....	5th "	In absence of A. W. Cochran.
357	J. Irvine	Arbitrator of Duties	.....	19th July, "	
358	P. Vezina	King's Counsel	.....	15th "	
359	J. Stewart	Master Trinity House, Quebec	.....	26th August, "	
360	W. Price	Deputy Master	.....	" "
361	C. R. Ogdén	Solicitor General	{ £200 Ster'g, and Fees, but small in amount until 1831-2, when they were £1800 per annum... }	5th November "	
362	E. T. Stoddert	Preventive Officer, Stanstead	30th October, "	

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NO.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.	Amount of Salary, &c.	DATE.	REMARKS.
363	J. Reid	Chief Justice, K. B., Montreal	£1100	31st January, 1825	Vice J. Monk.
364	J. Stuart	Attorney-General	£300, and Fees £1800.	"	Vice N. F. Uniacke.
365	N. F. Uniacke	Judge K. B. Montreal	£900	1st February, "	Vice J. Reid.
366	J. D. McConnell	Preventive Officer, Gaspé.	"	14th "	"
367	S. J. Hingston	" Godmanchester.	"	24th "	"
368	J. G. Thompson	Coroner, Quebec	"	14th June, "	"
369	J. Richardson	Arbitrator for L. C., under 3 Geo. 4, chap. 119, sec. 25.	"	28th "	"
370	W. Pemberton	Deputy Master Trinity House, Quebec	"	23rd August, "	Vice W. Price.
371	J. R. Vallières de St. Réal	King's Counsel	"	9th October, "	"
372	T. Mann and F. Winter	Sheriff, Gaspé	"	23rd November, "	"
373	L. Plamondon	Inspector-General of the Royal Domain	"	14th February, 1826	"
374	H. Fraser	Prothonotary Court of K. B. Three Rivers	Fees unknown	9th March, "	Vice C. Thomas.
375	H. Fraser and W. C. H. Coffin	Clerk of the Peace, Three Rivers	"	20th April, "	Vice H. Fraser.
376	J. G. Tonnancour	Coroner, Three Rivers	"	13th May, "	"
377	A. Turner	King's Printer, Montreal	"	31st "	Vice F. East.
378	M. H. Perceval	Naval Officer, Quebec	"	1st June, "	"
379	{ J. F. Perrault, J. Ross, and E. } { Burroughs	Prothonotary, Quebec	"	13th "	"
380	T. A. Young	Auditor-General of Accounts	£400	3rd July, "	"
381	J. Cary	Inspector-General of Public Accounts	£300	"	"
382	J. F. Perrault and E. Burroughs	Prothonotary K. B. Quebec	Fees for 1830, returned £3850, Stg.	22nd "	Vice J. Ross.
383	F. McRae	Surveyor of Highways, Gaspé	"	1st September, "	Vice W. Lemaistre.
384	J. C. Fisher and W. Kemble	King's Printer	"	2nd November, "	"
385	W. C. H. Coffin	{ Prothonotary, K. B., and Clerk of the Crown, Three } { Rivers	Fees £780, average	11th "	Vice H. Fraser.
386	D. Chisholm	Clerk of the Peace, Three Rivers	"	"	{ Vice H. Fraser, and W. C. } { H. Coffin.
387	H. Fraser, A. L. Levesque, and S. W. Monk	Prothonotary, K. B., Montreal	"	"	"
388	E. W. R. Antrobus	Surveyor of Highways, Quebec	Fees about £2200	"	Vice T. P. J. Taschereau.
389	P. L. Panet	" Three Rivers	£150, Fees £300	"	Vice E. W. R. Antrobus.
390	J. C. Fearon	French Translator and Interpreter, Three Rivers	"	22nd "	Vice H. Fraser.
391	J. Kerr	Speaker, Legislative Council	£900, temporary	5th December, "	In absence of Chief Justice.
392	A. L. Levesque, S. W. Monk, and R. L. Morrogh	Prothonotary, K. B. Montreal	"	22nd January, 1827	"
393	L. Gagy	Sheriff, Montreal	£105, Fees £2100	31st "	Vice F. W. Ermatinger.
394	J. G. Ogden	" Three Rivers	"	3rd March, "	Vice L. Gagy.
395	J. T. Taschereau	Judge, K. B., Quebec	£900	"	Vice O. Perrault.

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NO.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.	Amount of Salary, &c.	DATE.	REMARKS.
396	W. Walker.....	Deputy Master, Trinity House Québec.....	£500.....	18th April	1827 Vice W. Pemberton.
397	J. G. Thompson.....	Provincial Judge, Québec.....	£100, and £250 Fees.....	28th "	Vice A. Caron.
398	B. A. Panet.....	Coroner.....	£100, and £900 Fees.....	" "	Vice J. G. Thompson.
399	W. S. Sewell.....	Sheriff.....	" "	7th May	" "
400	J. Bouchette.....	Deputy Surveyor General.....	" "	12th "	" "
401	N. F. Uniacke.....	Provincial Judge, Three Rivers.....	£900.....	24th "	Vice P. Bedard.
402	W. Power.....	Registrar, Vice Admiralty Court.....	" "	8th June	Vice J. Mitchell.
403	J. D. Armstrong.....	Harbour Master, Montreal.....	" "	" "	Vice G. Franchère.
404	S. Sewell.....	King's Counsel.....	Fees, unknown.....	28th "	" "
405	P. Bedard.....	Provincial Judge, Three Rivers.....	£600.....	25th July	" "
406	R. Armour.....	King's Printer, Montreal.....	" "	11th October	" "
407	F. Coulson.....	Sergeant at Arms, Legislative Assembly.....	" "	20th "	Vice T. A. Turner.
408	T. W. Willan.....	do.....	" "	31st November	Vice J. LeBlond.
409	F. W. Primrose.....	Inspector General, Royal Domain.....	" "	9th December	Vice R. Christie.
410	F. W. Primrose.....	Clerk of Her Majesty's Land Roll.....	Fees, seldom amount to £300.....	5th January	Vice L. Plamondon.
411	T. Amiot and L. Montizambert.....	Secretary and Registrar, L. C.....	Fees unknown.....	" "	" "
412	D. Daly.....	Secretary and Registrar, L. C.....	Fees, £1000.....	29th "	{ Vice T. Amiot and L. Monti zambert.
413	C. Brocklesby.....	Assistant Harbour Master, Québec.....	" "	25th April	{ Vice J. Fenwick. Vice Levesque, Monk & Morrogh Vice P. Bedard.
414	S. W. Monk and R. L. Morrogh.....	Prothonotary, K. B. Montreal.....	About £2200.....	7th May	" "
415	J. Fletcher.....	Provincial Judge, Three Rivers.....	£600.....	12th "	" "
416	A. W. Cochran.....	Commissioner of Escheats.....	£500.....	6th June	" "
417	J. C. Fisher and W. Kemble.....	King's Printer.....	" "	5th July	" "
418	T. H. Thompson.....	Clerk, Court of Escheats.....	" "	1st August	" "
419	A. W. Cochran.....	King's Counsel.....	" "	18th "	" "
420	J. Richardson.....	Arbitrator, under 3 Geo. IV. c. 119.....	" "	6th September	" "
421	P. Bedard.....	Provincial Judge, Three Rivers.....	£600.....	17th "	" "
422	C. Lafrenaye.....	Coroner.....	" "	2d October	Vice J. Fletcher.
423	W. Green.....	Law Clerk, Legislative Assembly.....	" "	28th "	Vice J. G. De Tonnancour.
424	G. Pyke.....	Judge, K. B., Montreal.....	" "	1st December	Vice T. W. Willan
425	J. R. Vallières de St Réal.....	Provincial Judge, Three Rivers.....	£900.....	6th "	Vice J. Ogden.
426	J. P. Leprohon.....	Comptroller of Customs, Coteau du Lac.....	£900.....	13th May	Vice P. Bedard.
427	F. Griffin.....	{ Secretary & Treasurer to commissioners, Lachine } Canal.....	" "	2d "	" "
428	J. Bedard.....	King's counsel.....	" "	22d "	" "
429	W. B. Lindsay.....	Clerk, Legislative Assembly.....	" "	15th July	Vice W. Lindsay, Jun.
430	F. Winter.....	Sheriff District of Gaspé.....	£450, and per centage.....	1st October	Vice T. Mann and F. Winter.
431	E. Armstrong.....	Harbour Master, Montreal.....	" "	14th November	Vice J. D. Armstrong.
			" "	10th December	" "

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NO.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.	Amount of Salary, &c.	DATE.	REMARKS.
432	J. Bruce.....	Collector of Customs, Quebec.....	Fees, unknown.....	16th December	Vice M. H. Perceval.
433	J. R. Rolland.....	Judge K. B., Montreal.....	£900.....	7th January	Vice L. C. Foucher.
434	R. H. Hamilton.....	Naval Officer, Port of Quebec.....	.....	5th April	Vice M. H. Perceval.
435	C. F. H. Goodhue.....	Registrar, Sherbrooke.....	.....	9th June	.....
436	F. Blanchet.....	Health Officer, Quebec.....	.....	15th "	.....
437	P. H. Moore.....	Registrar at Freleignsburg, Missisquoi.....	.....	18th "	.....
438	X. Tessier.....	Health Officer, Quebec.....	.....	30th "	Vice F. Blanchet.
439	R. Dickinson.....	Registrar, Shefford.....	.....	6th July	.....
440	W. Ritchie.....	" Stanstead.....	.....	9th June	.....
441	W. Robins.....	" Drummond.....	.....	9th July	.....
442	G. Chapman.....	Clerk, Upper Town Market, Quebec.....	.....	5th October	.....
443	J. B. Sauvageau.....	" Lower Town.....	.....	5th "	.....
444	J. Sewell.....	Clerk, Upper Town Market, Quebec.....	£1500.....	4th December	.....
445	J. Reid.....	Chief Justice and Speaker Legislative Council.....	£1100.....	5th "	.....
446	G. Pyke.....	Chief Justice, Montreal.....	£900.....	8th "	.....
447	J. R. Rolland.....	" ".....	£900.....	11th "	.....
448	N. F. Uniacke.....	" ".....	£900.....	9th "	.....
449	J. Kerr.....	" ".....	£900.....	6th "	.....
450	E. Bowen.....	" ".....	£900.....	7th "	.....
451	J. T. Taschereau.....	" ".....	£900.....	9th "	.....
452	J. Fletcher.....	Provincial Judge, St. Francis.....	£500.....	10th "	.....
453	J. G. Thompson.....	" " Gaspé.....	.....	11th "	.....
454	D. Daly.....	Secretary and Registrar.....	.....	" "	The Commissions from No. 452
455	W. Smith.....	Clerk Legislative Council.....	.....	" "	to No. 539, appear to have been
456	J. Stuart.....	Attorney General.....	.....	" "	inserted as a renewal of the sever-
457	A. Bebee.....	Clerk of the Court, Gaspé.....	.....	" "	al appointments to which they
458	W. C. H. Coffin.....	Prothonotary K. B., and Clerk Crown, Three Rivers.....	.....	" "	relate under His Majesty King
459	W. Green, and F. X. Perrault.....	Clerk of the Peace, Quebec.....	.....	" "	William the Fourth.
460	J. G. Ogdén.....	Sheriff, Three Rivers.....	.....	" "	.....
461	C. Whitcher.....	" St. Francis.....	.....	" "	.....
462	E. W. R. Antrobus.....	Surveyor of Highways, Quebec.....	.....	" "	.....
463	B. A. Panet.....	Coroner, Quebec.....	.....	" "	.....
464	J. Delsle.....	Clerk of the Peace and Crown, Montreal.....	.....	" "	.....
465	J. M. Mondelet.....	Coroner, Montreal.....	.....	" "	.....
466	L. Montizambert.....	Clerk Court of Appeals.....	.....	" "	.....
467	J. Winter.....	Sheriff, District of Gaspé.....	.....	" "	.....
468	J. F. Perrault and E. Burroughs.....	Prothonotary, K. B., Quebec.....	" "
469	W. Power.....	Registrar Vice Admiralty Court.....	" "

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NO.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.	Amount of Salary, &c.	DATE.	REMARKS.
470	P. Vezina.....	King's Counsel.....	11th December, 1830	
471	C. B. Felton.....	Clerk Provincial Court, St. Francis.....	.....	"
472	C. R. D'Estimauxville.....	Gentleman Usher, Black Rod.....	.....	"
473	F. Goedike.....	Translator to Courts, Montreal.....	.....	"
474	L. Gagy.....	do.....	.....	"
475	P. L. Fanet.....	Surveyor of Highways, Three Rivers.....	.....	"
476	S. Sewell.....	King's Counsel.....	.....	"
477	J. Bouchette, Junior.....	Deputy Surveyor General.....	.....	"
478	J. Bouchette.....	Surveyor General.....	.....	"
479	C. R. Ogdén.....	Solicitor General.....	£200 Sterling.....	"	
480	W. S. Sewell.....	Sheriff, Quebec.....	.....	"
481	W. Ginger.....	Sergeant at Arms, Legislative Council.....	.....	"
482	J. C. Fisher, and W. Kemble.....	King's Printer, and Law Printer.....	.....	"
483	A. W. Cochran.....	Auditor.....	.....	"
484	J. C. Fisher.....	Editor of the Quebec Gazette.....	.....	"
485	A. Bebee.....	Clerk of the Peace, Gaspé.....	.....	"
486	J. Cary.....	Inspector General.....	.....	"
487	W. Smith.....	Master in Chancery.....	.....	"
488	T. Aylwin.....	Interpreter to Courts, Quebec.....	.....	"
469	W. B. Lindsay.....	Clerk, House of Assembly.....	.....	"
490	S. W. Monk and R. L. Morrough.....	Prothonotary, K. B., Montreal.....	.....	"
491	A. W. Cochran.....	Law Clerk, Legislative Council.....	.....	"
492	F. W. Primrose.....	Inspector General Royal Domain, and Clerk } Land Roll.....	.....	"
493	H. W. Ryland.....	Clerk to the Executive Council.....	.....	"
494	H. W. Ryland and T. Douglass.....	Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.....	.....	"
495	G. Vanfelson.....	Advocate General.....	.....	"
496	A. W. Cochran.....	King's Counsel.....	.....	"
497	N. Bethune.....	Vendue Master.....	.....	"
498	R. Sherar.....	Coroner, Gaspé.....	.....	"
499	C. Lafrenaye.....	Three Rivers.....	.....	"
500	D. Chisholm.....	Clerk of the Peace.....	.....	"
501	J. P. Leprohon.....	Comptroller of Customs, Coteau du Lac.....	.....	"
502	W. McCrae.....	Collector of Customs, St. John's.....	.....	"
503	W. D. Lindsay.....	Comptroller.....	.....	"
504	L. R. C. DeLery.....	Surveyor of Highways, Montreal.....	"	
505	L. Guy.....	King's Notary, Montreal.....	"	
506	J. Viger.....	Surveyor of Highways.....	"	

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RETURN OF APPOINTMENTS IN LOWER CANADA, from the Division of the Province of Quebec, in 1791, into the Provinces of Upper and Lower CANADA, to the Union.—(Continued.)

NO.	NAME.	APPOINTMENTS.	Amount of Salary, &c.	DATE.	REMARKS.
507	E. Armstrong	Harbour Master, Montreal	.....	11th December, 1830.	
508	T. A. Young	Auditor General of Public Accounts	.....	"
509	G. Chapman	Inspector of Weights, &c., Quebec	.....	"
510	A. W. Cochran	Commissioner of Escheats	.....	"
511	A. C. Taschereau	Collector of Customs, St. Marie, Nouvelle Beauce	.....	"
512	A. Thompson	Overseer to prevent accidents by fire, Three Rivers	.....	"
513	T. H. Thompson	Clerk of the Court of Escheats	.....	"
514	R. Armour	King's Printer, Montreal	.....	"
515	J. Cary	Venduc Master	.....	"
516	J. Simpson	Collector of Customs, Coteau du Lac	.....	"
517	J. R. Vallieres, de St. Real	Resident Judge, Three Rivers	.....	10th	
518	W. Robins	Registrar, Drummond	.....	11th	
519	R. Dickinson	" Shefford	.....	"
520	W. Ritchie	" Stanstead	.....	"
521	J. Fenwick	Marshall, Vice Admiralty Court	.....	"
522	D. Ross	King's Counsel	.....	"
523	C. B. Felton	Clerk of the Peace, St. Francis	.....	"
524	F. McKae	Surveyor of Highways, Gaspé	.....	"
525	J. Lambly	Harbour Master, Quebec	.....	"
526	A. Campbell	King's Notary, "	.....	"
527	J. Badeau	" " Three Rivers	.....	"
528	J. Mechler	Clerk Hay Market, Montreal	.....	"
529	F. Coulson	Sergeant at Arms, Legislative Assembly	.....	"
530	H. W. Ryland	Clerk, Executive Council	.....	"
531	J. B. Larue	Surveyor of Highways, Quebec	.....	"
532	P. De Boucherville	Overseer to prevent accidents by fire	.....	"
533	A. J. Quesnel and M. O'Sullivan	Commissaire en Catures, Montréal	.....	"
534	R. Young	Superintendent of Pilots, Quebec	.....	"
535	J. Stewart	Master, Trinity House, Quebec	.....	"
536	W. Walker	Dputy Master, Trinity House, Quebec	.....	"
537	W. Lindsay	Registrar and Treasurer, "	.....	"
538	J. Delisle	Clerk to Wardens, "	.....	"
539	G. E. C. De Lery	Master in Chancery	.....	"
540	P. Richardson	Speaker Legislative Council	.....	4th February, 1831.	During absence of Chief Justice.
541	P. H. Moore	Registrar Missisquoi	.....	9th	
542	J. Fenwick	Marshall, Vice Admiralty Court	18th	
543	J. Bedard	King's Counsel	24th	Vice J. Fenwick, Senior.

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NO.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.	Amount of Salary, &c.	DATE.	REMARKS.
544	L. M. Marchand and L. B. Leprohon	Clerk of the Market Montreal.		5th March 1831	Subject to payment of £100 C'y. to P. Charland.
545	C. Brocklesby	Assistant Harbour Master, Quebec.		11th December 1830	
546	R. H. Hamilton	Naval Officer, Quebec.		" "	
547	X. Tessier	Health Officer, "		" "	
548	M. O'Sullivan	King's Counsel.		5th April 1831	
549	F. Quesnel	"		" "	
550	J. Sewell	Gentleman Usher, Black Rod.		15th "	
551	C. De Tonnancour	Coroner, St. Francis.		18th "	
552	H. H. Goodhue	Registrar, Sherbrooke.		7th February	
553	J. Munro	" Beauharnois.		4th July	
554	A. Armour	King's Printer, Montreal.		10th "	
555	T. P. Anderson	Registrar, Megantic.		14th "	
556	G. T. Griffin	" Ottawa		" "	Jointly with R. Armour.
557	C. Panet	Coroner, Quebec.		" "	
558	Sir J. Caldwell	Speaker Legislative Council.	£100 Salary, and Fees £200	8th October	" with B. A. Panet.
559	A. Kuper	Secretary to Commissioners of Chambly Canal		15th November	In absence of the Chief Justice.
560	P. Panet	King's Counsel.		28th "	
561	H. Heney	Law Clerk, House of Assembly.		8th December 1832	
562	J. Morrin	Health Commissioner, Quebec.		1st March	
563	E. B. Lindsay	Registrar and Treasurer, Trinity House, Quebec.		5th "	Vice W. Lindsay.
564	T. A. Turner	Master, Trinity House, Montreal.		3d April	
565	R. Armour	Deputy Master, "		" "	
566	J. Delisle	Treasurer and Registrar Trinity House, Montreal.		10th May	
567	E. Armstrong	Harbour Master, Montreal.		" "	
568	F. X. Perrault and A. S. Scott	Clerk of the Peace, Quebec	Fees in 1835, £970, but since reduced, in 1842, to £ 390.	20th June	{ Vice W. Green, and F. X. Perrault.
569	T. W. Willan	Clerk of the Crown, "		26th "	Vice W. Green.
570	T. Pothier	Arbitrator under 3 Geo. IV. c. 119		28th "	
571	P. Panet	Judge K. B., Quebec		29th "	
572	T. W. Lloyd	Registrar, Megantic		11th July	
573	A. R. Hamel	Advocate General.		" "	
574	E. J. Duchesnay	Clerk of the Crown, Quebec.		15th August	Vice T. W. Willan.
575	T. W. Willan	Do. do.		19th September	Vice E. J. Duchesnay.
576	R. Armour	Registrar and Treasurer Trinity House, Montreal.		7th November	Vice J. Delisle.
577	D. Mondelet	King's Counsel.		6th "	
578	P. L. Panet	Surveyor of Highways, Montreal.	£150, and Fees, £350.	6th December	

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NO.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.	Amount of Salary, &c.	DATE.	REMARKS.
614	A. D. Bostwick	King's Counsel	11th March 1835	
615	B. Lukin	Registrar, Acadie	.....	24th April	
616	J. C. Grant	King's Counsel	.....	19th June	
617	A. Buchanan	do.	Fees in 1842, £718	"	
618	J. F. J. Duval	do.	.....	22d "	
619	S. Lelievre	Interpreter to the Court of K. B. Quebec	.....	3d July	
620	D. K. Lighthall	Registrar, Beauharnois	.....	19th August	Vice J. Munro.
621	S. Gale	Resident Judge, Three Rivers	£900.	28th September	{ During illness of J. R. Valleries de St. Real
622	R. Hoyle	Registrar, Acadie	.....	17th March	"
623	J. R. Rolland	Resident Judge, Three Rivers	.....	13th February 1836	"
624	E. Bedard	Judge K. B. Quebec	£900	22d "	Vice J. Kerr.
625	J. Mills	Surveying Officer, Montreal	.....	7th April	"
626	L. B. Leprohon	Clerk of the Markets, "	.....	"	"
627	W. Hall	Receiver of Harbour Dues, Montreal	.....	29th "	Vice R. Armour.
628	H. Guy	Treasurer, Registrar and Clerk, T'y. House, Montreal	.....	27th August	"
629	H. Black	Commissary Vice Admiralty Court	.....	21st September	"
630	H. Black	King's Counsel	.....	24th "	"
631	J. B. Parkyn	Marshal Vice Admiralty Court	.....	3d October	Vice J. Fenwick.
632	V. Guillet	Coroner, Three Rivers	.....	5th November	Vice D. Chisholm.
633	N. S. Turcotte	Clerk of the Peace, "	.....	18th "	"
634	T. J. Taschereau	Collector of Customs, Beauce	.....	2d December	Vice A. C. Taschereau.
635	R. De St. Ours	Sheriff, Montreal	£100—1838 £1151 6s. 6d.	3d April 1837	Vice L. Gogy.
636	R. Vincent	Registrar, Sherbrooke	.....	28th "	Vice C. F. H. Goodhue.
637	T. Atkins	Clerk Upper Town Market, Quebec	.....	"	Vice G. Chapman.
638	E. Armstrong	Harbour Master, Montreal	.....	12th "	"
639	H. Guy	Clerk to Wardens, Trinity House, Montreal	.....	12th May	"
640	O. Vallerand	Sergeant at Arms, Legislative Assembly	.....	15th July	"
641	J. Davidson and T. Boutillier	Auditor of Land Patents	.....	1st October	"
642	T. A. Young	Inspector of Police, Quebec	£360	14th December	Vice F. Coulson.
643	C. D. Day	Queen's Counsel	.....	4th January 1838	In absence of A. W. Cochran.
644	P. B. Dumoulin	Do.	.....	13th "	"
645	J. Davidson and T. Boutillier	Commissioner of Crown Lands	£600 each.	27th "	"
646	H. Driscoll	Queen's Counsel	.....	1st March	"
647	J. Cuthbert	Special Councillor	2d April	"
648	T. Pothier	"	"	"
649	C. E. C. DeLery	"	"	"
650.	J. Stuart	"	"	"

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RETURN of APPOINTMENTS in LOWER CANADA, from the Division of the Province of QUEBEC, in 1791, into the Provinces of UPPER and LOWER CANADA, to the Union—(Continued.)

NO.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.	Amount of Salary, &c.	DATE.	REMARKS.
651	P. McGill.	Special Councillor	.....	2d April	1838
652	M. P. De Sales Laterriere.	"	.....	"	"
653	B. Joliette	"	.....	"	"
654	P. De Rocheblave	"	.....	"	"
655	J. Neilson.	"	.....	"	"
656	A. Dionne	"	.....	"	"
657	S. Gerard.	"	.....	"	"
658	J. Quesnel.	"	.....	"	"
659	W. P. Christie	"	.....	"	"
660	C. E. Casgrain	"	.....	"	"
661	W. Walker	"	.....	"	"
662	J. E. Faribault	"	.....	"	"
663	J. Molson	"	.....	"	"
664	E. Mayrand.	"	.....	"	"
665	P. H. Knowlton	"	.....	"	"
666	T. Penn	"	.....	"	"
667	J. Dionne	"	.....	"	"
668	T. B. Anderson.	"	.....	"	"
669	J. Smith	"	.....	"	"
670	T. Austin	"	.....	"	"
671	J. Boston	Queen's Counsellor	.....	31st March	"
672	J. M. Mondelet and J. Jones.	Coroner, Montreal	.....	9th April	"
673	A. H. Armour and H. Ramsay.	Queen's Printer, Montreal.	£100 Salary; Fees, 1842, £354.	"	"
674	W. B. Lindsay	Clerk, Special Council.	.....	12th	"
675	C. De Lery and G. B. Faribault.	Assistant do. do.	£450 Salary, and per centage.	"	"
676	P. E. Leclerc, E. A. Clark, } and C. Tate. }	Commissioners to enquire into losses sustained during the Rebellion	£225, and £360.	19th May	"
677	A. M. Delisle and W. H. Brehaut	Clerk of the Peace, Montreal	.....	25th	"
678	J. C. Fisher	Clerk to Commissrs for enquiring into the losses, &c.	£328 10s. each, in 1838.	"	"
679	C. Buller	Commissioner to enquire into the best method of disposing of the waste Lands of the Crown	.....	18th June	"
680	E. B. Lindsay and G. M. Muir.	Registrar and Clerk of the Trinity House, Quebec.	.....	22d	"
681	Sir C. Paget	Special Councillor	.....	28th	"
682	Sir J. McDonnell	"	.....	"	"
683	C. Grey	"	"	"
684	G. Couper	"	"	"
685	C. Buller	"	"	"
686	T. A. Young	Inspector of Police, Quebec.	£450	"	"

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RETURN OF APPOINTMENTS IN LOWER CANADA, from the Division of the Province of QUEBEC, in 1791, into the Provinces of UPPER and LOWER CANADA, to the Union.—(Continued.)

NO.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.	Amount of Salary, &c.	DATE.	REMARKS.
687	A. Buller.....	{ Com'r to investigate modes of disposing of the pro- duce of Estates applicable to purposes of Education. }	£333 in 1838.....	4th July 1838	
688	C. Buller.....	Commissioner for Municipal Institutions.....	.....	20th August "	
689	{ Major General Clitherow & A. Buller..... }	Special Councillors.....	.....	22nd "	
690	G. H. Ryland.....	Clerk, Executive Council.....	{ £550 & Fees on average of three } years, £620	13th October "	Vice H. W. Ryland.
691	P. E. Leclerc.....	Inspector of Police Montreal.....	.....	19th "	
692	J. Stuart.....	Chief Justice, Quebec.....	£1500	22nd "	Vice J. Sewell.
693	M. O'Sullivan.....	" Montreal.....	£1100	25th "	Vice J. Reid.
694	A. Stuart.....	Solicitor General.....	£200 Sterl. & Fees in 1739, £250.....	" "	Vice M. O'Sullivan.
695	J. Cuthbert.....	Special Councillor.....	.....	2nd November, "	
696	T. Pothier.....	" .....	.....	" "
697	P. De Rocheblave.....	" .....	.....	" "
698	P. McGill.....	" .....	.....	" "
699	J. Quesnel.....	" .....	.....	" "
700	T. Penn.....	" .....	.....	" "
701	G. Moffatt.....	" .....	.....	" "
702	M. P. De Sales Laterriere.....	" .....	.....	" "
703	B. Joliette.....	" .....	.....	" "
704	J. Neilson.....	" .....	.....	" "
705	A. Dionne.....	" .....	.....	" "
706	S. Gerrard.....	" .....	.....	" "
707	W. P. Christie.....	" .....	.....	" "
708	C. E. Gasgrain.....	" .....	.....	" "
709	W. Walker.....	" .....	.....	" "
710	J. E. Faribault.....	" .....	.....	" "
711	J. Molson.....	" .....	.....	" "
712	E. Mayrand.....	" .....	.....	" "
713	P. H. Knowlton.....	" .....	.....	" "
714	J. Dionne.....	" .....	.....	" "
715	T. Austen.....	" .....	.....	" "
716	D. Mondelet.....	" .....	.....	" "
717	W. C. Hanson.....	Stipendiary Magistrates, Three Rivers.....	.....	17th "	
718	B. C. A. Gugy.....	" Montreal.....	£360	22nd "	
719	{ A. Buchanan, (£315); G. Weeks, (£180); J. Bleakley, (£180) and D. Fisher, (£225) }	Com'rs. to enquire into the cases of persons in custody.	30th "	

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RETURN OF APPOINTMENTS IN LOWER CANADA, FROM THE DIVISION OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN 1791, INTO THE PROVINCES OF UPPER AND LOWER CANADA, TO THE UNION.—(Continued.)

NO.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.	Amount of Salary, &c.	DATE.	REMARKS.
720	R. Armour.....	Master, Trinity House, Montreal.....	20th December, 1838	The Commissions from No. 720 to No. 788, appear to be intended to renew the Appointments to which they relate under Her most Gracious Majesty.
721	J. B. Parkyn.....	Marshall Vice Admiralty Court.....	.....	"
722	G. Pyke.....	Judge, K. B. Montreal.....	.....	"
723	F. McRae.....	Surveyor of Highways, Gaspé.....	.....	"
724	W. McCrae.....	Collector of Customs, St. John's.....	.....	"
725	S. W. Monk and R. L. Morrogh.....	Prothonotary, K. B. Montreal.....	.....	"
726	C. R. Ogdén.....	Attorney General.....	.....	"
727	F. X. Ferrault and A. S. Scott.....	Clerk of the Peace, Quebec.....	.....	"
728	C. A. G. De Tonnancour.....	Coroner, St. Francis.....	.....	"
729	W. Bell.....	Clerk of the Peace, and Court, St. Francis.....	.....	"
730	R. Sherar.....	Coroner, Gaspé.....	.....	"
731	H. Black.....	Queen's Counsel.....	.....	"
732	P. Vezina.....	".....	.....	"
733	J. Cary.....	Vendue Master.....	.....	"
734	W. C. H. Coffin.....	Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown, Three Rivers.....	.....	"
735	A. W. Cochran.....	Queen's Counsel.....	.....	"
736	A. Bebee and J. Wilkie.....	Clerk of the Peace and Court, Gaspé.....	.....	"
737	A. Kuper.....	Secretary to Commissioners of Chambly Canal.....	.....	"
738	F. W. Primrose.....	{ Inspector General Queen's Domain and Clerk of } Land Role.....	.....	"
739	W. Power.....	Registrar, Vice Admiralty Court.....	.....	"
740	F. Perrault and E. Burroughs.....	Prothonotary, K. B. Quebec.....	.....	"
741	B. A. Panet.....	Coroner, Quebec.....	.....	"
742	J. Lambly.....	Harbour Master, Quebec.....	.....	"
743	J. E. Dumoulin.....	Queen's Notary, Three Rivers.....	.....	"
744	T. W. Willan.....	Clerk of the Crown, Quebec.....	.....	"
745	L. Guy.....	Queen's Notary, Montreal.....	.....	"
746	A. Campbell.....	" Quebec.....	.....	"
747	J. C. Fisher and W. Kemble.....	Law Printer, ".....	.....	"
748	C. Whitche.....	Sheriff, St. Francis.....	.....	"
749	W. S. Sewell.....	Quebec.....	.....	"
750	M. Sheppard.....	" Gaspé.....	.....	"
751	R. H. Hamilton.....	Comptroller of Customs, Montreal.....	.....	"
752	J. Fletcher.....	Judge Provincial Court, St. Francis.....	.....	"
753	S. Turcotte.....	Clerk of the Peace, Three Rivers.....	.....	"
754	V. Guillet.....	Coroner, ".....	"	
755	E. Bowen.....	Judge K. B. Quebec.....	"	
756	J. R. Rolland.....	" Montreal.....	"	

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RETURN of APPOINTMENTS in LOWER CANADA, from the Division of the Province of QUEBEC, in 1791, into the Provinces of UPPER and LOWER CANADA, to the Union.—(Continued.)

NO.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.	Amount of Salary, &c.	DATE.	REMARKS.
757	J. C. Thompson.	Judge Provincial Court, Gaspé	.....	20th December 1838.	
758	R. Hoyle	Collector of Customs, Stanstead	.....	"
759	J. Taschereau	" Beauce	.....	"
760	B. Tierney	Comptroller Customs, Coteau du Lac	.....	"
761	J. G. Ogden	Sheriff, three Rivers	.....	"
762	S. Gale	Judge, K. B. Montreal	.....	"
763	J. Stewart	Master, Trinity House, Quebec	.....	"
764	H. Lemesurier	Deputy "	.....	"
765	H. Heney	Surveyor of Highways, Three Rivers	.....	"
766	R. H. Hamilton	Naval Officer, Quebec	.....	"
767	S. Lelievre	Interpreter to Courts, Quebec	.....	"
768	F. Griffin	Treasurer, Lachine Canal	.....	"
769	P. L. Panet	Surveyor of Highways, Montreal	.....	"
770	T. Davis	Registrar, Two Mountains	.....	"
771	D. Mondelet	Queen's Counsel	.....	"
772	W. Smith	Clerk, Legislative Council	.....	"
773	N. Bethune	Vendue Master, Montreal	.....	"
774	M. Bibaud	Clerk, Hay Market and Inspector of Weights	.....	"
775	J. Cary	Inspector General	.....	"
776	R. Young	Superintendent of Pilots, Quebec	.....	"
777	J. Bouchette	Surveyor General	.....	"
778	J. Bouchette, Junior	Deputy Surveyor General	.....	"
779	E. W. R. Antrobus	Surveyor of Highways, Quebec	.....	"
780	J. Viger	Road Surveyor, Montreal	.....	"
781	J. C. Fisher	Editor, Quebec Gazette	.....	"
782	T. Atkins	Inspector of Weights, &c., Quebec	.....	"
783	T. Amiot	Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	.....	"
784	D. Daly	Secretary and Registrar	.....	"
785	J. C. Fisher and W. Kemble	Queen's Printer	.....	"
786	E. Armstrong	Harbour Master, Montreal	.....	"
787	E. O. Desbarats	Clerk, Court of Appeals	.....	"
788	A. Buchanan	Queen's Counsel	.....	"
789	H. Guy	Clerk, Trinity House, Montreal	.....	"
790	J. Hale	Receiver General	.....	21st "	
791	J. R. Rolland	Assistant Resident Judge, Three Rivers	.....	28th "	
792	T. Coleman	Stipendiary Magistrate, Montreal	.....	"
793	A. W. Cochran	President, Court of Appeals	.....	2nd January 1839	
794	J. Stuart	"	4th "	Provisionally.
			"	And Clk. Upper Town Market.

And Clk. Upper Town Market.

Provisionally.

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RETURN OF APPOINTMENTS IN LOWER CANADA, from the Division of the Province of QUEBEC, in 1791, into the Provinces of UPPER and LOWER CANADA, to the Union.—(Continued.)

NO.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.	Amount of Salary, &c.	DATE.	REMARKS.
795	J. Cuthbert	Special Councillor	.....	19th January, 1839	
796	T. Pothier	"	.....	"	"
797	P. De Rocheblave	"	.....	"	"
798	P. McGill	"	.....	"	"
799	J. Quesnel	"	.....	"	"
800	T. Penn	"	.....	"	"
801	G. Moffatt	"	.....	"	"
802	M. P. De Sales Laterriere	"	.....	"	"
803	B. Joliette	"	.....	"	"
804	J. Neilson	"	.....	"	"
805	C. E. C. Delery	"	.....	"	"
806	A. Dionne	"	.....	"	"
807	S. Gerrard	"	.....	"	"
808	W. P. Christie	"	.....	"	"
809	C. E. Casgrain	"	.....	"	"
810	W. Walker	"	.....	"	"
811	J. E. Faribault	"	.....	"	"
812	J. Molson	"	.....	"	"
813	E. Mayrand	"	.....	"	"
814	P. H. Knowlton	"	.....	"	"
815	J. Dionne	"	.....	"	"
816	T. Austin	"	.....	"	"
817	D. Mondelet	"	.....	"	"
818	W. B. Lindsay	Clerk Special Council	.....	"	"
819	C. De Lery and G. B. Faribault	Assistant Clerks do. do.	£450, and per centage	"	"
820	W. Bell and G. F. Bowen	Clerk of the Peace and Court, St. Francis	Faribault, about £360	"	"
821	D. Kinnear	Stipendiary Magistrate, Montreal	.....	24th	"
822	S. J. Burton	"	.....	31st	"
823	J. Stewart	President Court of Appeals	.....	15th April	Provisionally.
824	J. R. Rolland	"	.....	18th	"
825	T. Rainsford	Stipendiary Magistrate, Montreal	.....	17th	"
826	W. Hall	Collector of Harbour dues	.....	22d	"
827	E. H. Bowen	Stipendiary Magistrate, Three Rivers	1842 £221 8 4, and as Collr. £500	24th	"
828	E. Armstrong	Harbour Master, Montreal	.....	6th May	"
829	R. Armour	Master Trinity House	.....	8th	"
830	H. Guy	Registrar, Treasurer &c. Trinity House, Montreal	.....	"	"
831	E. H. Bowen	Stipendiary Magistrate, Montreal and Three Rivers	"	"
832	A. R. Hamel	Queen's Counsel	14th	"

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RETURN OF APPOINTMENTS IN LOWER CANADA, from the Division of the Province of QUEBEC, in 1791, into the Provinces of UPPER and LOWER CANADA, to the Union. — (Continued.)

NO.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.	Amount of Salary, &c.	DATE.	REMARKS.
833	C. H. Jones	Deputy Collector, Phillipsburg		16th May 1839	
834	W. K. McCord	Stipendiary Magistrate, Montreal		18th "	
835	J. Quesnel	Deputy Master, Trinity House, Montreal		21st "	
836	J. Gale	Assistant Judge, Three Rivers		27th "	
837	D. Mondelet	do do do		15th June	Vice J. R. Rolland. { During suspension of J. R. Val- lieres de St. Réal.
838	J. S. McCord				
839	J. Shuter				
840	C. C. S. De Bleury	Chairman & Members, Board of Works, £328 in 1839		20th June	
841	G. B. Faribault				
842	J. Redpath				
843	W. C. Hanson				
844	J. Duval	Stipendiary Magistrate, Quebec	£900 per Annum	21st "	
845	S. Keefer	Assistant Judge, K. B. Quebec	£328 10s. in 1839.	24th "	During suspension of E. Bedard.
846	A. W. Cechran	Secretary, Board of Works	At £900 per Annum.	" "	
847	W. F. Coffin	Assistant Judge K. B. Quebec		" "	During suspension of P. Panet.
848	J. R. Rolland	Stipendiary Magistrate, Montreal		26th "	
849	E. Bowen	do do do		17th July	Provisionally.
850	C. Wetherall	Stipendiary Magistrate		" "	
851	E. H. J. Duchesney	do do Montreal		22nd "	
852	E. Hale	Special Councillor		" "	
853	R. U. Harwood (Portneuf)	do do		1st August	
854	W. Bell	Clerk of the Peace and Court, St. Francis		" "	
855	W. Perkins	Preventive Officer, Nicolet		7th "	
856	S. Waller	do do		" "	
857	E. Hale	Special Councillor		10th "	
858	R. U. Harwood (Sherbrooke)	do do St. Jean Baptiste of Nicolet		16th September	
	Vaudreuil			19th "	
859	J. Wainwright	do do		" "	
860	E. Hale	do do		" "	
861	J. Boston and H. E. Barron	do do		" "	
862	J. B. Taché	Sheriff, Montreal	£100 Averaging 3 years £1800.	28th "	
863	B. A. Panet and J. A. Panet	Special Councillor		30th "	
864	J. Stuart	Coroner, Quebec	£100 and Fees in 1842, £190.	" "	
865	A. Bebee and J. Wikie	Special Councillor		2nd October	
866	A. Bebee and J. Wilkie	Clerk, Court of Oyer and Terminer, Gaspé		11th November	
867	E. Bowen	Clerk, Court of General Gaol Delivery		8th "	
868	J. R. Rolland	President Court of Appeals		" "	
869	D. Murray	do do		6th January 1840	
870	C. R. Ogden	Clerk Lower Town Market, Quebec		15th "	
		Special Councillor		20th March	
				16th April	

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RETURN of APPOINTMENTS in LOWER CANADA, from the Division of the Province of QUEBEC, in 1791, into the Provinces of UPPER and LOWER CANADA, to the Union.—(Continued.)

NO.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.	Amount of Salary, &c.	DATE.	REMARKS.
871	D. Daly.	Special Councillor	.....	16th April 1840	
872	F. G. Heriot.	do.	.....	"
873	H. Black	do.	.....	18th "	
874	E. Bowen	President Court of Appeals	.....	"
875	J. R. Rolland.	do.	.....	"
876	C. D. Day.	Special Councillor	.....	23d May	
877	C. D. Day.	Solicitor General	£200 St'g—no return of Fees	26th "	
878	J. S. McCord	Commissioner of Bankrupts	.....	5th June	
879	W. Badgley	do.	Fees in 1841, £502.	"	
880	R. H. Gardner	do.	do. 325.	"	
881	H. H. Killaly	Chairman Board of Works	£800	16th "	
882	H. H. Killaly	} Trustees for opening and keeping in repair cer- tain Roads.	.....	20th "	
883	C. Penner		.....	"
884	R. Handyside		.....	"
885	B. Holmes		.....	"
886	S. Bagg		.....	"
887	P. E. Leclerc	Police Magistrate, Montreal	£360	1st July	
888	W. F. Coffin	Commissioner of Police	£400	8th "	(District.)
889	T. A. Young	Police Magistrate, Quebec.	£360	"	
890	E. H. Bowen	do.	.....	"
891	B. C. A. Gagy	do.	.....	"
892	T. Coleman	do.	£360	"	
893	D. Kinnear	do.	.....	"
894	W. K. McCord	do.	.....	"
895	C. Wetherall.	do.	.....	"
896	E. A. J. Duchesnay	do.	.....	"
897	W. C. Hanson.	do.	.....	"
898	E. Bedard	Judge K. B. Quebec.	£900	8th August	
899	P. Panet	do.	£900	"	
900	A. Kemp	Registrar, Freligsburg.	.....	12th "	
901	P. B. Dumoulin	Commissioner of Bankrupts, Three Rivers.	.....	7th September	
902	E. A. Clarke	Police Magistrate	.....	19th December	
903	D. De Hertel	Registrar, Two Mountains	.....	26th January 1841	
904	G. F. Bowen.	Commissioner of Bankrupts	.....	"

R. A. TUCKER, Registrar.
 Provincial Registrar's Office, Kingston, 16th September, 1843.
 NOTE.—The Offices to which no amounts are affixed are such as either have no emoluments attached to them, or the amounts of which are less than £300 per annum, or in cases of Fees for which no returns are made by the Officer of Record. It is to be observed that previous to the year 1830, no returns were required from Public functionaries of the emoluments of their respective offices; consequently where the emolument is derived from Fees there are no records from which the amount could be ascertained for periods prior to that year.
 JOS. CARY,
 Dep'y Inspector General.
 Inspector General's Office, Kingston, Oct. 1843.

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No. 4.—SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN OF APPOINTMENTS IN LOWER CANADA, from the division of the Province of QUEBEC, in 1791, into the Provinces of UPPER and LOWER CANADA, to the Union of those Provinces in 1841.

NO.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.	Amount of Salary, &c.	DATE.	REMARKS.
905	W. Martin	Inspector of Chimnies, Montreal.	.....	8th May, 1797.	Vice J. Finley.
906	L. J. Le Proust	Do. do. Three Rivers.	.....	30th August, 1797.	
907	J. Duval	Do. of Weights, &c., Quebec.	.....	12th June, 1799	
908	R. Haddan	Do. of Chimnies, do.	.....	22nd July, "	
909	J. Hale	Treasurer Jesuits' Estates.	.....	12th Nov'r, 1800	
910	F. Baby, T. Dunn, J. Williams, } J. Hale and B. D'Arigny }	Commissioners for management of Jesuits' Estates.	.....	16th July, "	
911	N. Taylor	Commissioner Jesuits' Estates	.....	12th Dec'r, "	Vice J. Hale.
912	H. Caldwell	Treasurer do. do.	.....	27th "	
913	J. Bouthillier	Inspector of Pot and Pearl Ashes, Montreal.	.....	23d January, 1804.	
914	J. Clark	Do. of Beef and Pork, do.	.....	9th October, "	
915	J. Lamontagne	Do. do. Quebec.	.....	29th " "	
916	W. Boullier	Do. do. do.	.....	" " "
917	A. Anderson.	Do. do. do.	.....	" " "
918	J. Grout	Do. of Chimnies, do.	.....	2nd August, 1805.	
919	S. Phillips	Do. of Flour, &c. do.	.....	12th May, 1806.	
920	T. Stribbling	Do. do. Montreal.	.....	24th "	
921	C. Hobbs	Do. do. do.	.....	22nd January, 1807.	Vice T. Stribbling.
922	H. W. Ryland	Commissioner Jesuits' Estates	.....	15th April, "	Vice N. Taylor.
923	C. Fremont	Inspector of Pot and Pearl Ashes, Quebec.	.....	1st Sept'r, "	
924	J. R. Hoggel	Do. of Pearl Ash, Three Rivers.	.....	23d February, 1808	
925	J. McRae	Do. of Fish.	.....	7th May, "	
926	H. Morrison	Do. do.	.....	" " "
927	J. Bebee	Do. do.	.....	" " "
928	J. Duthie	Do. do.	.....	" " "
929	P. Le Blanc	Do. do.	.....	" " "
930	B. Le Blanc	Do. do.	.....	" " "
931	D. Contacher	Do. do.	.....	" " "
932	N. R. Prichard	Do. do.	.....	" " "
933	W. J. Holt	Do. of Pot and Pearl Ashes, Montreal.	.....	14th July, 1808.	
934	W. Phillips	Do. of Flour, &c., Quebec.	.....	16th August "	Vice S. Phillips.
935	A. Caldwell	Do. of Fish.	.....	8th May, 1809.	
936	J. Cruger	Do. do.	.....	" " "
937	P. Lynd	Do. do.	.....	" " "
938	C. Flyat	Do. of Pearl Ashes, Three Rivers.	.....	3d August, 1810.	
939	A. Paxton	Do. of Beef, &c., Montreal.	.....	4th October "	
940	H. W. Ryland	Treasurer Jesuits' Estates	.....	15th June, 1811.	Vice H. Caldwell.
941	W. Moore	Inspector of Provisions, Montreal.	1st November, 1820.	
942			No Returns of Fees were required previous to 1830.		

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SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN OF APPOINTMENTS IN LOWER CANADA, FROM THE DIVISION OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN 1791, TO THE UNION.—(Continued.)

NO.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.	Amount of Salary, &c.	DATE.	REMARKS.
943	J. Stewart.	Commissioner Jesuits' Estates	Fees in 1821 £4098 19s 2d for self and assistants	11th December 1830	
944	J. Bouthillier.	Inspector Pot and Pearl Ashes, Montreal			"
945	J. Carmel.	Do of Flour, &c.		"	
946	J. Dorge.	Do do do William Henry		"	
947	G. Hobbs.	Do do do Montreal		"	
948	N. Hall.	Do do do do		"	
949	W. Miller.	Do do do do		"	
950	M. Ogden	Do do do do		"	
951	W. Phillips	Do do do Quebec	Average of 1839 and 1840, £585.	"	
952	W. Watson	Do do do Montreal	Fees from 1831 to 1836, averaging £400, '38 to '40, £265.	"	
953	G. G. Holt.	Do of Pot and Pearl Ashes, Quebec	Average of 1839 and 1840, £585	"	
954	J. McCallum	Do of Fish, do		7th February 1831	
955	O. Godbout.	Do of Fish and Oil, do		25th April 1832	
956	A. Morrison	Do do do do		26th " "	
957	P. Merckell	Do do do Montreal		" " "	
958	G. J. Holt	Do of Pot and Pearl Ashes, do		27th " "	
959	M. Bibaud	Do of Weights, &c. do	Average of four years to 1840, £466	8th August " "	
960	M. Bibaud	Clerk, Hay Market, do		25th February 1833	
961	E. R. Wyatt	Inspector of Beef, &c. do		" " "	
962	F. Grenier	Do of Fish and Oil, Quebec		1st June " "	
963	G. Savard	Do do do do		4th July 1834	
964	B. Rowley	Do of Beef, &c. Montreal		" " "	
965	T. Dundon	Do of Beef and Pork, Quebec		25th April " "	
966	T. Bouthillier	Do of Pot and Pearl Ashes, Montreal	No Return	29th January, 1836	
967	J. Jones	Do do do do	Do	19th May " "	
968	E. M. Leprohon	Do do do do	Average of years 1839 and 1840, £466	" " "	
969	R. Sweeny	Do do do do	Do	" " "	
970	D. W. Eager	Do of Beef, &c. do		" " "	
971	J. Dyde	Do of Pot and Pearl Ashes, do	Do	18th May 1837	
972	T. Atkins	Do of Weights and Measures, Quebec		7th February 1838	
973	G. Proud	Do of Flour, &c. Montreal		20th December " "	
974	W. Moore	Do of Beef, &c. do		" " "	
975	J. Hayes	Do of Pot and Pearl Ashes, Quebec	Average of 1839 and 1840, £441	15th April 1839	
976	J. S. McKenzie	Do of Beef, &c. do	Average of 1839 and 1840, £387	8th May " "	
				3rd June " "	

R. A. TUCKER, Registrar.

Provincial Registrar's Office,
Kingston, 19th Sept. 1843.

Appendix (B. B.) REPORT of MALCOLM CAMERON, Esquire, Commissioner appointed to inquire into the State and Management of Customs, in Upper Canada, laid before the Legislative Assembly, Friday, 27th October, 1843. Appendix (B. B.) 27th October.

(COPY.) KINGSTON, SEPTEMBER 26TH, 1843.

SIR,

The undersigned, the Commissioner appointed to examine into the Collection of the Revenue by His Excellency the late lamented Sir Charles Bagot, under a Resolution of the Legislative Assembly, passed on the fourteenth day of September, 1841, having performed the duties required of him, in so far as relates to a full examination of the mode of collecting the Revenue, and the conduct of every officer, whether Collector of Customs, Inspector of Licenses, or Sheriff, employed in collecting it in that part of the Province known as Western Canada, to which his labors were restricted by his commission, has the honor to submit for the information of His Excellency the Governor General the following Report:—

The undersigned immediately on the receipt of his Commission, which bears date the 28th day of March, 1842, commenced his labors in accordance with the letter of instructions from the Secretary West, dated 30th March, 1842, by visiting in succession, all the Ports of Entry, commencing at Goderich, in the Huron District, the extreme North West point at which a public officer had been appointed; and thence proceeded Eastward, examining carefully at each Port, into the manner of keeping accounts, the mode of transacting business with individuals, the means adopted for the prevention of smuggling, and the state of the balances in the hands of the Collectors, and reporting to the Secretary West, as directed in his letter of instruction, all such matters as he deemed of sufficient importance to demand the immediate attention of the Government: copies of these Reports, and of all others connected with his several tours of inspection, both general and special, are placed in the Appendix, and, with the extracts from his Journal, which are also added, will, he conceives, afford more full and satisfactory information, with regard to the services in which he has been employed, and the occupation of his time, than any narrative he could give in this Report; and he would, therefore, confine his remarks and statements to general subjects, referring to the Appendix for those details which may be necessary to establish his assertions or confirm his opinions.

From the experience the undersigned had long had in commercial business in this Province, he was aware that the collection of the Revenue derived from Customs had been carelessly managed, easily evaded, and subject to many frauds; that the system pursued was loose and corrupt; that the tariff was unequal and unjust; that the appointments to office had been generally made without the least regard to the qualifications of the parties, and that there was very little, if any, supervision exercised over them; but he must confess, that he was wholly unprepared to believe the extent of the negligence, frauds and peculations which he found had been practiced.

One of the first subjects to which his attention was directed (by the general complaints of the Collectors whom he visited) was the aggressions of neighbouring Collectors upon what was supposed to

be beyond the limits of their respective Ports, and which proceeded from a vicious method adopted by the Legislature to provide for the payment of these officers, which is by a per centage on the amount collected; on the following scale; Collectors to retain 50 per cent. of the duties received till they amount to a sum over £200,—12½ per cent. on all sums over £200 till he collects £1000,—and 5 per cent. on all sums over that till he collects £4,500, which gives him £300, the greatest amount allowed; thus, all the Ports which collect less than £4,500 are put in a position in which the officers are rivals in a business in which their most important duty is felt to be the bringing up of their salaries to the maximum allowed by law, and this has been done by inducements being held out to Importers to make their entries at Ports distant from their regular places of trade, under arrangements, by which the goods were to be admitted at lower rates of duty than what was required at other Ports, or, were valued at the option of Importers under a previous pledge that the terms should be easier than those of any other Collector and sometimes with an agreement to pay the additional expense incurred by the patronage thus afforded them.

This inducement to fraud and dishonesty would have worked ill, and led to evils and frauds of the kind alluded to, even under the most careful and vigilant supervision, and with the most clearly defined limits; but when it is considered that no supervision or check of any kind has ever existed, and that the limits of the several Ports have never been defined, it may readily be conceived that the grossest confusion has ensued with regard to the powers and duties of Collectors, and the rights of the public, in discharging vessels.

The undersigned having, on his tour of inspection, had an opportunity of making personal examinations of the coast, has written a brief description of the several Ports, setting forth the leading facts of the circumstances on which they depend for trade, the amount of receipts for the last three years, and the prospect of increase of each, also suggesting the limits which he deemed it proper and advisable to establish: this document, for the sake of order, he has put in the Appendix to this Report, not wishing to extend it to an inconvenient length, which would be unavoidable were he to insert the details necessary to the support of his views and opinions.

The next subject which engaged the attention of the undersigned, was the manner of keeping the books, which he found as various as the characters and education of the Collectors—no forms of accounts nor books of any kind, nor instructions on the subject, having ever been furnished them, and many of them never having received any directions by which to be guided, but a few remnants of torn Statutes, handed to them by their predecessors when they took office.

In the British Custom House there have been Comptrollers, and in the American Naval Officers, with a prescribed form of books, which are designed, by law, to be perfect checks on the Collectors for all monies received; but in neither country have they been found sufficient to protect the Revenue

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from the frauds and collusion of designing men, and the only real check, after all, that will prove effectual, will be found to be in the integrity and ability of the persons appointed by the Government, and the vigilance and constant watchfulness of their supervisors. The undersigned would here remark, that if, where the checks above alluded to exist, such evils appear unavoidable, it cannot be a matter of surprise that they should prevail to a greater extent where the Collectors are entirely free from all checks or chance of exposure, except from their own folly or insatiable avarice: he would also urge the importance of rendering this department free from all political influence, and of selecting for its officers those persons only who were peculiarly qualified for the duties, and making such departmental arrangements as would create an '*esprit de corps*' which would be kept alive by a regular and constant promotion, based upon peculiar abilities and diligence in the discharge of their duties, and not solely upon seniority or length of service, to which system there are in this case many great and evident objections. The principal offices in the collection of the Revenue cannot be filled without considerable talent for business, so that to give encouragement to laudable exertions, regularity and diligence, it may be urged that not long service alone, but the combined considerations of ability and length of service, should be the recommendation.

In examining into the calculations, and comparing the rates of duty charged at the various Ports, with the existing Tariff, the undersigned soon became convinced of a fact of which he has since had the most ample proof, that the accounts of the Collectors of Customs, though filed and marked 'examined' in the office of the Inspector General, never had undergone any such process, nor had ever been checked at any time, as he found in all of them the grossest clerical errors, and the most extraordinary difference in the rate of duties carried on at the same Port for years; and so well known was this fact, that Merchants at London, and other places westward, when ordering goods from New York, would direct certain articles to be sent to Chippawa, others to Hamilton, and others to Port Stanley, because the difference of duty was sufficient to cover the expense of, in some instances, sixty miles additional land carriage. The state of the accounts will best appear by a reference to a memorandum of errors pointed out to the Collectors as occurring in their accounts, prepared in the Inspector General's Office, a copy of which is inserted in the Appendix—see Appendix No. 8.

The undersigned may briefly dispose of all further remarks on the subject of the mode of keeping accounts, by a general statement, that there was no form or system of accounts in existence, there were no clear or explicit instructions from the Department to guide or direct the Collectors, but each was left to put his own construction on several Acts of Parliament, both Imperial and Colonial, many of which he had never seen,—and he was only controlled in one point, which was the obligation to transmit within 20 days after the 5th of January, the 5th April, the 5th July and the 5th October, respectively, to the Inspector General, a statement of so many of the goods entered at his Port, as he finds it convenient shortly afterwards to remit the amount that has been collected on them, the law not requiring any payments to be made by them till after the quarter expires; for the fulfilment of this duty they are required to give security to the amount of £1000; the absurdity of this regulation will appear when it is observed that the Collectors at Toronto, Hamilton and Kingston, will generally have on the 5th of July, and on the 5th of October, a sum of over £3000 each in their hands. As soon as the un-

dersigned was made aware of this fact, he immediately called the attention of the Government to it, and since the appointment of the present Inspector General, an order has issued, requiring the Collectors at these Ports to pay into the Bank, weekly, and at all other Ports, monthly, the amount of their collections, to the credit of the Receiver General; and a person has been employed to check the accounts and compare the rate of duties,—and in addition to this, as the best means the undersigned could suggest to guard against improper valuations, a copy of the New York Weekly Prices Current has been ordered to be sent to each Collector; this, with the clear instructions and printed forms sent by the Inspector General to each of them, will put them in as good a state as the existing system will admit of. On the subject of *ad valorem* duties, however, it may be remarked, that great irregularities in valuations must ever exist, while the duty is based upon the cost at the place of either import or export, as this is evidently liable to constant fluctuations according to the demand and state of the market, and thus leaves the Collector almost entirely dependent on the integrity of the Importer.

In order in some degree to prevent such irregularities in valuation, the establishment of a Provincial Board of Appraisers, such as was recommended in the Report of the Commissioners appointed by the United States Government to investigate the affairs of the New York Custom House, has been suggested, whose duty it should be to fix a certain value on specimens of each leading article of importation; send these specimens, with the value affixed, to each Port in the Province, and then by frequent personal inspections at the several Ports, see that the actual valuation conforms to these standards, and this seems to be the only mode by which even an approximation to equality, on a system of home valuation, can be arrived at; but even to this, there are many objections, and the only system that can be adopted which will obviate these, and better accomplish the great objects of establishing uniformity and preventing fraud in the collection of import duties, is a system of specific duties on all articles susceptible of being so described and classified as to render the duty certain, and the rate of duty approaching to uniformity, in reference to the value of different articles, so far as such uniformity may be considered important.

As the undersigned herewith submits copious extracts from his Journals, in which the peculiar errors, and state of each Port are set forth as he found them,—with examples of the valuations of goods, he deems it unnecessary to dwell longer on this subject; but requests that particular attention may be bestowed on it, in reading the Appendix to the Report, as he is convinced that the Revenue has suffered more from the under-valuations of imports than even from the gross peculations and dishonesty of some of the Collectors.

Another subject which from previous knowledge and constant information received from various sources, the undersigned was led to inquire into, was the extent of smuggling, with a view to suggest the best means of preventing it:—after making his tour of inspection and receiving answers from Collectors and others to a series of queries which he submitted to them, and which, with the most valuable answers, he also subjoins, the undersigned became convinced that a much greater amount of goods was smuggled into the Province than that upon which duty was paid; he computed, with the assistance of intelligent Grocers, that the amount of Tea consumed in Canada, could not be less than Fifty thousand chests, while the quantity that paid duty was not over Eighteen thousand, leav-

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ing Thirty-two thousand chests, which were annually smuggled.—Tea, Tobacco, Leather, Boots and Shoes, and Whisky, are the principal articles which are imported without paying duty and on the River St. Lawrence, from Côteau du Lac to Kingston,—on the Niagara River from Niagara to Fort Erie, and on the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers, from Amherstburgh to Port Sarnia, except it may be a moiety of what is landed at the Custom House Wharves, the whole quantity of these articles, which is required, is smuggled.

The undersigned has proved the truth of his estimate of the quantity of Tea consumed, from facts connected with neighbourhoods where he had exact means of ascertaining the quantity consumed from statistical calculations; and from his knowledge of the extent of the contraband trade, he could name one individual who, in the year 1841, sold 600 chests of smuggled Tea in one place.—The greater part of this injurious trade is carried on upon the Niagara frontier, and between Long Point and Buffalo; several individuals have from 4 to 6 teams constantly employed in it, protected by 2 or 3 armed men, the business is generally done by contract, the purchaser furnishing funds or good security, and paying the Smuggler on delivery, for transport and guarantee.* The manner in which the importation is effected, is as follows,—boats are sent to Buffalo and other places on the American shore, and parties on this side are on the watch awaiting their return, who make signals to their accomplices by fires, flags, &c. to indicate safety or danger: as the case may be, and generally without fear of detection, as the whole agricultural population is in favor of the smuggler; if all is safe, the boats come in, land their cargoes, and teams are in readiness to convey it immediately to some barn or other safe place of deposit in the neighbourhood, where it remains till the next evening, when it is again put in a waggon and carried off to some well known friend 20 or 30 miles in the interior; here it is again concealed till night shields it from the eye of travellers, when it is again moved,—thus, at a given time, it reaches its destination in Simcoe, St. Catharines, Hamilton, Brantford, Woodstock, London, &c. The contractor having preceded his teams and made his sales or other arrangements, the Tea or Tobacco is then thrown over a fence, or rolled into a warehouse, and the work being done, the waggons drive up to an Inn, and all is quiet.

This is the manner in which the wholesale smuggling is effected; the smaller frauds are committed by making false entries at the Custom House, such as—50 Boxes German Toys,—20 Casks Logwood,—10 Barrels Almonds,—Seeds,—Grain,—Nuts,—Hams, &c. and as no packages have ever been opened or examined, this smuggling through the Custom House would appear to be the safest of all modes.

It may appear strange that the undersigned should charge the whole agricultural population with being biassed in favor of the smuggler, but it is a fact that a strong prejudice exists very generally in the country against any Law, making articles of food or luxury, contraband; and, with this idea, they have lost sight of the evils and sinfulness of smuggling,—forgetting that it leads to falsehood, perjury, and sometimes to assaults, and even murder, (for he that has embarked his all in an unlawful enterprize will defend it with his life) and wholly losing sight of the fact, that they are really robbing themselves; as should the Revenue fail from this source direct, taxation must be resorted to. Had a moderate duty been collected on Tea during the last year, and had

*Note.—The usual average charge for smuggling and guarantee is 60 Dollars per Ton, or 7s. 6d. per Box on Tea, and 7s. 6d. per Cwt. on Tobacco.

the goods entered during the same period been entered at a fair valuation, there would have been no need of the School or Lunatic Asylum Tax.

But the undersigned feels assured that the people are not wholly blind to the importance of protecting their own revenue; and if the Government imposes but a moderate duty, instead of aiding and countenancing the illicit trader, they will unite in discouraging and suppressing such dishonest practices.

The question therefore which naturally suggests itself to every one interested in the manufactures of the country, or the increase of its revenue, is, what can be done to prevent this illicit trade?—Some are of opinion that a Steam Revenue Cruiser on each Lake, well armed, would be sufficient,—others, that a Coast Guard with a sufficient number of row-boats, would be still more efficient,—others again, that holding out greater inducements to informers, and giving a larger share of the seizures to the seizing officer, instead of to the principal officer at the Port, would be the most effectual; but all these opinions are based on ignorance of the vast expense which would thereby be incurred, and without due consideration of the difference of our position from that of England or other countries surrounded by seas. Having an imaginary boundary line from the Bay of Fundy to where the line of 45 degrees Latitude strikes the St. Lawrence, and a narrow river or lake thence to Lake Superior, no Coast Guard, however numerous, could ever be sufficient to protect our Frontier; nor could this object be effected by any armed revenue force on the Lakes, as the United States and other countries have experienced, who have increased their establishment until the cost of collection has risen to four times the amount collected, as may be seen by reference to the Sixth Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry in Great Britain.

The other method suggested, of rewarding informers and securing a larger share than at present to the seizing Officer, would doubtless have a good effect, and by rendering the officers more vigilant, tend to diminish the extent of smuggling, but would never be found sufficient to prevent it, while such great facilities for carrying it on exist. The only remedy that has ever been found effectual, is the fixing of such a low rate of duty on all valuable articles of easy import, as will make it the interest of importers to enter them fairly, rather than encounter the risk or trouble of smuggling; and a rate of duty based upon this principle will not only produce a greater revenue to the Government, but will better protect domestic manufactures, for while high duties, as 30 per cent. on Books, Leather, Manufactures, &c. yielding little or nothing, affect the revenue injuriously, they also afford no protection to Home manufactures, for the country is filled, as it ever has been, with Books, Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Clocks and Machinery manufactured abroad, and introduced without paying duty at all.

The undersigned would here remark in explanation of an apparent inconsistency between his assertions, that high duties yield little or no revenue, and a certain amount received from Books which appears to contradict them, that it will be found to arise from Books on Theology and Law imported by the Clergy and Lawyers themselves—the former pay duty from conscientious motives, the latter because they can make more in the time out of the people, than by evading the revenue law.

The undersigned feels it necessary to make a few general remarks on the subject of the Tariff, which, as he has already observed, is based on no particular principles, and appears to have been prepared with

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out reference to any particular object, or to the carrying out of any principle; the duties are in consequence very disproportionate to the relative value or importance of the articles on which they are levied, and this inequality has, of course, been greatly increased since Mr. Gladstone's bill came in force.

On this subject the undersigned has had the honor to submit his views, at some length, to the Government, and has had the satisfaction to find that they generally have been such as have met the concurrence of those immediately in charge of the measures connected therewith: these views are founded on the principle that the true policy of every country is to protect its own domestic manufactures, not by high restrictive duties, but by fostering and encouraging them by the introduction of raw materials free, and so regulating that amount of duty which must be raised for revenue, that it shall fall mostly on luxuries imported by the wealthy, such as Silks, Tobacco, fine manufactures of Leather, Glass, &c., or upon articles which we cannot manufacture.

This principle, the undersigned trusts, has been so carefully examined and maintained, that the forthcoming Tariff will be found to give an immediate impulse to the manufacturers, mechanics and artisans throughout the Province, at least, in such proportion as will leave them no room to complain of the measure of the protection it will afford to the more numerous and influential body of Agriculturists, who have heretofore suffered from an unequal and mistaken system of free trade with the neighbouring Republic, which was in no way reciprocated or acknowledged.

The Tariff alluded to will impose a duty on all grain, vegetables and live stock, imported from the United States, and though not in amount so great as that imposed by them on our products, yet such as will afford, on a principle already explained, a better protection than it would if based upon what is termed exact reciprocity, a loose and absurd idea which many men of much reputed wisdom entertain and urge with great plausibility to the people, although it would manifestly be the most injurious blow that could be struck to our trade and commerce, and in many cases to our manufacturing and agricultural interests. It is evidently the interest of both the latter classes to have raw material for manufactures admitted free, but a strictly reciprocal Tariff would put a duty of nearly two pence per pound, on Raw Cotton, twenty per cent on Ore, and three pence half-penny per bushel on Coal; and would subject Wheat to a duty of one shilling and three pence per bushel, which would entirely cut us off from the carrying trade of the Western States, and in time of scarcity impose an unreasonable tax on ourselves, and neither benefit our revenues nor increase the prices of our produce, as we cannot prevent American grain from finding its way to our ultimate market. It is besides, as has been already shown in this report, a well established principle, that import duties on any articles above a certain per centage on their value, lead to smuggling, and thus entirely defeat the object in view in imposing them; this opinion, the undersigned would further sustain by two short extracts, one from the evidence of John McGregor, Esquire, taken before a select Committee of the British House of Commons, with whom his opinions had great weight; the other from the Report of that Committee to the House. "Question by the Chairman: Then is it your opinion that this high duty promotes and encourages smuggling, and consequently interferes with the Revenue, without saving at all the labour of the Country?—Certainly; it is a truism which experi-

once has proved in every country in Europe, that "the moment the duty is higher than the premium "for smuggling, it ceases to be protective."

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The Committee, after having examined several witnesses, who strongly urged upon them the evil tendency of high duties, stated in their Report, that they could not "refrain from impressing strongly on the attention of the House that the effect of prohibitory duties, while they are of course wholly unproductive to the Revenue, is to impose an indirect tax on the consumer, often equal to the whole difference of price between the British article and the Foreign article which the prohibition excludes."

The next source of Revenue paid through the Custom House, into which the undersigned examined, was that arising from Harbour dues, which he found had, up to the year 1842, been as much neglected as any other, though under the immediate charge of the Collectors of Customs at the Port where such duties are levied; there are at present only three such Ports, viz: Port Stanley, Burlington Bay, and Toronto. At Port Stanley there never had been a book for Harbour Tolls,—at Burlington Bay, the Collector depended entirely on the wharfingers for such accounts as they chose to render, and the correctness of which he had no means of ascertaining,—and at Toronto it was impossible for the Collector, with the limited assistance afforded him, to prevent the evasion of these dues. The Tariff requires revision; and the other regulations necessary to ensure their proper collection may be provided for in the Bill for the general management of the Revenue.

The collection of the Tonnage dues also engaged the attention of the undersigned; these are levied under the authority of the Act which imposes one shilling, per Ton, on all Vessels navigating the Lakes, and directs the proceeds to be applied to the erection and maintenance of Light Houses, and have suffered equal neglect with other dues:—there is no stated time at which Vessels are required to pay these dues, and as the Collectors are authorized to demand them from all Vessels entering their respective Ports during the season, which have not already paid them, and can produce a Collector's receipt,—it might be reasonably supposed, that during the winter months, when they have little or nothing to occupy their time, they would take care to collect them, at least from all vessels wintering in their districts—and so probably they would, but that, though all other duties are paid for by a per centage on the amount collected, no allowance is made for this:—this circumstance may account for the fact of its having been so grossly neglected.

The undersigned called the attention of the Inspector General's Department to the remissness of the Collectors in this matter, in March last, and suggested a check on them by which these dues might be made available,—as will appear by reference to a special report of that date in the Appendix.

The undersigned, before closing this part of his Report, relating more particularly to the Revenue derived from the Customs, would point out the necessity of an entire change in the system and management of this department, to the defects in which, rather than to the want of fidelity in the Collectors, the greater part of existing evils may be justly attributed; and as it is impossible to establish by Law the number of, and manner of keeping, the books and accounts that might be needed, or to set forth the various forms that would be required, to define exactly the assistance necessary at the different Ports; or the powers that should be vest-

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ed in the officers,—or to regulate the hours of attendance and mode of transacting business, so as to meet the peculiar circumstances of every case,—would suggest, as the only mode by which he conceives the collection of this part of the Revenue could be efficiently managed,—the faithful transmission of all monies to the Public Chest ensured, and at the same time the rights of individuals defended from oppression and hardship arising out of points of Law which cannot be foreseen,—the adoption of the principle acted upon in England, by establishing a Board of Revenue, with powers analogous to those vested in the Commissioners of the Customs in that Country,—authorizing them to determine the limits of Ports.—the number of officers required at each,—the number of and manner of keeping the accounts.—and all other matters connected with the securing the collection of the Revenue; also, giving them power to remit duties in certain cases where such relief is in equity required.

One member of this Board should be required to devote his whole time to visiting the several Ports, inspecting the accounts, and exercising a general supervision over the Collectors and other officers connected with the Customs; the necessity of this visitation has been strongly impressed upon the undersigned, and his opinion on the subject is well sustained by that of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the Customs and Excise in Great Britain, whose views on the subject he would introduce by inserting a few short extracts from their Tenth and Thirteenth Reports, as follows:—"We have no doubt that a diligent inspection and survey, such as we earnestly recommend, on the part of one of the Commissioners, would have the effect in many cases of reducing materially both the expense of the establishment itself, and the incidental charges connected with it."

"We are fully aware that the outports are occasionally visited by the Surveyors General, but we think the inspection of a Commissioner would be much more beneficial; and the only reason we do not recommend the reduction of the present number of Commissioners, is, that one of them may be very usefully employed in the manner we recommend. In this suggestion, we have had in view the principle we strongly inculcated in our Report upon the Board of Customs in England, viz., that the important duties of a department which a superior officer can properly undertake, and which would be best and most efficiently performed by him, should in no instance be delegated to an inferior one."

"We cannot refrain from drawing Your Lordships attention forcibly to the result of this survey, which (as well as that of the port of Liverpool, by the Commissioners) affords strong evidence of the utility, or rather the necessity, of occasional inspections and personal supervisions of every out-port by the highest authorities in the department."

The next source of Revenue to the investigation of which the attention of the undersigned was directed, was that coming through the hands of the Inspectors of Licenses, who are in fact Excise Officers;—their duties are, to issue Licenses for the sale of Spirituous Liquors, Beer, Ale and Wine, for Distilling, Hawking, Peddling, Shop-keeping and Billiard Tables,* and, to visit personally, or by deputy, twice in the year, all the Distilleries, Inns and Beer-houses, in their Districts; using every means to ascertain if there are any evasions of duty practised

*NOTE.—By some singular arrangement, or rather from want of any, Auctioneers get their Licenses from, and render their accounts to, the Collectors of Customs (although in some Districts there is no such officer) instead of coming, as they ought, under the Inspector of Licenses.

by these parties, and seeing that they have the accommodation for travellers which the law requires.

This system of personal visitation and inspection was adopted when the License laws were amended in 1840, as a check on the evils and evasions of law that then existed, and is indeed the only one that will ever be found really efficient in this department; but the same vicious system of payment of the officer by a per centage on his collection, which lay at the foundation of many of the evils in the Customs, and which had a far worse tendency in this department, was left to counteract all the amendments that had been introduced, and to offer inducements to mal-practices to the officers, for while the duty required of them in thus visiting all the Inns and Ale and Beer shops in their District, was to see that none of them were deficient in the accommodation which the law required, as a qualification to their obtaining a License, and was intended in this way to reduce their number, it was at the same time his interest to issue Licenses to as many of them as possible, that his per centage might be increased; and the result of this system has been, in many Districts, such as might easily have been foreseen; for it is notorious that, although to obtain a License it was necessary to show to the Court that the applicant had the accommodation required by law, by producing a certificate under the hands of two Magistrates, still not more than one in five of those who obtained Licenses really had that accommodation, and of this the undersigned had abundant proof during his tour of inspection over the whole of Western Canada. In no Districts have the Inspectors ever performed this duty strictly in the manner prescribed by law, and by many of these officers, the allowance of fifteen shillings, per day, for travelling during the whole period they are actually engaged in it, has been greatly abused; by some, the rule established by the Court of Queen's Bench in paying witnesses, and by the House of Assembly in allowance to Members for travelling, which is at the rate of twenty miles a day, has been adopted as their rule for regulating their charges, and they have thus, by travelling sixty miles in a day, considered they had a right to charge the Government with three times the amount they were actually entitled to; by others, more days have been charged than would be sufficient to assess the District.

The undersigned may here remark, that the Inspectors of Licenses generally perform the duty of collecting the Revenue, and paying it over much more regularly than the Collectors of Customs; this may be partly accounted for by a check instituted over them which was supposed to be perfect, this was by the Inspector General issuing Licenses to Innkeepers, Merchants, Distillers, &c. and charging to the account of each Inspector the price and number of those sent to him, who was then obliged either to remit the money or return the Licenses; but the undersigned soon became convinced of the inefficacy of this check, as in one case the Inspector received the money from applicants for Licenses, gave his own receipt for the amount, kept the money, and returned the Licenses to the Inspector General's office; by this the Revenue was defrauded in one District to the amount of several hundred pounds, as will appear by a special report in the Appendix.

The only check which the undersigned conceives would be found effectual in preventing such frauds, would be by allowing the Officer an adequate salary, and requiring his personal attention to his duty, to which his whole time should be devoted; and instead of permitting him to employ a hired deputy to do the duty of visiting Inspector, the undersigned would recommend that one efficient person be appointed by the Government, and employed in visiting all the Districts in the Province, to be a check on the fide-

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lity of the Inspector, as well as on the conduct of Inn-keepers and Distillers.

The Bill to be submitted to the Legislature for the regulation of Inns, Distilleries, Hawkers, &c. and other matters connected with this source of Revenue, will no doubt have the effect of increasing it, and amending the system; and should such a Board of Revenue, as previously alluded to, be established, it will have the power of making such an arrangement as is suggested above.

The undersigned also directed his attention to the revenue from the Toll Bridges, viz: those at the Trent, Brantford, Paris and Chatham; he found they were all under the superintendence and management of Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament, who framed them out annually, but took no regular or sufficient security for the payment of the rent and generally lost part of it through this neglect; the balance has been usually applied in keeping in repair and improving the Bridges or Roads in the neighbourhood. The amount now due on account of the Bridges, is £10,800, of which £4,800 is on the Trent, and £2000 on each of the others.

The undersigned had the satisfaction to see in the hands of the Commissioners of the Paris and Chatham Bridges, a full and satisfactory statement of all matters connected with their respective trusts; of the others he has only seen the returns, for copies of which, together with a comparative statement of the amounts received by the Commissioners, and the sums remitted by them to the Receiver General, reference may be made to the Appendix.

In order to secure the proper management of these works, and a judicious appropriation of the money expended in repairs, the undersigned would recommend that all Bridges of this description be immediately placed under the direction and management of the Board of Works, as it is evident that under existing arrangements they will never make good the interest of the money expended on them, though all of them are really valuable and profitable investments.

The accounts of the Sheriffs, who are made Public Accountants by their being the receivers of all fines, forfeitures and amercements ordered by the Courts of Queen's Bench and Quarter Sessions, were also brought under the investigation of the undersigned; he found them all in a very unsatisfactory state, and that the Government had suffered very serious loss by the carelessness of these officers in this respect; but as he has already made a full and particular report on this subject, a copy of which is placed in the Appendix, he will not dwell any longer on it here.

The undersigned also endeavored to trace the monies paid to the Magistrates and their Clerks, as fines, but this he found almost impossible. Every Magistrate in the Country is authorized to impose fines, and there is no mode pointed out by which they are to be transmitted to the Public Chest—true, each person receiving them is, by the Act, 3rd Victoria, Chap. 21, required to remit them to the Receiver General for the public uses of the Pro-

vince, but singularly enough the Act, 3rd Victoria, Chap. 20, (passed the same day) directs that one moiety be laid out on the highways, and the other given to the informer; and some of them in their anxiety to avoid violating either of these provisions keep it all themselves, as will better appear by reference to report made by the undersigned in August, 1842, on the case of the fines recovered in the Home District, a copy of which is placed in the Appendix.

The mode which the undersigned would suggest in order to remedy this difficulty, would be to enact a new Law requiring all monies arising from fines of any kind within the District, to be paid to the Inspector of Licenses, and empowering him to recover the same as soon as they are ordered by any Court or public officer.

This regulation the undersigned is respectfully of opinion, should extend to the fines levied in the Courts of Queen's Bench and Quarter Sessions, now paid to the Sheriffs, who should not be receivers of the public money at all.—The adoption of this system, guarded by regular returns from the Clerks of the respective Courts, would have the effect of increasing the Revenue more than £1000 a year.

Having thus made a general statement of the several matters which required his attention in making those investigations which his Commission directed, and referring for further and more particular information to the several Reports and other Documents in the Appendix, the undersigned would submit his Report, and resign his Commission into the hands of His Excellency the Governor General, regretting, that, from the extent and variety of the duties imposed upon him, the irregular and confused state of the Books and Accounts he had to inspect,—the want of system in every Department of the Revenue,—and his own inexperience, it has been impossible for him to accomplish all he could have wished: he trusts however to the consideration of the Government, who are well aware of the difficulties in his way, and of the painful, unpleasant and embarrassing duties which devolved upon him, and hopes they may at least be able to say, that, so far as his abilities have enabled him, he has not shrunk from either labour or responsibility.

The undersigned cannot close his labours without taking the opportunity of gratefully acknowledging the uniform courtesy and attention with which he has been treated by every Member of the Government:—to the Secretary West, (with whom he had immediately to correspond) for his confidence and consideration; and to the Inspector General, for his able and efficient assistance and advice, and his unremitting assiduity in supplying, without delay, from his Office, every information required by the undersigned in carrying on his investigations, his thanks are especially due.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

MALCOLM CAMERON,
Commissioner of Inquiry.

TO THE HONORABLE S. B. HARRISON,
Secretary West.

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APPENDIX.

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LIST of the Appendix to the Report of the Commissioner appointed to inquire into the State and Management of Customs, in Upper Canada.

- No. 1—Letter from the Honorable S. B. Harrison to Malcolm Cameron, Esquire, dated Kingston, 10th February, 1842.
- No. 2—Letter from Malcolm Cameron, Esquire, to the Honorable S. B. Harrison, dated Port Sarnia, 26th February, 1842.
- No. 3—Letter of Instructions from the Honorable S. B. Harrison to Malcolm Cameron, Esquire, dated Kingston, 30th March, 1842.
- No. 4—Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Executive Council, dated 26th March, 1842, and approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th of same month.
- No. 5—Letter from Malcolm Cameron, Esquire, to the Honorable S. B. Harrison, dated Port Sarnia, 9th April, 1842.
- No. 6—Commission appointing Malcolm Cameron, Esquire, Commissioner for investigating the mode now adopted in the Collection of the Revenue in Upper Canada.
- No. 7—Letter from the Commissioner to the Honorable S. B. Harrison, containing his observations on the different Ports of Entry, dated Kingston, 12th September, 1843.
- No. 8—Remarks of the Deputy Inspector General on the Accounts of the Collectors of Customs, at the following Ports;—Maria Town, Prescott, Gananoque, Bath, Newcastle and Trent, Hallowell, Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto, Port Dalhousie, Niagara, Queenston, Chippawa, Fort Erie, Colborne and Dunnville, Port Dover, Port Burwell, Port Stanley, Amherstburg, and Chatham, —with their Replies thereto.
- No. 9—Note by the Commissioner, accompanied with Extracts from his Journal.
- No. 10—Queries submitted to Collectors of Customs by the Commissioner, with the replies of those for the Ports of Goderich, Prescott, Sandwich, Port Sarnia, Port Dover, and Kingston.
- No. 11—Letter from J. T. Brondgeest, Esquire, to the Commissioner, dated Montreal, 30th May, 1843.
- No. 12—Letter from the same to the same, dated Montreal, 1st June, 1843.
- No. 13—Letter from Mr. John F. Elliott to the Commissioner, dated 10th June, 1843.
- No. 14—Letter from Mr. T. Macklem to the Commissioner, dated Chippawa, 1st September, 1842.
- No. 15—Letter from Mr. W. D. Miller to the Commissioner, enclosing Remarks relative to the duties of Inspectors of Licenses, dated Niagara, 3d September, 1842.
- No. 16—Remarks of the Deputy Inspector of Licenses at Toronto.
- No. 17—Note by the Commissioner, accompanied by two Letters from the Montreal District Inspector of Licenses to the Honorable D. Daly, dated, respectively, Montreal, 12th March, and 21st September, 1842.
- No. 18—Statements relative to the following Toll Bridges, viz: Brantford Bridge, Chatham Bridge, Paris Bridge, and Trent Bridge.
- No. 19—Letter from the Commissioner to the Honorable S. B. Harrison, dated Port Sarnia, 3rd May, 1842.
- No. 20—Letter from the same to the Collector of Customs, Toronto, dated Toronto, 19th May, 1842.
- No. 21—Letter from the same to the Honorable S. B. Harrison, dated Hamilton, 20th July, 1842.
- No. 22—Report from the same to the same, dated 7th August, 1842.
- No. 23—Report from the same to the same, dated 10th August, 1842.
- No. 24—Report from the same to the same, on Insolvent or Absent Securities, dated 10th August, 1842.
- No. 25—Letter from the same to the Collector of Customs, Port Dover, dated Kingston, 10th August, 1842.
- No. 26—Letter from the same to Daniel McNabb, Esquire, dated Kingston, 10th August, 1842.
- No. 27—Letter from the same to Messrs. Buchanan, Harris & Co., dated Kingston, 10th August, 1842.
- No. 28—Report from the same to the Honorable S. B. Harrison, upon the complaint of the Clerk of the Peace of the Newcastle District, against Henry Jones, Esquire, dated Kingston, 11th August, 1842.
- No. 29—Letter from the same to the Merchants of Brockville, dated Kingston, 14th September, 1842.
- No. 30—Letter from the same to the Receiver General, dated Kingston, 14th September, 1842.
- No. 31—Letter from the same to the Inspector General, dated Kingston, 14th September, 1842.
- No. 32—Letter from the same to the Clerk of the Crown, Toronto, dated September, 1842.
- No. 33—Letter from Mr. James Watt to the Commissioner, dated Kingston, 8th August, 1842.
- No. 34—Letter from the Commissioner to the Honorable S. B. Harrison, dated Kingston, 4th October, 1842.
- No. 35—Letter from the same to the same, dated Toronto, 29th July, 1842.
- No. 36—Letter from the same to the same, on the subject of the conduct of the Sheriff of the Gore District, dated 26th December, 1842.
- No. 37—Report from the same to the same, on the case of Mr. Ryerse, dated 26th December, 1842.
- No. 38—Report from the same to the same, on the accounts of Mr. Sheriff Powell, dated Kingston, 4th February, 1843.
- No. 39—Letter from the same to the same, dated Kingston, 7th February, 1843.
- No. 40—Letter from the same to the Clerk of the Peace, Niagara, dated Kingston, 6th February, 1843.
- No. 41—Letter from the same to the Honorable W. H. Draper, dated Kingston, 7th February, 1843.
- No. 42—Report from the same to the Honorable S. B. Harrison, relating to the Sheriffs, dated Kingston, 11th February, 1843.
- No. 43—Letter from the same to the same, dated Kingston, 10th February, 1843.
- No. 44—Letter from the same to the same, dated Kingston, 14th March, 1843.
- No. 45—Report from the same to the Honorable H. H. Killaly, dated Kingston 15th March, 1843.
- No. 46—Letter from the same to the Inspector General, dated Kingston, 21st March, 1843.
- No. 47—Report from the same to the Honorable S. B. Harrison, on the case of Mr. Walton, of Toronto, dated 22d April, 1843.

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- No. 48—Report from the Commissioner to the Honorable S. B. Harrison, on the Petition of McPherson, Crane & Co., dated Kingston, 24th April, 1843.
- No. 49—Letter from the same to the Collector of Customs, Montreal, dated Kingston, 29th April, 1843.
- No. 50—Letter from the same to J. T. Brondgeest, Esquire, and other Merchants of Montreal, Toronto, and Dundas, dated Kingston, 29th April, 1843.
- No. 51—Letter from the same to J. T. Brondgeest, Esquire, on the subject of the weight of the Imperial bushel of Wheat, dated Kingston, 5th May, 1843.
- No. 52—Letter from J. T. Brondgeest, Esquire, to the Commissioner, dated 13th May, 1843.
- No. 53—Letter from the same to the Honorable S. B. Harrison, on the subject of declaring a Port of Entry at Sault Ste. Marie, dated Kingston, 5th May, 1843.
- No. 54—Letter from the same to the same, dated Kingston, 12th May, 1843.
- No. 55—Letter from the same to the Honorable Robert Baldwin, on the subject of the British Registration Laws, dated Kingston, 15th May, 1843.
- No. 56—Letter from the Honorable Robert Baldwin to the Commissioner, dated 20th July, 1843.
- No. 57—Report from the Commissioner to the Honorable S. B. Harrison, relating to Mr. Kelly, Collector at Toronto, dated Toronto, 17th July 1843.
- No. 58—Report from the same to the same, dated Toronto, 19th July, 1843.
- No. 59—Report from the same to the same, relative to Mr. Kelly, Collector at Toronto, dated Toronto, 28th July, 1843.
- No. 60—Report from the same to the same, on the subject of a charge against Mr. Jones, Inspector of Licenses for the Newcastle District, dated Kingston, 5th August, 1843.

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27th October.

No. 1.—*Letter from the Honorable S. B. Harrison to Malcolm Cameron, Esquire.*

(COPY.)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, (WEST,
KINGSTON, 10th February, 1842.

SIR,

The Governor General being called upon to carry out the intentions of the Legislature, by making the appointment of Commissioner of Inquiry into the Public Revenue of the Province, in terms of the Address of the House of Assembly, passed during the last Session, is anxious to make such a selection of an individual to perform the important duties contemplated, as will afford the best guarantee for their efficient performance.

His Excellency has therefore commanded me to express his conviction that in making an offer of the appointment to yourself, he will be selecting a gentleman in every way well qualified to do justice by his talents and energy to the performance of the particular duties required of him.

If, therefore, it will suit your views to enter the Public Service in such a way, I am directed to say that it will afford much pleasure to His Excellency to confer the appointment upon you. In order to prevent unnecessary delay in completing the ulterior arrangements, it will be desirable that I should be furnished with your sentiments on this subject, at as early a period as you can make it convenient.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) S. B. HARRISON.

MALCOLM CAMERON, Esquire,
Port Sarnia.

No. 2.—*Letter from Malcolm Cameron, Esquire, to the Honorable S. B. Harrison.*

(COPY.)

PORT SARINIA, February 20th, 1842.

SIR,

I have the honor to be in receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, and gratefully to acknowledge the

honor conferred upon me by His Excellency the Governor General, in selecting me as a person qualified for so important a public trust, as "Commissioner of Inquiry" into the Public Revenue.

From a most anxious desire to promote the peace and prosperity of the Country, and the feelings of hope and confidence so happily and opportunely excited and encouraged by the late lamented Lord Sydenham, I would waive all considerations of a private nature or of personal feeling, and come to the conclusion that duty prompts, and by the acceptance of the proposed office, endeavour to advance the interests of the Country, and aid the Government in its present most acceptable furtherance of the great public improvements and blessings now so confidently expected by the people; but having been suddenly drawn into public life by Lord Sydenham, having hastily closed my business, and lost and expended over £1,000 in a few months absence from home, I could not in justice to my creditors, my family, and myself, move so suddenly in this matter, as from your letter I infer you wish me to do; but "in order to prevent any unnecessary delay in carrying out the ulterior arrangements of this office," I require information on one or two points.

What probability is there of the permanency of the office? Will it have necessary and immediate connexion with the Executive? Will its tenure depend on a Seat in Parliament? What will be the probable emoluments of the office?*

Having a large Capital afloat, and many engagements pending, I should require a few weeks to prepare for leaving; but if satisfactory information can be afforded me on the points alluded to, (whether in connexion with the Executive or dependent on a seat in Parliament is of no consequence, but the office permanent and the salary at all remunerative,) I should feel bound to accept.

I have the honor to be,
&c. &c. &c.,

(Signed,) MALCOLM CAMERON.

TO THE HONORABLE S. B. HARRISON,
Secretary West.

*NOTE.—This Letter was marked private and confidential, and of course is not inserted.

Appendix (B. B.) No. 3.—*Letter of Instructions from the Honorable S. B. Harrison to Malcolm Cameron, Esq.*

27th October. (COPY.)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
KINGSTON, 30th March, 1842.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, which I have laid before the Governor General, and am now directed to enclose you a Copy of a Minute in Council regulating the Office of Commissioner of Inquiry into the State of the Revenue, and to acquaint you that instructions have been given to prepare a Commission appointing you to that office, which will be transmitted to you as soon as completed.

As you are fully aware of the objects which the House of Assembly had in view in recommending the appointment of a Commissioner of Inquiry, His Excellency does not consider it necessary to give you any minute or special instructions as to your duties, in the performance of which, you will, of course, keep in view the objects of the House of Assembly.

The Governor General, however, considers it may not be improper to notice, that your attention ought generally to be directed to Inquiry into the present state of the Public Revenue throughout the upper part of the Province, the manner in which it is collected, the efficiency of the Collectors, and their regularity and correctness, both in the performance of the duties entrusted to them, and in their payment over of the amount collected into the Public Chest. In the course of such inquiry, you will, of course, also keep in view such improvements as, in your opinion, may be calculated to promote the more efficient collection and punctual payment into the hands of the Receiver General, of the Revenue of the Province.

I am further to add, that on all these points, and generally on all other matters which, in the course of your inquiries, you may deem of importance, you will be pleased to report, from time to time, for the information of His Excellency.

His Excellency is also desirous that you should enter upon the duties of your office as soon after the receipt of your Commission as possible, with the view of acquiring the necessary information to enable you to prepare a Report for the Legislature at its next meeting.

I am only in conclusion to state, that His Excellency does not consider it essential that you should come to Kingston at first, but that you may proceed with your investigations on your journey towards it; you will, however, be pleased to report to me, for His Excellency's information, the date when you commence your official duties.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient

humble Servant,

(Signed,) S. B. HARRISON.

MALCOLM CAMERON, Esquire,
Port Sarnia.

c

Appendix (B. B.) No. 4.—*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Executive Council, dated 28th March, 1842, and approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th same month, on an Address from the House of Assembly for the appointment of a Commissioner of Inquiry into the Public Revenue of the Province.*

27th October.

The Committee respectfully recommend the appointment of a Commissioner of Inquiry, pursuant to the Address of the Assembly, with a salary of £600 Sterling, per annum, and 20s. per diem, for travelling expenses, during necessary absence from home on public business.

Certified, (Signed,) W. H. LEE.

To Mr. SECRETARY HARRISON.

No. 5.—*Letter from Malcolm Cameron, Esquire, to the Honorable S. B. Harrison.*

(COPY.)

PORT SARNIA, APRIL 9th, 1842.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ult., and a Copy of a Minute in Council regulating the Office of Commissioner of Inquiry into the Public Revenue, which is entirely satisfactory.

I was not a member of the Committee to which your letter alludes, neither have I received the Journals, nor copies of this or any other paper usually put in the Appendix, and am therefore somewhat in the dark; but I presume that my duties in visiting the different Ports will be, in the first instance, to ascertain the character of the Collectors,—the manner in which their books are kept,—the facilities which they afford the public, and the responsibility of their sureties; also, to obtain as correct an idea as possible of the Imports and Exports, and the amount of smuggling carried on.

With this view I shall enter upon the duties of my office on Monday, the 11th instant, visit Amherstburg, Sandwich, Windsor, and Goderich before leaving Port Sarnia for Kingston.—I shall take Port Stanley, and all the Ports on Lake Erie, the Niagara River, and Lake Ontario, on my way, and report for the information of His Excellency, from time to time, after visiting two or three of them.

I have taken means to obtain information generally on the laws relative to both Customs and Excise, in England, and Customs in America, and presume that the great end of my labors will be an improvement in the system,—a Bill to simplify and consolidate the Law, and a separate Bill to regulate the Inland trade of our own waters, enregister vessels, &c.

I have the honor to be,

&c., &c., &c.,

(Signed,) MALCOLM CAMERON.

To THE HONORABLE S. B. HARRISON,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix (B. B.)

No. 6.—Commission appointing Malcolm Cameron, Esquire, Commissioner for investigating the mode now adopted in the Collection of the Revenue in that part of the Province of Canada heretofore Upper Canada.

27th October.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

By His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir CHARLES BAGOT, G. C. B., one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

To ALL to whom these Presents shall come—

GREETING :

WHEREAS, by an Address bearing date the fourteenth day of September now last past, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada prayed that His Excellency the Governor General thereof would be pleased to appoint a fit and proper person to be a Commissioner for investigating the mode now adopted in the Collection of the Revenue in that part of the said Province heretofore Upper Canada, for inquiring into any abuses which may exist in the system now pursued, and for suggesting the necessary remedies for removing all existing abuses, and the introduction of a sound and wholesome system: Now, therefore, know ye, that in compliance with the said Address, I, SIR CHARLES BAGOT, G. C. B., Governor General of the said Province, having confidence in his ability and integrity, have appointed, and do by these Presents appoint, MALCOLM CAMERON, of Sarnia, in the Western District, Esquire, to be Commissioner for investigating the mode now adopted in the Collection of the Revenue in the late Province of Upper Canada, for inquiring into any abuses which may exist in the system now pursued, and to report upon the several matters contained in the before mentioned Address, and whether any and what change may be made for removing all existing abuses, and introducing a sound and wholesome system; and I do hereby charge and command all persons to be aiding and assisting the said Commissioner in the performance of the duties hereby assigned to him. And further, I do by these Presents give him, the said MALCOLM CAMERON, as Commissioner afore-said, full power and authority to call before him every person he may desire, together with all Books, Records, Papers and Documents he or they may possess, with a view to obtaining such information as he may deem necessary for his guidance and assistance.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at Kingston, this twenty-eighth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and in the fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

(Signed,) CHARLES BAGOT.

By Command,

(Signed,) S. B. HARRISON, Secretary.

No. 7.—Letter from the Commissioner to the Honorable S. B. Harrison, containing his Observations on the different Ports of Entry.

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27th October.

(COPY.)

KINGSTON, September 12th, 1843.

SIR,

I beg leave to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, the following observations on the different Ports, relative to their peculiarities of situation, the proper limits I conceive it would be advisable to establish, and other matters connected with them, which may be generally useful to the Government when making those alterations in the management of the Customs which are so much needed, in order to remove the difficulties which at present exist, and to establish a uniform system in the department.

The most distant Port, westward, is Goderich on Lake Huron, situated at the mouth of the River Maitland; this is a small but thriving Town, being the capital of the Huron District and the depot of the principal imports and exports of that large and valuable tract of country; at present there are but few goods entered there, but the country around it, including the new Townships of Ashfield and Wawanosh, is rapidly improving, and I have no doubt that in two or three years this will be a very important Port. The Canada Company, who are the proprietors of nearly the whole of the Huron District, and whose laudable spirit of enterprize has done much to increase the prosperity and ensure the settlement of the tract, are now laying out a large sum in improving the natural harbour at Goderich; they have built two piers, and are constructing a dam inside to confine the waters of the Maitland (which now flow through several channels into the Lake) into one stream, which will have the effect of greatly improving the entrance and preventing injury from ice. If they secure this work before the end of the present season, and I have no doubt they will, the Revenue will double there next year. Mr. Galt, the Collector, is a very clever and intelligent officer, and would be valuable at any of the principal ports, but his own will, I trust, soon increase to be better worth his attention. The amounts collected at this Port during the last three years, are as follows:—

In 1840,.....	£252 15 9½
In 1841,.....	53 1 4
In 1842,.....	44 18 0½

The limits of the Port of Goderich should extend from the River Saugueen at the north, to the Rivière aux Sables at the south, embracing ninety miles of coast, being sixty miles south of Saugueen, and thirty miles north of the Sables. From Goderich there is a good turnpike road to London, a distance of sixty miles, on which a stage runs twice a week; by this I came to London, and thence proceeded to Port Sarnia by the new road which is being made under the direction of the Board of Works; it is in a state of rapid improvement, and, on the completion of the grading and levelling it as a trunk or preparatory road, will present the finest sixty miles of turnpike in Canada; but, from the nature of the soil, it is evident that the American travel between the Eastern and Western States will not be secured to this, though the most direct road, unless what is so well begun be completed, by continuing the planking from Brantford all the way through to the foot of Lake Huron.

Port Sarnia is sixty miles south-west of Goderich, and the same distance west of London, lying under Point Edward, at the entrance of the River

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St. Clair, and is an excellent harbour, requiring no piers or other expense to make it available; and if the Great Western Road from Hamilton be only completed, I have no doubt that in two years it will yield more than quadruple its present revenue, and it should therefore be on a par with Port Burwell, Port Stanley and Amherstburg. Captain Vidal, the Collector, is a Naval officer of the old school, active, industrious, and of unbending integrity, but not of course the man for a seizing officer; and until a more liberal system is provided, the Government cannot expect the business of Collector respectably done, and at the same time the water-side practice carried vigilantly into effect, as these duties require persons of diametrically opposite characters to perform them satisfactorily: this remark applies with equal force to several other Ports.

From Port Sarnia to Lake St. Clair the facilities for smuggling are very great, being only separated from the neighbouring State of Michigan by the River St. Clair, which, for a distance of thirty miles, is not on an average more than half a mile in width; on this route are five stores, all importing goods, which is also done by most of the Inhabitants for their own use. As there is no Custom House Officer employed to watch this frontier, smuggling is carried on notoriously to a great extent, and the Revenue defrauded, while at the same time the fair dealer and he who is kept fair by the vigilance at Port Sarnia, is injured, and cannot compete with the smuggler; a paid deputy must be stationed on this frontier, and keep up an active surveillance.

The limits of the Port of Sarnia should be from Rivière aux Sables on Lake Huron, from which it is distant about thirty miles, to where the Chenail Ecarté is intersected by the Town line between the Townships of Dover and Chatham, about thirty miles below Port Sarnia, thus embracing about sixty miles of the Coast. The amounts collected at this Port during the last three years were:—

In 1840,.....	£ 62 10 9
In 1841,.....	132 3 6
In 1842,.....	98 15 4

Chatham.

The next Port is Chatham, situated on the River Thames, about 16 miles from where it empties itself into Lake St. Clair, being about fifty miles from Sandwich, and an equal distance from Port Sarnia; the failure of the crops last year, and the general depression of trade, has affected it much, and but little business has been done here. The amounts collected during the last three years were:—

In 1840,.....	£203 18 11
In 1841,.....	295 11 3
In 1842,.....	245 14 8

The Collector, Mr. Cosgrave, is rather easy in his disposition, though an intelligent person, and requires a tight rein and precise instructions.

The limits of this Port should be, the intersection of the Chenail Ecarté by the Town line of Dover and Chatham on the north, and the River Ruscom on the south; this river flows into the Lake St. Clair on its southern shore, and is about twenty-five miles from Chatham; a deputy for this port should be stationed at Bear Creek, where it joins the Chenail Ecarté near the limit, which, though only sixteen miles from Chatham across the land, is about forty round by water.

Sandwich.

Sandwich, the chief Town of the Western District, is the next Port; it is situated on the Detroit River, nearly opposite the city of that name in the State of Michigan, and is distant from Port Sarnia

about 70 miles by water, in nearly a direct line, while, owing to the position and size of Lake St. Clair, it is considerably over 100 by land.

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The Country in the immediate neighbourhood is chiefly settled by French Canadians—the facilities for smuggling are great, and consequently but little revenue can be obtained. The Collector is Captain Elliott, an Officer of Marines, a man of excellent character and unquestioned honesty; he resided till lately at some distance from his post, and the duty was done by deputy, but he has now removed to Sandwich, and will devote his time to it, by which means I have no doubt the revenue will improve.

The limits of the Port of Sandwich should be from the River Ruscom, on Lake St. Clair, about twenty miles north east of Sandwich, to the River Canard, which joins the Detroit River about twelve miles below the Town. Though Sandwich is the place best known to the Government, from the circumstance of its being the chief Town of the District, Windsor, or "The Ferry," is the place where the business is done, and where the Collector has his office: it is about two miles above Sandwich, and immediately opposite the city of Detroit, with which there is constant communication by a Steam Ferry Boat which crosses and re-crosses every quarter of an hour. The amount collected at this Port during the last three years was, as follows:—

In 1840,.....	£237 10 2½
In 1841,.....	106 11 1
In 1842,.....	270 15 4½

The next Port is Amherstburgh, situated at the lower extremity of the Detroit River, where it opens into Lake Erie, and is about 16 miles below Sandwich; at this place there is a military dépôt, Fort Malden; the lands around the town are well settled and of the best quality, producing large quantities of Tobacco; the facilities for smuggling are so great that it is impossible to prevent it, either above or below this point. The Collector, Mr. Caldwell, lives two miles off, and his brother-in-law, Mr. Kevill, has performed the duties for many years, has kept his accounts correctly, and is deservedly popular; and in the event of Mr. Caldwell's resignation, I would respectfully recommend his being appointed to his office. Mr. Kevill is at present the Post Master at this place.

The limits of this Port should be from the River Canard, which is 4 miles above the Town, to Point Pelé, on Lake Erie, including its western side; this point is about thirty miles from Amherstburgh. A new Road, called the Middle Road, is now being opened by the Government through the Country from Amherstburg to Chatham, a distance of 50 miles, with a branch to Sandwich joining it about 10 miles from the River, which will doubtless increase the imports of both these places considerably. The collection at Amherstburg during the last three years has been, as follows:—

In 1840,.....	£638 4 11
In 1841,.....	417 14 4½
In 1842,.....	211 5 8½

Port Antrim, in Harwich, is the next Custom House Station, and is distant from Amherstburg about fifty-five miles. At this place there is no harbour, but Vessels discharge or take in cargo any where along the Coast. The Rondeau, which is between 4 and 5 miles west of it, could be made an excellent harbour, though at considerable expense; it would then be the proper place for a port, and would take the greater part of the export and import trade from Chatham, which now goes round by the Detroit River. Mr. Cull, the Collector, re-

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sides at Ducks Corner, in Howard, about five miles from Port Antrim: he has never been accustomed to business, but is very zealous, and will keep a good look out. I do not consider him qualified for the business of a large Port. The limits of this Port should extend from Point Pelé (including its eastern side) to the west side of Lot number 16 (or Furnivale) in the Township of Dunwich, embracing sixty miles of the Coast; it will not require a deputy for some time, as there is nothing imported direct at present. The failure of the Crops last season has been severely felt, and the growth of Tobacco and manufacture of Staves, (to which the inhabitants of the Townships west of this, as far as Mersea, have chiefly devoted their attention, and which have now both become unsaleable) have almost ruined them. Since the appointment of Mr. Cull there have been no goods entered at Port Antrim, but there will be a considerable quantity of Salt and other articles imported direct in October.

Port Talbot.

About 31 miles east of Port Antrim, is Port Talbot, a small creek emptying itself into the Lake, at Col. Talbot's farm, or rather "Reserve" of about 10,000 acres. As this Port is only eight miles distant from Port Stanley, (which must always be an important station, and the place where the greater part of the goods required for the supply of the neighbourhood, will be brought in,) it will not be necessary or expedient to keep an office here. There is no harbour even for small vessels, as the mouth of the Creek is frequently blocked up by a sand bar, there being no pier or other work to keep it open. The imports are very inconsiderable: in 1810, nothing appears to have been collected; in 1811, the amount of collection was £10 10s., and in 1812, £37 10s. The Collector, Colonel Boswell, resides about two and a half miles off, on the Talbot Street.

Port Stanley.

The next station is at Port Stanley, forty two miles east of Port Antrim. The town is beautifully situated at the mouth of Kettle Creek, which is the outlet of the finest grain country on Lake Erie, and is the Port at which are entered all goods for Talbot Street, twenty miles east and west of it, for St. Thomas, London, Delaware, and the adjacent countries, and when completed as a harbour, with a plank road to London, may be expected to yield three times the revenue it has ever yet produced: a considerable business is done here, and the Collector will require the assistance of a good Landing Officer and Searcher. The Collector, Mr. Smith, who had been lately appointed to supersede Mr. Bostwick, had commenced no books, but was awaiting my arrival in order to be put in possession of forms, &c.; he was a Merchant, and will, doubtless, make an efficient and popular officer; he has employed as deputy a Mr. John Cooke Meredith, who will, I think, be active in the discharge of his duties. Mr. Smith has been a resident in London, but has now removed to his Post. The amount of the collections at this Port during the last three years, is as follows:—

In 1810.....	£454	9	9½
In 1841.....	829	6	8½
In 1842.....	505	11	0½

but, under Mr. Smith's management, and with an improved harbour, I have no doubt it will be doubled next year.

The limits of Port Stanley should be from the west side of Lot 16 (or Furnivale) in the Township of Dunwich, to the Cat-fish Creek, a distance of six-

*Mr. Smith has collected £834 during the last quarter, nearly double the whole sum in 1842.
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teen miles. Lake Erie in this part is about sixty miles broad, and Cleveland, the nearest port in the United States, is nearly opposite to Port Stanley.

The next station is Port Burwell, twenty miles east of it, and ten miles from Cat-fish Creek: this place is more beautifully situated, and could be made a finer harbour than Port Stanley,—the Otter Creek which forms the harbour being a large stream with a depth of water of twelve feet for two miles up: indeed it is a much more pleasant situation for a Town than any place we have on that Lake, and though the country back of it is not so fertile as some other parts, yet, as it is covered with pine timber, the exports would be greater and pay for a larger quantity of imports. This harbour is now of comparatively little use, in consequence of the entrance being nearly filled up and rendered impassible to any vessel drawing over two feet water, thus obliging all large vessels to lie in the offing while taking in or discharging cargo; this filling up of the entrance has been caused by the destruction of one of the two piers which had been erected in order to keep it open, which is now an entire ruin; the other, however, is still standing, and may yet be made available. These piers were built ten years ago, and were placed too far apart, leaving a channel one hundred and fifty feet wide between them; this is an unnecessary width, and in the event of the harbour works being repaired, it would materially conduce to the stability of the piers to have it made narrower. The position of the Light House is not good, being too far from the water: it would be far better placed on the Pier-head. The Collector is Mr. J. Peel Belairs; he is a steady and vigilant officer, and well respected by all the influential persons in the neighbourhood; his books are correct and well kept, and he appears to have a good knowledge of his duties; he also holds the situation of Post Master.

The limits of Port Burwell should be from Cat-fish Creek to Long Point, a distance of thirty miles. The amounts collected at this Port were:

In 1840.....	£ 81	8	2½
In 1841.....	103	17	0½
In 1842.....	161	18	11½

Vienna, a thriving Village, is only three miles in rear; the Dereham Forges, where a large business is done, is only sixteen miles distant, and if a good road was opened to Woodstock, it would also get its supplies here, so that, with the harbour at all improved, it would in two years yield four times its present revenue.

From Port Burwell it is twenty miles to Long Point, immediately under which there is a Wharf at which the Steam-boats stop: this landing is called Port Rowan, and is situated in the Township of Walsingham; the Country behind it is settling fast, and, were a Road opened between the Townships of Charlotteville and Walsingham, and on to Norwich, affording an outlet to the produce of this fine Country, I have no doubt that the imports of this place would increase considerably.

From Port Rowan to Turkey Point, which was the original reservation for a Town, is 10 miles; under this Point is Normandale, or Vannorman's Foundry, where a new Wharf has been erected by its enterprising proprietor; it bids fair to be a place of business. About a mile and a half below this, Mr. Fisher, the Collector of Port Rowan, resides; he has Mills and a large Farm, and would not remove to the Port for the sake of the office, which is to be regretted, as he is an honest and respectable Officer.

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Port Rowan.

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From this it is three miles to Victoria, formerly the capital of the London District, and twelve to Simcoe, the capital of the Talbot District. This Port should be embraced within the limits of Port Dover, and have a Deputy stationed at it. The amounts of the collections during the last three years were, as follows:—

In 1840,.....	£167	15	1½
In 1841,.....	165	13	5½
In 1842,.....	272	14	4½

Port Ryerse.

Fifteen miles east of Port Rowan is Ryerse's Creek, a valuable Stream, which may be easily improved, and which possesses great hydraulic power that has never been turned to account; the harbour, which is private property, is entailed, and is in an unfinished state, but as it is free of charge and nearer Simcoe, it will always take part of the trade from Port Dover which is five miles below it, and which is at present the next Custom House to Port Rowan.

Port Dover.

Port Dover is the outlet of a fine Stream, with sufficient water inside for a harbour; the Town has a population of about three hundred, is a Post Town, and the termination of the Plank Road from Hamilton, now in progress of construction,—when this road is completed, it will doubtless induce a large proportion of the travel between Detroit and Cleveland, and Hamilton, to go by this more direct route rather than by the circuitous one at present made by way of Buffalo, as it will save a hundred and sixty miles. The country around the Town is beautiful, and is peculiarly favorable to the growth of Wheat. McNeillidge's Mills are in the immediate vicinity.

The Harbour is being completed by the Board of Works, and will be one of the best on either side of Lake Erie, and has the advantage of being within sight both of the Light House on Long Point, and the Floating Light in the Bay.

The Collector is Mr. Ryerse, a person of great energy, ability and integrity, a native of the Township, and much dreaded by those engaged in smuggling, but in the past state of the department has not been sustained.

A jealous competition and rivalry exist constantly between the proprietors of Ryerse's Creek and Port Dover, each considering their own the most important Port, and thinking it unnecessary to have two so near together: now, taking into consideration the position of the Bay on which they are situated, which is one vast harbour, I would suggest the propriety of making it one Port, extending from Long Point to Stony Creek, thus embracing within its limits the four harbours known as Port Dover, Ryerse's Creek, Normandale and Port Rowan, having one Collector stationed either at Port Dover or Ryerse's Creek, and three efficient Deputies, one at each of the other places, still leaving all of them Ports of both entry and delivery, but rendering their accounts to the Collector. The amount of collections at Port Dover, including Ryerse's Creek, was—

In 1840,.....	£205	8	3
In 1841,.....	460	2	9
In 1842,.....	280	2	2

Dunnville.

The next Port is Dunnville on the Grand River, at the feeder of the Welland Canal. From the unimproved state of the mouth of the River, few entries are made from that side, but goods have been permitted to come in by Chippawa without entering there, and up to Dunnville by way of Chippawa River

and the Canal, and there entering and paying duty: this proceeding is entirely irregular, contrary to all British or American practice, and should be prevented.

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As a new entrance to the Canal is now being opened by a cut from Broad Creek to the mouth of Grand River, that will be the proper place for an office, and Dunnville should be abolished as a Port of entry; the limits of the Port of "Grand River" should be from Stony Creek to Clay Bank, a distance of twenty-five miles. The country around Dunnville is generally flat, but the soil is rich, and its backward condition mainly attributable to the large Indian Reservations on the banks of the river; for, taken as a whole from Seneca or York to the mouth of Grand River, there is no finer country in Canada. The amount collected in 1842, was £118 4s. 2½d.

Port Colborne, the next Port, is the present inlet from Lake Erie to the Welland Canal; it is a low place, and the country in its immediate neighbourhood is poor, and though at a little distance above and below it there is a fine country, and the Village of Stonebridge within a mile and a half, yet the imports, except Wheat for the "Canal Mills," can never be large, and the exports will be less, as the former will be entered at Fort Erie, (which is only 20 miles east of it,) and the latter be sent down the Canal.

Port Colborne.

The Deputy Collector at this Port is a Mr. Black, who has long been Collector of Tolls on the Canal; he is a good book-keeper, and has his office and accounts in the best order; he has acted as deputy for Mr. Sheehan, who resides at Dunnville, 20 miles distant, and has not had more than £20 or £25 for doing all the duty of the Port. There should be at this Port a Collector and two Deputies, one of whom might be a lock-master, and the other employed constantly riding up and down the Canal to prevent smuggling along it, as it is generally supposed that vessels sell Salt Fish, Tobacco and Tea all along the Line.

The limits of this Port should be from Clay Bank to Point Abino, a distance of fifteen miles. The amounts collected during the last three years were, as follows:—

In 1840,.....	£202	11	9
In 1841,.....	225	15	2
In 1842,.....	189	6	2½

The next Port is Fort Erie, at the head of the Niagara River, immediately opposite to Black Rock, on the American side, 3 miles below the City of Buffalo; here there is a regular ferry and great business done, being the principal crossing place for all persons and teams going to, or in any way trading with, the Welland Canal, and the place of import for all American goods for that great public work. Colonel Kirby, the Collector, is a very zealous and honest man, he has had great difficulty from an error of his own and the Government's, in allowing him to be personally the lessee of the Ferry. Officers of the Customs should have control over ferries, but should not be permitted to hold a lease of them,

Fort Erie.

The limits of this Port should extend from Point Abino, on Lake Erie, to Black Creek, nine miles below Fort Erie, on the River. The amount of collections was:—

In 1840,.....	£516	13	7
In 1841,.....	652	8	4½
In 1842,.....	871	1	10½

*These two include the Collections at Dunnville.

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Sixteen miles below Erie is Chippawa, the next Port, situated near the mouth of the River of the same name, which flows into the Niagara about four miles above the Falls: this is a place of considerable business. American Steam-Boats run daily between it and Buffalo, and many goods are imported here for St. Catharines, Dunnville, Brantford, and other places at some distance in the interior: the Collector, Mr. Macklin, is a very efficient officer, his valuations show great attention and a good knowledge of his duty, his books are in good order and satisfactory, he is always in attendance, having an office in connection with the Queenston Railroad which terminates at this place, and of which he is the lessee: he is however engaged in business.

The limits of the Port of Chippawa should extend from Black Creek seven miles above it, to the Whirlpool about seven miles down the River. The amounts collected at this Port were—

In 1840,.....	£595	5	11
In 1841,.....	1119	0	10½
In 1842,.....	906	2	7¼

Queenston.

The next Port is Queenston, on the Niagara River, opposite Lewistown in the State of New York: It is a regular crossing place for persons travelling from the Eastern to the Western States; the adjacent country is too well known to require any description here, or any allusion to its fertility. The business done at this Port is not large, the amounts collected during the last three years being—

In 1840,.....	£179	9	9½
In 1841,.....	286	13	7¾
In 1842,.....	424	10	7¼

The Collector, Mr. McMicking, a very clever and excellent officer, a man of business and a good book-keeper.

The limits of this Port should be from the Whirlpool three miles above it to the north side of Field's Point.

Niagara.

Niagara is the next Port. This Town, and the country around it, are too well known to need any description. There is a large amount of wholesale business done here, yet the duties collected are hardly so great as those at Cobourg. The Collector, Mr. McCormick, is a correct and upright person, and understands business: he is also Agent for the Upper Canada Bank; his deputy is a Mr. Meredith.

From the proximity of the Town to the State of New-York, the facilities for smuggling are so great that it will require a more efficient system than at present is acted upon, as well as a greater number of persons, to insure the collection of the revenue.

The limits of this Port should be from Field's Point, three miles up the River, to the Five Mile Creek on Lake Ontario. The amounts collected during the last three years were, as follows:—

In 1840,.....	£1022	3	10¼
In 1841,.....	1216	8	11
In 1842,.....	898	3	4¼

Port Dalhousie

The next Port is Port Dalhousie, the inlet to the Welland Canal from Lake Ontario, and distant about twelve miles from Niagara; the Goods, Salt, &c. for St. Catharines, five miles up the Canal in the interior, are usually entered at this place.

The Collector is Colonel Clark, who has held the situation many years; he is an active and attentive officer.

The limits of this Port should extend from the Five Mile Creek to the west side of the Twenty Mile Creek. The amount of collections was:—

In 1840,.....	£319	8	10
In 1841,.....	725	5	5
In 1842,.....	321	2	0

There is at present no Port of Entry between Port Dalhousie and Hamilton; thirty-six miles of the coast being thus left unguarded, and many goods being brought in at Jordan, Beamsville, and the Forty Mile Creek. It will be necessary to place a resident Deputy at Beamsville under the Hamilton Collector, to whom he should make his returns.

Hamilton, the next Port, is the great dépôt for all the goods required for the supply of the western country as far as London; its safe and commodious harbour, and facilities of communication with the towns in the interior, combine, with its advantageous position, to render it a place of the greatest importance—already it is scarcely inferior to Toronto: and when the rapid improvement of the country in rear is taken into consideration, it may reasonably be inferred that its importance will greatly increase.

The Collector, Mr. Davidson, is a most efficient officer, and has greatly improved the system of doing business this season; to him I have been much indebted for information and hints relative to checking the receipts and delivery of goods; his form of accounts, and manner of keeping cash-book, are worthy of general adoption; he has not had sufficient assistance given to him to enable him fully to attend to the duties, but notwithstanding this, it is pleasing to add that the revenue at his Port is steadily and rapidly increasing. The receipts during the last three years have been, as follows:—

In 1840,.....	£3,114	9	6
In 1841,.....	2,978	6	4½
In 1842,.....	7,601	6	5*

The limits of the Port of Hamilton should be from the Jordan, on the south side of the Lake, to the west side of the stream at Bronté, on the North, with deputies stationed at Beamsville and Wellington Square.

The next Port is Oakville, twenty-five miles east of Hamilton: it is a private harbour, and the pier erected to preserve it is now in good repair. But few goods are entered here, as the merchants generally buy their goods at Hamilton or Toronto; the Deputy Collector is Mr. Chisholm, who was appointed last year. The limits of this Port should be from Bronté five miles west of it, to the west side of the Credit River, a distance of thirteen miles. The amounts received at this Port were—

In 1840,.....	£30	4	6
In 1841,.....	265	3	0½
In 1842,.....	94	8	11

Port Credit, the next Port, is a small Indian Village; they have a good pier, and, it is said, a good deal of business is done; however, the Revenue gets little or nothing. The amount collected was—

In 1840,.....	£66	0	4½
In 1841,.....	245	1	1
In 1842,.....	1	19	3¼

A Deputy should be stationed at this place who should report to the Collector at Toronto, as it would be advisable to place this station within the

* The receipts at this port for 1843, up to the 5th of October, are £7857 13 3.

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Hamilton.

Oakville.

Port Credit.

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limits of that Port, being only seventeen miles distant from it.

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Toronto.

The next Port is Toronto, which may be considered the principal Port in Canada West, certainly the outlet of the best settled and most wealthy District,—there are several large wholesale establishments and a considerable quantity of shipping. The amount of Revenue collected at Toronto has always been considerable, but the duties have never been carefully or rigidly levied; and I feel assured, that under the efficient management of the present Collector, Mr. Stanton, this Port will show a considerable increase over former years. Smuggling was formerly carried on here to an unlimited extent, but Mr. Roy, the Deputy Collector, has made seizures since he has been in office, to the amount of over £1,500, and this has had a good effect in suppressing it; and with the reduction of duties contemplated to be made, will probably stop it altogether.

The amounts received at this Port during the last three years are, as follows:—

In 1840,.....	£5,050	7	1½
In 1841.....	6,720	9	10
In 1842,.....	8,390	3	3

The limits of the Port of Toronto should extend from the west side of the River Credit, seventeen miles westward of the Town, to the River Rouge, seventeen miles below it.

Windsor.

The next Port below Toronto, and distant from it about thirty miles, is "Windsor Harbor" or Whitby Bay: this is an important point, near the centre of one of the finest Townships in Canada. The Government is now improving the harbour, and a new road is in progress, which will ultimately be second only to Yonge Street, as it runs directly back sixty miles through Reach, Brock, &c. The business done at this place has hitherto been small. The Collector is Mr. Dow,* a very correct person, but residing a few miles from the Port; he does not give his undivided attention to it.

The limits of the Port of Windsor should be from the River Rouge on the west, to the east side of Oshawa pier on the east, extending along fifteen miles of the coast. The amount collected at this Port was—

In 1840,.....	£121	19	7½
In 1841,.....	380	13	8½
In 1842,.....	376	15	11

Port Darlington.

Port Darlington, in the Township of the same name, is the next Port to Windsor, and is about twelve miles east of it. At this place there is but one pier, and from the small depth of water I should think it will never be made a regular harbour, though in fine weather it is convenient and accessible; the country around it is very fine. Bowmanville, about two miles distant, is a thriving village, and there are several Mills in the neighbourhood, so that the importations will be large. The Collector, Colonel Reid, is a very respectable and worthy officer, and attends strictly to his duty; he lives about a mile from the pier.

Bond Head. The limits of this Port should be from the east side of the Oshawa pier to Manvers' Mill Creek, a distance of eighteen miles, including Bond Head Harbour. The amount collected at this Port in 1842, was £154 13 1. This Port was declared a Port of Entry in October, 1840.

* Mr. Dow is since dead, and a Mr. Warren is now the Collector.

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Bond Head, the next station, is a new village situated on the Lake shore, about one and a half miles off the main road, and two miles eastward from Port Darlington; there is a good pier here, and a prospect of some business: it is now attached to Port Darlington under Col. Reid, and should continue to be embraced within the limits of that Port. The amounts collected during the two years since it was declared a Port of Entry were, as follows:—

In 1841, ..	£201	2	3½
In 1842, ..	63	6	2½

The next station is at Port Hope, naturally the most beautiful and romantic village in the Province. It is situated on the Lake shore about 14 miles eastward of Bond Head, at the mouth of a valuable and powerful stream upon which are several mills.—this is capable of being made the best harbour on the Lake; there are several Stores and Inns in the Village, and some business is done; but, owing to the prevalence of party spirit, aided no doubt by the number of Distilleries, and combined with a singular want of energy and repugnance to any thing like improvement, in the original proprietors, the place has hitherto been prevented from attaining its true position; it is the natural receiving Port for the rich and beautiful Townships of Hope, Cavan, Monaghan and Emily, and for the whole District of Coburne, of which Peterborough (about 35 miles from Port Hope) is the chief town. The harbour is now in the hands of a Company whose Agent, or themselves, are, to say the least, by no means anxious to aid the Collector of Customs; if it was in the possession of the Government and under the full control of the Collector, as that of Cobourg is, the amount of revenue would be doubled. The receipts for the last three years have been, as follows:—

Port Hope.

In 1840,.....	£529	1	11
In 1841,.....	595	14	4½
In 1842,.....	520	10	2½

The limits of Port Hope should extend from Manvers' Mill Creek to Jones' Creek, a distance of fourteen miles.

The next Port is Cobourg, seven miles east of Port Hope, a pleasant and thriving town, with a Harbour commenced by a private Company but now in the hands of the Government, and being completed under the direction of the Board of Works. The town has made rapid advances in improvement, but it is materially injured by the circumstance of the direct communication with the back country being cut off by the Rice Lake, which lies about twelve miles in the interior, on which there is no steamboat, and in consequence all the travel to Peterborough and its neighbourhood has to pass through Port Hope, and round the western extremity of the Lake, thus making Port Hope the most convenient landing place for all goods destined for that rich section of country, and depriving Cobourg of the advantage it would otherwise possess in being the nearest Port; the principal trade of the equally rich Townships on the eastern side of the Rice Lake, will also be carried on at the harbours eastward within twenty miles of Cobourg, and for these reasons I fear the business of Cobourg, as a wholesale market, will not increase; but its local market will always be large, as it is surrounded by a good Wheat country, and there are several valuable mills on the stream which empties itself into the Lake immediately above the Town.

Cobourg.

The Collector is Mr. Kittson, a zealous and active officer, but now engaged in the Forwarding Trade. The limits of this Port should be from Jones' Creek or Little Harbour, to the town line between Hald-

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mand and Cramahe. The amounts collected were, during the last three years, as follows :—

In 1840.....	£ 550	0	3
In 1841.....	1005	0	5½
In 1842.....	1076	14	9½

Presqu'ile.

The next Port is Presqu'ile distant from Cobourg about twenty-two miles, a natural harbour accessible at all times. The Village of Brighton is within two miles of the Port ; the country around is newly settled, but rapidly improving, and the imports will no doubt greatly increase. The Collector, Mr. Short, has only been in office one year, but is likely to become a very useful man.

The limits of this Port should extend from the town line between Haldimand and Cramahe to the Carrying Place.

Trent Port.

The next Port is at the mouth of the River Trent, about ten miles below Brighton, and nearly at the head of the Bay of Quinte ; a good deal of business has been done here, mostly with the Lumber-men ; the country immediately at the mouth is poor, but up the river it is very fine, and if the river was improved on a small and economical scale, such as the Grand River navigation, from what I know of the Townships of Ops, Monaghan, Percy, Seymour, and the others along its banks, and the extent of forest of Pine and Oak which could be made available, I know of no improvement that would pay better, and no Port at which the collections would increase more rapidly.

The limits of this Port should extend from the Carrying Place, five miles west of it, to the town line between Thurlow and Sidney, eight miles to the east. The amount of duties collected at this Port have been included in the returns from Presqu'ile, or Belleville, at different times, but should be permanently transmitted through the latter, being distant about twelve miles.

Belleville.

The next Port is Belleville on the River Moira, better known as Meyers' Creek, distance from the Trent twelve miles. This town is beautifully situated, has a perfect harbour, and the stream is made available by several large mills ; the country around it is very fertile, much wheat is grown, and large quantities of Potash manufactured, I have no doubt (though the returns of duties are small) that a great quantity of American goods is consumed, as the facilities for smuggling in the Bay of Quinte, quite equal those on the Niagara Frontier, and are equally taken advantage of. The Collector, Captain Baldwin, is a strictly correct officer, but requires an active Deputy, as he is not, nor can he be expected to be, able to watch or pursue smugglers : his accounts are quite satisfactory.

The limits of this Port should be from the town line of Thurlow, to the east side of the Pier in the Indian Lands, embracing twenty miles of the coast. The receipts were :—

In 1840.....	£122	5	5½
In 1841.....	703	3	9
In 1842.....	340	12	2

Picton.

The next Port below Belleville, following the shore of Lake Ontario, is Picton, the chief Town of the Prince Edward District. This District is remarkably fertile, and is intersected by good natural roads in every direction ; it has excellent harbours both on the north where it is bounded by the Bay of Quinte, and on the south where the south bay forms a safe and commodious shelter for vessels on Lake Ontario. It is by many admitted

this is the garden of the Midland Districts, and the most moral District of the Province ; yet by some obliquity of moral vision, smuggling seems to be decidedly patronized.

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Mr. Rorke, the Collector, resides at Picton, and has a deputy at Wellington, but with all their vigilance but little is detected. This Port should embrace the whole District in its limits, and will require two or three deputies, or at least one at Wellington and one at Conseccon. The amount of collection was—

In 1840.....	£141	8	10
In 1841.....	432	15	11
In 1842.....	410	19	6

The next Port in order is Bath, on the Bay of Quinte, about 16 miles west of Kingston. Goods are entered at this place for Napance ; the country in rear is good, but a very small quantity of goods are imported direct, the greater part being brought in at Kingston. The Collector should have a paid Deputy, and both should be active preventive officers in connection with the Port of Kingston.—The limits of this Port should extend from the Pier in the Indian Lands to the town line between Ernestown and Kingston. The amount of collection was—

Bath.

In 1840.....	£172	3	5½
In 1841.....	382	12	9½
In 1842.....	302	2	4

Kings on is the next Port, and being at the foot of the Lake is a great dépôt of American products, and a good situation for wholesale establishments for that trade ; several Steamboats ply daily to Oswego and Rochester, and there is a constant communication by ferry with Cape Vincent, this, added to the fact that the immediate vicinity of the Town is not at present capable of supplying the demand, which has been so suddenly increased by the numbers who are drawn to it by its being the Seat of Government, makes it a very important Port ; the Revenue has greatly increased during the last three years, and will doubtless continue to, though at no place in the Province is smuggling carried on to a greater extent : Tea, Tobacco, Sugar, and other articles are brought in daily.—Mr. Kirkpatrick, the Collector, keeps his books and accounts carefully, and upon as good a system as any in the Province ; he has employed several deputies, paying them by proportions of seizures, but has not succeeded in preventing smuggling. He will require the assistance of several paid deputies or landing waiters. The limits of the Port of Kingston should extend from the town line between Ernestown and Kingston, in the Bay of Quinte, to Grass Creek, about ten miles east of the Town. The collections at this Port during the last three years were, as follows :—

Kingston.

In 1840.....	£4155	0	9
In 1841.....	8479	18	8
In 1842.....	6826	10	4

The increased collection of 1841, was in anticipation of the increased rate of duty on Tobacco and Coffee, and which took effect in October of that year.

The next Port below Kingston, and distant from it about twenty miles, is Gananoque, a place where but little business is done ; and owing to its proximity to Kingston, the rocky character of the surrounding country, and the want of a leading road into the interior, the imports are but small—the principal being Wheat for the Gananoque Mills. The limits

Gananoque.

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should extend from Grass Creek to Leroux's Creek, say thirty miles. The collection of this Port was —

In 1840.....	£124	4	4
In 1841.....	95	6	7
In 1842.....	48	2	9

place of but little importance, and as it possesses no peculiar advantages to importers over any other place along the river, where every farm is a receiving port for smuggled goods, there is but little business done, nor will it be likely to increase till a lower rate of duty is adopted, and paid deputies appointed to traverse the coast. Mr. McDonald, the Collector, gives regular attention to the duties. The limits of this Port should extend from Monroe's Point to the western limit of Osnabruck. The amounts collected in the last three years were, as follows :

In 1840.....	£69	0	6
In 1841.....	61	17	2
In 1842.....	57	11	5

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Cornwall.

Brockville.

The next Port is Brockville, thirty-three miles below Gananoque, situated immediately opposite to Morristown, in the State of New York; the River St Lawrence at this place being about one and a half miles in width; this is an important crossing place for American goods, and is the port of entry for the villages of Farmersville, Charleston, Smith's Falls, and in fact the whole county of Leeds, also for the Towns of Perth, Carleton Place, Lanark, Pakenham, and the whole District of Bathurst. It was early chosen as a wholesale dépôt for American products by the late firm of H. Billings & Co., who did an immense business there; they were succeeded by George Sanderson & Co., Mathie, Easton & Co., and others; several boats, British and American, daily stop at it, and though, owing to other causes rather than to the decline of the regular trade, the imports at that place have decreased, I have no doubt it will revive, as it must ever continue a place of importance. It is one of the prettiest Towns in Canada, with a southern aspect and commanding view of the river both above and below, more beautiful than any other point on it. There are in the Town several long established houses of good standing, engaged in the wholesale trade, which are wealthy and their business safe; the country around it is fertile, and considerable business carried on in the interior.

The Collector is Mr. Meudell, who has been recently appointed; he is a clever, active man, and a first rate accountant. I have no doubt the receipts at his port will increase rapidly under his management. The limits of the port of Brockville should extend from Leroux's Creek on the west, to the east side of what is now called Port Maitland, which should only be a receiving port, with a deputy under the Collector of Brockville; Wells' Creek would be the natural eastern limit. The amounts collected at Brockville during the last three years, were as follows :—

In 1840.....	£489	9	1½
In 1841.....	888	13	6½
In 1842.....	573	8	5

The next Port is Cornwall, the chief town of the Eastern District, distant about twenty-eight miles from Maria-town. This is an old and respectable town, but the country around it is poor; there is but little business done, as there are several stores up the river, generally directly opposite to stores on the American side, with which there is some kind of partnership or understanding, as the case may be, and a kind of international smuggling trade carried on to a great extent, and often in a way common to the various ports on the river, by storing salt, tea, leather, &c., and selling it to parties who are to receive it at the place of deposit, and run their own risk of conveying it away. The Collector is Mr. G. C. Wood, an old respectable merchant, who has resided there these forty years, and knows the trade and manner of doing business perfectly; he would require a resident deputy at Osnabruck, and an itinerant deputy also. The difficulty with this port, and indeed all others below Prescott, is, that though large quantities of goods are imported for the interior all along the coast, the facilities for landing being equal, it is impossible to confine it to any particular place, or guard the coast from illicit importation. The limits of this Port should extend from the western side of Stone House Point to the western limit of the township of Osnabruck. The amount of collection was,

In 1840.....	£ 92	13	0
In 1841.....	105	18	9
In 1842.....	148	2	10

Lancaster

Prescott.

Prescott, the next Port, is twelve miles below Brockville, and is opposite to Ogdensburg, the most important town on the American side between Oswego and the boundary line at St Régis. This is the port of entry for all the County of Grenville, in which are the thriving villages of Kemptville, Merrickville, and Burritt's Rapids, and is also the most convenient place of import for goods required for the supply of Richmond and Bytown in the Dalhousie District; there is constant intercourse with Ogdensburg by means of a Steam ferry which crosses every quarter of an hour, so that though the gross amount of imports may not be larger than many other ports, the number of entries is double. The Collector, Mr. Jones, is a most correct and punctual man of business, and has held the office since 1820; he is almost the only one of old standing against whom no complaint exists.

The limits of this Port should be from Wells' Creek to Monroe's Point, a distance of sixteen miles. The amount collected here was—

In 1840.....	£269	2	0½
In 1841.....	336	0	9
In 1842.....	273	2	7½

Lancaster, the next and last Port of the late Province of Upper Canada, is twenty-eight miles below Cornwall; this is the place of import for goods for Glengary. A considerable business is done here, but few goods are entered direct from the United States. The Collector, Mr. John Cameron, resides about seven miles west of his port; the facilities for smuggling are not so great as at Cornwall and above it, but still the Lake St. Francis, on which it is situated, is but narrow, and by no means dangerous for small craft, so that at least two deputies would be required to afford any chance of collecting even a moderate duty. The limits of this Port should extend from Stone House Point to the division line of the late Provinces. The amounts collected during the last three years were, as follows :

In 1840.....	£25	16	7½	
In 1841.....	56	10	9½	
In 1842.....	:	28	5	6

I have thus very imperfectly and hastily thrown together some of the principal facts connected with the frontier Ports from Goderich to Coteau du Lac, and trust they may be found useful as a ground work for a correct and minute description of the coast, upon which the Government may be enabled to determine the final limits of the several Ports.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

MALCOLM CAMERON.

To the Honorable S. B. HARRISON.

Maria-town.

The next Port below Prescott is Maria-town, distant from it about twenty-two miles; this is a

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No. 8.—REMARKS of the Deputy Inspector General, on the Accounts of the Collectors of Customs at the following Ports:—Maria Town, Prescott, Gananoque, Bath, Newcastle and Trent, Hallowell, Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto, Port Dalhousie, Niagara, Queenston, Chippawa, Fort Erie, Colborne and Danville, Port Dover, Port Burwell, Port Stanley, Amherstburg, and Chatham,—with their Replies thereto.

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Remarks on the Accounts of Collections in 1842, rendered by the Collector for the Port of Maria Town.

	£	s.	d.
<i>Quarter ended 5th July, 1842.</i>			
Paper, valued at.....	22	5	0
admitted at 15 per cent. This article is liable to duty at 30 per cent., making short credited, the sum of.....	3	6	9
<i>Quarter ended 5th October, 1842.</i>			
Paper valued at.....	20	5	0
is admitted at 15 per cent. in place of 30 per cent. making short credited....	4	7	9
<i>Quarter ended 5th January, 1843.</i>			
Paper and Type.....	£6	12	6
Paper.....	54	8	0
at 15 per cent. in place of 30 per cent. making a difference, short credited, of	9	3	1

Inspector General's Office,
Kingston, 24th April, 1843.

JOSEPH CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

ANSWERS.

PORT OF MARIA-TOWN, 2nd May, 1843.

Before entering on the duties of Collector for this Port, on the 1st July, 1839, I applied for instructions, and was referred to the Statutes, on reference to which I construed blank paper to come under the head of articles not mentioned, and have always returned accordingly at 15 per cent., and until now supposed I was acting correctly, my mistake never having been pointed out to me.

ALEXANDER McDONELL,
Collector of Customs.

Remarks on the Accounts of Collections rendered by the Collector of the Customs at the Port of Prescott.

Quarter ended 5th April, 1842.

1 double Sleigh, £12 10; 1 Cutter, £10; 1 Jumper, £2; 1 Cutter, £9; 1 Do., £10; 1 Cutter, £10; 1 Do. £9; 1 Sleigh, £14; 3 double Sleighs, £30; 1 Cutter, £10; 1 Sleigh, £9; 1 Cutter, £11; Harness, £3 15s.; Sleigh, £10; Waggon, £12 10; 1 Waggon, £15; 1 Sleigh, £10; Saddle and Bridle, £2; Saddle and Bridle, £3; 1 Cutter, £10; 1 Sleigh, £11; 1 Cutter, £11; Sleigh, £12; 1 Cutter, £10; 1 Do. £10; 1 Cutter, £11; 1 Do. £10; 1 Do. £10; 1 Sleigh, £13; 1 Cutter, £10; 1 Do., £10; 1 Horse Sleigh, 30s; Sleigh Harness, £3; Buggy, £15.

The foregoing are admitted free of duty.

Query. Are they the property of residents or travellers?

	£	s.	d.
1 second hand Table.....	0	10	0
1 chest Carpenter's Tools.....	7	10	0
2 loads Furniture, moving from Ogdensburg.....	100	0	0
Household Furniture.....	3	0	0
Household Furniture, moving.....	20	0	0
Buffalo Robe, moving to Canada...	1	0	0

The above admitted free.

Query, as above?

ANSWERS.

No distinction was made between Carriages and Harness of residents, or those of travellers.

Part of his furniture, moving to reside in Canada—Owned by a mechanic coming into the Province to work.

Moving to Canada to reside—owned by a person removing into Canada, who at the same time reported his horse, buggy, harness, &c.

Property of Travellers.

Remarks on the Accounts of the Collector of the Customs at the Port of Prescott.—(Continued.)

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	£	s.	d.
1 Ham, valued at.....	0	5	0
10 cwt. Ham.....	12	10	0
500 lbs. Ham.....	8	2	6
Quantity of Mahogany, in slabs.....	0	15	0
14 lbs. Crackers.....	0	4	3
3 bbls. Apples.....	1	10	0
5 doz. Lemons.....	0	9	5
100 raw Hides.....	75	0	0
25 lbs. Gum Shellac.....	1	15	0
4 bbls. Crackers.....	3	5	0
1 bushel Onions.....	0	3	9
4 bbls. Crackers.....	3	4	0
1 bushel Onions.....	0	2	6
30 lbs. Ham.....	0	10	6
3 bbls. Crackers.....	3	7	6
2 " ".....	1	15	0
1 " Apples.....	0	8	9
2 bbls. Crackers.....	1	15	0
6 do do.....	7	10	0
3 do Apples.....	1	10	0

The above are admitted free, being liable to duty at 5 per cent. by the Provincial Act.

	£	s.	d.
Medicines valued at.....	1	15	8
4½ bushels Clover Seeds.....	6	15	0
Materials for 50 Chairs.....	1	10	0
" " ".....	1	10	0
2 doz. Opodeldoc.....	0	14	0
2 " Brandreth's Pills.....	1	5	0
Stuff for 100 Chairs.....	3	0	0

Seeds are liable to duty at 15 per cent. as also Medicine and Wood Manufactures. (Per return above admitted free).

45, 59½, 60 = 164½ lbs. Tobacco, credited at 20 per cent.—the duty, amounting to 19s. 7d., should be credited at 2 pence per lb., equal to £1 7 5,—being short credited 7s. 10d. Sterling.

7½ doz. Thread Whips, £7 10, at 15 per cent. Whips are liable to duty of 30 per cent. if leather.

Quarter ended 5th July, 1842.

13 Sheets Cards, valued £4 11 9, at 20 per cent. 13½ Feet " 4 3 5, at 20 " (Leather and Wire Manufactures.)

All Wires and Leather Manufactures are liable to duty at 30 per cent.

6th May—per Thomas Peck.—Amount of Invoice, £51 9 3, at 5 per cent. [Including Pills, &c.]

Medicines are liable to duty at 15 per cent.

Inspector General's Office, Kingston, 8th May, 1843.

JOSEPH CARY, Deputy Inspector General.

ANSWERS.

These articles were admitted free of duty, through misconception on my part of the intention of those Acts.

But you will perceive by last Return that I now charge 5 per cent. upon all such; this was all explained, and a correspondence with John Macaulay took place at the time upon the subject.

Answer as above.

I, in this instance, only charged 20 per cent. through error, as 2d st'g per lb. would have amounted to more than 20 per cent.

Considered them as subject to 15 per cent. only, as they are an unenumerated article.

20 per cent. was charged upon this article by mistake; but had I not been advised to the contrary, would have supposed it only subject to 15 per cent. as an unenumerated article.

Allowed at 5 per cent. through misconception—Drugs being a free article by Imperial Act.

Port of Prescott, June 13th, 1843.

A. JONES, Collector.

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Remarks on the Accounts of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Gananoque.

Quarter ended 5th April, 1842.

4m.1.0.15 Barrel Staves,—the imported value £5 11 3, admitted duty free,—is subject to 5 per cent. by Provincial Act.

44 Barrels Tallow, valued at £66, what might the weight of each barrel be? The valuation appears very low.

Furniture valued at £19 10.—The duty of 5 per cent. under Provincial Act only is credited.—the duty should be 15 per cent. under Imperial Act.

12 Sides Sole Leather and 1½ bush. Pegs, valued at £3 10.—4 pairs Shoes and 1 pair Ladies' Boots, valued at 19s. 4½d.

These valuations appear to be extremely low.

Quarter ended 5th October, 1842.

Sept. 1st—per C. & J. McDonald & Co.—5 tons Coals.

States that the duties are to be paid at Kingston. Is the Collector satisfied that the duty has been paid as stated?

Inspector General's Office,
Kingston, 24th April, 1843.

JOSEPH CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

ANSWERS.

Being admitted duty free by the Imperial Act 3 and 4 W. 4, ch. 59. I supposed it of greater force than the Colonial Act, and that Lumber was still to be admitted duty free, as will appear from my letter of April 23d, 1842, addressed to the Hon. John Macaulay.

The Consignees state that they cannot now ascertain the weight of the Tallow,—herewith I send their declaration.

Belonged to a person who came into the Province as a settler,—exempt from duty by 1 and 5 Victoria, ch. 14, 11th clause: I believe it will be found that no duty was charged.

I did not put the importer upon his oath with regard to the value, but took his declaration, which is herewith enclosed.

Since the receipt of the Inspector General's Circular, under date of August 26th, 1834, I have permitted vessels to proceed to their place of destination with that part of their cargo not consigned to my Port, and pay their duties there when there appears to be no intention of fraud, as in this case. I enclose the vessel's manifest for your inspection.

EPIRAIM WEBSTER,

Collector.

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Remarks on the Accounts of the Collector of Customs for the Port of Bath.

Quarter ended 5th July, 1842.

	£	s.	d.
80 bbls. Salt, at 2s. 6d.	£10	0	0
Add 2-13ths	1	10	9
Less credited	11	2	3
Makes, short credited	0	8	6
28 bbls. Salt, at 2s. 6lb. stg.	4	0	9
Less this sum	3	17	9½
Making short credited	0	2	11½
35 bbls. Salt, at 2s. 6d. stg.	12	5	2
Less this sum credited	11	16	2½
Making short credited	0	8	11½

ANSWERS.

The error arose from adding 1-9th instead of 2-13ths, as the Act directs.

Do. do. do.

Do. do. do.

Quarter ended 5th October, 1842.

Threshing-Machine, valued at £20 12s. 6d., which appears extremely low.

The Threshing-Machine had been in use for two years, and was sold by the importer, upon time, for a less sum than what it was entered for.

Quarter ended 5th January, 1843.

4000 lb. Sole Leather, at 9d. per lb.
4000 lb. damaged do., at 6d. per lb.
The valuation on both, but particularly the latter, appears to be very low.

Neither qualities were good, and the damaged very inferior.

Inspector General's Office,
Kingston, 25th April, 1843.

JOSEPH CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

COLIN MACKENZIE,

Collector.

Remarks on the Accounts of Collections rendered by the Collector of Customs, at the Ports of Newcastle and Trent.

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Quarter ended 5th January, 1843.

ANSWERS.

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4 galls. Molasses, credited at 1d. per gallon, is also liable to 3s. per cwt., per Imperial Act, and 1s. 6d. per cwt. per Provincial Act.

I was not aware that I had made this error; I will be careful it shall not occur again. In my next account current, I will account for it.

1234½ lb. damaged Sole Leather, valued at £27 15s., which is extremely low; property of this kind, when alleged to be damaged, should be subject to particular examination, and the certificates of two merchants, as to the extent of damage, furnished.

I examined every roll of this Leather, and found it all stamped "damaged," and a poor quality.

708½ lb. Sole Leather, £26 10s., a very low valuation at the port of entry.

At the time this Leather was entered, I enquired of persons dealing in Sole Leather whether they thought it could be purchased at Rochester at the price stated in the Invoice; they informed me that Leather of that quality could be bought there for 15 cents, per pound—the price at which it was entered.

Inspector General's Office,
Kingston, 2d May, 1843.

JOSEPH CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

Remarks on the Accounts of the Collector of Customs for the Port of Hallowell.

Quarter ended 5th October, 1842.

ANSWERS.

The valuation of the undermentioned articles appears to be extremely low;—are they the valuation at the port of entry?

	£	s.	d.
183 lbs. Sole Leather, valued at	4	11	6
*1 old Steam Engine, and 3 old Boilers, and 1036 lbs. Castings, value	115	2	9
§Steam Engine and Boiler	137	10	0
2 Threshing Machines	35	15	0

On the whole of these articles the valuation is agreeably to the cost as sworn to by the importers, with 10 per cent. added, except on the Leather, which was entered previous to the receipt of the Inspector General's Circular, directing that addition. The valuation of the Leather I was dissatisfied with, but on a careful examination of the quality, I did not feel warranted in doing otherwise than entering it.

Inspector General's Office,
Kingston, 24th April, 1843.

JOSEPH CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

* This Engine is of the simplest kind,—the castings were for fitting it up, and a large outlay was made here before it could be put in operation; I personally examined it, both at the landing and during its erection, and had the opinion of a manufacturer here on its value, and have good reason to believe its being correctly invoiced.

§ This is an Engine of small power, with locomotive boiler; I had the opinion of a manufacturer here on its value, not feeling myself a sufficient judge.

I have no reason to believe the threshing machines were under-rated.—I am a judge in some degree, as such have been made in this place.

W. RORKE,
Collector, Hallowell.

Remarks on the Accounts of Collections rendered by the Collector of the Customs at the Port of Cobourg.

Quarter ending 5th July, 1842.

ANSWERS.

102 and 90—201 lbs. Roast Coffee. The duty of 5s. per cwt. under Imperial Act only is credited.—The duty of 5 per cent. under Provincial Act is not credited. The value should be stated.

I was not aware that the article was subject to the 5 per cent. duty in addition to the 5s. per cwt.

Four parcels, equal to 1063 lbs. green and ground Coffee, on which the duty of 5s. sterling, per cwt. under Imperial Act, is not credited,—being equal to £2 7s. 6d. sterling.

I was not aware that the green and ground Coffee was subject to the 5s. Imperial duty, besides the 2d. and 4d. Provincial.

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Remarks on the Accounts of the Collections rendered by the Collector of the Customs at the Port of Cobourg.—

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27th October.

(Continued.)

Quarter ended 5th October, 1842.

ANSWERS.

1 bundle Kips, and 5 do. Calcutta do., valued at £16 16s. 5d.—the duty of 5 per cent. only is credited. This article is subject to the duty of 15 per cent. under the Imperial Act; the difference should be credited.

The Kip skins and Calcutta do. are raw untanned hides, and prior to the passing of the Provincial Act 4 & 5 Vic., chap. 11, they were admitted free of duty:—See Imperial Act 3 & 4, Will. 4, chap. 59.

July 16th, per J. B. Boswell.	£	s.	d.
597 bushels Salt, at 6d., credited.....	11	9	6
Should be	14	18	6

This entry in the original Blotter is 579 bushels, which makes my entry correct,—it was an error in copying.

Being short credited, sterling..... 0 9 0

Aug. 27th.—460 lbs. Sugar at 1d. is....	1	18	4
505 lbs. Coffee at 5s. per cwt., is....	1	2	6

This is an error of mine in the calculation. I only collected 57s. 7d. as stated in the return.

3 0 10

Credit is given only for..... 2 17 7

Short credited, sterling..... 0 3 3

The total duties is, Sterling.....	80	17	0½
Add 2-13ths.....	12	8	9

This is an error of mine in converting the Sterling into Currency.

93 5 9½

Credited only..... 91 15 0½

Short credited..... 1 10 9

505 lbs. roast Coffee, on which the duty of 5s. per cwt. only is credited. This article is also liable to the 5 per cent. ad valorem under Provincial Act.

Same as answer no. 1.

Two parcels, equal to 1,053 lbs. Sugar, and 106 lbs. ground and green Coffee, on which the Provincial Duty of 2d. and 4d. only is credited. No credit is given for the duty of 5s. per cwt. under Imperial Act, both on Sugar and Coffee; the Collector is referred to the Circular from the Inspector General, of 31st December, 1841, as respects this duty.—being short credited 52s. Sterling.

Same as answer no. 2.

Quarter ended 5th January 1843.

Are the value of Hats. &c., and Castings, the value at the place of importation, or otherwise?

I usually add 10 per cent. to Invoice; in one case (castings from Troy), I added the cost of transport to the Invoice.

411 lbs. roast Coffee.—the duty of 5s. per cwt. only is credited; that of 5 per cent. under Provincial Act is not credited.

Same as answer no. 1.

75 lbs. green Coffee—the duty of 5 per cent. is not credited.

Same as answer no. 2.

Inspector General's Office,
Kingston, 25th April, 1843.

Custom House Office,
Cobourg, 27th April, 1843.

JOSEPH CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

W. H. KITTSOON,
Collector of Customs.

Remarks on the Account of Collections during the Quarter ended the 5th July, 1843, rendered by the Collector of Customs at Port Hope.

Appendix (B. B.)

Appendix (B. B.)

27th October.

27th October.

Per Statement of Provincial Duty—115, 312, and 204, say 631 lbs. Roasted Coffee, on which duty is credited at 5 per cent. only. Coffee is also liable to duty at 5s. sterling per cwt. additional, under Imperial Act.

May 23d.—per James Brown.	s. d.
Oranges, Rice, &c., £1 9s. at 5s. is	4 5
Credited.....	3 7
Being short credited.....	0 10

Per statement of Duties under Imperial Act.
April 19th. *H. H. Meredith.*
Brooms, Candles and Paper, £12 9s. 3d. credited at 15 per cent. Paper is liable to 30 per cent.

April 19th. Per ditto—20 lbs. Snuff, 1 gross Corks, 227 lbs. Sheet Iron. Duty is credited on 2s. 6d. at 7½ per cent., and £1 4s. 3d. at 15 per cent. £1 6s. 6d. Snuff is liable to 2d. per lb. or 20 per cent. The calculation also appears to be erroneous.

77 lbs. Tobacco and 30 lbs. ground Coffee, on which the duty credited is..... £1 0 11

	£ s. d.
77 lbs. Tobacco at 2d. Stg	0 12 10
30 lbs. Coffee at 4d.....	0 10 0
ditto at 5s. per cwt..	0 1 4
Sterling	1 4 2
Currency	1 7 11

Short credit..... 0 7 94

April 20th. per Robert Wallace.
87 bbls Plaster, valued at £6 3s. 6d., which appears to be a very low valuation particularly when compared with the value of other parcels of the same article in other parts of the account.

April 20th.—20 bbls. Plaster, £4 2s. 6d. and 500 bushels Salt, the duty on which is.... £15 0 10½
Credited

Short credit..... £0 1 0

April 24th.—5 boxes Soap, 2 do. Cheese, 4 doz. Brooms, 2 bbls. Clover seed, 1 bbl. Pitch, and small bundle Twine.

The above valued at £19 3s. 10d. at 15 per cent., and the duty credited, per returns, £3 2s. 4½d.

Soap is liable to 20 per cent.. Pitch 7½ per cent. and the remainder 15 per cent.—the calculation appears to be incorrect.

The valuation of each article liable to different rates of duty is required to be stated.

May 23d.—per Fras. Beamish.

50 bbls. Plaster, 1 keg Currants, 4 boxes Raisins, 1 drum Figs, 2½ cwt. Sugar; the duty credited is £2 5s. 2d.

No valuation is given on which to credit the ad valorem duty.

An explanation of the above entry is required?

ANSWERS.

An omission, though unintentional; and if insisted on, must lose.

Collector must lose it,—a careless miscalculation.

For paper. *Pepper*,—my writing is not always easily read,—and was not so in copying this.

Corks 2s. 6d.—2½d. Iron, &c. £1 4s. 3d., should be 13s. 2½d.. Snuff 20 per cent., £3 9s. 10½ should be 13s. 11½d. making..... £1 7 4½
Less

£0 0 10½

I have made a foolish error here in charging 5s. sterling, instead of the 4d. per lb. Where a specific duty is charged, surely the ad valorem duty is not charged also.

87 should be 30. Wallace brought over 87 in all.
The first..... 30
The other four persons..... 57

87

	£ s. d.
15 per cent on £4 2s. 6d.....	0 12 4½
500 bushels Salt is.....	14 2 6

Is not the 14 19 10½

collected, right?

	£ s. d.
Pitch 1s. 2d.....	0 1 8
Soap £3 3s. 7d.....	0 12 8½
Brooms, } £15 4s. 2½d.....	2 5 7
Cheese, }	
Clover seed, }	
Twine, 11s.....	0 1 8

Should be..... 3 1 7½

The £3 3s 7d was incorrectly added with the others.

Beamish's name is written one line too high; these goods, except the plaster, belong to the other entry. Keg Currants, 4 boxes Raisins, 1 do. Figs £4 5s 10d.

Duty	£0 6 6
2½ cwt. Sugar £1 13s. 1d. sterling...	1 18 8

£2 5 2

The plaster is credited at £1 5s. 9d. in my books. The person who copied the Return for me, committed this error. He may have omitted, in doing so, the 25s. 9d.

Remarks on the Account of Collections during the Quarter ended the 5th July 1843, &c. (Continued.)

Appendix (B. B.)

Appendix (B. B.)

27th October

Per the account current, the Collector takes credit for commission of 5 per cent. on tonnage duty, and also on Government proportion of Seizures, which is erroneous, not being authorized.

This is worse than absurd, and arose as above. £21 10s. 4d. should be £10 2s. 3d.

27th October.

Inspector General's Office,
Kingston, 15th September 1843.

I have been confined to my room for two weeks from a severe attack, and occupied the last week at the Assizes, which I hope will sufficiently apologize for the delay on my part in not returning this paper at an earlier day.

JOSEPH CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

M. F. WHITEHEAD.

1st October, 1843.

Remarks on the Accounts of the Collections by the Collector for the Port of Toronto.

Quarter ended 5th July, 1842.

ANSWERS.

May 6th, per Jas. F. Smith.		
At 5 per cent.	At 7½ per cent.	At 15 per cent.
Rice, \$88,62	Prunes, \$21,12	Ginger, \$19,00
Liquorice, 18,72	Almonds, 38,88	Sardines, 14,40
Caasia, 27,18	Do. 56,25	Bitters, 8,25
Tapioca, 3,69	Raisins, 56,25	Ginger, 14,79
Lemons, 56,25	Do. 15,00	Chocolate, 9,00
Oranges, 87,50	Do. 18,75	Lemon Syrup, 3,50
Oil, 5,50	Do. 50,16	Cinnamon, 7,68
	Prunes, 9,35	
	Filberts, 35,96	
	Walnuts, 20,51	
	Olives, 6,00	
	Anchovies, 6,75	
	Macaroni, 4,84	
	Figs, 31,30	
	Do. 25,76	
\$287,46	\$399,88	\$76,62
Add 1.10th, 28,74	39,98	7,66
\$316,20	\$439,86	\$84,28
Per return, \$255,60	\$441,49	\$102,08

= \$840,34.
= \$799,17.

There are some discrepancies in this Entry as respects the amount of the valuation under the different rates of ad valorem duties, but the amount of duty credited appears to be correct, or very nearly so.

The discrepancies originate in the view we take of the amount of duty charged on different articles. See particulars of entry.

	£	s.	d.
1 Stove, valued at.....	3	0	0
1 Plough Mould, at.....	0	15	0
296 Wooden Measures,.....	13	16	9
1 bag Seeds,.....	4	12	1

I have refunded the difference between 15 and 20 per cent., and have not taken credit for it; 5 per cent. additional was charged by my predecessor in office, which was subsequently paid by me.

The above are credited at 20 per cent., instead of 15 per cent.

May 7th.—per Thorne and Parsons.				
	Impl.		Provl.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
3651 lbs. Tobacco,.....	8	3 0	15	4 3
455 gallons Port Wine,..	12	12 8	11	7 6
6630 lbs. Tobacco,.....			55	5 0
Sterling,	£20	15 8	£81	16 9
Currency,	£23	19 2	94	8 4
			23	19 3
	£ 118 7 7			
Ad valorem Duties, (adding 10 per ct.)				
\$614.74=£153 13 8½ at 5 per cent.			7	13 8½
1385.80= 346 9 0 at 15 per cent.			51	19 4½
358.19= 89 10 11½ at 7½ per ct.			6	14 3½
22.42= 5 12 1 at 20 per cent.			1	2 5
	£185 17 4½			
Credited per Return,....	171	1 3		
Short credit,	£14	10 1½		

The duty on wine is not cumulative. Vide 9th clause late Inspector-General's Letter, dated 31st December, 1841.

Remarks on the Accounts of the Collections by the Collector for the Port of Toronto.—(Continued.)

Appendix (B. B.)

Appendix (B. B.)

27th October. 854 lbs. Cheese, and 4 bbls. Hickory Nuts, £1 7s. 6d. at 5 per cent., and £9 8s. 11d. at 20 per cent.
Cheese is liable to 15 per cent., and Nuts 7½ per do.
1 basket pickled Oysters, £2 10s. at 7½ per cent. should be 15 per cent.

June 1st, per Armstrong & Beatty.

1953 sides sole Leather\$4,698,29

The weight is required.

The weight or quality very frequently omitted to be given, and correctness of valuation cannot be checked.

30 boxes Sperm Candles, £97 4s. 7d. at 20 per cent. in place of 15 per cent.

May 7th—per Rt. McKay & Co.

6 per cent.	7½ per cent.	15 per cent.
Cassia ..\$26.25	Almonds.\$52.40	Cloves ..\$28.56
Saleratus 29 87	Prunes .. 12.20	Brooms ..160.00
Isinglass . 23.50	Raisins .. 55.00	Cords .. 20.00
Liquorice 36.32	Do. .. 30.00	Glue 41.80
Rice 88.42	Do. .. 17.50	Pails 62.50
Senna ... 3.75	Almonds. 49.68	Candles . 97.50
Salad oil. 33.75	Currants 201.36	
	Turp'tine 117.48	
	Figs 25.80	
	Do. 24.36	
241.86	585.78	410.36
add 1-10th 24.18	add 1-10th 58.57	add 1-10th 41.03
\$266.04	\$644.35	\$451.39

The ad valorem duties amounting to..	£32 7 8
6820 lbs. Tobacco at 2d. .	£56 16 8
790 galls. Port Wine at 6d.	19 15 0
Do. do. at £7 per tun	21 18 10
677 galls. Wine at 6d. per gallon.....	11 18 6
Stg.£	110 9 0
H. Cy...£	127 8 10
	127 8 10
Total amount.....	159 16 6
Credited per return.....	146 1 8
Short credit.....	£13 14 10

Per return the ad valorem duties are \$101,38 at 5 per cent.; \$714,14 at 7½ per cent.; \$627,77 at 15 per cent.;—being equal to £38 4s. 2d., and not £32 7s. 6d. as above stated.

On 230 dozen Brooms, the sum of £3 0s. 4d. appears to be over-exacted, the correct amount of duty (15 per cent.) having been accounted for.

May 10th—per Moffat, Murray & Co.

4144 lbs. Coffee.

Query.—What description of Coffee?

16th May—per K. M. Sutherland & Co.

3550 lbs. Coffee.

Query.—Green, ground, or roasted?

a

Cheese should be 15; difference has been refunded by me, and not taken credit for.

27th October.

I have not the weight. Mr. Beatty was sworn to the value.

I have, as in the former entries, refunded the 5 per cent. additional, charged on this entry.

Already explained, and particulars of entry furnished.

This sum is due H. K. Totus, 20 per cent. being charged on the brooms, and not yet refunded.

Rio Coffee.

See particulars of entry.

Remarks on the Accounts of the Collections by the Collector for the Port of Toronto.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(B. B.)

Appendix
(B. B.)

27th October

27th October.

111 lbs. Cocoa: 1057½ galls. Port and Malaga Wines, and 101,67 lbs. Tobacco; also, Ad valorem duties, viz. :—		
£6 8s. 9d. at 7½ per cent.;	£127 13s 1d.	
at 15 per cent.;	and £13 10s. 3d.	
at 20 per cent.		H. Cy. £22 6 8
3550 lbs. Coffee at 5s. per cwt.....	£7 18 6	
(If roasted, 5 per cent. addi- tional; green 2d. per lb., or ground 4d.)		
144 lbs. Cocoa at 5s. per cwt.....	0 6 5	
(Value required, is liable to 5 per cent. also.)		
10167 lbs. Tobacco at 2d. per lb.	87 4 6	
1057½ galls. Wine at 6d. per gallon	26 8 9	
Do. do. at £7 per tun	29 7 6	
	<hr/>	
Sterling....	151 5 8	
	<hr/>	
Currency ..	174 11 1	
	<hr/>	174 11 1
		<hr/>
		£ 196 17 9

See particulars of entry.

to which add 5 per cent. on Cocoa, and 5 per cent. 2d. or 4d. per lb. on Coffee, as above.
Per Return, amount credited, is £197 0s. 0d.

12th May—per R. H. Brett.

£24 13s. 9d. at 5 per cent.;	£98 3s. 7d.
at 7½ per cent.;	£391 16s. 0d. at 15
per cent.;	£21 12s. 11d. at 20 per
cent.; and £23 1s. 8d. at 30 per cent.;	
being equal to.....	£78 12 3
Being credited	78 7 5
	<hr/>
Short credit.....	£0 4 10

May 21st—per C. M. Armstrong.

Artificial Flowers, £13 7s. 6d. at 15 per cent., should be 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. according to materials, whether cotton or silk.

Should be 20 per cent.

11th May—per Lyman, Farr, and Co.

£251 12s. 9d. at 5 per cent. ; £91 5s. 9d. at 7½ per cent. ; £187 8s. 1d. at 15 per cent. ; £28 4s. 6d. at 20 per cent. ; and £98 11s. 9d. at 30 per cent.—equal to £82 19s. 9d.

To which add duty on 192 gallons Alcohol.

What was the duty collected on Alcohol ?

Query.—If considered as Spirits, and of what proof ?

See particulars of entry.

The amount credited on the above entry, per return, is £84 5 0 }
30 2 4 } £114 7 4

1 case Looking-glasses, £14 10s. 9d. at 15 per cent., being liable to 20 per cent.

Should be 20 per cent.

June 6th.—per Bryce, M'Murrick, and Co.
274-12th dozen Artificial Flowers, £36 8s. 9d., credited at 15 per cent. ; should be 20 per cent. to 30 per cent., according to materials, whether cotton or silk.

20 per cent. ought to have been charged.

June 8th.—267 sides Sole Leather.
Weight required ?

Same remark applicable here as in former entry.

Remarks on the Accounts of the Collections by the Collector for the Port of Toronto.—(Continued.)

Appendix (B. B.)

Appendix (B. B.)

27th October. Per Thomas Rigny.
2 gross Whips, \$14, at 15 per cent.; if Leather, should be 30 per cent.

5 pair Grave Stones, \$60, at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; should be 15 per cent.
Query.—If marble?

June 22d.—Per Marvin Henderson.

1021 bushels Salt, at 6d.....	£	s.	D.
Add 2-13ths.....	25	10	6
	3	18	6
	29	9	0
Credited,	28	9	1
Short credited,....	£0	19	11

June 22d.—per Rt. Mackay & Co.

5 per cent.	7½ per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.
Saltpetre \$7,91	Nuts . \$18,45	Tob. pipes \$5,25	Snuff..... \$3,83
Pearlash. 101,21		Allspice ... 8,98	Soap 12,89
		Pepper ... 11,70	Segars ... 10,30
		Cloves..... 0,90	Tobacco ... 1,40
		Chocolate . 1,00	
		Nutmegs... 4,99	
109,12	18,45	32,82	28,42
add 1-10th 10,91	add 1-10th 1,84	add 1-10th 3,28	add 1-10th 2,84
\$120,03	\$20,29	\$36,10	\$31,26

The ad valorem duties as above, equal to £4 16 0
 45½ galls. Molasses at 1d. £0 3 10
 equal to 503 lbs. at 4s. 6d. per
 cwt. 1 0 2
 446 lbs. green Coffee at 2d. per
 lb. 3 14 4
 Do. do. at 5s. per cwt. 0 19 11
 1662 lbs. Sugar at 14s. 4d. per
 cwt. 10 8 1
 82½ lbs. Sugar Candy, at 2d. 0 13 9
 308 galls. Madeira Wine, at
 £7 per tun..... 8 11 1
 Do. do. at 1s. per gall. 15 8 0
 609 lbs. Tobacco at 2d. per lb. 5 1 6

Sterling....£46 0 8

H. Cy.....£53 2 4

53 2 4

Total amount.....£ 57 18 4

Credited 51 12 2

Short credit.....£ 6 6 2

Per Return, the ad valorem duties are, on above entry, £5 16s. at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ; £39 0s. 5d. at 15 per cent. ; and £7 16s. 3d. at 20 per cent. ; being equal to £7 15s. 11d., and not £4 16s. as above, being over exacted, £2 19s. 11d.

Inspector General's Office,
Kingston, 19th May, 1843.

JOSEPH CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

Raw Hide. Same duty as on Sole Leather, 15 per cent.

Marble. $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Correct.

Short credited 19s. 11d.

See particulars of entry.

£7 per tun not charged.

Appendix
(B. B.)

Remarks on the Accounts of the Collector of Customs for the Port of Toronto.

Appendix
(B. B.)

27th October.

Quarter ended 5th October, 1842.

ANSWERS.

27th October

July 8th.—Per Charles Doan.

	£	s.	d.
492 lbs. Roasted Coffee, at 5s. per cwt.	1	2	0
1117 lbs. Tobacco, at 2d. per lb.	9	6	2
Sterling, ..	£10	8	2
Currency, ..	£12	0	2
Ad valorem Duties.			
Coffee, \$49.12, 4.92 = \$54.12 at 5 per cent.	0	13	6
£7 8s. 2d. at 5 per cent., £8 3s. 9d. at 7½ per cent., £57 11s. 6d. at 15 pr. ct., £56 5s. 6d. at 20 per ct.	20	17	6
	£33	11	2
Credited	32	17	1
Short credited	£0	14	1

5 per cent. not charged on Roasted Coffee. See 22d clause late Inspector-General's Circular, date 31st Decr., 1841.

19th July.—1 cask Madder, \$135.12 at 5 per cent.

Query.—If ground, or in the root?

Root.

Aug. 8th.—Per A. Ogilvie and Co.

	£	s.	d.
3158lbs. Coffee, at 2d. per lb. (supposed green)	26	6	4
28cwt. 0qrs. 22lb. do. at 5s. per cwt.	7	0	11
Sterling,	£33	7	3
Currency,	£38	9	11
Credited,	30	7	3
Short credited, ..	£8	2	8

5s. per cwt. omitted to be charged on Coffee.

Aug. 10th.—1460lbs. Roasted Coffee, at 5s. per cwt.

	£	s.	d.
at 5s. per cwt.	3	5	2
Add 2-13ths,	0	10	0
	3	15	2
Coffee valued at \$150.79, at 5 per cent.	1	17	9
	£5	12	11
Credited,	3	15	2
Short credited,	£1	17	9

5 per cent. not charged, for reasons already stated.

Aug. 12th.—Per J. Beckett and Co.

Nut Galls, \$36.04, Opium, \$145.60, Red Argot \$5.26, Otta Roses, \$16.00, at 7½ per cent.; Arrow Root, \$72.40, at 15 per cent.; Varnish, \$11.25; Drugs, \$38.10; Oil Peppermint, \$40.38 at 5 per cent.

10 per cent. added to the above, is—

	£	s.	d.
\$98.70 at 5 per cent.			
223.19 at 7½ per cent.			
79.64 at 15 per cent.	8	8	1
Credited	7	8	7
Short credited,	£0	19	6

Remarks on the Accounts of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Toronto.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(B. B.)
27th October.

Appendix
(B. B.)
27th October.

	£	s.	d.
Sept. 5th.—1201lbs. Tobacco at 2d.	10	0	2
255lbs. Coffee, 2d (supposed green) Do. 5s. per cwt.	2	2	6
	0	11	4
Sterling,	£12	14	0
Currency,	£14	13	0
Credited,	14	0	0
Short credited,	£0	13	0

5 per cent. omitted to be charged on Coffee.

	£	s.	d.
Sept. 28th.—3427lbs. roasted Coffee, 5s. (Sterling),	7	13	0
Currency,	£8	16	6
\$364.36 \$36.43 \$400.79 at 5 per cent	5	0	3
	£13	16	9
Credited,	8	15	1
Short credited,	£5	1	8

5 per cent. additional not charged.

Oct. 5th.—12 Grindstones, \$84.78 at 7½ per cent. ; 11½ tons ditto, \$126.50 at 7½ per cent., being liable to duty at 15 per cent.

Quarter ended 5th January 1843.

Oct. 10th.—Per S. W. Arnold.			
	£	s.	d.
50lb. Coffee, 2d. per lb. (Query.—Green.)	0	8	4
Ditto, 5s. per cwt.	0	2	3
6 bushels of Salt, 6d.	0	3	0
55 galls. Molasses, at 1d.	0	4	7
do. 160 lbs. at 4s. 6d. per cwt.	0	6	5
100lbs. Sugar at 14s. 4d. per cwt.	0	12	6
Sterling,	£1	17	1
Currency,	£2	2	9
Ad valorem Duties.			
£1 1s. 10d. at 5 per cent. ; £1 1s. 8d. at 7½ per cent. ; £7 11s. 2d. at 15 per cent.	1	5	5
	£3	8	2
Credited,	2	18	9
Short credited,	£0	9	5

Omitted to be charged.

No authority for charging at 1d. ; being a charge made under a Statute in Lower Canada, and not furnished to this office.

Oct. 13th.—Per Robert MacKay and Co.			
	£	s.	d.
1540 lbs. Coffee, at 5 per cent. Sterling,	3	8	9
Currency,	£3	19	4
Coffee valued \$152.46 at 5 per cent.	1	18	2
Ad valorem duties.			
£21 3s. 9d. at 5 per cent. ; £20 17s. at 7½ per cent. ; £14 12s. 3d. at 15 per cent.	4	16	3
	£10	13	9
Credited,	8	15	6
Short credited,	£1	18	3

Not charged. Already explained.

Appendix
(B. B.)

Remarks on the Accounts of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Toronto.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(B. B.)

27th October

Oct. 13th.—Per Chas. Robertson.

1992 lbs. Coffee, at 5s. per cwt. Sterling,	£	s.	d.
	2	17	8
Currency,	£3	6	6
Do. value, \$149.22 at 5 per cent.	1	17	4
Credited,	£5	3	10
	3	6	6
Short credited,	£1	17	4

Same reason as above.

Oct. 18th.—Per R. H. Brett.

Ad valorem Duties.	£	s.	d.
£32 3s. 6d. at 5 per cent. ; £81 3s. 4d. at 7½ per cent. ; £52 8s. 7d. at 15 per cent. ; £12 8s. 7d. at 20 per cent. ; £4 16s. 3d. at 30 per cent.	19	9	9
	£	s.	d.
16112 lbs. Tobacco at 2d.	134	5	4
2712 lbs. Coffee at 2d.	22	12	0
Do. at 5s. per cwt.	6	1	0
	£162	18	5
Add 2-13ths,	25	1	3
	187	19	8
Credited,	£207	9	5
	197	19	8
Short credited,	£9	9	9

5s per cwt. omitted to be charged, and short credited under the 7½ calculation.

October 19th—per Jas. F. Smith & Co.

5 per cent.	7½ per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.
Rice, \$249.69	Raisins, \$162.50	Liquorice, \$17.03	Cigars, \$338.40
Lemons, 50.00	Do. 43.75	Corks, 33.90	Cut Tob. . . 42.00
Cassia, 22.40	Do. 23.85	Candles, 124.80	Snuff, . . . 40.69
Cocoa, 15.36	Almonds, 31.08	Prd Ginger 17.50	
	Nuts, 32.56	Pep. Sauce, 16.25	
	Pilberts, . . . 43.79	Domy Johns, 49.46	
	Olive Oil, 16.56		
	Do. 20.00		
	Es. Lemon, 12.00		
	Raisins, 33.36		
	Capers, . . . 12.50		
	Olives, . . . 6.38		
	Prunes, . . . 42.00		
	Preserved Citrons, . 28.25		
	Vermicelli, 14.50		
	Champ'ne 260.00		
\$337.45	783.32	258.94	411.09
1.10th, 33.74	78.33	25.89	41.10
\$371.19	\$861.65	\$284.83	\$452.19

Ad valorem Duties being equal to . .	£	s.	d.
48598 lbs. Sugar at 14s. 4d. per cwt.	£310	12	6
9987½ lbs. Tobacco, at 2d per lb.	83	4	7
96 lbs. Cocoa, at 5s. per cwt.	0	4	3
4199 lbs. Coffee, at 2d. per lb.	37	9	10
Do. at 5s. per cwt.	10	0	10
65 galls. Wine (bottled) at £7 7s.	1	17	11
26 doz. bottles, at 1s.	1	6	0
Sterling,	£444	11	3
Add 2-13ths,	68	7	10
	512	19	1
Credited,	£566	18	9
	553	12	5
Short credited,	£13	6	4

5 per cent. on Cocoa not charged.

5s. per cwt. omitted to be charged.

27th October

Remarks on the Accounts of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Toronto.—(Continued.)

Appendix (B. B.)

Appendix (B. B.)

27th October.

27th October.

19th Oct.—Per A. Ogilvie & Co.				
Rice, \$184.12 ; Cocoa,		£	s.	D
\$23.04.....	\$207.16			
1-10th,....	20.71			
	\$227.87			
	at 5 per cent.	2	17	0
21497 lbs. Tobacco at 2d.	£179 2 10			
144 lbs. Cocoa at 5s per cwt.	0 6 4			
Sterling,	£179 9 2			
Currency, ..	£207 1 4	207	1	4
		£209	18	4
Credited,.....		209	11	11
Short credited,....		£0	6	5

Difference on Cocoa.

Oct. 25th.—Per Lyman, Farr & Co.				
£528 19s. 10d. at 5 per cent.....		£	s.	D.
92 19s. 10d. at 7½ per cent.....		26	8	11
320 1s. 1d. at 15 per cent.....		6	19	5
		48	0	2
		£81	8	6
Credited,.....		86	8	3
Over credited,		£4	19	9

15 boxes Phials.....90,56
 Add 10 per cent.90,51
 Duty 20 per cent.....£4 19 7
 omitted to be included in this entry in the return made;—the sum is however correctly credited.

Oct. 31st.—Per Richard Northcote.				
1498 bushels Salt at 6d. Sterling,....		£	s.	D.
		37	9	0
Currency,		43	4	3
Credited,.....		46	4	9
Over credited,		£3	0	6

Over credited....£3 0s. 6d.

Nov. 2d.—Lesslie Brothers.				
£81 15s. 9d. at 5 per cent.....		£	s.	D.
30 10s. 8d. at 7½ per cent.....		4	1	9
238 16s. 2d. at 15 per cent.....		2	6	6
18 18s. 10d. at 20 per cent.....		35	16	6
11 3s. 9d. at 30 per cent.....		3	15	9
130 gallons Spirits at 1s. 9d.		3	7	2
Sterling,....	£11 7 6			
Currency,....	£13 2 6	13	2	6
		£62	10	2
Credited,		60	6	8
Short credited,		£2	3	6

Short credit£2 3s. 6d.

Nov. 14th.—Per Josh. Bates.				
£30 12s. 6d. at 5 per cent. ; £4 11s. 1d. at 15 per cent. ; £5 13s. 1d. at 30 per cent.		£	s.	D.
Roasted Coffee, \$304.75, \$30.47 equal to \$335.22 at 5 per cent.....		3	18	3
2950 lbs. Roasted Coffee at 5 per cent., equal to.....	£6 11 8 Stg.	4	3	10
Add 2-13ths, 1 0 3		7	11	11
		£15	14	0
Credited,		11	10	1
Short credited,		£4	3	11

5 per cent. not charged on Roasted Coffee.

Appendix
(B. B.)
27th October.

Remarks on the Accounts of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Toronto.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(B. B.)
27th October.

Nov. 17th.—Sutherland Brothers & Watson.

Various Goods of British Importation.

Were not certificates transmitted from the Collectors for the Ports of Quebec or Montreal, stating the value at which the property was entered at either of these Ports?

It is necessary that the Ports from whence the Importation is made should be stated.

Some of the valuations appear in Currency and others in Sterling.

Nov. 21st.—Imports per A. Ogilvie and Co. :
Rbt. McKay and Co.

Nov. 23d.—Thorn & Parsons.
Same as preceding remarks.

Nov. 26th.—Per A. Ogilvie & Co.

	£	s.	d.
£16 10s. at 5 per cent. ; £23 16s. 1d. at 7½ per cent. : and £23 4s. 10d. at 15 per cent.....	6	2	0
Roast Coffee, \$526.50 at 5 per cent...	6	11	8
6061 lbs. Coffee at 5s per cwt. £13 10 7			
1700 lbs. do. at 2d per lb. 14 3 4			
<u>Sterling.....</u>	<u>£27</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>11</u>
Currency.....	31	19	1
	£44	12	9
Credited.....	40	1	5
<u>Short credited,</u>	<u>£4</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>4</u>

Certificates were transmitted, with the particulars of property, and their value.

I will for the future name the Port, as directed.

The Sterling has been converted into Currency by adding 2-13ths.

Same as preceding remarks.

Same as preceding remarks.

5 per cent. not charged, for reason already stated.

Nov. 26th.—Per Thomas Rigny.

	£	s.	d.
8947 lbs. Tobacco at 2d. per lb. Sterling,	74	11	2
Currency,	£86	0	7
£22 3s. 7d. at 5 per cent. ; £31 7s. 6d. at 7½ per cent. ; £317 19s. 8d. at 15 per cent. ; £17 16s. 10d. at 20 per cent. ; £31 7s. 7d. at 30 per cent.....	64	7	4
	£150	7	11
Credited,	149	10	9
<u>Short credited,</u>	<u>£0</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>2</u>

Inspector General's Office.
Kingston, 29th May, 1843.

JOSEPH CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

Appendix (B. B.)

Remarks on the Accounts of Collections rendered by the Collector of the Customs at Port Dalhousie.

Appendix (B. B.)

27th October.

Quarter ended 6th July, 1842.

4 tons, 12 cwt., 2 qrs. Grindstones, valued at £12 1s. 3d. Duty credited at 7½ per cent., instead of 15 per cent. Short credited, £0 18s. 1d.

Quarter ended 6th April 1842.

4 horse power Threshing Machine, and 2 Saw Frames, valued at £90, equal to £13 10s. duty. Is this the value at the port of entry?

Quarter ended 6th October, 1842.

5 horse power Machines; 6 Threshing, and 10 extra plates, valued at £109 7s. 6d. Is this the value at port of entry?

414 } 614 lbs. green and ground Coffee, on 200 } which the duty of 5s. Sterling per cwt. is not credited, equal to £1 7s. 5d. Sterling.

Quarter ended 6th January, 1843.

10 bales of Hops, valued at £44 8s. 6d. Weight required?

Inspector General's Office, Kingston, 2d May, 1843,

JOSEPH CARY,

Deputy Inspector General.

2 cwt. Roasted Coffee. The duty of 5s. per cwt. under Imperial Act only is credited: the duty of 5 per cent. under Provincial Act is not credited. The value should be stated.

41½ cwt. Molasses; duty credited at 3s. per cwt. This article is liable to duty of 1s. 6d. per cwt. under Provincial Act; and also a duty of 1d. per gallon per Imperial Act 4 Geo. III. cap. 15, and which is not credited.

J. C.

ANSWERS.

27th October.

The duty was charged at the same rate as on Whet Stones, per Imperial Act 3 & 4 Wm. IV. chap. 59.

The value is stated in my return at £90 per Invoice, dated at Utica, State of New York; duty collected £13 10s. All single horse power machines.

Entry made 16th July, 1842. Value £109 7s. 6d. Invoice dated at Utica, New York; declared to by the owner all single horse Machines.

The colonial duty is only charged, having misunderstood the instructions of the Hon. Mr. Macaulay, of date 31st Decr. 1841, understanding thereby that the Colonial Duties are not to be held cumulative or in addition to the Imperial, but that the highest duty from either Act be charged.

The weight was taken at 2018 lbs.

Collector's Office, Port Dalhousie, 8th May, 1843.

J. CLARK, Collector.

The Hon. Mr. Macaulay's Instructions, of date 31st December, 1841, direct me not to collect a greater duty than 5s. Sterling, per cwt. on Roasted Coffee. The value is stated to be, at cost and transport £6 10s. Currency.

Charged the highest rate of duty per the Imperial Act 3 & 4 Wm. IV. chap. 59, understanding it not requisite to charge any additional duty by Mr. Macaulay's Circular.

J. CLARK, Collector.

Remarks on the Accounts of Collections rendered by the Collector of the Port of Niagara.

Quarter ended 5th April, 1842.

Entry.—167 yards domestic Cloth; 3000 Quills; 20 doz. dressed Sheep Skins; 1313 yards Sheet- ing; 129 yards Ticking, and 1 box Thread. Valued at £27 15s. Sterling. Estimated to be worth upwards of £70 currency.

ANSWERS.

34½ yards Coarse Cloth, at 25 cts. per yd.	..\$8.63
48 " " 26 " "	..12.48
12 " " 30 " "	.. 3.60
18 " " 25 " "	.. 4.50
3000 Quills.....	7.00
20 dozen Sheep Skins.....	20.00
1313 yards Coarse Cotton, at 4 cts. per yd.	..52.06
129 yards Ticking, at 10 cts. per yd.	..12.90
1 box Thread	6.25

\$127.88

There was an error in extending the quantity of Cloth.

Appendix
(B. B.)

Remarks on the Accounts of Collections rendered by the Collector of the Port of Niagara.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(B. B.)

27th October.

Upon what data does the Collector establish the value of the articles upon which the duties are levied? In general the valuations given do not exceed one third of the actual market value in this Province. The attention of the Collector is called to this subject: he is referred to the Circular from this department, of 23d July last.

The undermentioned are part of the entries, the value of which are considered by competent judges to be far under the true value of the articles either at the place of importation or from whence imported.

4800 yards of Cotton manufactures... £11 12s. 6d. which must have been of very inferior quality.

230 dozen Cut Tobacco; 25 dozen Smoking do.; and 2500 Cigars,—valued at £6 2s. 6d. Sterling.

4604 lbs. Sole Leather; 3 dozen Kip-skins; 1 dozen Grain Leather; 4 bundles Splits; 2 dozen striped Sheep Skins; 2½ dozen white Sheep Skins,—valued at £95 10s. Sterling.

351 dozen of fine cut Tobacco; 25 dozen half lb. papers ditto; 12 dozen lb. ditto; 5000 Cigars; valued at £10 15s. at 20 per cent. £2 3s. Stg.

The weight of manufactured Tobacco is required, as that article is subject to a duty of 2d. Stg. per lb. under the Provincial Act, when this would exceed the ad valorem duty. The following is considered as being more near the value of this entry:—

351 dozen fine cut Tobacco, at 1s. per dozen; 294 lbs. at 2d. per lb. and 5000 Cigars, would amount to £51 19s. at 20 per cent. £10 7s. 9d. Currency.

Or 25 dozen half lb. Tobacco, and 12 dozen lbs. ditto, is equal to 294 lbs. at 2d. per lb. would alone amount to a duty of £2 16s. 6d. Currency.

23 dozen dressed Sheep Skins, and 1623 yards Cotton Sheeting,—valued at, Skins £5; Sheeting, £14 1s. 3d. Sterling.

What kind of Sheeting at 4cts. per yard?

3 reams Wrapping Paper, and 3 Violins, value 11s. 3d.

This valuation appears extremely low.

536 dozen fine cut Tobacco; 13140 Cigars, and 2½ dozen Tobacco in tins,—value £19 17s. 6d.

The value of each article required?

Return affirmed by Deputy Collector; should be by Collector, or both.

Quarter ended 5th July, 1842.

2200lbs. Leather, valued at £37 5s. Sterling. Estimated at £120

27th October.

The cost of the article at the place where purchased, and the expenses to the Port, is endeavoured to be obtained: and it is then considered whether, with the addition of 10 per cent. and the duty, the article would realize the amount if taken by the Collector and sold by auction.

The Circular alluded to has not been received at this office, neither had I heard of it.

Generally the goods entered at this Port are of a very inferior quality.

At 4 cts. per yard.

230 dozen Cut Tobacco, at 7 cts.....	\$16.10
25 " " " 10 cts.....	2.50
2500 Cigars " \$4.....	10.00

4604 lbs. Inferior Leather, at 9 cts.....	\$414.36
3 doz. Kip-skins, at \$5.....	15.00
1 doz. Grain Leather.....	4.50
4 bundles Splits, at 75 cts.....	3.00
2 doz. Sheep Skins, at \$1.....	2.00
2½ " White do. at 75 cts.....	1.87½
	<hr/>
	\$440.73½

351 dozen cut Tobacco, at 7 cts.....	\$24.57
25 " " " 10 cts.....	2.50
20 " " " 2 cts.....	2.40
5000 Cigars, " \$1.....	20.00

\$49.47

It is evident this article has been entered under value.

The weight of this I cannot now ascertain.

23 dozen Sheep-skins, \$1.....	\$23.00
1623 yds. common unbleached Cotton, 4 cts.	64.92

3 reams Straw Paper,.....	5s. 6d.
3 Toy Violins,.....	7s. 6d.
Sold by auction here for nearly that sum.	

536 dozen cut Tobacco, at 7 cts.	\$37.52
13140 Cigars, at \$4.....	52.56
2½ dozen common Tobacco,	1.96
	<hr/>
	\$92.04

This shall be attended to in future.

2200 lbs Leather, 12cts.	\$264.00
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Remarks on the Accounts of Collections rendered by the Collector of the Port of Niagara—(Continued.)

Appendix
(B. B.)
27th October.

Appendix
(B. B.)
27th October.

100 tons Coals, valued at £108 6s. 3d.
Is this the value at place of importation?

16 rolls, containing 3800 lbs. Sole Leather; 2 doz. Calf-skins; 4 dozen Horse ditto; and 1 dozen Grain Leather, valued at £135 5s. Sterling.

250 gallons Vinegar, valued at £6 15s. Sterling. Vinegar is sold at 9d. per gallon at New York; equal to £9 7s. 6l. Currency.

12 Clocks, valued at £7 2s. 6d.

1 dozen Silk Hats; an assortment of Boots and Shoes, valued at £3 17s. 6d., 15 per cent.; and £35 7s. 6d., 30 per cent.
Quantity of Boots and Shoes should be given.

35 doz. Kip Sides; 85 doz. and 2 Georgia Calf-skins; 52 doz. and 2 Lambs' Linings; 48 doz. and 8 Bindings; 6 doz. Morocco; 1 doz. Hog-skins; 29 pairs Slips;—£239 10s. Sterling.

2000 lbs. Sole Leather, value £69 6s. 3d.

1539 lbs. Sole Leather; 2½ doz. Grain Leather; 2 doz. Horse do., and 1 doz. Calf do., valued at £53 18s. 9d.

3 Clocks, valued £2.

Quarter ended 5th October, 1842.

An assortment of Toys, £11 6s. 3d., at 15 per cent. Should be better described, Toys being liable to duty according to material.

1 box Boots and Shoes, valued at £4 17s. 6d.
Number of pairs required?

30 Clocks, valued at £21.

60 bales Oakum; 2 dozen ship Augurs, value £48 15s.
Weight of Oakum required?

6 Beer Pumps, value £3 18s. 9d.

117 lbs. Cotton Balling; 20 yards worsted Merino; 62½ yards Sattinet; 28 3-12ths dozen palm leaf Hats; 263 yards striped Cotton; 333 yards bleached Cotton; 300 yards brown Cotton; 125 bunches of Wire, £1 7s. 6d. at 5 per cent.; £12 17s. 6d. at 15 per cent.; £11 3s. 9d. at 20 per cent.; £1 13s. 9d. at 30 per cent.

Imported from Oswego, and valued at 25s. Cy. per ton. The same description is now offered to be delivered at 22s. 6d per ton.

2938 lbs. Sole Leather, at 16 cts.....	\$470.08
609 " " at 14 cts.....	85.26
253 " " at 10 cts.....	25.30
2 doz. Calf skins, at \$5.50-100ths.....	11.00
4 " Horse do. at \$6.....	24.00
1 " Grain Leather.....	8.00
	<hr/>
	\$623.64

250 galls. Cider Vinegar, 12½ cts..... \$31.25

Common Wood Clocks, \$2.75..... \$33.00

1 doz. Silk Hats, \$18.00
Copy of accounts herewith—No. 1.

35 doz. Kip Sides.....	\$140.00
85 1-6th doz. Georgia Calf-skins.....	820.83
52 1-6th doz. Lamb Linings.....	53.42
48 2-3d doz. Bindings.....	50.55
6 doz. Morocco, and 1 doz. Hog-skins	35.20
29 pairs Slips.....	5.50
	<hr/>
	\$1105.50

2000 lbs. Sole Leather, 16 cts. \$320.00

1593 lbs. Leather, 12½ cts.	\$199.00
2½ doz. Grain do., \$12.....	30.00
2 " Horse do., \$7.....	14.00
1 " Calf do., \$6.....	6.00
	<hr/>
	\$249.00

3 Wood Clocks, \$3..... \$9.00

Copy of accounts herewith.—No. 2.

6 pairs Pegged Boots,....	\$1.50.....	\$9.00
4 " " Boys, 1.00.....		4.00
16 " Womens Slips,....	0.40.....	6.40
8 " Boys' Pegged Shoes	0.38.....	3.04
		<hr/>
		\$22.44

30 Wood Clocks, \$3.20..... \$96.00

3000 lbs. Oakum, 7cts..... 210.00
2 dozen Ship Augurs,..... 15.00

6 Beer Pumps, Zinc, \$3..... 18.00

117 Cotton Balling, 5½cts.....	6.43½
20 yards worsted Merino, 30cts.....	6.00
62½ Sattinet, 40 cts.	25.10
28 3-12ths dozen palm leaf Hats, \$1....	28.75
263 yards striped Cotton, 7cts.....	18.61
333 " brown " 5½cts.....	18.31½
300 " " " 5cts.	15.00
125 bunches of Wire, 6½cts.....	7.81½
	<hr/>
	\$126.09½

Remarks on the Accounts of Collections rendered by the Collector of the Port of Niagara.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(B. B.)
27th October.

743 lbs. sole Leather ; 1 dozen upper	
Leather,.....	£25 2 6
*353 lbs. " " "	11 13 9
252 lbs. " " "	6 11 3
36 beer Pumps,.....	23 7 6
6 common Clocks,.....	3 17 6

644 lbs. Cheese ; 21 dozen common Axes,—valued at £37 8s. 9d. Sterling.

2 dozen Boys' Hats ; 29 pairs Boots ; 1 dozen Womens Boots ; 15 pairs Shoes,—valued as follows, viz.—Hats, £1 18s. 9d. at 15 per cent., and boots and shoes £8 13s. 9d. Sterling.

The value of the Boots and Shoes is estimated at £20 and upwards.

503 lbs. Sole Leather, valued at £13 1s. 3d.

973 lbs. Sole Leather ; 24 pairs India Rubber Shoes ; 40 lbs. Candles ; 1½ dozen Lasts ; 6 French Skins,—valued at £38 3s. 9d.

2 dozen pairs Boots ; 1 ditto Shoes, £10 18s. 9d. Sterling.

Query.—If Mens' Boots, and quality ?

An assortment of Musical Instruments, valued at £19 3s. 9d. Sterling.

Particulars are required ?

43 cwt. 1 qr. Molasses, credited at 4s. 6d. per cwt., is also liable to duty at 1d. per gallon, under Imperial Act 6 Geo. III. cap. 52 ; making short credited, say on 519 gall. Mol. at 1d., £2 3s. 3d.

Quarter ended 5th January, 1843.

1000 lbs. Hops, valued at..... £13 0 0 Stg.
(Supposed value, £50.)

3 cases Boots and Shoes.... 17 0 0

More particulars required—the number of pairs ?

3 doz. Caps ; 30 lbs. Sugar Candy ; 18 doz. Papers Tobacco ; 66 pairs Boots and Shoes ; 1 gross of Almanacks,—valued at £6 15s., 15 per cent. ; £2 3s. 9d., 20 per cent. ; £11 17s. 6d., 30 per cent.

679 lbs. Sole Leather ; 104 lbs. damaged do.—valued at £26 10s. Sterling.

102 lbs. do., valued at £2 15s.

2980 lbs. Sole Leather ; 90 lbs. Split do. ; and 2½ dozen Grain do.—£92 15s.

1246 lbs. Sole Leather, £37 15s.

18 doz. dressed Skins ; 13 doz. Leather Mitts ; 1 gross Blacking,—valued £11 10s., at 15 per cent. Leather Mitts are liable to 30 per cent., and value required ?

Appendix
(B. B.)
27th October.

713 } *385 } 252 }	Leather, 14cts.
	1 dozen Upper Leather, \$10 ; Beer Pump, \$3 ; Clocks, \$3.

Cheese, 4cts. per lb. ; Axes, \$7 per dozen.

2 dozen Hats (Com.) \$1.50.....	\$9.00
1 " Womens Boots,.....	4.80
29 pairs Common Boots,.....	29.00
15 " Shoes.....	6.30

The Hats were sold by auction at from 1s. 10½d. to 2s. 6d. Currency, each.

Very neat Morocco and Leather Boots may be purchased at Buffalo from 8s. 9d. to 11s. 3d.

503 Inferior Leather, 12cts. \$60.36

978 lbs. Sole Leather, 16cts.....	\$156.48
2 dozen India Rubber Shoes,.....	12.00
1½ " Lasts for do.	2.00
6 French Skins,.....	3.00
42 lbs. Candles, at 7cts.	2.94

\$176.42

2 dozen pair Common Boots,..... \$40.09
1 dozen do. do. Shoes,..... 10 50

As per List—No. 3.

For the Temperance Society ; bought at a low rate.

By letter from the Inspector-General's Office, dated the 15th January, 1842, I am instructed to collect the duty wholly by weight, at 4s. 6d. Sterlg. per cwt.

I am not in possession of the Imperial Act referred to.

Those Hops were injured, and entered at 6 cts. per lb.

No. per copy of account—No. 4.

1 low crowned Brush Cap.....	\$2.75
1 doz. Muskrat Caps.....	16.50
1 " ".....	12.00
30 lbs Sugar Candy ....15 cts.....	4.50
12 doz. Cut Tobacco.....16.....	1.92
6 " ".....62.....	3.72
1 gross Almanacks.....	2.25
Boots and Shoes. See acct.—No. 5....	52.50

769 lbs. inferior Leather, 12 cts.\$92.28
104 lbs. damaged do. 10..... 10.40

2980 lbs. inferior Leather, 13 cts.....	\$387.40
2½ doz. Grain do. \$8.....	20.00
90 " Split do. 20 cts.....	18.00
1246 lbs. Leather.....14.....	174.44

18 dozen dressed Skins, \$1..... \$18.00
13 dozen leather Mitts,..... 31.00
1 gross Blacking, 4.00

Remarks on the Accounts of Collections rendered by the Collector of the Port of Niagara.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(B. B.)
27th October.

Appendix
(B. B.)
27th October.

4 Cutters, valued at £13.

9 dozen dressed Skins, 3 dozen leather Mitts,—
valued at £2 12s. 6d. at 15 per cent.
Leather manufactures are liable to a duty of 30
per cent.

112 pairs Mitts and Gloves, £65 12s. 6d. at 15
per cent.
Leather manufactures are liable to 30 per cent.
short credit of duty, making £9 16s. 10d. Sterling.

6 bales Cotton Batting £8 2s. 6d. at 5 per cent. ;
Query.—If not liable to 20 per cent. as Cotton
manufactures ?

8 dozen Mitts, £1 16s. 3d. at 15 per cent. should
be 30 per cent. if leather.

40 tons Ohio Coal, valued £21 13s. 9d. Is this
the valuation at port of entry ? A former lot is
entered at double the value. Ohio Coal should be
worth £2 per ton, at Niagara.

12 Boys' Hats, 12s. 6d. at 15 per cent.
What kind of Hats ?

13 cwt. burnt Coffee. Short credited at 5 per cent.
according to Provincial Act 4 & 5 Vic. chap. 14.

14 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs. Molasses. Duty of 1d. per
gallon, not credited.

Oysters credited 5 per cent. If liable to 5 per cent,
is subject to 15 per cent ; but considered, if fresh, as
fresh fish, consequently free.

Inspector General's Office,
Kingston, 29th April, 1843.

JOSEPH CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

Entered at \$15 each ; they were taken back
again to the U. S., as they could not be sold at a
saving price.

9 dozen dressed Skins, \$1..... \$9.00
3 dozen leather Mitts..... 3.00

This should have been 105 dozen, the account
stating 112 dozen, but on counting found to be 7
dozen short ; the amount entered, \$302.97
There can be no doubt an error has been com-
mitted in admitting leather manufactures at the
rate of 15 per cent. I must be liable for the differ-
ence.

The duty on this article has never been decided.
I should be glad to receive instructions on the sub-
ject.

8 dozen Mitts, reported \$22.32.

This is declared by the importer not to have cost
more delivered here ; and it is not worth more than
half that imported from Oswego.

They were of a very common description, and not
worth more.

The per centage on this article has been collected,
and is included with other articles at that rate. On
the 26th October it appears by itself.

I beg to refer to a previous remark on this arti-
cle : the additional penny, per gallon, shall be collect-
ed hereafter.

I believe this is not subject to duty.

Niagara, May 6th, 1843.

J. M'CORMICK,
Collector of Customs.

Remarks on the Accounts rendered by the Collector of the Port of Queenston.

Quarter ended 5th April, 1842.

1378 lbs. Sole Leather ; 1 dozen split Kip Skins,
valued at £: 8 17s. 11d.
The valuation appears extremely low.

The value of each article should be given.

Return affirmed by Deputy Collector should be
by Collector or both.

Quarter ended 5th July, 1842,

3 barrels dried Apples, 13s. 1½d. at 7½ per cent.
liable to duty at 15 per cent.

ANSWERS.

Was entered by the manufacturers, and the value
declared to on bill of entry. Sole leather at 11cts.
per lb. and Split Kip at 20s. Currency, per dozen.

This rule has been attended to for several re-
turns by past.

At this time the Principal was in Great Britain,
having leave of absence from His Excellency Sir
Charles Bagot.

See remark on next page.

Remarks on the Accounts rendered by the Collector of the Port of Queenston.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(B. B.)

27th October.

6 dozen Chip Hats; 15 Willow Baskets; and 1 Willow Cradle.—valued at £7; 6 dozen Chip Hats, 15s.; 11 boxes, 386 dozen, Chip Hats, (very poor ones) valued at £55 15s.

The above valuations appear very low.

Quarter ended 5th October, 1842.

1½ barrels dried Apples, 3s. 9d. at 7½ per cent. Is liable to 15 per cent.

Quarter ended 5th January, 1843.

282 lbs. Sole Leather at 8½d. per lb.

320 lbs. " " 7½d. "

Valuations very low.

22½ 62½ lbs. Tobacco, £1 19s. 1½d. at 20 per cent.; this article is liable to 2d. per lb. if the amount of duty would be thereby increased, and not 20 per cent. as above.

300 lbs. Pepper at 3d. per lb.

130 lbs. Allspice at 1½ cts. per lb.

Pepper and Allspice are quoted at 8 cts. per lb. in New York.

63 9-22 bushels dried Apples, £7 17s. 7½d. at 7½ per cent. are liable to duty at 15 per cent.

98 12-22 bush. dried Apples, 2s. 6d., £12 6 3

8 12-22 " Peaches, 5s., 2 2 9

40 " Apples, 2s. 6d., 5 0 0

5 " Peaches, 10s., 2 10 0

5 " Plums, 6s. 3d., 1 11 3

181 18-22 " Apples, 2s. 6d., 22 14 6½

Credited at 7½ per cent. The above being liable to Duty at 15 per cent.

Inspector General's Office.

Kingston, 8th May, 1843.

JOSEPH CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

Appendix
(B. B.)

27th October.

This entry sworn to most positively by the importer, and am cognisant of the fact that the purchaser sold the same Hats from at 4s. 4½d. per doz. to 6s. 3d. per dozen. This will explain the apparently low valuation of the preceding entries.

See remark below.

The actual price paid at Lockport by importer. This entry made by U. Harvey, a tanner, and the value as given, declared by him to be as much as it is worth to him less his profit.

On this Tobacco, 2d. per lb. as well as the 20 per cent. was exacted, in accordance with the views of Mr. Commissioner Cameron otherwise understanding the Law as intimated in the remark.

A lot of ground Pepper and Allspice very much adulterated, and offered to me by the Importer at 10 per cent. advance.

This is an error that has long existed in this office, having originated through a misconception of the statute with my predecessor, or shortly after my appointment to the office, and not before having been made aware of it allowed myself to be guided by precedent instead of the statute, which I now see clearly points out my error.

Collector's Office.

Port of Queenston, 11th May, 1843.

G. McMICKEN,
Collector.

Remarks on the Accounts of Collections rendered by the Collector of the Customs at the Port of Chippawa.

Quarter ended 5th May, 1842.

1 box Tobacco, 50 lbs. Saleratus, and 25 lbs. Salts,—valued at 12s. 6d., at 15 per cent. and £3 10s. at 20 per cent.

The weight of Tobacco required, and whether manufactured or not? The duty on Tobacco, if manufactured, should be 2d. per lb., and Saleratus and Salts should be credited at 5 per cent.

20 barrels and 482½ lbs. Hams are admitted free, —the duty on which is 5 per cent. The value is required.

The following valuations appear to be extremely low, viz:—

300 lbs. sole Leather, £11 12 6

104 sides sole Leather, 50 15 0

200 lbs. sole Leather, 6 10 0

11 pairs Boots and 11 pairs Shoes, 6 0 0

Query, if the value at the Port of Entry?

ANSWERS.

A copy of this furnished to my predecessor in office, Alexander Kirkpatrick, Esq., acting Collector for this Port up to the 5th May, 1842.

OLIVER T. MACKLEM,
Collector.

Remarks on the Accounts of Collections rendered by the Collector of the Customs at the Port of Chippawa—
(Continued.)

Appendix
(B. B.)

Appendix
(B. B.)

27th October. 250 lbs. cotton Yarn, credited at 15 per cent., which should be 20 per cent., valued at £8 15s., at 5 per cent., equal to 8s. 9d., short credited for additional duty.

42 lbs. Tobacco and 1 box do. credited at 20 per cent., description and weight required—is subject to duty at 2d. per lb.

Quarter ended 5th July, 1842.

The following valuations are very low—are they considered the value at the Port of Entry?

89 lbs. Cheese, 1 cooking Stove,.... £2 10 0
9 doz. Bitters,..... 3 11 6

690 lbs. Sole Leather 17 13 9
527 " " and 2 packs Cards,

at 15 per cent..... 18 2 6
(If playing Cards, should be 30 per cent.)

3 packages sundry Hardware, and 15 doz. Straw Bonnets 29 6 6

2090 lbs. Sole Leather, 300 lbs. Calf-skins 81 1 3

1 box sundry small Merchandize... 7 15 0

Not sufficiently described. The "small Merchandize" is to be particularized.

Sundry Raisins, Nuts, and Hardware, valued at £2 15s. 5d., at 5 per cent.; £3 16s. 4d., at 7½ per cent.; 15s., at 15 per cent.

Nuts and Raisins should be credited at 7½ per cent., and Hardware 15 per cent.

1 Cooking Stove, and 304 yards Cotton, £12 13s. 2d., at 15 per cent. Cotton should be credited at 20 per cent.

Value of Cotton required?

Quarter ended 5th October, 1842.

1 box Merchandize; 45 lbs. Cheese; 3 dozen Rakes; sundry Merchandize,—£10 3s. 11d.

Description of Merchandize required?

Per Van Cocklin Hiram Harvey, Alansing Ross, and Samuel Street.—600 lbs. Mill Castings; 1142 Mill Casting; 436 lbs. Spring Steel; 9 bls. Dye-wood; 2 Reams Warp; sundry Merchandize;—£10 0s. 5½d., at 5 per cent., and £55 18s. 9d., at 15 per cent.

What description of Merchandize?
Entries as the above are very unsatisfactory.

A Dinner Set, and sundries; 3 bales of Oakum, —valued at £2 5s., at 7½ per cent.; and £5, at 15 per cent.

Crockery and Oakum should be credited at 15 per cent.

664 lbs. Sole Leather; sundry Goods, £22 11s. 3d.
What do sundry Goods consist of?

Molasses credited at 4s. 6d. per cwt., should be 1d. per gallon, in addition—Act 6, Geo. III. cap. 52.

5838 lbs. Ham; 1 Ham; 5 bbls. Hams; 459 lbs. Bacon; 422 Shoulders. The above admitted free, though liable to duty at 5 per cent.,—which should be credited?

A copy of this furnished to my predecessor in 27th October. office, Alexander Kirkpatrick, Esq., acting Collector for this Port up to the 5th May, 1842.

Cheese 4½ cents per lb. ordinary value. The Stove was an old one valued at \$5.97. The Bitters vary in price, some valued as low as 1s 3d per doz.

635 lbs. damaged, at 10 cts., and 55 lbs. best at 15 cts., low value, per lb. Leather damaged, 10 to 12 cts., considered a low value.

The Cards were Carding Machine Cards. Described in Bill No. 1, enclosed.

Sole Leather, 12½ cts. per lb., ordinary value for a poor article; Calf-skins in pieces called patens, 25 cts. each.

150 Hat Bodies, \$18.75; and 1 Nutra, \$4.
2 lbs. Side Russia, \$2; and 5 lbs. Coney, \$6.25.

6 boxes Raisins, \$10.45; and 1 keg of Almonds, \$4.80; 4 Iron Shovels, \$3; and 4 boxes Lemons, \$11.9.

(N. B.—The Lemons omitted in detail, but extended in the columns of 5-100—amt., £2 15s. 5d.)

1 large Cooking Stove, at \$40.
304 yards Cotton, at 3½ cts., \$10.64.

Described in Bills No. 3 and 4, accompanying.

4 Satinette P. L. Shuttles.....\$10,00
1 Reed..... 2,25
10 Sal. Soda..... 1,00

The Oakum, \$9; entered at 7½ per cent.

24 lbs. Cheese, \$1.20; and 1½ bus. Onions, 94 cts.

The revised Statutes do not contain the Act referred to, and I never knew of its existence till the receipt of these queries.

I have no Imperial Acts apart from those published in the Provincial Statutes. In reply to a letter addressed by me to the Hon. John Macaulay on this subject, I was favored with the answer marked A herewith, and have ever since acted under the instructions therein contained.

Remarks on the Accounts of Collections rendered by the Collector of the Customs at the Port of Chippawa.— (Continued.)

Appendix (B. B.)
27th October.

Quarter ended 5th January 1843.

246 sides Sheep, Calf, and Sole Leather; 3 doz. Calf Skins: 300 lbs. Rice: sundry Drugs valued at £3. at 5 per cent., £101 3s., at 15 per cent.
Can the weight be given of the Leather? The valuation appears to be extremely low.

Inspector General's Office,
Kingston, 25th April, 1843.

JOE. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

Appendix (B. B.)
27th October.

23 sides 597 lbs. Sole Leather, at 14 cts... \$83.59
21 do. 103½ do. at 17 cts... 68.59
2 11-12th doz. Calf Skins, at 12s., 14s. and 16s. each 61.00
5 sides Sole Leather, 85 lbs., at 12½ cts... 10.63
36 Moroc. Sheep Skins..... 27.00
126 Sheep do.; \$31.50, add 10-100, \$28.23, 59.73
3 doz. Calf Skins 59.40

Remarks on the Accounts of the Collections rendered by the Collector for the Port of Fort Erie.

Quarter ended 5th April, 1842.

From the 6th to 19th January, the ad valorem Duties are generally credited at 5 per cent. instead of 15 per cent.

The value of Imports during that period would appear to be as follows:—

£256 16 8 at 15 per ct. = £38 10 10
2 16 7 at 20 per ct. = 0 11 4
1 0 0 at 30 per ct. = 0 6 0
£39 8 2

The amount of duty credited is..... £13 6 2 Stg.
Add 2-13ths..... 2 0 11

Or Currency 15 7 1

Leaving short credited £24 1 1 Cy.

The manner in which the undermentioned entries and others are described as "Sundry Merchandize." "Sundry Goods," &c. is too vague, and unless more particularly stated, no opinion can be formed as to whether a true valuation is given, or as to the correctness of the duties credited.

1745 lbs. Cheese, 6 doz. Brooms, &c. &c. £18 15s. at 20 per cent., 15s. at 30 per cent.,
What is the article liable to 30 per cent. duty?

Sundry Merchandize. £4 10s. at 15 per cent., £1 at 20 per cent., £5 at 30 per cent.

400 lbs. Spikes, 2 bales Oakum, &c. &c. £11 at 15 per cent.
Sundry Goods, &c. [in various instances.]

The particular description and quantity of each article is required, and the value.

Dredging machine, valued at £16 5s. This appears to be exceedingly low.

3 Clocks (common) at 10s. each. What description of Clocks at such a low valuation?

A dozen packs Cards, and 2 dozen Tobacco, valued at 6s. 3d. at 15 per cent, and 2s. 6d. at 20 per cent.

Cards should be credited at 30 per cent.

ANSWERS.

See herewith Copy of my letter to the late Inspector General, under date of the 13th April, 1842, on the subject of this Inquiry.

The Entries in my day-book give a detailed account of the goods entered, and the duty charged under the different heads, viz. 7½, 15, 20 and 30 per cent., and the amount extended; this mode was adopted by my predecessor, and I have continued it in the same way. Mr. Cameron saw my books, and appeared satisfied as to the manner in which they appeared to be kept.

2 Books £15.

23d Feby.—E. Houghton declared it cost him no more.

14th March.—Peter Bergemy.
3 common (wood) Clocks at \$2, £2.; at 30 per cent. £0. 12. 0.

17th March.—Wm. Roys, 3 ditto, \$6. 0. 1/2. 0.

My impression was, that playing Cards was only 15 per cent, duty.

Remarks on the Accounts of the Collections rendered by the Collector for the Port of Fort Erie.—
(Continued.)

Appendix
(B. B.)

Appendix
(B. B.)

27th October.

27th October.

Writing paper, valued at 5s. at 20 per cent., is liable to duty at 30 per cent. 6d. short credited.

This is an error, as I am aware Paper is liable to duty at 30 per cent.

390 } 860 lbs Sugar, credited at 1d. per lb. (under Provincial Act.)
470 }

The duty of 5s. per cwt. under Imperial Act not credited, equal to £1 18s. 4d. Sterling.

Because my impression was, from the Provincial Statutes, it was only liable to duty of 1d. Sterling, per lb., and so I have invariably charged it.

3½ cwt. roasted Coffee, credited at 5s. per cwt., is also liable to duty under Provincial Act, at 5 per cent., not credited:—value should be stated.

I have invariably charged duty on roasted Coffee 5s. Sterling, per cwt. only, and 2d. per pound, on green Coffee, and 4d. per lb. on ground Coffee, in conformity to the Provincial Statute Table.

688 lbs. ground } 728 lbs. Coffee, the duty of 5s. 40 lbs. green } per cwt. under Imperial Act, is not credited, being short credited £1 12s. 6d. Stg.

The same answer.

150 sides Leather, &c. &c. £113 7s. 6d.
Weight of Leather and particulars required.

25th January.—Ellis Hyman.
75 sides of Leather, 1531 lb. at 12 cts. \$183.72
75 do. 1480 lb. at 15 cts. 222

	405.70
Add 10 per cent.	40
2 Scotch Stones,	1.30
1 dozen Sheep Skins,	3
2 Knives,	3.50

\$453.50

Currency, £113 7s. 6d. = Sterling, £98 5 2
at 15 per cent., is..... £14 14 9

Quarter ended 5th July, 1842.

11000 Segars, and Tobacco, £9 13s. 5d. at 20 per cent. Weight of Tobacco is required.

12 doz. Tobacco \$2.55,

\$38.68 = £9 13 5 at
20 per cent. £1 18 84

A Mattress, and Paper Hangings, valued at £3, at 15 per cent.
Value required of Paper Hangings, being liable to duty at 30 per cent.

16th May.—J. Crookshanks.
A Mattress, £2 10 0
10 ps. common Paper Hangings, 0 10 0

£3 0 0 at 15 pr. ct.

A Wooden Clock, valued at £1, at 15 per cent. instead of 30 per cent., being short credited 1s. 4d.

27th May.—O. Thoal.
A Wooden Clock, £1., at 30 per cent. 6s.

1 Head Stone valued at £5, at 7½ per cent. Is liable to duty at 15 per cent., making short credited 4d. Currency.

6th June.—Widow Jones.
A Head Stone, £5, at 7½ per ct. Under head of "Marble rough and worked."

Sundry Saddlery, &c., £12 6s. 3d., at 15 per cent., 5s. at 30 per cent. Particulars required, Saddlery being liable to 30 per cent. as Leather Manufactures.

7th June.—George Morris.
16 sides Russet Leather, \$35.50
3 Kip Skins, 3.50
1 doz. Saddle Trees, 9.00
1 bundle Nail Rods, 1.25

\$49.25

15 per cent. £12 6 3, £1 16 114
Paper 5s., at 30 per cent. £0 1 6

68 lbs. Sugar is credited at 1d. per lb. Is subject to 5s. per cwt. additional, as above, making short credited 3s. Sterling.

60 lbs. Coffee, duty of 5s. per cwt. as before—not credited—equal to 2s. 7d. Sterling.

Answered before as having been governed by the Provincial Statute.

Appendix
(B. B.)

27th October.

Remarks on the Accounts of the Collections rendered by the Collector for the Port of Fort Erie.—
(Continued.)

Quarter ended 5th October, 1842.

Sundry Saddlery, &c. £20 5s. at 15 per cent.
Particulars required, manufactured Leather being
liable to duty at 30 per cent.

Sundry Drugs and Medicines, credited 2s. 2d.
Sterling.

Medicines liable to duty at 15 per cent. The
value is required.

11 lbs. green Coffee, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. Molasses, credited
2s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Sterling.

Green Coffee is liable to 2d. per lb., and 5s. per
cwt., and Molasses 3s. and 1s. 6d. per cwt. and 1d.
per gallon

3 cwt. Molasses, and 33 lbs. green Coffee.
Same remark as above.

Sundry Saddlery, &c. £5, at 15 per cent., should
be 30 per cent. as before.

11 } 11 lbs. Raw Sugar, at 1d. per lb.; 6 lbs.
30 } green Coffee, 1s.

Sugar and Coffee being short credited as before,
being 2s. 2d. Sterling, short credited.

1 Head Stone, £1 5s., credited at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.,
should be 15 per cent., being 10l. short credited.

7 Grave Stones, £4, credited at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.,
should be 15 per cent., being short credited 2s. 8d.

Quarter ended 5th January, 1843.

300 Handbills, £1 5s., credited at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.,
in place of 30 per cent., being short credited 2s. 6d.

Sundry Books £1 14s. 6d., credited at 15 per
cent., and should be 30 per cent.; short credited,
2s. 4d.

18 kegs pickle Oysters, valued at £41 3s. 0d.,
at 5 per cent. in place of 15 per cent.; making short
credited, £1 2s. 3d.

100 lbs. Goods, Cheese, &c. £17 6s. 8d. at 5 per
cent., and £1 at 15 per cent.
Particulars required.

Sundry Medicines, £1 18s. at 5 per cent. in place
of 15 per cent., short credit 2s. 2d.

74 cwt. 1 qr. Molasses, the duty of 1d. per gallon,
per Imperial Act, 4 Geo. 3, cap. 15 is not credited.

296 lbs. Coffee—the duty under Imperial Act of
5s. per cwt., not credited, 13s. 2d. Sterling.

Appendix
(B. B.)

27th October.

September 5th.—William Holmes,
5 cards Buckles,..... £0 15 0
5 pairs Wood Hames,..... 0 12 6

£1 7 6

Add 10 per cent.... 0 2 6
5 pairs Wood Hames,.... 1 5 0
38 pieces Coach Lace, and
21 gross Tufts, 17 10 0

£20 5 0 at

15 per cent. ————— £3 0 9

27th Sept.—Asa Schooley,

Sundry Drugs and Medicines, per bill, £2 2s. 6d.
5 per cent., duty 2s. 2d. I have invariably charged
but 5 per cent. on Drugs and Medicines.

I have invariably charged only 1s. 6d. Sterling,
per cwt. on Molasses at the rate of 10 gals. for
every hundred weight.

Ditto, ditto.

30th Sept.—William Garner,

Sundry Saddlery and Hardware, per bill,
\$19.91 £s, at 15 per cent. 15s.

Answered before, as to the rate I have been gov-
erned.

Under the head of "Marble rough and worked,"
7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Ditto, ditto.

21st Oct.—Hiram Boyce,

300 Handbills or Prints, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on £1 5s. is
1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

25th Oct.—Peter Geimer,

Sundry books, as per bill, £1 14s. 6d.; 30 per
cent. 10s. 4d.

I have invariably charged only 5 per cent. Ster-
ling, on Oysters; and Jno. Macklem, the Collector at
Chippawa, told me he did the same.

23th Dec.—A. L. Gibbs,

400 lbs. Cheese, £4, at 15 per cent., 12s.; 375 lbs.

Butter, 8 cts. \$30

Richard Evans, 618 lbs. Glue, 8 cts. \$50

at 5 per cent. \$80 is £17 6 8

Answered before.

Remarks on the Accounts of the Collections rendered by the Collector for the Port of Fort Erie.—
(Continued.)

Appendix
(B. B.)
27th October.

Appendix
(B. B.)
27th October.

Francis Quirk and others.—No. 4.
Sundry Merchandize, &c., £3 1s. 5d., called Sterling duty, but upon what articles does not appear, and £23 16s. 3d. at 15 per cent. There is no possibility of checking such items; names of Importers, and description of Merchandize required in all cases.

Goods liable to ad valorem duty under Imperial Act is on the value at the place of importation. Has this been considered?

The Collector is referred to the Circular of the Inspector General of 23d July, 1842, on the subject.

Inspector General's Office,
Kingston, 29th April, 1843,

JOSEPH CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

See No. 4 in my statement.

I have referred to the Circular alluded to, on every occasion, and I am governed by it as far as in my power, in their value thereof.

NOTE.—QUARTER ENDED 5TH APRIL, 1842.

No. 1.—28th January, 1842.—Samuel Strong & Co.

1745 lbs. Cheese	at 4 cents	\$69,80	
6 doz. Brooms	at 8 cents	6,00	
2 pairs Pinchers	at 50 cents		
A Hammer	at 25 cents		
A Stick, and 2 Files	at 50 cents	1,25	
		\$77,05	
			£18 15 5
	15 per cent.		£2 16 3
2 Books	\$3	£0 15 0	
	30 per cent.		0 4 6
			£3 0 9

No. 2 —29th January.—B. W. Hendershot.

Sundries, per 2 bills,	\$6.12		
1 dozen Mitts,	2.00		
1 dozen Blacking,	0.37		
2 rolls Lead,	1.25		
1½ gross Matches,	0.80		
½ gross Corks,	0.19		
½ lb. Sugar of Lead,	0.14		
1 dozen Sheep Skins,	2.00		
½ gross Shoe Pegs,	0.25		
2 sets Measures,	0.50		
Hardware,	4.38		
		\$18.00	
			£4 10 0
	15 per cent.		£0 13 6
Glass Cups,	\$1.50		
A roll Wicking,	2.50		
		£1 0 0	
	20 per cent.		0 4 0
Sundry Boots and Shoes,	\$14.00		
Sundry Stationery,	6.00		
		£5 0 0	
	30 per cent.		1 10 0
			£2 7 6

NOTE.—Quarter ended 5th April, 1842.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(B. B.)
27th October.

No. 3.—David Noble.

2 bales Oakum,.....	\$7.00
400 lbs Spikes,.....	29.00
A bar of Iron,.....	5.00
3 Lanthorns,.....	2.50
A Match Plane,.....	0.50

\$41.00

£11 0 0

15 per cent.....£1 13 0

No. 5.—23d February. On reference to this Entry, it stands thus—

E. Houghton.

A Dredging Machine, including 2 Chains, estimated at.....	\$75—Sterling...£16 5 0
15 per cent.....	£2 8 9 Currency, duty.

Received, J. K.

No. 4.—12th December.

Francis Quirk and others, 8 gallons Molasses.....	80 lbs.
Morris FitzGerald, 30 gallons Molasses.....	300
John Jay, 38½ gallons Molasses.....	385
Richard Lowlar, 30 gallons Molasses.....	300

1068 lbs.

equal to 9 cwt., 2 qr. at 4s. 6d. £2 2 9

John Jay.	
10 gallons Whiskey.....1s. 7d.....	0 15 10
8 lbs. Coffee.....0s. 4d.....	0 2 8

£3 1 5 Sterling.

Francis Quirk.

83 lbs. Sole Leather.....14s.....	\$11.42
8 sides Upper do.....12s.....	12.00
9 Kip Skins.....12s.....	13.50
Little articles.....	1.03

J. Craigie.

90 lbs. Sole Leather.....14s.....	12.60
6 sides Upper do.....12s.....	9.00
11 Kip Skins.....12s.....	15.50

J. Flaharty.

58 lbs. Sole Leather.....14s.....	7.70
6 sides Upper do.....13s.....	9.80

Richard Fowls.

A Woman's Shawl.....	0.75
----------------------	------

\$93.25

£23 16 3

15 per cent.....£3 11 4 Curr'y.

Fort Erie, 9th May, 1843.

SIR,

I beg leave to state, that for want of a uniform table of Duties ready at hand, embracing all articles subject to Duty under the different heads, I am often thrown into confusion. I have thereby omitted exacting the Imperial Duty of 5s. Sterling, per cwt. on Sugar and Coffee. On Molasses, I have invariably charged only 4s 6d Sterling, per cwt. On Butter, I have only charged 5 per cent duty, estimating it at 8 cents, per pound, although the bills generally shew that only 4 to 5 cents had been paid for it.

With respect to the Dredging Machine, I recollect it was a very old one, out of order, &c. estimated at \$75, and extended in Sterling £16 5s; and £2 8s 9d Currency, is all I received.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES KERBY,
Collector of Customs.

P. S.—Please say to the Inspector General that I have received his letter of the 2d inst. which will be attended to very soon.

J. K.

Joseph Cary, Esquire,
Deputy Inspector General, Kingston.

Appendix
(B. B.)
27th October.

Appendix (B. B.)	Remarks on the Accounts of Collections rendered by the Collector of the Ports of Colborne and Dunnville.	Appendix (B. B.)
27th October.	<p>Quarter ended 5th July, 1842. (At Colborne.)</p>	27th October.
	<p>60 small boxes Segars, valued at \$7.50. The valuation appears extremely low.</p>	Sworn to be the cost price.
	<p>14 casks Nails (no weight given,) value \$56.00, which also appears very low.</p>	No weight given—Invoice produced and sworn to.
	<p>20 bales Oakum, value \$40.00. What was the weight of each bale?</p>	Ditto, ditto.
	<p>5 cwt. Molasses—duty credited at 3s. = 15s. This article is also liable to a duty of 1s. 6d. per cwt., 7s. 6d., and 1d. per gallon 4s. 2d. = 11s 8d. Stg. It is to be observed that by the Table of Duties payable on Goods, &c. by the Imperial Act, 3 and 4 Will. 4, cap. 59—that the duty payable by that Act on Coffee, Cocoa, Sugar and Molasses, is to be in addition to other duties imposed on these articles, and as noticed in the 9th article of the Circular of the Inspector General of 31st December, 1841. By the Imperial Act 4 Geo. 3, cap. 15, Molasses is subject to a duty of 1d. per gallon, which is not credited.</p>	<p>17s. 4d. duty received.—Circular not understood—explanation not received till 19th July, 1842.</p>
	<p>200 bushels Coals, valued at \$20.00.</p>	Sworn as cost price.
	<p>25 dozen Brooms, “ “ \$3.00.</p>	Very inferior article.
	<p>2 Ploughs, “ “ \$7.00. Are these the value at Port Colborne?</p>	<p>Considered full value. Yes, it is.</p>
	<p>Sundry Groceries, valued \$100. The particulars of articles and weights, or measures, should be given.</p>	<p>Some articles purchased in one lot at auction; the Captain of the vessel which brought them said he would not give \$50 for the whole.</p>
	<p>250 lbs. Sugar—duty is credited in the entry at 5s. Sterling, per cwt. The article is also subject to a duty of 1d. per lb. (if raw) by Provincial Act 4 and 5 Vict. cap. 14—amounting to 21s. 7d. Stg., which is not credited.</p>	<p>Was not understood. The Circular was not received till afterwards.</p>
	<p>1 doz. Brooms, value \$0.40. Query—Quality?</p>	Stick Brooms, of little value.
	<p>36½ gallons or 3 cwt. Molasses. The duty of 1s. 6d. per cwt. under Provincial Act is not credited, 4s. 6d. Sterling. Other remarks as before.</p>	Same as above.
	<p>¾ cwt. Tobacco, the duty on which is credited 5s. 10½d. Currency only; if manufactured, the duty is 2d. per lb. or 14s. Sterling.</p>	20 per cent. was taken. Explanation not received.
	<p>276 lbs. Sugar; is only credited at 5 per cent. If raw Sugar, there should be 1d. per lb. or 23s. Stg. more credited under Provincial Act.</p>	Ditto.
	<p>3 cwt. Molasses—duty of 3s. per cwt. only credited—same remarks as before on this article.</p>	Ditto.
	<p>160 lbs. Coffee—the duty credited at 5s. per cwt. This article is also subject to duty under Provincial Act 4 and 5 Vict. cap. 14, if green at 2d. per lb., if ground 4d., and if burnt at 5 per cent. ad valorem. The state of the Coffee should be described.</p>	The same as above.
	<p>280 lbs. Tobacco—duty credited 16s. 8d. Stg. Tobacco, if manufactured, as noticed before, should pay 2d. per lb., equal to 46s. 8d. Sterling.</p>	The same.
	<p>Steam Engine, valued at \$80. What description of Engine could this be at so very low a valuation?</p>	<p>This was belonging to a Boat, tonnage under five tons. It lies here now, and is not supposed of any value.</p>

Appendix (B. B.) *Remarks on the Accounts of Collections rendered by the Collector of the Ports of Colborne and Dunville.—* Appendix (B. B.)
(Continued.)

27th October.

(At Dunville.)

2 cwt., 1 qr., 21 lbs. Sugar. The duty is credited at 5s. per cwt., or 13s. Currency.

Quantity not described, but if raw the duty should be 22s. 9d. Sterling, more, being 1d. per lb. additional by Provincial Act.

80 lbs. Tobacco, credited 20 per cent., equal to 8s. Currency. If manufactured, the duty should be 13s. 4d. Sterling.

87 lbs. Sugar, credited at 4s. 4d. Currency. If raw, 7s. 3d. Sterling, additional, should be credited.

8 lbs. Coffee, green. The duty is credited 1s. 2½d. Sterling. The Provincial Act is 2d. per lb., or 1s. 4d. Sterling.

2 gallons Molasses; the Duty under Provincial Act is not credited.

The valuation of all articles on which the ad valorem duty is levied, appears to be the first cost, which is not the value at the place of importation, on which duties under the Imperial Act should be calculated. The Collector is referred to the Circular of the Inspector General, of 23d July, 1842, on the subject.

Inspector General's Office,
Kingston, 24th April, 1843.

JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

(Port Dunville.)

27th October

The Circular sent by the Inspector General, extremely complicated—not understood. It did not define whether the Provincial Duties were to be taken separately or additional to the Imperial Duties; it appeared at variance with the Imperial Act. Wrote to the Inspector General for an explanation; a long delay intervened. All those goods were entered before the answer came.

Answer received, 19th July, 1842, from the Inspector General's Office, with a written Table of Duties.

WALTER B. SHEEHAN.

8th May, 1842.

Remarks on the Accounts of Collections rendered by the Collector of the Customs at Port Dover.

Quarter ended 5th July, 1842.

Sundry small Drugs and Medicines, £3 11s. 4d.
Medicines should be distinguished from Drugs, the former being liable to duty at 15 per cent.

162 lbs. roasted Coffee, credited at 5s. per cwt., is also liable to 5 per cent. under Provincial Act.

2035 lbs. sole Leather (damaged), £69 14 1
1310½ lbs. do. do. 31 15 0½
The extent of damage should be certified by two merchants.

81 bottles P. Bitters and 651 boxes Pills, £46 1s. 8d. at 5 per cent.

Pills being Medicines should be 15 per cent., as also the Bitters, if not Spirits.

ANSWERS.

Entered 11th May, by W. H. Ryerse, previous to my having any particular instructions on the subject, showing any difference of duties between Drugs and Medicines, which, under former Acts, appeared to be under one head. According to Dunglison's Medical Dictionary "Drug," a name ordinarily applied to simple medicines, but by extension to every substance employed in the cure of diseases,—such was the cause of mistake.

By referring to Mr. Macaulay's Circular of the 31st December, 1841, 22d section emphatically states that I cannot demand upon Roasted Coffee in the Bean a greater duty than 5s per cwt. Sterling; however, I have both duties charged on my book, and I think, paid 12s 8d,—about 1s 6½d too much to you.—Look at my return and see.

I never saw any law, nor received any instructions before for having Goods damages certified by two merchants, but always considered it left to the Importer's oath, and my own judgment, whether it was correct or not.

If I mistake not I once wrote to your office for instructions how to distinguish between Drugs and Medicines, but received no answer; but, however, in Mr. Powell's certificate on the back of his Bill, he calls the contents Drugs.

Remarks on the Accounts of Collections rendered by the Collector of the Customs at Port Dover.—

(Continued.)

Appendix
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27th October 1 box sundry Drugs and Medicines, valued at £26 5s. 3½d., at 5 per cent.

The value of Medicines should be stated as subject to 15 per cent. duty.

178 lb. Roasted Coffee, credited at 5s. per cwt. Is liable also to 5 per cent. as before.

Inspector General's Office,
Kingston, 2d May, 1843.

JOSEPH CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

27th October. Entered April 12th, for E. F. Nickerson, while I considered the two as one and the same.

I have tried to inform myself since Mr. Cameron's visit, and believe it to be considered that Medicines are compounds, and Drugs are those in their simple state; but still where there is such a great variety, I apprehend much difficulty on the subject, and I could fain wish for some directory.

Woodhouse, 15th May, 1843.

SIR,

The enclosed list of items I have made such remarks upon as the space would permit. I have further to say that so ignorant was I, that under the Act that is considered as authorizing 15 per cent. to be taken for duties on Medicines, I have not exacted any thing previous to the late Provincial Act being passed; whether others have fallen into the same error I am not positive, but believe it to be the case. I could really wish for some directory on the subject,—it would save much debate with importers.

As to the Roasted Coffee, I have it on my book as stated in my remarks; if I did not carry out the full amount of duties (and 1s 6d over, a mistake in calculation) it is because I was either misled by the impression made by Mr. Macaulay's Circular referred to in my remarks, or made a blunder in copying from my Book. According to your statement, in your Circular of April 4th last, I received the *New York Spectator*, but I have not received the late Act passed by the Imperial Parliament to come in force July next. It would greatly oblige me if you could furnish me with the form of returns for Canadian and Imperial Duties, with only the heading on a small scale.

I would beg to suggest the propriety of altering the Auction License Law; as it now stands, I may issue a license to a person who may remove to the most distant part of Canada West, completely out of my knowledge of his business,—consequently he may not please to make his returns, and who is there to look after him? I would think it far better for every Auctioneer to be accountable to the Treasurer or some official person where he may be residing for the time being.

In my account with the Government for 1841 and 1842, as made out by the Deputy Inspector General, Mr. Cary, I find that I am credited for what I have actually paid into the hands of the Receiver General, and am not allowed any thing for what I paid for the drafts on the Commercial Bank of Kingston, as stated in my quarterly account current sent to your office, when it was, by an injunction from the Inspector General's Office, that I should obtain drafts and send in, in order to save postage on so much money; but if I have to bear the expense of the drafts, I shall enclose the money hereafter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

GEORGE J. RYERSE,
Collector, Port Dover.

Hon. Francis Hincks,
Inspector General, &c. &c.

Remarks on the Accounts of Collections rendered by the Collector of the Customs at Port Burwell.

Quarter ended 5th July, 1842.

ANSWERS.

3 tons Grindstones, valued at £1 10s., duty on which is credited at 7½ per cent., but liable to 15 per cent., being short credited 6s. 9d.
The value is low.

The duty on Grindstones was understood by me to be only 7½ per cent.

57 } 103 lbs. Tobacco—the duty credited is 11s. 46 } 2d., though subject to duty at 2d. per lb., being short credited, 6s. Sterling.

Not being aware of the duty of 2d. per lb. I charged it at 20 per cent.

211½ lbs. Sole Leather, valued at 7½d. per lb., which appears extremely low.

The Leather was entered as damaged.

221½ lbs. ditto—the like valuation.

Are these the valuations at the Port of Entry?

Remarks on the Accounts of Collections rendered by the Collector of the Customs at Port Burwell.—
(Continued.)

Appendix
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27th October.	120 lbs. Muscovado Sugar, credited at 9s. 4d. per cwt., is liable to an additional duty of 5 per cent. under Imperial Act, not credited.	Was not aware that 5 per cent. was to be charged, which was omitted. Should it not be 5s. Stg. per cwt.?	27th October.
	200 lbs. Oakum, valued at £2 10s.	Was entered at that.	
	56 lbs. Ground Coffee, credited at 4d. per lb., is subject also to a duty of 5s. per cwt. under Imperial Act, being short 2s. 6d. Sterling.	Mistake.	
	24 Clocks, valued at 12s. 6d. each.	Wooden Clocks—usual price by wholesale—of the common sort.	
	2 tons Grindstones, £3 10s., at 7½ per cent., being liable to duty at 15 per cent.,—short credited 5s. 3d.	Understood the duty to be only 7½ per cent.	
	12 pairs Boots, 24 pairs coarse Brogues, £7 10s. 12 do. Shoes, 12 do. Kip Slips, £2 16s. 3d. 12 do. do. 24 do. children's Boots, £2 5s. 3 do. Seal Boots, 12 pairs Pumps, £3 3s. 9d. The above appear extremely low.	Were entered at these prices.	
	<i>Quarter ended 5th October, 1842.</i>		
	4162 lbs. Grindstones £4 0s. 1d. at 7½ per cent. is liable to duty at 15 per cent.; being short credited 6s. 0½d.	Same as above.	
	6285 lbs. ditto, £8 12s. 9½d. at 7½ per cent., liable to duty as before; short 13s.	Ditto.	
	6507 lbs. ditto, £8 18s. 11d. at 7½ per cent. as before; short 13s. 5½d.	Ditto.	
	12000 lbs. ditto, £9 6s. 3½d., in like manner; short 17s. 4d.	Ditto.	
	1 ton ditto, £2 4s. ditto; short 3s. 3½d.	Ditto.	
	<i>Quarter ended 5th January, 1843.</i>		
	30 cwt. Grindstones, £4 2s. 6d.; short 6s. 3d.	Ditto.	
	32 ditto, £3 1s. 7d.; ditto 4s. 7½d.	Ditto.	
	Admitted free—a quantity of dried Apples and Peaches.	Understood dried Apples and Peaches were admitted free of duty.	
	Dried Apples and Peaches are liable to Duty at 15 per cent. The value required?	Those alluded to were damaged in the schooner Eric and Ontario wrecked here, and a number lost and destroyed. The value of those remaining was not ascertained.	
	Inspector General's Office, Kingston, 2d May, 1843.		
	JOSEPH CARY, Deputy Inspector General.	J. O. BELLAIR, Collector.	

Remarks on the Accounts of Collections rendered by the Collector of the Customs at Port Stanley.

Quarter ended 5th July, 1842.

ANSWERS.

25th June.—Per Thomas Jones. 133 dozen Corn Brooms. Value required, being omitted to be given, and Duty not credited. Is liable to Duty at 15 per cent.	Value £33 5s.; Duty at 15 per cent. £4 19s. 9d.
978 lbs. Coffee, credited at 2d. per lb. Query.—Burnt, green, or ground? Coffee is liable to an additional duty of 5s. per cwt. under Imperial Act.	The Coffee was green. The Imperial Duty has been omitted through inadvertence.
494 lbs. Sugar, credited at 5s. per cwt. Query.—Raw or refined? The Provincial Duty of 1d. per, if raw, is short credited.	The Sugar was raw. The Provincial Duty was omitted by inadvertence.

Remarks on the Accounts of Collections rendered by the Collector of the Customs at Port Stanley.—
(Continued.)

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27th October

27th October

Molasses credited at 3s. per cwt. (1s. 6d. per cwt. under Provincial Act not credited.)

The Provincial Duty omitted through inadvertence.

Quarter ended 5th October, 1842.

2 dozen Mittens..... £3 5 0
Add 1-10th... 0 6 6 £3 11 6
————— at 15 per cent.
Should be credited at 33 per cent. if Leather.

The Mittens were Buck Skin.

18th August.—Per Garret Lee.

368 lbs. Tobacco, valued £12 11 2½
Add 1-10th. . . 1 3 1½
————— £13 14 4

Credited at 20 per cent. equal to £2 14s. 8d.
Also credited at 2d. per lb. = £3 1s. 4d. Stg.
This article is only liable to the higher duty, and not both, being equal to £2 11s. 8d. Currency, over exacted.

The ad valorem duty of 20 per cent. was collected under the supposition that the duty was to be collected under both Statutes.

29th Aug.—Per Lawrence Laurason.

2173 lbs. Tobacco, valued £58 9 2
Added 1-10th 5 16 11
————— £64 6 1

This case the same as the last.

at 20 per cent. equal to £12 19s. 3d. over exacted, being also credited at 2d. per lb., equal to £1 2s. 2d. Sterling. Remark as before.

23d Aug.—Henry Stephens.

152 lbs. So'e Leather.
Value required? There appears no credit for duty—not being extended.

Value,..... £4 18 9½
Add 1-10th,..... 0 9 10½

£5 8 8—duty 16s. 3¼d.

8 cwt. 0 qrs. 7 lbs. burnt Coffee, credited at 5s. per cwt., is liable also to 5 per cent. under Provincial Act, not credited. Value required?

In a printed Circular from the Inspector General's Office of the 31st December, 1841, Collectors are directed to collect the Imperial duty only.—Value £23 14s. 1d.

18th Aug.—Garret Lee.

282 lbs. Sugar, at 11s. 4d. per cwt., 368 lbs. Tobacco at 2l. per lb., and 333 lbs. green Coffee at 2d. per lb., at 5s. per cwt. equal to.. £3 7 9½
This sum credited,..... 7 16 9½

This error must have been made in transcribing from my Book—the Book is correct.

Short credited, Sterling, £0 11 0

Inspector General's Office,
Kingston, 2d May, 1843.

Port of Port Stanley,
10th May, 1843.

JOSEPH CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

JOHN BOSTWICK,
Collector of the Customs.

Remarks on the Accounts of Collections rendered by the Collector of the Port of Amherstburgh.

Quarter ended 5th April, 1842.

ANSWERS.

Admitted free, 691 lbs. Ham and Bacon, and 5 tons Hay; the same being liable to the duty of 5 per cent.

Not collected at the time of entry, owing to the Collector's not being aware that these articles were subject to duty.

350 lbs Raw Sugar, credited at 9s. 4d. per cwt., and liable to duty at 14s. 4d. per cwt., making short credited 15s. 8d Sterling.

Admitted at that rate, supposing it to be the correct duty, not having, at that time, a table of duties for my guidance.

100 lbs. ground Coffee, credited at 4d. per lb. being liable to 5s. per cwt. additional; making short credited, 4s. 6d. Sterling.

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27th October

Remarks on the Accounts of Collections rendered by the Collector of the Port of Amherstburgh.—
(Continued.)Appendix
(B. B.)

27th October

Quarter ended 5th July, 1842.

1 boxes Tobacco, valued at 86s. 1d.; the weight not given. 2d. per lb. should be credited on manufactured Tobacco, when the amount of duty would be thereby increased, and not 20 per cent. as above.

This was cut Tobacco in small papers, and purchased by the importer by the box; 20 per cent. was charged on it. As at that rate it would produce a greater duty than 2d. per lb.

1 brass Striking Clock, value £1 1s. 8d., which appears extremely low.

This Clock was imported by a Clockmaker in an unfinished state, which accounts for its apparent small value.

Quarter ended 5th January, 1843.

1 bales Hops, 405 lbs., valued at £8 15s. 6d. which appears to be undervalued.

These were second quality trol Hops, and not pressed as first quality usually are.

Inspector General's Office,
Kingston, 25th April, 1843.

Custom House, Amherstburgh,
5th May, 1843.

JOSEPH CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

FR. CALDWELL, C. C.

*Remarks on the Accounts of Collections rendered by the Collector of the Port of Chatham.**Quarter ended 5th April 1842.*

The following property admitted free, and which is liable to duty, viz. :—

Drugs and Medicines, valued at £2 16s. 6d. The latter is liable to 15 per cent., and Drugs 5 per cent. Biscuit, £2 10s.; Pilot bread, 13s. 9d. Shingles, £7 10s. Lumber, £13 15s. Siding, 42s. £56 10s. 9d. at 5 per cent., amounting to £2 16 6 Cy. which is not credited.

See my letter, 19th May, 1843.

6 pairs Men's thick Boots, £2 5s.
5 " Brogues 15s.
6 " Shoes 6s. 3d.
6 " Men's Boots, at..... 10s. per pair.
12 " " at..... 5s. per pair.
12 " Boys' Boots, at..... 4s.
12 " Women's Kps. at... 1s. 10½d. per pair.
12 " Childs' Shoes, at.... 15s.

These articles were purchased in Boston by Messrs. John and Jas. Dougall; and, from inquiries I caused to be made there, I find such articles are sold at such prices for cash.

The valuation of the above appears extremely low.

Quarter ended 5th July, 1842.

Drugs and Medicines, value £85 10s. 11d. No duty is credited. Medicines are liable to 15 per cent., and Drugs, 5 per cent.

See my letter of 19th May, 1843.

Hams, value £1 5s., at 5 per cent., amounts to 4s. 3d., not credited.

See my letter of 19th May, 1843.

36 lbs. Tobacco, £1 2s. 6d., credited at 20 per cent., equal to 4s. 6d.; is liable to duty at 2d. per lb., making 6s.; being short credited, 1s. 6d.

1 doz. men's Brogues, valued at £2 12s. 6d., being a low valuation.

Purchased at auction in Detroit.

1 doz. playing Cards, 10s. at 15 per cent., should be 30 per cent., making short credit 1s. 6d.

See my letter of 19th May, 1843.

Remarks on the Accounts of Collections rendered by the Collector of the Port of Chatham.—(Continued.)

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6 Ploughs, £7 10s.; 44 lbs. sole Leather, 26s. 4d., which appear very low.

125 lbs. Tobacco at 20 per cent amounts to 18s. 9d., is liable to duty at 2d. per lb., making 20s. 10d., being short credited 2s. 1d.

190 lbs. Cheese, £2 17s.; 278 lbs. Sugar Cakes, 9s. 5d.; 52 lbs. Putty, 17s. 6d.; 1 box Confectionery, 21s. 3d.; 2 boxes Pipes, 12s. 6d.; 130 lbs. table Salt, 25s.; 1 box Ink, 8s. 9d.; 2½ lbs. Cinnamon, 3s. 6d.; 1 Pipe, 10 l.; 1 set G. S. Spoons, 5s.; 2 gross Buttons, 1s. 7d.; 1 pack Pens, 2s. 6d.; steel Pens, 3s. 9d.; 1 set figured Tea-spoons, 3s. 2d.; 7 gross Pearl Buttons, 10s. 8d.; 2 doz. Hooks and Eyes, 7s. 6d.; 1 doz. boxes Wafers, 1s.; 6 breast Pins, 3s. 2d.; 3 doz. Thimbles, 7s. 6d.; 9 Knives, 12s. 7d.; 1 pair sugar Tongs, 1s. 3d.; 1 pair butter Knives, 3s. 9d.; and 210 lbs. Candles, £5 10s. 0d., equal to £16 9s. 2d. at 15 per cent.; 10 lbs. Saltpetre, 6s. 3d.; 8 lbs. Liquorice, 10s.; and 1 box hair O.I. 2s. 6d., equal to £0 18s. 9d. at 5 per cent.; 1 doz. cuset Laces, 8d.; 1 box Thread, 1s. 4d.; 4 boxes Glass, 35s.; 31½ lbs. Snuff, £2 6s. 4d.; 287½ lbs. Soap, £3 18s. 2d.; and 10 lbs. Candlewick, 7s. 6d., equal to £3 9s. 0d. at 20 per cent.; 6 reams writing Paper, £1 10s.; 1 ream Foolscap Paper, 16s. 3d.; and 1 dozen Razor-Straps, 3s., equal to £2 9s. 3d. at 30 per cent.—The difference in the aggregate, being short credited 22s. 2½d.

The rates of duty do not correspond, nor does the amount of valuation say—

Per return,.....	£11 9 8 at 15 per ct.,.....	£0 18 9 at 5 per ct.
	8 7 0 at 20 per ct.,.....	16 9 2 at 15 per ct.
210 lbs. Candles,		
per return,....	5 10 0	8 9 0 at 20 per ct.
		2 9 3 at 30 per ct.
	£28 6 2	
Amount as enumerated above.....		£28 6 2

Quarter ended 5th October, 1842.

Drugs and Medicines, valued at £10 1s., is admitted free.

Drugs are subject to 5 per cent., and Medicines, 15 per cent., not credited. The value of each is required.

50 lbs. Plug Tobacco, at 20 per cent., is credited 6s. 3d., liable to duty at 2d. per lb.; short credited, 2s. 1d.

35 lbs. Refined Sugar, at 20 per cent.=4s. 5d., is liable to 2d. per lb.; being short credited 1s. 5d. under Provincial Act.

8 pairs Women's Figured Calf Skin Boots, 24s.
9 " Pegged Boots, £1 5s. 2d.
6 " Men's Pegged Kip Brogues, 13s. 6d.
122 lbs. Sole Leather, £3 15s.
100½ " " at 10 cts. per lb.
The above valuations appear extremely low.

3 reams Wrapping Paper, 11s. 3d., credited at 15 per cent.; should be 30 per cent., being short credited, 1s. 8d.

1 keg Gunpowder admitted, the importation of which is prohibited.

101 lbs. Tobacco, at 20 per cent., is credited 13s. 11d. Shou'd be 2d. per lb., making the sum of 2s. 11d. Stg. short credited.

1 Thrashing Machine, valued £17 10s. Apparently undervalued.

Purchased at auction in Detroit.

See my letter of 19th May, 1843.

See my letter, 19th May, 1843.

See my letter 19th May, 1843.

Ditto.

Ditto.

Purchased in Boston.

At 16 cts. per return.

See my letter, 19th May, 1843.

Charged by mistake. Was put on board the Steamboat at Windsor, opposite Detroit.

See my letter, 19th May, 1843.

Second-hand article.

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27th October.

*Remarks on the Accounts of Collections rendered by the Collector of the Port of Chatham.—(Continued.)**Quarter ended 5th January, 1843.*

1 barrel Peaches, 10s., admitted free. Is liable to duty at 5 per cent.

Ploughs valued at 25s. each, appears very low.

201 } 409 lbs. Tobacco, at 20 per cent., credited
208 } £1 18s. 2d.

Is liable to 2d. per lb., £3 8s. 2d., being short credited £1 10s.

53 lbs. Sole Leather, valued at 10 cts. per lb., which appears a very low valuation.

66 lbs. Tobacco is credited 7s. 10d. At 2d. per lb. would be 13s. Sterling, making a short credit of 5s. 2d. Sterling.

12 pairs Men's Boots at 9s. per pair, which is a very low valuation.

254 lbs. Tobacco, the duty credited is 25s. 2d. At 1d per lb., the amount is £2 2s. 4d., being short credited 17s. 2d. Sterling.

The valuation of the Goods throughout the Collector's Returns for 1842, appears to be very low.

From a letter recorded in this office, it appears that Mr. Cosgrave granted a certificate to the effect that "James McCart, master of the schooner called 'The Charlotte,' had paid the Light and Tonnage Duty on the said vessel for the year 1841." On reference to the accounts of the Collector for that year, it does not appear that credit was given for such duties.

An explanation of this circumstance is required from the Collector, who is at the same time requested to state the tonnage of the vessel, and other particulars.

Inspector General's Office,
Kingston, 8th May, 1843.

JOSEPH CARY,

Deputy Inspector General.

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See my letter, 19th May, 1843.

Purchased at auction.

See my letter 19th May, 1843.

At 16 cts. per return.

See my letter 19th May, 1843.

Purchased at a Marshal's sale.

See my letter 19th May, 1843.

Owing to the distressed state of the times, Goods have been sold at Detroit from 30 to 50 per cent. lower than last year, for cash.

At the opening of the navigation in 1841, "The Charlotte," 15 tons burthen, was entered at this port as a regular trader to winter here. It was then customary to grant certificates, but not collect the duty until the close of the season.

At the opening of the navigation this vessel sailed with such certificate, but did not return, having been sold to an American.

No. 9.—Note by the Commissioner, accompanied with Extracts from his Journal.

NOTE.—In submitting the following Extracts from my Journal, and Letters exhibiting the nature of my correspondence, those only are selected that bear upon points which I conceive of importance in enabling His Excellency the Governor General, and the Legislature, to discover the nature and extent of existing abuses in the system of collecting the Revenue, with a view of correcting them by future Legislation; and I have to apologize for the delay in preparing them,—but when it is recalled that I have had no assistance but that of one Clerk, and that only for the last six months,—that I was, up to the week before the meeting of the Legislature, employed travelling in the Districts, and occasionally sent from one extremity of the late Upper Province to the other,—and that the office was a new one and consequently without regular sets of Books, I trust allowance will be made for the many defects and want of regularity which may be found in them.

MALCOLM CAMERON.

EXTRACTS FROM JOURNAL.

APRIL 15th, 1842.

Visited Windsor, the place where the Collector of Customs for the Port of SANDWICH has his office; saw Mr. Mercer, the Deputy Collector, who has been in office 12 months, and is also Deputy Sheriff.

The accounts were all closed up to the 5th of April instant, and the balance remitted to the Receiver General. The only Book in the Office was a kind of blotter, and had been commenced in January 1841, the form of which had been taken from the Amherstburg Office; no instructions had been received from the head of the Department as to Books, Forms, &c., except quarterly Returns.—The Book now kept was never intended for an "exhibit," but was simply to enable them to make out the Returns. The Collector had bought a good

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set of books but never opened them, as he had been led to expect a form would be furnished from the Inspector General's Office. No letters, copies of letters or returns kept in the Office, the Collector, Captain Elliot, having these at his own residence in the Township of Moore, about 60 miles distant. The form of the book kept (a copy of which had been sent to the Inspector General's Office with the Quarterly Return) was as follows:—

Paid or not.	Date.	Importers.	Articles.	Cost.		Duty.		Amount of Duty.
				£ s. d.	pret.	£ s. d.		
	April 6,	J. Dougall,	1 Bale Yarn,	5 0 0	15	0 3 0		
Paid	" 8,	Davenport,	1 Roll Leather	12 10 0	15	1 17 6		
	" 10,	Veerhoof,...	10 Boxes Soap	7 10 0	20	1 10 0		
	" 15,	Watson, ...	2 bal's Batting	2 10 0	5	0 2 6		
								£3 13 0

The Collector generally requires payment down, but with the principal merchants he settles once a quarter; the entries, however, are regularly made when the goods are imported, though packages are never examined; and though some had not paid the amounts due, it appeared the Collector had remitted for them. Found many goods entered at half the original cost,—in one case, Sole Leather, upon the same day, 130 lbs. at 6d. per lb., and 130 lbs. at 3½d., whereas the actual cost is not less than 1s. 2d. Currency; in this case the Importer paid only one-fourth of the duty required by law.—Such glaring imposition should not be allowed to pass unnoticed. If the several Collectors were furnished with a New York paper containing the most accurate prices current, they could always (by adding 20, 25 or 33 per cent. as the purchases might be at Buffalo, Cleveland or Detroit) have a just idea of the cost, and in case of evident frauds should seize the goods; and if, after being in possession of such information, he should admit any goods at such improper valuations, he should be dismissed. Persons bringing in Flour and other goods not liable to duty, have refused to enter.—The Collector is not certain what course he ought to pursue,—instructed him to compel them to report. The ferry-boat is a Steamer—should be required to enter every trip that she brings any thing more than passengers and their luggage. The law should be immediately revised upon the subject of internal communication.—it must be clear, explicit and liberal—entry and all fees lower than upon the coast, or entirely done away with, the object being merely to regulate the trade, to guard the imports from fraud, and remunerate the Officers employed. The registration of vessels should be required. The Ferries should be under the control of the Collectors of Customs. Much smuggling is done at this place.—Whiskey and Tea, the principal articles; though a considerable quantity of Cordage, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Turpentine, Oakum, Leather, Books, Saleratus, Brooms, &c. is brought in. The Officer is decidedly of opinion that a reduction of duty would increase the Revenue,—he complains that he does not yet understand the Law, especially the last one, and is anxious to have a book of instructions, &c.; he complains that the Collector at Chatham enters goods lower than their value, to attract trade to his Port, and gives permit to land goods at the Port of Sandwich (or Windsor) even before they are purchased.*

* This assertion he has since sustained.

The law should be very explicit in defining the duties of Officers and the limits of their Ports, and relative to the circumstances in which any interference is admissible.

Captain Elliot is a highly respectable man, an old Officer of Marines; his sureties are both good and sufficient, James Porter, a merchant at Port Sarnia, and Froome Talfourd, Esquire, of Moore. The office is constantly open, and besides the Deputy, a man is kept at the landing place—the whole emoluments not over £60 a year. Examined and checked the entries and calculations for the last year, and found them correct.

Visited AMHERSTBURG, called on Mr. Keville, the Deputy Collector; he has been in office eleven years, and is brother-in-law of Mr. Caldwell, the Collector, who lives one and a-half miles off.—Mr. C.'s sureties are Messrs. James and John Caldwell—they are respectable farmers, and perfectly responsible.

The books are neatly and correctly kept: examined them for several years back, and particularly noted and compared the entries of 1841.

Remittances to Government,	£	s.	d.
January to April,.....	10	4	8½
April to July,.....	95	19	1
July to October,.....	213	15	3
October to January,...	97	15	4
	<hr/>		
Less, Salary, £100,	£417	14	4½
	<hr/>		
	£317	14	4½

January to April, 1842, £17 18 10	} £25 10 7
For seizures, 7 11 9	

Goods not liable to duty from January to April, 1842..... £616 7s. 2½d.

Mr. Kevill being the Postmaster, the office is constantly open, and from all parties I hear him highly spoken of; while he executes his duty faithfully and correctly, he has managed to secure the respect of all the merchants and owners of boats. With this latter class much depends on the liberality of the officer, as the law allows entrance fees 2s. 6d., clearance 5s., permit to discharge, &c., which might be demanded, and if insisted on, many of the boats would abandon the route; this should be immediately remedied. One Collector charges the Steamboat "Brothers," £20 for the season, another charges only £2 10s. and another charges nothing. Such a power to affect and impede trade should not be left in the hands of any officer: a small fee, 6d. or 7½d., might be required to remunerate the officer and ensure regularity, but no more: and I am of opinion that a fixed salary to Collectors would operate better on trade, though commission on receipts have some advantages with respect to revenue.

To prevent Smuggling, persons have been employed (with a promise of a share of booty) to give information; by this means several seizures have been made—at one time 74 bbls. of Whiskey; this and Tea are the principal articles smuggled. Whiskey is now only 9d. per gallon, in Detroit; if the duty were only 3d., the Collector is of opinion that importers would rather pay the duty than run the risk.

The great object in legislating for obtaining information relative to Smuggling, is, so to arrange matters that it may be had without exposing the informer, and yet that he may be remunerated. Mr. Kevill has employed persons who have conveyed information by dropping letters into the box at his Post-office, and this is the only way he can get it. He is of opinion that the increased duty on Coffee,

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Sugar, and Tobacco, will have the effect of decreasing the Revenue and encouraging Smuggling. Mr. K. has kept a separate book for goods not liable to duty; complains that he has to receive Lighthouse dues, and measure vessels to ascertain their tonnage, and gets no pay or commission for these duties. No vessels have been built at this port, but the following are owned here:—

The Dougall, of	150 Tons.
Amherstburg,	140 "
Chapman,	87 "
Helen Park,	80 "

From Amherstburg eastward to Port Antrim, along the shore of Lake Erie, there is 75 miles of coast left unguarded, and 9 stores at different distances on the route. The "Ronde-Eau" should be a port of entry, distance from Chatham across the land about 23 miles. Nothing has been entered at this office for these stores, except Salt. The coast is opposite to the large towns of Cleveland, Sandusky, and Huron, in the state of Ohio, and cannot be watched, as any description of Coast Guard would be too expensive.

The Collector has doubts about the meaning of the new Act and the Circulars he has received; has never had any precise instructions, nor forms of books. He has a writ of assistance, dated 17th June, 1835. Query.—Is this writ still in force? Can such a writ be issued, on application, to all the Collectors, as it is of great importance in making seizures, giving power to the Collector to call upon any constable without applying to a magistrate, or the affidavit of an informer.

Mr. Kevill, in 1837, was required to keep an account of goods entered by the Commissariat, for Government, at this port; it amounted to £117. He has been notified that this amount was charged to him; petitioned Government with evidence of facts, but has had no answer; desires to be released from this claim.

Visited CHATHAM; saw the Collector, Mr. Cosgrave, a respectable and intelligent man, well spoken of by all the merchants. His sureties are Robert Crow of Dover East, and Simon Hock of Raleigh, both sufficient. Keeps a Day-book and Ledger, as usual in country Stores, clear, neat, and satisfactory.

The amounts remitted by him to the Receiver General, were as follows:—

In July.....	£65	0	0
In October.....	69	10	0
In January.....	69	15	0
In April.....	39	2	3
	£243	7	3
Light-house dues received at Chatham.....	21	10	0

Complains of having this collection to make, and the measuring of vessels to do, without reward. His office open every day, and duty done by himself; he also attends the boats. He employed persons at one time to watch smugglers on the River who used small craft, but is of opinion that the Steamboats now do all the business; freights are low, and he does not think that much business is done now; is of opinion that admission at a low rate of duty is the only way to prevent it, and that the increase of duty on Tobacco, Coffee, &c., will decrease the Revenue. He cannot understand the last Act, and has not charged duties on Lumber, &c.; was not aware of the existence of Writs of Assistance, but wanted this power much; never

had received any instructions whatever nor had any limits assigned to his port.

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Collectors should make monthly Abstracts as well as Quarterly Returns; and in case of the death or bankruptcy of the Collector, the Government would have two-thirds or one-third, as the case might be, instead of losing all as they would at present.

I was informed that a Mr. Nelson had been collecting duties at Antrim, near the Ronde-Eau, without authority, and without accounting for them; called the attention of the Government to the circumstance, by a letter to the Secretary.—(May 3d, 1842.)

Visited Hamilton and Toronto on my way to Kingston, for instructions and information; at Toronto, found things going wrong, and great discontent prevailing among the merchants and others; was waited upon by members of the Board of Trade, complaining that the 5 per cent. Colonial duty was made cumulative contrary to Law, and also of the addition of 10 per cent. to the original cost, which they contend can only be levied when the Collector has reason to doubt the truth of the Importer's declaration; they also complain of the refusal of the Officer to take bonds for Imperial duties.

Arrived at Kingston; saw the Inspector General and Secretary on the subject of complaints at Toronto, and addressed the following letter to Messrs. Thompson and Farr, at that place:—

Kingston, May 13th, 1842.

GENTLEMEN,

I have much satisfaction in informing you that the Inspector General has determined that the additional 5 per cent. charged on goods at Toronto, was in error, and that the amount will be refunded.

The 10 per cent., in addition to the original cost of goods, to determine their value at the place of importation, is approved; and I have taken a copy of the Attorney General's opinion, which I will submit to your Board when I go up. The opinion of Mr. Manahan relative to bonds, is also sustained. The Imperial Act requiring all duties levied under it, to be paid before a permit to discharge be signed; all other Officers will forthwith be instructed to act in conformity to these views.

I have the honor to be, &c.

M. C.

Had referred to me the letter of Mr. Joseph Sifton of London, complaining of the conduct of Mr. Clench, the Inspector of Licenses for that District; wrote the following letter, and filed away the letter and report of the Inspector General:—

(Copy.)

Kingston, May 16th, 1842.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that your letter of the 11th instant, to the Inspector General, complaining of the conduct of the Inspector of London, has been referred to me for examination. I shall be in London about the 1st of June, when you will please be ready with all evidence you can give, to substantiate the charge against the Inspector, and you may depend upon a fair and full investigation of the matters thus brought under the notice of the Government.

(Signed.) M. CAMERON,
Com. of Inquiry.Mr. Joseph Sifton,
London.

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Arrived at Toronto; called on Mr. Kelly, and advised him of the intention of Government not to exact the 5 per cent. additional duties, while he was to add the 10 per cent. to original cost, and not take bonds for duties levied under the Imperial Statute; wrote to him a letter to that effect.

Called at OAKVILLE—went to the Custom House—found Robert Chisholm, son of the late Collector, who has for some time done the whole duty of the Office; his books have been kept exactly in the form of the Quarterly account—were neat, legible and correct,—found but few goods entered at this Port, most of the merchants getting their stock from Montreal. Salt has been the principal article of import Mr. Chisholm is of opinion that charging the Sterling duty, and reducing the duty on Liverpool Salt, will considerably affect the Revenue. I examined carefully into the accounts of the past year.

5th January to 5th April, 1841,....	Nothing
5th April to 5th July, "	£ 31 12 0
Tonnage dues,	£12 13 0
5th July to 5th October, "	154 17 6
Tonnage dues,	£3 19 0
5th October to 5th Jan'y, 1842,....	78 13 6
	£265 3 0
Tonnage,....	16 12 0
	£281 15 0
Deduct Collector's allowance,...	100 0 0
Nett Revenue.....	£181 15 0

It appears that on the 9th March, 1840, the Inspector General rendered Mr. Chisholm's account, making the balance £219 14s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Mr. Chisholm's allowance for 1837, being retained in consequence of default on the Returns in December, 1837, when Mr. C. and all his family were on the frontier in defence of the Province. Mr. C. was informed that if the balance of £119 14s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. was paid, the allowance would be restored.

The balance then computed nett, ..	£119 14 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
To gross am't of duties collected since,	281 15 0
	£401 9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Less allowance for 1841,	100 0 0
Balance due by Mr. C.,	£301 9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

He could not inform me who his father's sureties were; hoped to be able to secure the Government in this debt by a large balance he believed the Government owed his late father from the expenditure on the Owen Sound Road, and the balance either by the Pier or other security at 12 months.

Examined the books connected with the Harbour dues which Mr. Chisholm is appointed to collect; found them remarkably correct and satisfactory; he has given bonds, himself for £800, and two sureties, Jacob Randal, Master Builder, and Nicholas Boylan, owner of two Schooners and master of one.

Tolls not likely to be as good as last year, as the greater part of the Wheat was shipped in the fall.

The amount of Tolls collected in 1841, was,	£229 12 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Less, the salary of R. Chisholm,	75 0 0
	£154 12 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
The gross receipts from 30th Dec., 1840, to Dec. 1841, £369 16 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Less, salary of R. Chisholm,	75 0 0
	294 16 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	£440 8 9

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Mr. Chisholm remitted to Receiver General—	
Cash, August 3d, 1841,	£129 0 0
Cash, Sept. " "	139 10 8
A bill of improvements on Pier,	88 12 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	£357 3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cash remitted in May, 1842,	92 5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	£449 8 9

being the full balance to 1st January, 1842. The work at the Pier, Planking, &c. is very well done, and was absolutely necessary to secure the whole, and the prices charged in the bill reasonable and just.

BURLINGTON CANAL.—Found there a Mr. Tilly a young man who had been five years in Mr. Chisholm's employ; he has a salary of £60 a year; his duties are to open the draw-bridge and attend the Light-house, and receive checks or tickets from vessels, signed by Mr. Chisholm or his deputy; he keeps an account only of vessels driven in by distress of weather, or those coming without a check. I examined a memorandum he had of 1841; he had entered,

24 vessels over 50 tons burthen at 10s.,	£12 0 0
Duties on Staves,	2 10 0
3 vessels under 50 tons at 5s.,	0 15 0
	£15 5 0

and had still two vessels debtors for £1—says he received no dues this season.

Arrived at HAMILTON; employed all day getting information as to the manner in which business was done; found a universal opinion prevailing, that while the Collector, Col. John Chisholm, was a most honorable man, his son, who acted for him, had grossly mismanaged the business; called to examine the books, but found all in confusion; they were fitting up, and moving into a new office; had a general conversation, and informed them I would call again to-morrow morning; meantime made further inquiries, and found out two specific cases of most culpable negligence, the one, an account rendered—

Daniel Mc'Nab, Esq.

To John Chisholm, Dr.	
To duties at 15 per cent. on \$908.60	£34 1 6
4 entries at 2s. 6d. ..	0 10 0
	£34 11 6

October 5th, 1841.

handed in by the Deputy Collector himself; and though Mr. Mc'Nab was called upon afterwards for other duties, this sum never has been called for since, nor is the Collector aware of the fact of its being due. The other arose from negligence in not checking a cargo; amounts to about £25,—is with the firm of Isaac Buchanan & Co., but owing to the absence of two of the parties, I cannot get full particulars. Went to the office; found there Col. Chisholm, his son, and son-in-law; put my usual interrogatories; Col. Chisholm lives 4 miles from Hamilton; was appointed Collector of Customs in 1817; is also Collector of Tolls, and Lighthouse Keeper at Burlington Beach; his Sureties are Col. Kerr, at Wellington Square, and his brother, George Chisholm; he informed me that his brother was in some difficulty, and that if the Government wished it, he would give another security.

The office is quite convenient, and near the principal wharf; it was formerly in the house of W. D. Chisholm, the Deputy Collector; W. D. Chisholm has acted 4 years; he formerly lived at

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the Beach, where the office was kept from 1817 till 1838. It was found impossible to ascertain the contents of packages, or in fact the amounts of cargo, as vessels discharged at the wharves and often have no specific manifest, or description of cargo. The office is regularly opened every day from 9 till 4, and generally kept open for the evening boat; a person is employed to attend the arrival of every craft. Mr. C. has a deputy at Stoney Creek; feels satisfied that much Smuggling is done; can suggest no plan to prevent it, but moderate duties; he has had two deputies in town, but has now only one.

I examined a new book opened this spring—a fair exhibit of the business; found all the entries of the last 2 weeks upon slips of paper tied up, and remonstrated against such a procedure, and recommended immediately a blotter in which to copy invoices, instead of this method, by which papers are almost sure to be lost; enquired for the books of last year, found only two, one a copy of the semi-annual return of Tolls made to the Inspector General, the other a copy of the quarterly return of the Custom dues.

Another book which was shown to me, purported to be an account of vessels and cargoes; found only the names and cargoes of 38 trips; found no book of general entries, no accounts opened under separate heads for individuals, the Government, or vessels; no list of arrivals and departures; no account of monies received with date; no cash book of any kind; was told that a memorandum book containing a list of vessels had been kept, but was at Wellington-Square, where another brother had the old books for the purpose of examining them in the winter.

The entries of 1842, though more regular, show no prices in detail, and it is impossible from them to tell whether goods have been fairly valued or not.

The Canal Tolls should be kept entirely separate; it appears to me that the officer depended wholly on the wharfingers: called upon them at the end of the quarter, and took their statement of all imports and exports, thus rendering the Government obnoxious to all losses from negligence, errors or deceptions of parties no way interested in the matter, except in paying as little as possible; it is but fair, however, to say in this case, that the character, responsibility, and punctuality of the forwarders of Hamilton, make their statements and the extracts from their books very satisfactory evidence.

Mr. Joseph Davis, son-in-law of Colonel Chisholm, some time a lawyer in Hamilton, is now in the office, assisted by W. D. Chisholm, son of the Collector.

Found by the books that the amount of Tolls collected in the year 1841 was..... £1413 4 5

Whereas I find, by Gunn & Brown, that they paid, in 1841..... £1438 19 11
Lands' acct., he paid, in 1841..... 351 9 8
Wilson's acct., " about.. 150 0 0
Coleman's " " about.. 120 0 0

£2060 9 7
Vessels, as per Col. Chisholm's acct. 120 0 0
Amount received by Tilly, at Burlington Beach 15 5 0

£2195 14 7
Amount of Tolls returned by Col. Chisholm 1413 4 5

Amount-not accounted for.. £ 782 10 2

So that there can be no doubt a loss has been sustained in monies actually received, on account of Tolls, to the amount of £782 10s. 2d.

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I have also ascertained an amount for goods that were entered and not collected, of £100.

I intimated my feelings on the subject to Col. Chisholm, and mentioned the circumstance of the £34 11s. 6d. and the £25, and gave him two weeks to prepare statements and explanations.

Visited Mr. Willson, the Inspector of Licences for the Gore District. Balance of his account current, Sept. 1839, £617 15s. 3d.; compared all the balances, issues and receipts, and found all the accounts remarkably correct, though there is an entire want of system in the book, it being a mere list of licenses.

Mr. Willson appears, by his books, to have paid up, in full, to the 5th April, 1842. I enquired of him if any good resulted from personal visitation; he thought there had, as he had found Stills where none were ever known to be previously.

One person, Snider, in 1839, paid, for 60 gallons, £7 10s.; this same person, in 1841, paid 120 gallons, but, when measured, it gave 390 gallons, leaving 270 to be paid for, making an additional revenue of £ 20 5 0

John A. Wilkes paid, in 1839, 60 gallons £7 10s.; 1840, 270 gallons, should be £27; however, £13 10s. was taken for one Still, Mr. Wilson being instructed to act with leniency and discretion.

In 1811, J. A. Wilkes paid for two Stills, 180 gallons each, £27; gained, by actual admeasurement, 19 10 0

A. T. Kerby paid £12 10s., should, by admeasurement, have paid £57; increased revenue 44 10 0

£ 84 5 0

This fact proves the necessity of admeasurement.

Mr Willson finds it difficult to convict, from the aversion of persons to being considered informers; but is more annoyed and surprised at the laxity of the Magistrates in acting efficiently in convicting, or even recovering fines after conviction.

Could a sketch or plan of each Township be furnished to each Collector and Inspector?—if so, he could lay down every road. Mr. W. has an alphabetical list, like an Index Book, of every licensed house, and keeps a journal of travel; he has held the office of Inspector since 1816; resides at Saltfleet, twelve miles from Hamilton. His sureties are Michael Aikman, James L. Wilson and Colonel Nelles. The sources of the revenues which he collects are licenses to shops, inns, stills, ale and beer houses, steamboats, billiard tables and pedlars.

Mr. W. is of opinion that fines from convictions should now be paid by the Magistrates to the Treasurer of the District; but this is, certainly, an erroneous opinion.

Inns, &c. in all, 131 Licenses, amounting to £ 695 0 0
Fourteen Stills, licensed in 1839 .. 166 15 0
Amount of fines on conviction, Dec. 20 0 0

June 14th, 1842.

GODERICH; called on Charles Widder, Esquire, Inspector of Licenses for the Huron District. The District was set off from that of London in 1841.

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Mr. W.'s securities are Thomas M. Jones and F. Widder, of the Canada Company, both responsible. Mr. Widder has made his first quarterly return to the Inspector General, and transmitted the money to that Officer in error, but received the Receiver General's acknowledgment. A book of instructions should be handed to these Officers, as well as to the Collectors of Customs. Mr. W. had visited the District; had one person fined, but he ran away. Many parties notoriously violate the law, under the plea of not selling less than three gallons, but allow the buyers to take it away in quarts or glasses.

The Act requires a duty of 1s. 6d. In the printed form sent to Mr. Widder, the receipt says 2s. 6d. per gallon.

In the admeasurement of Stills, it should be more clearly defined whether the Doubler, Still and Feints Tub, are all to be measured.

Called upon the Clerk of the Peace, and ascertained that not more than half of the persons who had taken out certificates had paid for their licenses;—made out a list of their names and took it to Mr. Widder; instructed him to look after these parties immediately, as no doubt every one of them was selling: found that several of them were indulged with time, some having paid a part. Mr. Widder admitted that he gave them indulgence on the score of poverty.

The Sheriff had no funds and had made his return.

Called on Mr. Galt, the Collector of Customs; he is a very clever, clear-headed and active officer, and would be very valuable at a more important post. Mr. Galt is also Registrar of the County, his office is open every day; the sureties are William Dunlop and Charles Prior, the latter is insufficient. Mr. G. has been in office since 1834.

The state of the Harbour, the impossibility of communication owing to the want of Steam Boats, the contention of party spirit, and the dependence of the Stores on London, make the importations at this Port trifling; it could in three years good management yield £500. The facilities for smuggling are unlimited along the coast, especially at the Sable River, the Maitland in Ashfield, and at Sanguinik.

Mr. Galt's books were neatly, clearly and properly kept; he furnished me with his opinions in writing on all subjects connected with the inquiries I was making, and the department in general, which I shall submit to the Government, as I think them valuable and to his credit. All his receipts are regularly remitted.

Visited Port Stanley, the place of importation for the large amount of goods required for the supply of St. Thomas, Delaware, London, and the surrounding country; Colonel Bostwick is the Collector, was appointed about the year 1831, is a Canadian, served in the late war, and has resided here ever since; examined his books, and found them very irregular, the amounts not always made up, nor carried out at all, but made up and closed in the quarterly return, of which no copy was kept. No account kept with the Receiver General, as he sent each quarter the amount in his hands, and thought no more of it; never had any faults found with his accounts, nor had any of them ever been sent back for irregularities. Recommended a form to him, and opened an account for the Receiver General,

in which I instructed him to enter all monies received. On inquiring relative to the responsibility of his sureties, I found that one of them, Mr. Chrysler, was deficient—in fact, he had failed, and had been in the States for some years. Examined the valuations of goods; found several Carding Machines entered at \$100 each, no doubt worth over \$400; pointed out to Mr. B. the loss sustained by the Government in this way, and recommended him to observe the New York prices current, particularly as to Leather, &c. Goods received this spring have never yet been entered in a book, but are kept on loose slips of paper; desired that this system should be immediately discontinued, and that every entry should at once be made in a book. Compared the entries and accounts for three years back—they appeared generally correct, but it was impossible to check or balance them without the Quarterly Returns, as he has no copies, and his books had never been checked or balanced.

Mr. B. said he was astonished at receiving a Circular warning him not to grant permit to land goods out of the limits of his Port, he never having before heard of his Port having been defined, and he was still entirely ignorant of his bounds. Asked Mr. B. for an explanation of the great variation in the amounts collected during several years back: he said that it was caused by the state of the Harbour; that in the year 1839 (when the amount was some hundreds of pounds larger than the preceding or following years), the Harbour was in good order, and many goods entered, but that since that period it had been getting bad, and was now a perfect nuisance, and being dangerous for schooners to approach; the goods were now entered at Hamilton.

Mr. B. was of opinion that other Collectors had not insisted on vouchers and affidavits as he had, for in some instances goods are entered at other places at an apparent disadvantage to the importers.

Found an error in 1840, of about £6, and in 1836, 17s. 7d. never entered, but left them unnoticed for the present, as without the quarterly returns I could not check the whole correctly.

Requested Mr. Bostwick to shew me his books relative to the Canal Tolls. He had never kept any book, but had memoranda on papers, and had made regular returns, copies of which he had kept and filed. I took down the amounts of these after examining them; and observing that that of 1841 was more than double any of the previous years (being £1105 1s. 10d., while the average of the last ten years was about £400), was led to inquire into the cause of such a difference; it appeared to have arisen from an unusually large quantity of wheat having been shipped that season. This also accounts for the fact of the amount of duties collected in 1841, being nearly double that of 1840.

Mr. Bostwick thinks 5 per cent. a very inadequate remuneration for the receipt of Tolls; is better paid for the collection of duties, but thinks it unfair that he gets no more for collecting £900 than for £200. He thinks that all goods should pay Tolls by weight. The manifests should be required to state either weight or measurement; every vessel should have a register, and her tonnage stamped on the main beam, as it is impossible to detain them for measurement at all times.

Fort Erie, July 7th.—Called at the Custom-house and saw the Deputy Collector. Colonel Kerby, the Collector, was away from home attending the Assizes, where he had a law suit pending relative to the Ferry. The young man could give me but little information, save the fact that smuggling was car-

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ried on to a considerable extent all along the foot of the Lake and the Niagara River; and that with the law and means in the support and aid of the of the Officer, it was impossible to suppress it.

Saw a boat land at Windmill Point, which had come from Buffalo (New York); soon after saw a waggon which had just left the beach, loaded with scythes, cradles, snathes, and salt. On the route from Fort Erie to Port Colborne, called at Peter Sherks, an honest Dutchman, who keeps a small store; he informed me that many persons on the coast made a living by smuggling and concealing; that they needed but little supplies from England or Montreal, as the Pedlars supplied them with Tea, Books, Tin, Leather, Shoes, Ribbons, Silks, Merinos, and almost everything.

Port Colborne.—Called at the Welland Canal Office; saw Mr. Black, the agent, who acts as Deputy Collector, and has done so since 1838. He is an elderly gentleman, nearly 70, but most correct and industrious; would make a good superior, but can seldom leave the office. While I was there, two or three schooners were cleared simply on production of their manifests, without any examination whatever, there being no landing Waiter or Gauger.

Mr. Shehan the Collector, resides at Dunnville, twenty miles west on the Grand River, and is also Collector for that Port, and Port Robinson at the junction of the Welland Canal and Chippawa River.

Mr. Shehan has occasionally employed persons to watch the coast; but its great extent, the closeness of the woods, the sympathy of the people with the smugglers, and the number of roads leading directly from the beach into the country, combine to make it next to impossible to prevent smuggling; he has never had any regular Tide Waiter or Deputy to examine vessels or cargoes, but on the Captain's calling and producing their manifests, they are permitted to enter and pass on.

The Kent steamer (British) always comes direct from Buffalo in the night, lands passengers, &c., and goes off again without reporting—never produces manifest or clearance—she could land any amount of goods. A schooner could safely discharge 1000 chests Tea, in a day any where above or below this point.

Though Port Colborne is a place at which but a small amount of duties is collected, it is a point of the first importance to the Revenue, both as to the prevention of smuggling by vessels passing through the Canal, and the landing of goods on the coast between Fort Erie and Port Dover. The Principal and the deputy should both be allowed a salary, if the per centage is insufficient to pay a responsible and vigilant officer.

The Harbour and Lighthouse now in the hands of the Board of Works will, of course, be improved and better managed. The Lighthouse Dues from all vessels might be collected and secured at this point, even were a better system for the collection of the revenue in operation; this should be forthwith attended to.

I have no doubt that by correct measurement and attention to tonnage dues, and a better system adopted for the valuation of goods, the revenue at all the small Ports could be doubled; for instance, at Port Colborne, Oakum is entered \$2 per cwt., true value is \$6; Nails at \$4 per keg, true value is \$6; Tin at \$4, true value is \$10. On the 19th of April was entered—keg Tobacco, value \$19, duty

charged 20 per cent., Mr. Black not being aware that a law had passed 8 months previous, imposing a specific duty of 2d. per lb.—the duty instead of being 19s., should have been over 35s.; Sugar was entered at the same time at 5s. per cwt. duty, though by the same law it was liable to 14s. 4d.; a lot of Groceries, value \$100.—not a detail or invoice; another keg of Tobacco entered at a value of 3d. per lb., 20 per cent. duty—a still greater loss than the case mentioned above. I inquired if these returns had never been found fault with in the Inspector General's Office, was answered, no! they never had any faults found with their returns. The fact is, the accounts never had been examined at all, as every page had errors either in valuation, rate of duty, or calculation.

The Collector had never received any instructions relative to the Act of 1841; the accounts were regular and neat; Mr. Black is Postmaster and Collector of Canal Tolls, and has his office constantly open.

Eight miles from Point Industry, there is an inn kept by one Furry—a haunt of Smugglers; two young men were there who had a fine boat, and were waiting for change of wind to run over to Buffalo; a very extensive business is done here in Tea, Salt, Tobacco, Hardware, &c., for the farmers and for the canal.

Proceeded to DEXVILLE, a low flat village at the mouth of the Foeiler of the Welland Canal on Grand River; Mr. Shehan, the Collector, resides here; his books are very irregular; an error in July, 1840, of over £3,—an invoice of goods imported by a Mrs. Inteck, with articles in detail, but the account never extended, or added up. Mr. Shehan has frequently had information of Smugglers, but knowing the strength of parties, he does not attack them; he thinks Point Abino the greatest depôt of the Smugglers—then Black Creek on the Niagara River, and westward of this, Long Point Bay.

CALEDONIA, where the Port Dover road crosses the Grand River, thirteen miles from Hamilton; this is a very fine country, and will soon be densely settled, and will require an extensive importation of goods; the boats navigating the Grand River should be thoroughly examined at the mouth, or at Chippawa, on their entrance into the Province, as once in, they can discharge any where; the practice of letting them pass unexamined to their destination in the interior will not answer, and must be put a stop to.

HAMILTON, July 12th—Called at the office, found strict attention had been paid to instructions, and that since I last called the revenue had been fast increasing, and that there was a prospect of a large collection. Heard complaints against Mr. Davis, and hints as to his character from all parties.

CHIPPAWA—Called on Mr. Mackern, the Collector. He had been recently appointed (in May); his sureties were Thomas Street and J. M. Cummings, both perfectly satisfactory.

Mr. M. has his office constantly open; attends personally; has commenced a blotter and day-book; his entries appear regular, carefully made, and satisfactory; he has never received a form, not even of Quarterly Return, though he has applied for them—he has had no instructions whatever. He made a large seizure of tea and whiskey, and had apprized the Government of the circumstance; the horses had since been stolen from the stable of one Davies, where they had been placed for safe keeping. If possible, Davies should be made responsible,

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and made to pay, as an example. They were taken by persons resident in Canada. The goods seized are advertized for sale on the 27th instant.

Mr. Mackem is aware that a great deal of smuggling is done on the River, and is of opinion that 80 bbls. of whiskey were brought in between Queenston and Niagara, probably the same lot that I had information was shipped as pork from Cleveland—this is a common trick.

Mr. M. has a good deputy, a Mr. McGregor; a good deal of smuggling is carried on just below the Falls; the Deputy is exposed to great danger, and the prejudice of all the people is in favor of the smuggler. Mr. M. should be immediately furnished with a writ of assistance; he has charged no fees on the small steamers; the Waterloo runs from Black Rock by Chippawa and Port Robinson, but he requires a regular daily report, and has a person on the Dock; he had deputies, but they gave up,—thinks that Salt is constantly sold from schooners on the Canal. The system at Port Colborne must be altered, and an efficient man put there. If the Lock-keepers were of the right stamp, they would be of great value.

QUEENSTON—Called on the Collector, Gilbert McMicking, Esquire; his sureties are the Hon. John Hamilton and David Thorburn. Mr. McM. keeps his office in the same building in which the Bank is kept, and has done so since 1838; he had a deputy, a Mr. Duff, who has left him, and he now has none; he has taken considerable trouble to prevent smuggling, and thinks the vigilance he and others have used has driven the smuggling to the Lake below Niagara. A Mr. Beebe carries on a very large business in Tea; he is the person who principally supplies that article to Woodstock, London, &c., and has generally from three to six wagons employed at a time; Mr. McMicking had an encounter with him once.

Mr. McM. has only made two seizures this year—one of them was a lot of Tea (50 lbs.), owned by one of Capt. Richardson's sailors; the instant dismissal of this man ought to have been required. Mr. McM. had seized a lot of Clocks, but the onus of proof was on himself in every thing, and so the smuggler got off; he complains that he is not sustained in his exertions and seizures, but rather discouraged by the Commissioners; in fact, smuggling is hardly looked upon as a crime by the generality of people of the Niagara District. If fees were abolished here, and the officer remunerated by a fixed salary, it would be much better. Mr. M. has not charged the steamboats any fees for entrance or clearance; his books are a Blotter and a copy of the Quarterly accounts—they are neat and well kept. Mr. M. is of opinion that a reduced Tariff will increase the Revenue, and diminish the smuggling trade; he thinks that the Collectors should be Magistrates, and have power of appointing Constables. The people all aid and protect the smuggler: on two occasions property seized by him was rescued by an armed force. Found some entries irregular, viz. 450 lbs. at 4d., article not named. Tobacco at 20 per cent. instead of 2d. per lb. Valuations of some Chip Hats and other goods very low.

NIAGARA—Saw Mr. McCormack, the Collector; the amounts entered here appear very small for such a place; can be partly accounted for by the various and great facilities for transportation of goods from American Ports having diverted the business from Niagara.

Mr. McCormack keeps a Day Book, a transcript of the quarterly return, and a regular account for the public service, all in excellent style and regularly balanced. Mr. M.C. made a seizure lately, and had the sale to-day; the feeling is so strong that there was no fair bidder, and he stopped sale and sent over the Goods to Toronto. Mr. McCormack has two deputies; boats are constantly examined; Mr. M.C. has been in office since 1820; his sureties, James Lockhart and James Boulton, are both good.

Mr. McCormack is of opinion that smuggling is carried on to a great extent on the River, and thinks it cannot be suppressed; is of opinion that if all the duties were reduced to 5 per cent. even, the revenue would be increased, and has held this opinion for 20 years; 2d. per lb. on Tea is the utmost that should be imposed.

I find that valuations of Goods here had been very erroneous, but are now improving:—

Leather valued generally at 5½d, true value from 1s. to 1s. 2d.; Cheese 1½d., value 2d. to 3½d.; Rice 2d., value 3d.; Chip Hats at less than half their cost; at Queenston they are entered at 75 per cent. of course Niagara has had the Hat trade; Lemons are entered at 6s. 3d. per box; Raisins at 5s., about 50 per cent. only below their value; Mr. McCormack will take declarations and observe prices at New York.

Called at the Sheriff's Office; he was unwell; sent in a note desiring to be informed what fines he had received; a reply that he had received £12 10s., but that he had retained it, as the Government owed him money; notified him to open an account for the Receiver-General, and remit the money forthwith, as he could not be allowed to retain the public revenue for any unsettled claim he might have against the Government.

Called on Mr. Millar, the Inspector of Licenses for the Niagara District; his books were commenced in December, 1839; entries clear and satisfactory; quarterly returns regularly made, and the whole amount remitted.

Mr. M. made a tour of visitation through the district, and gauged every Still under the new Act; he found the measurement overrun the requisition in almost every case, and recovered the sum of £89 2s., which, but for his faithful discharge of his duty, would have been lost to the revenue; it is important to commend his example to the imitation of other Inspectors.

In 1840 the gross amount collected	
by him was,	£1899 9 6½
Two Tours, 56 days,	
amount charged, ...	£12 0 0
Inspector's Commission, 109 19 5½	
Nett amount remitted to	
Receiver-General, ...	1687 10 1
	£1899 9 6½

In 1841 the gross receipts amounted	
to	£2142 9 6
51 days travelling ex-	
penses,	£40 10 0
Commission,	182 2 6
Nett amount remit-	
ted,	1919 17 0
	£2142 9 6

In 1842 the first quarter produced, £2213 0 6
 Mr. Millar has remitted £2027 7s. 6d.
 Shewing a great increase of revenue since 1840, through the vigilance and attention of Mr. Millar in carrying out a wise order of the Magistrates of the

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District, who, to insure respectable houses, have made the amount to be paid for a License, the same all over the district, namely, £10. The object of the magistracy has been gained to a considerable extent: several of the lower class of houses have been given up, though some may be selling without license; Mr. M. thinks the amount too high in the remote and rear settlements. The wholesale dealers, who pay for no license, do a good business; this must be stopped, or all will become wholesale dealers. No magistrate who sells spirituous liquors should be allowed to sit on the Bench at Quarter Sessions.

Mr. Millar had a good form of visiting book.

Name.	Place.	Amount paid	No. beds.	Bed-rooms.	Stabling.	Sheds.	Date.	Remarks.
Jacob Renon.	Pelham.	£10	6	4	10	1	July 1	Character & very clean.

This is worthy of general adoption.

Visited Port Dalhousie, the lower entrance into the Welland Canal; Col. Clark, the Collector, lives on a bluff above the Canal, but has his office at the Locks—was appointed in 1835, but did the duty by deputy till 1840, since which period he has given his personal attention to it; he employs a deputy at St. Catharines, five miles up the Canal; he keeps a blotter, day-book, and copies of the Quarterly Returns; his accounts are satisfactory, though by his not having kept invoices nor copies, nor entering in detail, I am unable to test the accuracy of his valuations. The duties this year have fallen off nearly half, the articles on which the principal deficiency will be, are Salt and White Tin. Mr. Clarke's securities are C. S. Adams and H. Mittleberger, both good. The balance in his hands is £58 8s. 3½d., which he said would be remitted immediately.

He says that smuggling is carried on to a great extent, and that there are great facilities for it on the Canal; two vessels were seized for breaking bulk and selling fish, a contraband article; nothing was done to them, nor was the Collector even remunerated for his expenses incurred in making the seizure. Col. C. has no writ of assistance, and stands in great need of help; has never examined vessels nor compared cargoes with manifests; received a Circular requiring him to reside at his Port, or else to resign. Thinks St. Catharines a more important point for the Collector to reside at, having a good deputy at the mouth, at Beamsville and the Jordan.

Extract of a letter from the Inspector General to the Collector relative to the seizures alluded to above:—"In the mean time I do not conceive that under similar circumstances you should make new seizures without the previous acquiescence of Government in such a course.

(Signed.)

J. MACAULAY."

BRANTFORD.—Called on Messrs. Wilks, Cook and others, and made inquiries of the amount of goods entered by them at Hamilton; ascertained that on Tea, Leather, or Tin, was imported by Montreal but was generally smuggled; that the Smugglers delivered Tea at \$60 advance, or the cost, per ton, getting money in advance to enable them to buy, for which they gave security to the merchants; it was a

general opinion that if the duty on Tea was 4d. Currency per lb., smuggling would continue as brisk as ever, and that 2d. would be a profitable impost.

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At MOUNT PLEASANT got considerable information from an Innkeeper, with regard to the extent and manner of smuggling, as he was telling of his exploits in concealing, defending, and assisting those engaged in it.

PORT DOVER.—The country is rich, and well settled, and must consume an immense quantity of Goods: this will be an excellent harbour, and no doubt will increase to a large town. Mr. Neill's Mills are about a mile up the stream on which Port Dover is situated, and Mr. Ryerse has a deputy stationed there since May, 1841; examined his books; he has received up to January 1842. £407 8s. 5d.; goods for Brantford have sometimes been entered here; this is not the natural port of entry for that place, and the circumstance may well excite suspicion of something being wrong; found valuations very low; 50, 30, 102 and 20 boxes of Tin entered at £1 5s. each, true value £2 5s.; 2000 lbs. Sole Leather at 5d. should be 1s.; Kip Skins at 5s. each, should be 12s. 6d.; Tobacco at 70s. per keg, should be —; Burr Stones at £25. should be £40. On these articles the revenue was defrauded of over £40, as they were not entered at half their real value. Alfred Reid entered Leather, and declared the value to be 9 cts. per lb.!! Clock entered at 12s. 6d.!

Mr. Breese has now added the 10 per cent., and takes declarations from all; he is a very steady person; his accounts were correct; he never dreamt that anybody smuggled for less than they would undervalue their goods; he said he had begun to doubt some people, and swore them on the prayer-book; he is a tailor, and I feel assured that though he may have allowed others to do so, he "cabbages" as little as any man of his trade in the West.

RYERSE'S CREEK is a fine situation, the outlet of a stream with sufficient water for mill purposes; the whole property consisting of 700 acres, is entailed to the two sons and daughter of Mr. Ryerse, now deceased, and from them to the youngest male heir; this has prevented improvements, and kept the place back; the youngest, who is unmarried, built the pier; he is the Inspector of Licenses.

The Collector, Mr. George Ryerse, is a man of strong mind, with great energy and activity; has been vigilant in his duty, and has made some daring seizures, and is therefore most cordially detested by the Smugglers and their friends; he has been in office since 1821; examined his books; he has a new set for this year, which are satisfactory; the accounts from 1838, which was as far back as I examined, appeared to be all correct.

Mr. Ryerse has seen so much fraud and falsehood in persons endeavouring to evade the payment of duty, that he scarcely believes any one; he thinks specific duties far the best; that smuggling is extensively carried on; that a lower rate of duty would in a great measure prevent it, and that there should not be more than 2d. per lb. imposed on Tea.

Called on Mr. Fisher, the Collector of Port Rowan and Turkey Point—his residence is nearly midway between Ryerse's Creek and Turkey Point.

Mr. F. is a Highlander, has resided here 26 years: was once a great smuggler, and knows the coast

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and the trade well.—He was appointed Collector in 1838; his sureties are Thomas Cross and George Ryerse. There is a very extensive Foundry and Machine-Shop here; the castings are superior, and sell at 4 cts. per lb. on the spot; it is called Normandale. He never made but two seizures—one in 1838, the other in 1841; he says the inhabitants are so much in favor of smuggling, that though there were 20 Collectors they could seize nothing; he could land 1000 chests of Tea any where along the coast, and feel quite safe. He says that at Grand River, Tobacco is still entered at 20 per cent duty; Cotton Batting free, and Borax free, as a Drug.

Called on Mr. Edward Ryerse, the Inspector of Licenses; he had collected in 1840, £284 5 0
in 1841, 308 2 6
in 1842, 359 9 6

He has visited the Inns in the District; keeps a book, and seems to have a very good idea of his duties.

GUELPH—Called upon Mr. Hogart, the Inspector of Licenses for the Wellington District; he had remitted to the Receiver-General,

For 1840, £113 1 0
1841, 187 16 3
1842, 438 14 11

Mr. Hogart has examined the list of certificates issued by the Clerk of the Peace; only one person has neglected to take out his License. He has had some Innkeepers and Pedlars fined, and thinks there are not many selling without License now. He has generally given time to persons living in the back settlements—has advised the Inspector General that he does so, but has never been desired to discontinue the practice, nor yet had it approved. Mr. H. finds there is no penalty for the sale of Beer without License. I was not aware of this, but on looking into the Law, agree with his opinion. If the Auctioneers were licensed by the Inspector, it would be much better for the Revenue than the present system. This District, for instance, has no Port nor Custom House, consequently no Collector, and Auction Licenses must be obtained from Port Dover. The fee allowed to the Clerk of the Peace for a Beer License which only costs 20s. is 10s., while the merchants whose License costs £7 10s. Od. pays no more; this is not an equitable arrangement—it is made by the Magistrates, but with all other fees of the Clerk of the Peace should be regulated by Statute; there is, however, no necessity for any reference to the Clerk of the Peace in issuing Licenses. There is a difficulty about payment by the day of the travelling Inspector; is it an office day or the usual day? This method of payment is expensive and of doubtful utility.

For transferring a License, that is, for a new certificate, the fee to the Clerk of the Peace is 10s. The law is not clear as to who assigns—it should be the Inspector who, in fact, should have the sole management of these matters. Brewers do not pay for License; they can certainly as well afford it as Distillers, and a duty on Beer would yield a good revenue.

All Shops should pay for Licenses whether they sell or not. The largest establishments in Canada pay nothing: an exception might be made in favor of such whose stock in trade does not amount to £300. Guelph being new, there are as yet no fines, &c.

TORONTO—Called on Mr. Billings, the Treasurer of the Home District, in his office; he said his ac-

counts could not be closed till January, when they will be transmitted according to the form required.

He will immediately open an account for the Government, and close his balance; he says that instead of levying the proper sum, he levied for members' wages, at the rate of £50 per session, and that the Government must lose the balance; he said his accounts were closed to December, 1841, but could not show me how; in fact he has no system whatever, and it is impossible to ascertain anything from his accounts that I saw.

This office must be examined more closely when his accounts are made up, and the whole put on a better system.

Called on T. Moore Kelly, the Collector of Customs: examined his books; found a blotter containing a full entry of all Goods, of which the following is a specimen:—

Date.	Name of Parties.	Duty.	Amount.
July.	Freeland and Taylor entered for payment of duties, the following per steamer "Gore,"		
	45 bbls. Tallow	\$854.55	
	Add 10 per cent.	\$940.00	5 per ct. £11 17 6
	C. M. Armstrong paid duties on the following Goods:		
	1	\$6.00	
	2 Frames,.....	14.00	
	3 Caps,.....	4.50	
	6 B. Flowers,....	5.25	
	½ p. Buckram,....	0.68	
		\$30.43	
	Add 10 pr. ct....	33.47	20 p. ct. £1 13 5

From this book is made up the quarterly return, for copies of which there is also a book. Mr. Kelly has also a book in which are the manifests of vessels which touch at foreign ports, but no notice is taken of British coasting boats. The Invoices, with details of prices, are regularly entered every day. No Ledger with accounts current is kept with individuals or the Government, as the Collector has expected a set of books or instructions.

The monies received are regularly deposited with the Bank.

Mr. Kelly pays Mr. Lang, a clerk or book-keeper,.....	£100 0 0
(Also a portion of seizures.)	
Mr. Roy, the deputy, and a Tidewaiter, (independent of seizures)	140 0 0
Office rent,	20 0 0
	£260 0 0

So that it is self-evident that the Collector could not do the business and live, but for the seizures, which are uncertain, and will, if the duty is lowered, be less. The books are very well kept. The manifests are regularly filed, with the number of packages, and signed by the Captains of vessels.

Amount of collections, per return,	
5th July, 1842,	£3600 1 7
do. do. same quar. in 1841,	1441 4 8
Showing an increase of.....	£2158 16 11

Harbour duties, £152 19s. Od. No regular account kept of these dues.

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2 Auctioneer's Licenses, £10. No separate accounts kept for these duties.

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The addition of 10 per cent. has created considerable dissatisfaction. The 5 per cent. remitted gave great trouble, and caused much confusion in the accounts; the alterations are made in red ink, clearly and satisfactorily.

Difficulties still arise relative to Drugs and Medicines. A lot of Tobacco was entered by J. M. Strange, from an American house; the invoice set forth so many kegs weighing so much, say 35 kegs at \$71.86, 50 boxes at \$50.55, 13041 lbs.; on examination afterwards, the officer discovered that the true weight should have been 14168 lbs., and seized the goods.

The Inspector General being on the spot ordered the goods to be given up, on the ground that the Officer should have weighed the goods before delivery.

Called on Mr. James McDonell, Inspector of Licenses; he has collected this year for 6 months, ending on the 6th July, a sum of £2365 11s. He has visited the District once this year, and has had several persons fined; has now 15 complaints lodged; has detected a great many Pedlars; had only 3 or 4 in 1840, has now 13; takes them up if they have not taken the oath of allegiance lately. Two persons were brought before the City Magistrates as unlicensed Pedlars—they said they were employed by a person in Hamilton who had a License from Mr. Willson, the Inspector of the Gore District; they produced a License in the name of

but they had two wagons and three horses; they were both aliens. The Magistrates gave them an opportunity of going to Hamilton for evidence to prove that they were employed by an authorized person, and that he was a British subject.

Mr. McDonell has a book alphabetically arranged for the entry of Licenses issued, a copy of which the Deputy Inspector (Mr. Bell) carries in his pocket; he visits twice a year, and has been very successful in convicting and punishing Pedlars. The book is in the form following:—

No.	Date.	Names.	Residence.	License for.	Amount.
91	5th Jan.	Armstrong, J.	Scarborough	Tavern.	47 10 0
7	13th April	Archer, A.	Toronto.	Pedlar.	10 0 0

He has also a Register of Names as inspected according to Law.

Names.	Townships	Con.	Lot.	No. of Rooms.	Beds.	Stabling.	Stables.	Distillery.	When inspected, & remarks.

This book is uncommonly well kept; is correct and neat.

Of the Fines imposed by the Magistrates upon Innkeepers and others, a sum has been paid to the Clerk of £ . The fines in all are over £600.

Visited Windsor Harbour, Whitby; Mr. Wm. Dow is the Collector; his securities are Wm. Dow, Senior, Esq., and Christopher Elliot, Toronto. Examined his accounts from September, 1840. Valuations in some entries appeared low.

600 bbls. of Plaster entered at 5s. each; 1 Carding Machine at \$130; Palm Leaf Hats at 7s. 6d., 9s. 4d., 17s. 6d. and 20s. per dozen. Saleratus entered at 5 per cent.; Wine is not clearly specified. Mill-gearing, Boiler, &c. should be entered by weight. Mr. Dow had not received instructions to add 10 per cent. to the invoice price, till yesterday (Aug. 3d). He does not think that much smuggling is done by the regular merchants. American Hardware not much in use. Mr. D. made one seizure shortly after he was appointed, but it was taken away from the Inn where he had lodged it. Collectors should brand all articles, especially Tobacco;—has seen many kegs from Toronto without brands.

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OSHAWA, or Sidney Harbour.—The deputy stationed here is Mr. George Mothersill; he has received but little.

PORT DARLINGTON.—The Collector is Colonel Reid; his securities, W. Whitehead and David Smart, both good; he keeps two books remarkably neat and clear; enters the name, date of arrival, and master of every vessel; he is of opinion that much smuggling is done; a schooner, "The Rambler," owned by Joseph Donovan, is constantly employed in smuggling. Mr. R. has just received the Circular from the Inspector-General's Office, relative to the 10 per cent. additional, and is of opinion that it will increase smuggling. The people in this neighbourhood will not give information against smugglers; one person told the Collector openly that he would smuggle. Examined, checked, and compared the Quarterly Returns; the amount collected is but small.

CONORAG.—Called on Mr. Kittson, the Collector; he has been three years in office; Mr. Henry and Mr. Meredith are his securities, both are good. His office is open at all hours; he pays monthly into the Bank; does not know the limits of his port; had deputies at Grafton, Presqu'ile, and the Trent; he has measured vessels to ascertain their tonnage. Examined his accounts, found them satisfactory, and goods entered at a fair valuation; has a balance in his hands, but will be in Kingston next week, and will close his account.

Met Mr. Jones, the Inspector of Licenses, at Mr. Ward's, the Clerk of the Peace, on the subject of the complaint against Mr. J. for neglecting his annual returns; Mr. Jones was not aware that the 6th Wm. IV., chap. 4th, was made perpetual; has always regularly rendered his quarterly return, and will render the required annual one according to the statute.

CORNWALL, October 29th.—Called upon Mr. M'Lean, the District Treasurer; he had not as yet opened an account for the Receiver-General; had an account of the Lunatic Asylum Funds remitted to the office in August last, £293 5s.; had not remitted the amount collected for Members' wages, but has it in hand expecting some arrangement by which it might be restored for district purposes. I instructed him to remit it. There are large balances due from several townships; there is a sum now in process of collection by law, of £276 4s.—a proportion of which is for the Lunatic Asylum Fund and Members' wages. Mr. M'Lean will close his account for these funds, by charging the balance due on each township to the Receiver-General. The gross amount that should have been collected for Members' wages in 1841, was £185 0s. 2½d.; this is subject to a deduction of 12 per cent. for assessing and collecting, and to the Treasurer's per centage. The amount of the funds

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for the Lunatic Asylum, is £179 0s. 1d., subject to similar deductions to the other.

PRESCOTT.—The Collector is Mr. Jones, who employs Mr. Dickenson as Deputy and Book-keeper; he keeps a regular set of books; from the blotter all free articles are copied into a book for the purpose, and all dutiable articles into a book which is in the form prescribed for quarterly returns, from which a transcript is made for the Government. In Mr. Jones' day-book, at the end of each quarter, he enters the gross amount received by him from all sources; he then debits the Government with the amount of his per centage on each, and carries the balance to his ledger, in which he also charges the

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amount remitted to the Receiver General. Mr. J. has felt the difficulty of high fees; and instead of charging 2s. 6d. for each permit, as the law allows, he has made it a rule to charge only 7½d. on trifling entries; for entries over 20s., and under £5, he charges 1s. 3d.; and for all over £5, the legal fee 2s. 6d. The daily boats he allows to go free.

Mr. Jones is a very judicious, punctual and clever Officer; keeps his office open all hours of daylight, and affords every facility to merchants and importers.

MARLAND.—Saw Mr. Garvey, the Deputy Collector; keeps one book in the form following:—

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Date.	Names.	Where shipped.	Value.	Description.	Rate.	Duty.
Dec. 9 .	G. Longley,	United States	£ s. d.	50 bbls. Salt..	2s. 6d.	£6 5 0
Aug. 11..	Do.	Do.	3 15 0	Old waggon..	5 per cent	0 4 3

The office is in Mr. Garvey's store, and open at all times; there is but little business done; he thinks there is much smuggling.

Visited John Weatherhead, Esq., Inspector of Licenses, Brockville. Examined his book; found it clear, neat and explicit; in fact, the form superior to any I had seen, and which would be a good one for general adoption. Mr. W. had caused several times to be imposed, and had remitted all to the Receiver General. A person selling wine was brought before W. Campbell and John Schofield, Esqs., but was not fined on the plea that it was not spirituous liquor, and he had a license to sell ale, beer, and cider!

Called on A. N. Buel, Treasurer of the District; found an Account open, headed "Representative Account."

Dr. Sundries, £112 15 2½	Cr. Cash transmitted
7 4 1	to Receiver General,
£119 10 3½	£119 10 3½
Also, an Account headed "Lunatic Asylum Fund,"	
To 7th September, 1842,	£191 18 11½
October 18th, Augusta,	4 14 9
Yonge,	2 0 3
Remitted in full,	£191 18 11½

The accounts are well kept, and very regular, on the best system I have seen any where.

WOODSTOCK.—Called at the Sheriff's Office—saw Mr. Bayes, the Deputy Sheriff; no account had been opened for the Government, but the monies received had been regularly remitted and reported to the Secretary's Office.

40 sides Buffalo Leather at 5s. per side; coarse Boots at 5s. per pair; Burr Mill-stones, £23, average value is £40; 1 bale Cotton Yarn at £1 5s. 11d., worth from £3 15s. to £5; 50 boxes Wheel Heads at 6s. 3d. per box, worth from 15s. to 20s., but it is needless to point out errors of this kind where all is wrong.

From a most extraordinary combination, I would almost say collusion, between the Merchants and Collector (except Messrs. Flint and Glasford), I could get no information from them when I went there, though they all had admitted to me that things were wrong; I called personally upon them, and addressed circular to them.

TORONTO.—Called at the Sheriff's Office—he was not at home; left instructions with the Gaoler that

Mr. Sheriff McDonell was to make out an account of all fines and forfeitures before my return, which would be in about two weeks, pay up all arrears, and swear to his statements, or he might expect the severest displeasure of the Government.

Called on the Clerk of the Peace—requested him to make out a list of all the fines and escheats since 1837, which he promised to do before my return.

Called on the Treasurer; inquired how he kept his account with Government of the monies received from the several Townships on account of Members' wages and the Lunatic Asylum Fund, and if he had remitted; he said he had never opened any such Account; had not put the money to the credit of any one; had received £300 for 1839, and a like sum for 1840; had reserved this from the amount of funds in his hands at the end of the year; there should be £210 for 1841, but it was not yet reserved from the District Funds, though it was collected. I furnished him with a form of account which I requested him to open in his District Ledger, and also requested him to prepare before my return a detailed statement, but especially to remit to the Receiver General the £600 of Lunatic Asylum Funds, and the £250 of Members' Wages Fund, and to accompany the remittance with a letter of advice to the Inspector General explaining the position of the balance, and stating the period at which the Government might depend on the remittance of all the amounts due from these sources in 1842.

HAMILTON.—Called on Mr. Davis, Col. Chisholm's deputy, and received the following statement:—

Amount of duties collected from 5th	
October to 7th November,	£1289 18 9
Amount of tolls from 1st June to 1st	
October (they are paid monthly, and so cash in hand),	£164 10 7
Of the duties, the sum of £414 11s. 1d. is still due on bonds, so that the Cash received for duties in the past month was only	875 7 8
Cash received in October for goods, and since June for tolls,	£1340 4 0
Besides the tolls on vessels, say	£36.

Desired him to make out a Schedule of the Bonds in his hands, with the names of the surties, and hand them into me on my return.

LONDON.—Saw the Treasurer, and examined his books; found regular entries of all the monies re-

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ceived by him on account of the public service—
Fee Fund, Lunatic Asylum Fund, Members' Wages
Fund—with the amounts received from each Town-
ship regularly credited, and all remitted; the Re-
ceiver General's receipt being on the back of a de-
tailed statement of the assessments received from
each Township.

Mr. Vansittart is the Inspector of Licenses for
the District, but the business has been done by Mr.
Yielding; the book was very clear and satisfactory,
and the quarterly account always closed by a full
return to the Inspector-General, and remittance of
the money to the Receiver-General.

All persons who had received certificates have
taken out their licenses, but one who has left the
country.

The amount collected on account of "Fee Fund"
during the last twelve months, was £47 7s. 6d.;
this fund is increasing slowly.

Mr. Barwick, the Treasurer, has his office at the
Post office; account opened for the Lunatic Asylum;
cash remitted to Receiver-General, in 1841, on this
account, £90 6s. 9d., and in 1842, £96 3s. 8d.
The amount remitted to the Receiver-General on
account of Members' wages, was £31 10s. 9d., a
balance of the amount levied in 1840, when a
greater sum was collected than was sufficient to pay
the Member. The Clerk of the Peace assumed the
responsibility of not levying this tax during the past
year, as the Members of Parliament are paid out of
the Provincial Revenue; this is very unfair to other
districts, and should either be levied still on this, or
cease to be levied from others. Fee Fund account
opened all under one head, a copy of which is sent
to the Inspector-General; complaint, that the
allowance on the sum was £2 2s. 7d., to obtain
which he paid out £2 1s. 6d.; also, that the Clerk
is allowed to retire at broken periods, which is very
inconvenient.

A difficulty arises with the Treasurer from the
Inspector-General's Circular requiring a return
within 20 days after the 1st of January.

BRANTFORD.—Examined into the affairs and
management of Brantford Bridge; Mr. Burwell is
agent for the Commissioners, and Mr. Walker,
Clerk. The Tolls are sold at auction each year; the
purchaser this year was a Mr. Willson, a poor but
popular man, and no one bid against him; but it
turned out to be not for himself, but for one John
Finneysee, which has given offence; he takes con-
tracts for making a road upon the Flats, and for
repairing and planking; these contracts are never
tendered for, but he and Mr. Burwell agree as they
please on the matter. The Bridge does not need
any repairs at present. Foot passengers do not
pay.

MARIA TOWN.—Called on Mr. McDonell, the
Collector, and examined his books; the entries are
few in number, and the amount collected insignifi-
cant; the books appear all correct. The River is
narrow here, and the Island settled upon by noto-
rious smugglers; it is almost impossible to prevent
the illicit importation of American Goods both above
and below Maria Town; made enquiries concern-
ing the trade, and obtained considerable information
as to the amount smuggled, the principal smuggling
stations, and the parties concerned in the business.
Advised Mr. McDonell to make a seizure of some
suspicious articles at a house where a large business
is done, and which makes no entries, and call upon
the owners to see how they obtained them.

GANANOQUE.—Called at the office of Mr. Web-
ster, the Collector of Customs; he has been in office
since 1832; his entries are made in a blotter, and
copied off in the form of the Quarterly Returns.
There are not many importers here; much Salt
used to be entered here for Brockville and other
places, but this has been stopped by an order from
the Inspector General. Mr. W.'s accounts are all
tolerably correct; he is a man of excellent charac-
ter, and discharges his duty to the satisfaction of the
inhabitants.

BROCKVILLE.—Called upon Col. Fraser, the Col-
lector of Customs, and desired to see his books; he
showed me two small books, with an account from
January last. I desired to see the books which I
had seen when here before; he begged I would not
press him, as he said they were not carefully kept,
and he was sorry to find they were full of errors
both for and against himself. I said I could not do
my duty without examining back for three or four
years, to ascertain the fidelity of the Officer, and,
therefore, must see them; he then said they were at
his dwelling-house. I told him that when here in
September, his Clerk had shewn me his Quarterly
Return book, and the blotter or day-book, and that
from them I had prepared a statement which was
correct; but that if he could explain the discrepancy,
or shew how these goods came to be entered in the
blotter, if not really imported, and the duties paid,
I should be most happy to hear the explanation, and
submit it to the Government. I then handed him
the following statement, which, as I told him, I had
made up from the rough entries in the blotter, of the
sums paid to him by the importers of goods, and from
the ledger, which shewed the amount returned by
him to the Government:—

Amount of duties paid at the Port of Brockville.		Amount of duties returned to the Government, as collected at the Port of Brockville.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
5th Jan. to 5th April 1839,	51 9 11½	5th Jan. to 5th April 1839,	24 19 9
5th April to 5th July 1839,	428 19 9	5th April to 5th July 1839,	227 13 8½
5th July to 5th Oct. 1839,	301 9 9	5th July to 5th Oct. 1839,	171 19 3
5th Oct. to 5th Jan. 1840,	566 18 1	5th Oct. to 5th Jan. 1840,	191 1 11½
		Short return to Go- vernment,	733 2 10½
	£ 1348 17 6½		£ 1348 17 6½
5th Jan. to 5th April 1840,	64 17 9½	5th Jan. to 5th April 1840,	46 0 1
5th April to 5th July 1840,	265 8 3½	5th April to 5th July 1840,	117 9 6½
5th July to 5th Oct. 1840,	225 18 2½	5th July to 5th Oct. 1840,	102 10 8
5th Oct. to 5th Jan. 1841,	420 1 11½	5th Oct. to 5th Jan. 1841,	225 8 9
		Short return to Go- vernment,	484 17 2½
	£ 976 6 3		£ 976 6 3
5th Jan. to 5th April 1841,	45 1 10	5th Jan. to 5th April 1841,	31 5 5
5th April to 5th July 1841,	731 13 2	5th April to 5th July 1841,	424 0 5½
5th July to 5th Oct. 1841,	339 2 3½	5th July to 5th Oct. 1841,	108 15 11½
5th Oct. to 5th Jan. 1842,	754 2 0	5th Oct. to 5th Jan. 1842,	324 11 8½
		Short return to Govt. 1842,	981 5 9
	£ 1869 19 3½		£ 1869 19 3½

Deficiency in 1839..... £733 2 10½
Do. in 1840..... 484 17 2½
Do. in 1841..... 981 5 9

Per his own books; total deficiency, £2109 5 9½

On examining the valuations of goods, found the
most gross negligence had existed. An entry in
1839, A. McLean, 10 boxes were valued at 2s. 6d.
each, duty paid on them, 3s. 9d.; by Mr. Dunna, 40
sides Sole Leather, 5s. per side, valuation. No

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Leather of this description is ever bought or sold by the side, but is worth about 2s. per lb., and weighs on average 20 lbs.; so that the Government got 3½ per cent., instead of 15 per cent. Found that, throughout the books, Sole Leather was entered by the side, and much of it called Buffalo Leather; calculations erroneous, and errors and erasures on every page; no quarter's accounts added up, nor any accounts closed. In 1841, found Thrashing Machine entered at £18 15s., worth £50; two small Thrashing Machine, at £3 15s. each; eight Cooking Stoves, at \$7 each, worth, no doubt, \$20 at least; 5 Cooking Stoves, at \$8 each; 24 sides Sole Leather, at 5s. per side, and some at 10s. per side.

No. 10.—*Queries submitted to the Collectors of Customs.*

Is your Office regularly kept open?

Where is your office situated?

Do you reside there, or at what distance from it?

Who are your securities?

How long have you been in office?

What is the amount of your receipts?

What are the peculiar facilities for smuggling?

What means have you adopted to prevent it?

What do you expect will be the effect of the Act 5 & 6 Victoria, chap. 49?

Are there Commissioners at your Port?

Have you demanded regular fees for entrance of vessels?

Answers of the Collector of the Port of Goderich to Questions put by the Commissioner.

1. Name of Collector?—John Galt; office open every day?

2. Residence?—Goderich.

3. Name of sureties?—Wm. Dunlop and Charles Prior, Esquires. I beg to name Mr. Lizars in lieu of Mr. Prior.

4. How long have you been Collector?—From August, 1834.

5. What are the annual receipts?—1st year, £50 15s. 1d.; 2d year, £46 2s. 7½d.; 3d year, £44 8s. 4d.; 4th year, £54 13s. 7d.; 5th year, £42 2s. 6d.; 6th year, £73 2s. 10d.; 7th year, £297 7s. 6½d.; 8th year, £71 7s. 2½d.

6. What facilities are there for smuggling?—The facilities are unlimited, from the extent of the coast.

7. What means have you adopted to prevent smuggling?—I have been enabled to adopt no measures for the prevention of smuggling; but in all cases when any thing of the kind has come to my

R

knowledge, have acted with promptness and decision. In reference to smuggling, it can only be prosecuted while the profit will cover the risk; the best and only effectual mode, therefore, to repress it, will be the reduction of the duties. There are at present many articles, the duty on which is much too high for the purpose of creating a revenue. Amongst these is Whisky, the duty on which is about 150 per cent.; this pays well to smuggle. I may be excused when I remark, that it is absurd to class it with other Spirits, and to render it subject to a similar duty; its first cost is not more than 1s.; and to charge it with the same duty as Brandy, is out of the question. It cannot be imported, and the duty paid. Was the duty reduced, a very considerable revenue would be derived from it. One of the best features of Mr. Gladstone's Bill, is the reduction of the duty, and the removal of the prohibitions. These alterations, I think, will have a most beneficial effect on the trade and revenue of the Province. I consider that every vessel ought to take a clearance, containing an accurate statement of every thing on board; the marks, and numbers of packages,—also, the shipper's and consignee's name and address; this should be produced to the Collector of the Port to which he is bound; any alteration in the same to be punishable; all articles found on board, other than those mentioned, unless in the opinion of the Collector satisfactorily accounted for, to be detained in the first place; and, afterwards, if no evidence be adduced of such a nature as to satisfy the Board appointed to try seizures under £40, then to be considered as condemned. Should it be the intention of the Master of a Vessel to touch at several Ports on his voyage, the clearance should state where the several articles are to be unshipped, and the various Collectors should certify on the document the fact of these goods having been landed at their different Ports; the clearance to remain with the Master till he arrives at his destination, when it ought to be handed to the Collector, thus acting as a check on the returns of all the other Ports at which the vessel touched. The Collectors should enter on the books hereafter referred to, a statement of the ultimate destination of the Vessel, and this entry to be taken in lieu of the production of the clearance as hereafter provided. The fee of 5s. granted for making out a clearance, may probably be looked upon as too great; in which case, were printed forms furnished, it might be reduced, say on small Vessels, 1s., on larger, to 1s. 6d., and on the largest, to 2s.; no dutiable article to be removed without a Permit. (when removed as merchandize) from one part of the Province to another. The fee for permitting Vessels to discharge, should be increased (also on a scale,) and all vessels ought to report, no matter from whence—vessels in ballast to be charged nothing. The Collectors, or parties appointed by them, should be instructed to be present, and see the cargoes discharged; the cargo should agree with the manifest or clearance, on which the Collector should be bound to write a certificate of such having been the case; these should be regularly kept, and filed as official documents. Collectors should also keep a book in which the master of every vessel should sign a statement setting forth the name of the vessel, where from, at what place she had touched, and the date of her arrival. Collectors would be compelled to produce a manifest or clearance for each vessel, the name of which is entered on the book, the dates, &c. would have to agree. In order that the fees may not press too heavily on the public, that for a Permit to remove goods might be reduced, being very oppressive; more so than any other: Example—you import goods on which you pay £100 duty, the fee to permit the removal of the same is 2s. 6d.; I im-

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port a box of raisins worth 10s., duty on which is 9d.; Permit to remove 2s. 6d., whereas the fees for authorizing a vessel to discharge is only 1s. 3d. All penalties ought to be recovered against the vessel, and not against the Master; ship-owners will then be careful to intrust their craft to parties who will not risk them. The salary of Collectors should not be allowed to be less than £75 or £100 per annum; and in cases where the returns do not, under the present Law, amount to that sum, he might at the end of the year be entitled to draw on the Receiver General for the deficiency. I do not think the charge on the Revenue would be much, but the exact amount could be easily obtained from the Inspector General's Office, and every year it would probably decrease. It might be laid down as a principle, that Officers who did their duty well should be promoted as occasion presented. The advantages of such a measure would be as follows:—by raising the salary at the first to such an amount as would be an object to the parties, they would naturally feel more solicitous to keep their situations, while at the same time the inducement to commit fraud would be lessened; holding out the prospect of advancement should parties show themselves deserving, would make the Officers—those at least ambitious of preferment (and few are not)—desirous of doing their duty in a manner worthy of approbation. The Collector should be made to reside at his Port, and the quarterly returns should all be certified by the principal; and when the business is done with the assistance of a deputy, both should swear that the accounts are correct: the Collector would be compelled, if not to take an active part, at any rate a certain superintendence of his office, and would, in no instance, be able to plead his deputy's misconduct as an excuse for any irregularity. Joined to the foregoing, an uniform system of accounts kept in as simple a manner as possible, with the check I proposed to you, much might be done to protect the public from fraud in its own Officers. I may be said to have answered the question, "What effect will Mr. Gladstone's Bill have?" having already stated that I think it will be followed by the happiest results.

8. Are there Commissioners here or not?—There are none; it would greatly facilitate business if they were appointed at all Ports of Entry; the nearest to me are at London, a distance of 60 miles.

9. Have you demanded regular fees for entrance of vessels?—I have not done so from boats carrying passengers, touching at various ports; on such vessels it would become a heavy tax.

There are some articles on which the Colonial duty might, I think, be raised without any bad effect, viz. Drugs, Rice, Shingles, Staves, Veneers, Mahogany, Tallow, Biscuit, Bread, Hemp, Lemons, Oranges and Lumber.

JOHN GALT.

*Answers of the Collector of the Port of Prescott:*Port of Prescott,
Nov. 30th, 1842.

SIR,

I now beg to hand you replies to the several queries left with me on your last visit to this place.

I have given the matter some consideration, and you have the result of my views.

Your obt. humble servant,
A. JONES, Collector.Malcolm Cameron, Esq.,
Hamilton Post Office.

1. How long have you been Collector?—I was appointed Collector of the Port of Prescott the 14th of April, 1833.

2. What was the gross revenue the first year?—In 1839, the building in which my office was situated was burned, when a great many of my papers and books were destroyed, consequently I am not enabled to give you the desired amount of the gross revenue for the first years of my incumbency, and I must therefore refer you to the Inspector-General's books for the required information.

3. What are the limits of your Port?—I was appointed Collector for the Port of Prescott without any limits being defined by Law, or instructions.

4. Are you of the opinion that much smuggling is carried on in your bounds?—I am of the opinion that a good deal of smuggling is carried on within my bounds, as well as throughout the whole frontier.

5. What means have you taken to prevent smuggling, and how do you pay your deputies?—By the appointment of deputies, and holding out promises of rewards to such persons as will give information of goods having been smuggled. I have invariably allowed my deputies one-half of my proportion of all seizures, and in some instances when the sum did not amount to £50 per annum, I have made that sum good to them out of my private funds; latterly, however, I could only afford to allow them a moiety of my proportion of the seizures.

6. How do you think deputies could be best managed and paid, with a view to their efficiency and the increase of the Revenue?—By allowing one deputy a small salary, not exceeding fifty pounds, which would be in addition to his proportion of all seizures made by him, said deputy or deputies to be sworn and give security for good conduct, to be appointed by the Collector, and subject to being removed by him at pleasure, by which means honest and responsible deputies might be had, and the revenue thereby much increased.

7. What do you think should be the maximum duties on the following articles, viz. :—Tea, Tobacco, Rice, Leather, Coffee, Sugar, Cotton Goods, Machinery and Fruit?—Tea 3d. per lb. Currency, or 2½d. Sterling; Tobacco 15 per cent.; Rice 2s. 6d. Sterling, per cwt.; Leather 15 per cent.; Coffee 5s. per cwt.; Sugar 5s. per ditto; Cotton Goods, 15 per cent.; Machinery, 15 ditto; Fruit 10 per cent.

A. JONES, Collector.

Port of Prescott, Nov. 30th, 1842.

Answers of the Collector of the Port of Sandwich.

SIR,

In reply to the questions put by you, I have to state, that I am of opinion that not half the merchandise brought into the Western District, is

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entered at the Custom-house; and the ease with which the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers can be crossed at almost all seasons, render it difficult to suppress smuggling. Spirits and Tea appear to be the articles principally smuggled. The duty upon Whisky is too high; if lower, I think the revenue would increase, without causing a greater consumption of the article.

Smuggling is so very common, that it is generally looked upon as a venial offence, though it is decidedly a fraudulent practice; and I see no reason why there should not be a law inflicting as severe a punishment upon the offenders, as if the frauds were practised upon private individuals: it might be the means of deterring the guilty, and giving satisfaction to the fair dealer.

Any person harbouring or concealing smuggled goods is liable to a fine of £100; but I do not know an instance of any person having been fined. Collectors should be commanded to enforce the fines; and they should receive a proportion of them, not merely to remunerate them for their services, but to defray the expense of obtaining information, and for engaging, when necessary, people to assist them in making the seizure. If the present fine is considered too large, it might be reduced to £25, for the first offence; £50, for the second; £100, for the third; and if that is not warning enough, a year's imprisonment, or a fine of £200, for the fourth offence. Or it might be considered better, instead of the fines above mentioned, to impose fines on all occasions of the exact value of the goods seized.

Collectors often experience great difficulty in ascertaining the meaning of the various Acts of Parliament. They might be furnished, at a trifling expense, with pamphlets containing clear and concise instructions, with forms for making out their returns, keeping their books, and for making clearances, permits, &c., a table of fees, a list of all articles liable to duty, with the amount to be charged upon each, whether authorized by Imperial or Colonial Acts; also, lists of articles prohibited, and admitted duty free. Ferry-boats, when carrying any articles of merchandize, should be compelled to report. All vessels arriving from any other Port in the Colony, should be compelled to report; and as Collectors have not fixed salaries, and are in most cases obliged to employ deputies, they ought to have an allowance for office rent and stationery, and should also be allowed a trifling fee upon the entry of every article admitted duty free, and upon all vessels engaged in the coasting trade, and touching at the Port.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient,

JNO. F. ELLIOT,
Collector of Customs,
Port of Sandwich.

M. Cameron, Esquire,
M. P. P., &c.

Memorandum from Collector of the Port Sarnia.

I beg to observe that respecting the printed Circular issued from Kingston, 31st December, 1841—

Clause 3. In lieu of the various duties on Imports hitherto collected in Upper and Lower Canada,

under Laws repealed by the Provincial Act passed last Session, chap. 14, certain other duties are to be in future collected, as prescribed by the several clauses, and the table attached to the Act. How is this clause to be carried into effect as regards Tea and other prohibited articles?

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Clause 7. An ad valorem duty of 2½ per cent. which has been long collected in Lower Canada, more especially having reference to imports by sea, is now increased to five per cent., and is in future to be applied to the inland trade with the United States, along the whole Canadian frontier, with respect to all articles not liable to higher duties under the Imperial Statutes. In the Provincial Act, at clause 10, articles prohibited by the Imperial Act are to be admitted, as well as many other articles, free: therefore, all articles imported from the United States are not subjected to 5 per cent. duty; then what are and what are not?

Clause 8. In carrying the new Provincial Act into effect, you will be careful to distinguish between those parts of it which relate to importations by sea and those which bear upon the trade by land or inland navigation. How is this made apparent? I can't see it.

Clause 9. The new Colonial duties are not to be held as cumulative, or in addition to the Imperial. The greater duty is only payable, except in a few cases, such as Coffee, Sugar and Molasses specially noticed in the Imperial Statute.

Is not refined Sugar, raw Sugar, green, burnt and ground Coffee subject to the duty of 5s. per cwt. as well as the Provincial duty?

Tea is admitted by the Provincial Act at 3d. per lb., and prohibited by Imperial Act.

Is Tobacco subject to the Imperial duty of 20 per cent. and Provincial duty also?

Clause 10. You will readily perceive that Fish Oil and salted Fish and Tea, which is one of the articles subjected to a specific duty in the Table of Customs inwards, must be considered by you as inadmissible from the United States. In what place is this shown or to be found out?

Clause 13. Forbids taking fees upon warrants for landing articles declare duty free.

Is not the Collector put to the same trouble in examining the vessel's cargo, and granting a permit to land, as if she had goods liable to duty? The way, I apprehend, to make him look out and examine, is to allow some fee for his trouble.

Clause 17. It is declared all duties levied shall be deemed Sterling money, and by 12th section of 3 & 4 Wm. IV. cap. 59, it is enacted they shall be collected, recovered and paid to the amount of the value which such nominal sums bear in Great Britain, and such monies may be received and taken according to the proportion and value of five shillings and sixpence the ounce Silver, and yet we are ordered to estimate the dollar at 4s. 4d. Sterling.

What is meant by this; are we to take the dollar at 5s. 6d. and hand it over to the Government at 4s. 4d. Sterling?

Clause 21. In collecting the ad valorem duty under the 5th Section of the Provincial Act, you will keep in mind the limitations contained in the 9th, 10th, and 11th Sections, and also the Free table and other tables contained in the Imperial Statute.

Are Libraries, Pictures, Harps, Piano Fortes, Clocks, Chimney Ornaments, Gold and Silver Plate,

Appendix (B. B.) &c., to be considered as necessaries, and free of duty under the nomination of Household Goods?

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Would it not be a simple and easy matter to publish a table of the present Tariff of articles prohibited, liable to Imperial and Provincial duties, and those subject to one duty only, either Imperial or Provincial; as I do not even now know whether Tobacco is liable to both, or which of the two?

The copy lithographed of the way and method of measuring and calculating the tonnage of vessels, shown in the first volume, would be highly necessary to be issued to any Officer who may be ordered to do that duty; and as it cannot be performed without an Assistant, some allowance ought to be made.

Would it not be desirable to have a Custom-house (office at least), where any small articles could be secured? and if so, an allowance for rent I conceive ought to be allowed. At present, the Collector has to find a house, furniture, that is, a desk, stool, stove, fuel, and stationery, out of what he may collect, which would nearly pay a deputy.

I think a Circular ought to be sent to every Collector, ordering him to make all the Captains of Vessels produce a clearance and a manifest signed by the Collector from the Port of departure, of the cargo shipped on board at his Port, as it would prevent goods being shipped in the Ports of the United States, making all goods liable to seizure not reported or in the manifest. This might be done at once, without Parliament, under the present Imperial regulations for our trade.

Should a Captain refuse to clear his Vessel and sail without a manifest of cargo, what means are there of punishing him for so doing in this Province? And, at present, if a Captain ships one chest of Tea at Kingston, what is there in the present mode of our allowing Vessels to sail, to hinder his going to the States and taking in 50 chests; as at present it often happens the Captain has no clearance, and therefore states he is from Kingston with 51 chests of Tea on board, and so with other goods.

The Collector has no means of finding this out, that I know of.

We want printed forms for all the quarterly returns, in order to there being one uniform system in the Customs department.

Will you arrange about the Township of Sombra, as it ought at present to be under Port Sarnia, Chatham being too remote, and Mr. Cosgrove wishing me to take it under charge, should it be in his limits? A per centage ought to be allowed on collecting and transmitting the Light dues; at present, nothing is allowed, any more than for measuring tonnage.

R. E. VIDAL.

Port Sarnia,
4th May, 1842.

Answers of the Collector of Port Dover.

Port Dover, June 17th, 1842.

SIR,

As you requested, I have now the honor to submit my views with respect to the future regulations to be adopted, in collecting the revenue of Western Canada.

The great importance of conducting our commerce with the adjoining country, in Canadian built and navigated vessels, not only as regards the general mercantile interests of the Province, but as affording greater security and facility for collecting our revenue, renders the enactment of a Local Navigation and Registry Law absolutely necessary as a first step. I would therefore recommend a modification of the Act 6th George IV., chap. 110, suited to our peculiar position on these inland lakes, being proposed to Parliament, and if possible, I would recommend, that a power be vested in the Governor-General, by Order in Council, to adopt such temporary regulations in aid of such Act, as circumstances may occasionally point out as being necessary.

No vessel should be permitted to enjoy or claim the protection or advantages of British or Canadian vessels, unless navigated according to such Act. And unless such Vessel shall at all times have on board her certificate of registry, with her owners, and the Masters' names, for the time being, regularly endorsed thereon.

Every Master of such Canadian Vessel should be compelled, previous to making entry, if he shall be bound to more than one Port, to furnish to the Collector of the first Port at which he shall seek entry, a true and correct manifest of his general cargo, duly sworn to, and also a true and correct manifest of such cargo as he shall have specially for such Port of Entry; and that previous to his clearance being granted from such first Port of Entry, the Collector of Customs at such Port, or his deputy duly authorized, shall certify on another copy of such general manifest first referred to, that entry of such Goods as were shipped for such first Port of Entry has been duly made, said Goods duly landed, and the duties thereon paid, or the Goods duly warehoused, &c., and so on at every intermediate Port, until she arrives at her final Port of discharge; where the said copy of her general manifest so certified at every intermediate Port of discharge, shall be deposited with the Collector of Customs, and affidavit made that his entire cargo has been duly landed, and that during his passage he has not received on board from any other Ship or Vessel, any cargo or produce liable to the payment of duties, &c.

That all Goods destined for any Port of Entry and Discharge shall only be entered, and the duties paid at such Port of Discharge, gross frauds on the revenue being now practised, by admitting a Vessel, or the owners of Goods, to enter Goods and pay duties for the same at one Port of Entry, without landing such Goods, and without examination, when they are destined for another Port, and ultimately landed there.

That all Collectors of Customs hereafter be paid fixed salaries in lieu of Commissions, and that each Collector be compelled to reside at the principal Port within his District; and that he keep a deputy duly authorized and sworn at each minor Port in his district or division; and that he personally inspect such deputy's books, and visit such deputy's station, at least once in each week during the season of navigation, and once at least in each fortnight during all other seasons.

That each Collector and Deputy, keep four books: One in which all Vessels entering his Collectorate are duly registered, containing columns for the Vessel's name and tonnage; No. of her Certificate of Registry; Masters' and Owners' names; her Ports of clearance, and of final entry and discharge; num-

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ber of her crew and apprentices; date of sailing; cargo, and the No. of her manifest marked by himself, &c. &c. Secondly, his clearance book, containing the above particulars outwards. Thirdly, his manifest book, in which he copies all general manifests. And fourthly, his duty book, in which are entered all sums received for duty, specifying the articles on which the duties were collected, with the amount and rates of duty, &c.; and if bonding be permitted in his Collectorate, fifthly, a bonding book, &c. All said books to be regularly made up once every quarter, and the original manifests, duly numbered and labelled, transmitted every quarter to the head of the department at the seat of Government; and finally deposited with the Inspector General, or other proper Officer. A margin in the manifest book, containing the number corresponding to that indorsed on the original.

That each Chief Collector have under his charge, at his own Port, one fast pulling four-oared Boat, capable of mounting a small swivel piece of cannon on her bow; and that he be at all times ready to proceed to the assistance of vessels in distress, and in event of wreck, &c. to take charge of any wrecked vessel, or stranded or wrecked property or cargo, duly noting the same, and advertizing, if necessary; such property to be liable for any expense or cost attending such course.

That at least two small Revenue Cutters, of 20 tons burthen, fast sailers, and of easy draught of water, be employed on each of the Lakes Ontario and Erie, and that each vessel be under the charge of a Coast Supervisor, and manned with eight men and two apprentices; and that the duty of such Supervisor be, to visit each Port of Entry within his division, in due succession, as often during the season as wind and weather will permit; to inspect the books of each Officer as often as he shall deem it necessary; to observe and report to the head of the Department all matters connected with the mode of transacting business at the various Ports, and the conduct of the various Collectors and their deputies; to keep a book in which he shall regularly note all matters of consequence affecting the Department, &c.; to observe and report to the proper quarter the state of the various Harbours and Anchorages, and the conduct of the various Harbour Masters, &c.; to visit occasionally the various Light-houses in his division, and see that they are effectively kept and lighted; and to report quarterly, at least, and oftener, if necessary, to the proper authority, their condition, and the conduct and attention, &c. of the respective Light-house keepers; to keep afloat as much as possible, during the season of navigation; and at all times to examine in British waters all suspicious looking vessels, or vessels found in suspicious situations, and to use his best endeavors for the prevention and suppression of smuggling.

The cost of two such vessels on Lake Erie would be about £900 ready for sea, and the annual expense of each about £500, including wear and tear, but independent of the Supervisor's pay, &c. Each vessel should have two four-pounders on board, and a small supply of ammunition and small arms. It is within my own knowledge, in the small circuit of the Lake which I visit occasionally, that the revenue now suffers to the amount of over £5000 per annum, all which would be saved by the above system. I have seen goods shipped in Buffalo for this side of the Lake by one schooner alone, and at one time, the duties on which would have amounted to £1000 Currency; and I have been informed by partners in houses at Buffalo, that three houses in that city regularly sell Tea for this market

to the extent of 1500 boxes annually. Of course, a very large proportion of this Tea finds its way to the interior towns, and even as far as Toronto.

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Situate as this Province is, with regard to the United States, it is regretted that ad valorem duties are collected on a number of articles imported from that country. A fixed Tariff would be far preferable, as obviating the necessity for making so many affidavits or declarations, which it is always desirable to avoid; as doing away with the inducements to fraudulent entries, and false, or, as they are termed, importation invoices; as holding out an inducement to the importer to bring goods of a superior description; and lastly, as affording the means of check against any speculation on the revenue, by the subordinates of the Customs department. If the import trade from the United States was in the hands of large capitalists in this Province, or of honourable and high-minded Merchants, the present system might answer. But large quantities of our imports thence, being made on account of Yankee pedlars and speculators, without much principle, and little regard to the means they employ for defrauding our revenue, we suffer severely at present; and the example is held out, and an inducement offered to our own small traders, by the success of the Yankees, to enter into the same course. Indeed, they are driven to adopt the system in self-defence.

Another great evil which at present exists to some extent throughout the Province, is the practice which prevails of appointing Revenue-Officers who are themselves, or have their near relatives in business at the Ports of Entry to which they are appointed. Doubtless many honourable men connected with business fill the offices of Collectors and deputies; but the practice is bad, and the temptation to short sightedness very great. The Revenue-Officers should be well and respectably paid, and above all suspicion and temptation.

The revenue at present suffers most from the importation of Teas, generally of a very inferior quality, large quantities of which are put up in Canton for American Merchants, and expressly for the Canada market. These Teas are known to the initiated in Canton as "second chop Englishman's Teas"—second chop Englishman being the name given to the Americans in the lingua franca of the Chinese about Canton. Teas of this class are prepared at Canton from the leaves of Tea which have been previously used; and when mixed with other inferior qualities, are packed for the American market. Leather, Oils, and Fish, are also important items. And articles of French manufacture; Millinery, Haberdashery, and inferior French Wines, Tobacco, and Segars; Glass, and edged Tools; Machinery, Books and Stationery, with a great variety of other articles, which pay moderate duties, and which afford little temptation to the smuggler, if the system of collecting the revenue was not so loosely conducted.

A practice has recently obtained, and is now carried to some extent with very great success. A British schooner, say from Chippawa or Fort Erie for instance, clears for a Western Port, say Port Stanley, not intending to touch at any American Port; her Captain, however, has an understanding with certain parties on the other side, say at Buffalo; and when some ten or twenty miles up the Lake, he meets a small craft, and if necessary anchors at some secluded anchorage, where he unloads the small craft in the night, and proceeds on his voyage. Not having touched at any American Port, and clearing direct from a British one, he is not suspected; and the night after his arrival at Port

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Stanley, or elsewhere, the cargo of the small craft is quietly transported to London, or any other point.

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All customable goods, when once landed at any intermediate Port, from what cause soever, should only be re-shipped to their final Port of destination under cocket from the Collector of such Port, even if the duty had been paid on first landing.

Various articles of manufactures and otherwise, could be advantageously imported to this Province from Europe and our own Colonies; and when our own Canal navigation is further and fully improved, landed at some point on Lake Erie or Lake Huron without transshipment from the first Port of loading. It is worthy the consideration of the Government and Legislature, whether such goods, &c. &c., may not with great advantage to the Commercial interests of the Province, be bonded in these Upper Lakes, for the purposes of re-exportation to the Western States—which the advantages we are likely to possess from the completion of our inland navigation—would enable us to re-export to the said States, not only with profit to our own Merchants, but with great advantage to the Province, as tending very materially to lessen the balance of trade against this Province—now likely to become a matter of serious importance, from the results likely to follow the recent alterations in the Corn law of England. In event of such a regulation taking place, a Bonding Warehouse Port, or two, should be named on these Lakes. Schooners of 120 Tons burthen, when our navigation is completed, can be loaded with Flour, Pork, Beef, Lumber, &c. &c. at Sandwich, or any other Western Port; their cargoes landed in Barbadoes or Demarara, without transshipment,—and the Sugar, Coffee, Rum, Pimento, Molasses, &c. &c., of these Colonies, returned here without transshipment, within four months.—It would almost seem absurd in me to state now the extent to which I see this intercolonial trade must extend, before twenty years shall pass away.

In any measure brought before the Provincial Parliament for laying a duty on American Wheat, the full advantages of this bonding system should be clearly pointed out; as we may, by judicious legislation on this subject, become the Carriers of American as well as the Exporters of Canadian Produce.

All duties in importations should be paid promptly, except when Bonding is allowed; and the Collector should in no instance be permitted to open duty accounts with Merchants, Storekeepers or Importers of any description: the system now prevails to a very dangerous extent. The salaries of Collectors should vary according to circumstances, from one hundred to four hundred pounds per annum; Deputies at from forty to seventy-five pounds a year; Coast Supervisors from three hundred to five hundred pounds per annum,—and all to give securities varying from two hundred to two thousand pounds currency.

All Custom house papers, Bonds, &c., to be uniform; and each Collector to be supplied with the printed forms from the head quarters of the Department; and the parties requiring them for use, to pay a fixed price for the same, not as a fee to the Collector, but to go to the printing fund of the Department.

All owners and Masters of Provincial Vessels should enter into Bonds, that the Vessels so owned and commanded, shall be navigated according to Law, &c.

All Provincial Vessels to carry an Apprentice,

not under twelve, nor exceeding eighteen years of age, for every fifty tons of her registered burthen, under a penalty of ten pounds for each neglect.

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As the Welland Canal is a point which affords great opportunities for smuggling, I would strongly recommend that a mounted Tidewater be appointed for every five miles during the season; and that one-half the number be constantly on duty day and night when vessels are passing through. The expense would not exceed five hundred pounds per annum, and would be amply repaid if proper men were selected.

Great saving to the revenue must accrue from the adoption of some such system as I have here suggested. A condensation of the business in the first instance, by having fewer ports of entry, but under better regulations. A large portion of the carrying trade in particular branches, now in the hands of the Americans, who very frequently never enter their vessels at all, would be entirely carried on by Provincial vessels, and more duties, &c., collected: And the unceasing vigilance of two good active Supervisors afloat, would effectually check a system, which at present is ruinous, not only to the pecuniary interests of the Province to a very large amount, but exceedingly demoralizing in its effects on a very large portion of the community; indeed, a much larger portion of the community—owing to the peculiar character of our frontier—than usually occurs in older countries, where smuggling to any extent prevails.

The system of apprenticing boys of British origin in our own vessels is loudly called for. The peculiar circumstances of the Province a few years since, shewed how fearfully we were deficient of a class of loyal, active, intelligent seamen, acquainted with the dangerous navigation of these upper lakes. A better system than now prevails would before long call into active operation another class of valuable men, and another source of Provincial wealth: I mean fishermen and fisheries—a source of wealth which has been too long neglected.

It is well worthy of consideration as connected with the subject of increasing our Lake shipping, whether a moderately discriminating rate of tolls on the Welland Canal would not be advantageous, not only to the shipping interests of the Province, but to the Canal interest itself. I would not advise raising the present rates on American vessels, but rather lowering the tolls on British craft, say to the extent of twenty per centum.

In the foregoing remarks I think I have embraced the subject generally which you wished me to notice. If I have omitted anything, I will gladly supply the necessary information, if in my power. Along so very extensive a frontier as we possess, affording such great facilities for smuggling, the details of any system for collecting the revenue, would require more time and greater consideration than I have been here enabled to bestow on the subject. But the system as at present managed, can scarcely be changed for a worse one: it is bad root and branch.

Much has been said respecting the importation of Teas from the United States subject to a fixed duty. I much doubt the policy of such a measure. And from my own personal knowledge of the Asiatic trade, I am fully and firmly convinced that we can maintain a trade with China direct, to the extent of our wants, with far more advantage than the Americans can; and that our Merchants and Captains have only to display a little more energy and enterprise, and adopt the plan of double or

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intermediate voyages to render the trade to Canton both outwards and homewards highly profitable. And to prevent the already enormous balance of trade against us with the United States from being further increased by the importation of so large an item of our consumption as Tea, particularly when it can be shown that our own Province furnishes from its own soil the means of paying by intermediate voyages for the whole amount of our consumption of that article. With nearly all the intermediate ports on the direct voyage to Canton, affording profitable markets for Canadian produce; with discriminating duties in favour of British bottoms, and British produce, varying from five to seventeen and a half per centum in our favor over American bottoms and American produce; with a still greater difference in our favour in the port charges at every port except Canton; with the means of furnishing from our minerals the dead weight for an outward voyage, which will pay well at Canton, and with our vessels as well navigated, and at for less expense, I maintain that we can become not merely the importers of our own Teas, but to a certain extent that we can make it profitable to sell to the Western States. The trade is in its infancy, and is scarcely yet understood even by our most intelligent Merchants. The system of the East India Company, hampered as it was by harrassing restrictions, has yet scarcely given way to the operations of free trade. But above all the plan of sending ships direct from England for our Teas has been most unwise, and has doubtless arisen from our Merchants being yet ignorant of the advantages to be gained from an intermediate trade in purely Canadian produce. But I have already trespassed too far on your attention. And again tendering you the advantage—if you are pleased to think it such—of any information I possess. Believe me to be with much respect,

My dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

STEPHEN J. FULLER.

To M. Cameron, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.*From the Collector of the Port of Kingston.*

The Collector of Customs of the Port of Kingston, begs leave to draw the attention of Malcolm Cameron, Esquire, to the following matters connected with the collection of the Customs at the Port of Kingston, and also in relation to the Revenue of the Province in general:—

1st.—The erection of a Custom-house at this Port.

So far back as the year 1803, the Legislature of the Province of Upper Canada, by the 5th clause of the 43d Geo. III. chap. 2, authorized the Governor of the Province, with the advice of the Executive Council, to erect Custom-houses and Store-houses for the storing of goods liable to duty, and for the accommodation of the Collectors at each, any, or every of the Ports of Entry in the Province, provided the amount expended in any one year should not exceed one-fourth of the preceding year's collection of duties in the Province. The limited revenue of the Upper Province did not admit of this clause of the Act being put into operation, and it was repealed in the year 1824. It is submitted, that the time has now arrived when the advanced state of the Provincial trade with United States of America, would fully warrant the expense attendant on the erection of Custom-houses at the principal of the Frontier Ports.

By an Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in

the year 1827, Kingston is appointed a Free Warehousing Port under the provisions of the Imperial Act 6th, Geo. IV., chap. 114, subsequently continued by the 3d and 4th, Wm. IV., chap. 59; and a Warehouse has been from time to time appointed by the Collector, as directed by the Act, but few importers have, however, taken advantage of the Warehousing system, the insecurity of the wooden Stores, and the high rates of storage charged by the private Wharfingers, and the fact of their Warehouses being used for Forwarding, and other purposes, in addition to the public business, have rendered the provisions of the Warehousing Act inoperative: and the Stores thus appointed have been principally used as deposits for goods landed from the United States, for a few days, until the entry is completed by the importer.

The nature of the intercourse carried on between this Port and the United States, is such, that the daily Steam-boats remain but a short time in Port, and it is impossible almost, for the importer, even if he were apprized of the arrival of his goods, to complete the entry before the departure of the vessel. The goods are, therefore, of necessity placed in the Store, without any security to the public other than the confidence reposed in the Warehouse-keeper, and the risk of seizure in case of their removal without due entry. The owner is therefore subjected to the expense of wharfage and storage, even although his goods may be removed almost immediately. All this would be obviated by the erection of a substantial stone building adjacent to the water, with a Wharf solely for the use of the Steam-boats and other vessels trading with the United States, in which goods might be temporarily deposited until entry, or left in Store subject to the duties, as provided for by the Imperial Act. Should it be deemed expedient, reasonable storage might be charged, which would defray the expense of the attendants, and probably pay the interest of the expenditure. The same building would also afford accommodation to the Collector for the transaction of the business of the office.

2nd.—The appointment of one or more Tidewaiters or Landing-officers.

The Provincial Acts on the subject, provide for the appointment of a Collector for each Port, who is authorized to appoint one or more deputies, whose duties are to seize vessels and goods liable to forfeiture. The remuneration of these deputies arises solely from a proportion of the proceeds of the seizures made by them; it is therefore evident that the more active a deputy is in the prevention of smuggling, the less he is remunerated.

In addition to the trade in contraband goods, carried on by several Merchants to a greater or less extent in all the Towns in the Province, there is a constant attempt made, by a different class of persons, to avoid the payment of duties on various trifling articles imported by them in their travelling trunks, and not reported by the Masters of the vessels in which they arrive; the active deputy sometimes detects them, but in many instances the party pleads ignorance of the Law, and probably the fact of his luggage not being removed from the vessel, and offers to pay the duty. The extreme hardship of some cases induces the Collectors to accept it, and thus again the deputy is deprived of his remuneration. It is submitted, that the exaction of double or treble duties on such goods would equally answer the ends of justice, and that every vessel should be visited and examined by an Officer before the cargo is discharged; and in the case of Steam-boats from the United States, they should be compelled to come to the Custom-house Wharf, that the luggage of the passengers might there be searched by an Officer appointed for that purpose. A course somewhat simi-

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lar is adopted at all Sea Ports; and without such assistance it is impossible to carry into effect several of the provisions of the 3d & 4th Wm. IV., chap. 59.

3rd.—It is submitted, that the Ports of Kingston, Toronto, and Hamilton should, in all respects, be placed on the same footing as the Ports of Montreal and Quebec.

There are many accounts and returns, relative to the internal Trade of Canada, which would be highly desirable, and would afford much information to the Legislature and the Public generally; but it would be quite impossible for the Collectors of Customs, under the existing regulations, to undertake such a duty.

4th.—A Registry for British Vessels.

It is a question whether the English Registry Acts are not in force in this Province; they have not however been acted upon—and the want of a Registry has long been a matter of complaint among the owners and Masters of Vessels navigating the Lakes and Rivers of Canada. At present there is no means of ascertaining the ownership of a Steamboat or Vessel, or Schooner, or the country to which it belongs, other than the assertions of the person in possession. A Vessel built in the United States could be newly painted and altered in appearance, and sold as a British bottom in a part of the Province, distant from the place where it was built and owned. Such a thing could not be attempted in the United States, as every Vessel there is compelled to take out a Register. It would also be desirable to ascertain the correct Tonnage of all British Steamboats and Schooners navigating the Lakes, in order that the full amount of Light duty might be exacted: at present the same vessels may be returned at different Ports as of different rates of Tonnage. It would be advisable to establish a Registry at certain Ports on each Lake, and at those Ports only should the Light House Duty be paid; at present this duty is, in many instances, evaded altogether. The payment may be made at any Port, and at any time during the Season—and the penalty for non-production of the Certificate, is forfeiture of the Vessel. The Collectors are not allowed any per centage on the duties collected, nor any portion of the proceeds of the seizure; the consequence is, that this unremunerated duty imposed on the Collectors is very imperfectly performed.

It is submitted, that it should be incumbent on the Masters of all Vessels navigating the Lakes, to take out their Light House Certificate on or before the first day of June in each year, or, in case of new Vessels, within a certain time after first leaving Port. A small penalty should be imposed on them, on each neglect or refusal to produce the Certificate, to be collected in a summary manner before a Magistrate; and the Collectors at the Ports of Registry should be allowed a per centage on the amount of Tonnage Duty received by them.

5th. A Revenue Cruiser is much required on the Lake and River in this vicinity.

At present the Collectors of Customs are not allowed any expenses they may incur in purchasing and keeping Boats for the prevention and detention of smuggling. All their efforts are therefore directed towards making seizures, as that alone remunerates them; whereas it is well known that the Revenue of the Country would be equally, if not more, benefitted by the prevention of illegal Importations. The Government of the United States is of that opinion, and has for many years kept Revenue Vessels attached to the principal Ports on these Lakes. As there will shortly be but few prohibited articles, and the duties on some will be so high as to induce

many to smuggle them, proper regulations should be adopted as to the size of the Importing Vessel—the quantity to be imported at one time, and the production of clearances shewing the destination of the Vessel, and the progress of the voyage. Many of the provisions of the 58th, 88th and 89th Clauses of the 3rd & 4th Wm. 4th, Chapter 59, would be applicable to this purpose.

6th.—The imposition of fixed instead of ad valorem duties would tend much to the increase of the revenue of this Colony. The great difficulty which has heretofore existed in ascertaining the true value of the different imports (notwithstanding the application of the test pointed out by the Imperial Act), and the various courses pursued by different Collectors in construing and enforcing the Law on the subject, and the consequent loss to the revenue, would, in my opinion, be a sufficient inducement to the Legislature of Canada to interfere in the matter; but the present opportunity is the most fitting for it, as the recent Act of the Imperial Parliament, commonly called Mr. Gladstone's Act, having imposed duties on Goods imported into Canada, sufficient in the judgment of the Legislature, to protect the trade of Great Britain, and several of them being much less than formerly, it will therefore be necessary for the Provincial Parliament to pass a new Act for the purpose of raising a revenue: the duties to be imposed will in almost every instance exceed the Imperial ones, and thus permit a fixed duty on all the staple articles of importation. Another advantage which will accrue to the country, will be the introduction of better articles, the Duty being the same on the superior as on the inferior; there will then be no more entries of moulded Tobacco, or damaged Leather: in the case of ad valorem duties, it should be clearly defined whether the duty is to be imposed on the value at the Port of Entry, or the cost of the articles to the Importer; if the former, Valuators should be appointed at each Port, to decide in cases of difficulty: and if the latter, severe penalties should be inflicted on persons attempting to make false entries; the present declaration has proved to be ineffectual in many cases.

7th. There are many articles in the present free table, upon which small duties might be imposed without interfering with the export trade of the country, or giving an undue advantage to the Farmer at the expense of the consumer, and at the same time assist materially in increasing the Revenue.—Many articles of Provisions and other things are imported into Canada, and particularly at this Port, because it is the only cash market within reach of the United States Farmer in the Counties bordering on Lake Ontario and the River St. Lawrence; they are, consequently, sold for whatever they will bring, and the money is taken out of the country. Impose a duty on them, and so much will be left behind; it will be paid by the seller, and not by the consumer. The Five per cent. duty imposed by the Provincial Legislature, at its last Session, on several articles formerly free, has created some Revenue, and has neither decreased the importation or raised the market price of them; several still remain which would bear a duty, viz: Beef and Pork for consumption in the country, Fish, Cattle and Hogs, allowing however, a drawback, on their being packed for exportation, and Potatoes; a duty on Grain imported for the purpose of distillation, would produce considerable revenue, and by raising the price of Whiskey, tend in some degree to check intemperance. A duty might also be fairly imposed on Horses imported, other than the Horses of travellers and settlers.

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8th.—Auction Licenses and Duties.

Great irregularity exists in making the returns required by the 6th clause of the 58th Geo. III., chap. 6, and consequently in the punctual payment of the duties levied on Auction Sales. The Auctioneers excuse themselves by alleging want of time to make out "the exact and particular account of" "the total amount of money bid at each sale, and" "of the several articles, lots, or parcels, and of the" "price of each," and complain of the great burden thrown upon them by such returns being required. They express themselves willing to pay a much larger amount for a License, if they are relieved from rendering their accounts in detail; and I am of opinion, that the application of the 7th clause, 4th and 5th Victoria, chap. 21, to this part of the Province, in lieu of the former method, would answer equally as well, a power might be added to the Collector to require a view of the Auctioneer's Sale-books, and a penalty attached to the refusal; this would enable him to ascertain whether goods liable to duty were classed by the Auctioneer, under the exceptions, and also to detect any false assertion which might be made by the Auctioneer, that he had effected no Sales at Auction during a particular period. The old duty of 2½ per cent. might be renewed, without imposing too onerous a burden upon the Public.

9th.—Pedlars Licenses.

Although by a recent Act of the Legislature, the charge of this branch of the Revenue has been withdrawn from the Collectors of Customs, and placed in the hands of the Inspectors of Licenses, yet I deem it my duty to bring under your notice, a practice which exists, of the Masters of Vessels from the United States passing the Welland Canal, peddling during their inland voyage through this Province. Some of the articles thus disposed of, are duty free, and some not; and in the latter case instances have occurred of the Captains producing permits from the Collector at Port Colborne, authorizing them to discharge them within the limits of that Port—which limits the parties stated, they were informed, extended throughout the Canal. It is evident that this practice is in contravention to the 58th Geo. III. Chap. 5: and also that it opens a door to extensive smuggling. No Foreign Vessel should be permitted to break bulk during her voyage through the Canal.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. KIRKPATRICK,
Collector.

Kingston, August, 1842.

No. 11.—Letter from J. T. Brondgeest, Esquire, to the Commissioner.

Montreal, 30th May, 1843.

Malcolm Cameron, Esq.

SIR,

In further reply to your favor of the 29th April, requesting me to give my opinion as to the charges necessary in the Customs Law, and the amount of Provincial duty I might conceive might be added to the Imperial charges, I beg to enclose a scale of duties which I think would be the most beneficial to the Revenue, as well as advantageous to the Merchant. I have also annexed to some the reasons which made me come to the conclusion I have.

I think very highly indeed of the Registration of Vessels trading in fresh waters, and I think the same

might be extended to sea-going Vessels also. All boats under 20 Tons should be prevented from delivering goods, except at a few Ports. The whole system of Tide-waiters should be amended; and regularly paid men, giving security, should not only be employed at the small Ports, but also in Montreal and Quebec; the present Tide-waiters being engaged mostly by the day, can have no interest in the Customs, and must be easily bribed. In my opinion they should be engaged by the year, and give security.

A visiting Inspector of Customs is absolutely required, to prevent the very gross frauds committed not only by importers but by the Collectors. Such Inspector would be sufficient, without a resident Inspector. I would rather give the Inspector an able Assistant, in case of sickness of the Principal, and in case the affairs of any one Custom House might require a longer time to investigate than could be given by the Principal. Every Officer in some countries in Europe has such Assistant, to take his place in case of need; and I should recommend the system in Canada.

From present appearances, the importation by sea this year will only be one third of that of last; the chief decrease however will be in five per cent. articles, so that the Revenue will not suffer at all in proportion; and with correct collection in Canada West, I am certain the amount will be very considerably brought up.

I have taken rather longer to reply to this than I had wished, but waited to think over the matter and consult the Board of Trade. As however I did not agree with the whole of the Committee of that Body, the present scale of duties must be looked upon as altogether my own.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. T. BRONDGEEST.

1843.—MAY 31.

Provincial Duties which I conceive may be imposed, in addition to the Imperial Duties, as per Mr. Gladstone's Bill:—

Salt, 1s. per ton.—*Remark.* Present duty.

Coffee, green, 10 per cent. ad valorem.—*Remark.* A better mode of levying the duties on Coffee, the quality differing so much.

Coffee prepared by roasting, ground, or in any other manner, 20 per cent. ad valorem.—*Remark.* This provides for Roasted Coffee, omitted in the last Act.

Ale, Beer, Cider, Perry, Wines of all kinds, in wood, 10 per cent. ad valorem. The same in bottle, 15 per cent. ad valorem.—*Remark.* A far better mode of levying the duty, as Wines differ so much in value; it is increased 2½ per cent., as the best Wines can well afford it. The inferior will pay scarcely as much as they now do, but the revenue will be increased from the best Wines paying so much more.

Tobacco, either manufactured or in leaf, 10 per cent. ad valorem.—*Remark.* This is also more fair than the present system.

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Molasses, 1s. 6d. per cwt.—*Remark.* As at present.

Sugar, unrefined, 5s. per cwt.—*Remark.* This is a considerable reduction, much called for by the public, the present duties being in some cases 100 per cent. on the cost price. The increase in consumption will much tend to make up the deficiency in duty; and a heavier duty is put upon Wines and Spirits to compensate.

Sugar, refined, clayed, loaves or lumps, crushed, bastards, or prepared in any manner, whether improved by refining or not, 20 per cent. ad valorem.—*Remark.* This is the fairest mode of avoiding all difficulty. It is easy to ascertain, from a price current, whether a fair value is given in to the Customs or not; and by the ad valorem duty, inferior bastards pay less duty than raw Sugar; refined more in the fair proportion to their real value for consumption.

Spirits of every kind, 1s. per imp. gallon, hydrometer proof.—*Remark.* I think these will bear the increase, to make up deficiency in Sugar.

Teas, all sorts, 3d. per lb.—*Remark.* As at present.

Wheat, as per Act of Provincial Legislature, last Session.—*Remark.* As at present.

Barley, Rye, Beans, Rice, Oats, Maize, Corn, Buckwheat, Hay, Oxen, Cows, Calves, Sheep, Lambs, Pigs or Swine, Horses, Mules, Asses, Poultry, Vegetables, Potatoes, Hemp, Flax, Hides, Raw Cotton, Wool, Cotton Yarn, Woollen Yarn, Flax Yarn, Coals—*Free.*—*Remark.* As at present.

Barley Flour, Wheat Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Bean-meal, Peas-meal, 6d. per 196 lbs.—*Remark.* As a slight protection to the Miller, and to enable returns to be made of imports.

Butter and Cheese, 1s. per cwt.—*Remark.* To protect the packer, and for the latter reason respecting Meals, &c.

Salted Provisions, 1s. per cwt.—*Remark.* For the same reason.

Unbleached Cottons and Linens, 2 per cent.—*Remark.* These two articles I think are at too high a duty, being used much by the poor.

All other articles, 5 per cent.—*Remark.* If the two foregoing are at 2 per cent., 5 per cent. can be well afforded on all other manufactures.

In the above, care has been taken to levy the Provincial duty in the same manner as the Imperial; that is, imitating the Imperial as to the mode of levying per cwt., ad valorem, &c. This is very important to simplify calculations; the duties, also, should be all Sterling.

No. 12.—*Letter from J. T. Brondgeest, Esquire, to the Commissioner.*

Montreal, 1st June, 1843.

Malcolm Cameron, Esq.

Sir,

On considering the falling off in the duties on distilled Spirits imported from abroad, and the injury thereby received by the revenue, I in my last communication advised, that the duty on all imported

Spirits should be raised to 1s. per Imperial gallon, that being the Provincial duty I think the article would and ought to bear.

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But as the falling off of the revenue derived from imported Spirits, arises in a great measure from the increase in the manufacture of the domestic article, I would suggest the imposition of a tax on Whiskey, or other Spirit distilled in Canada, as a legitimate, proper, and easily collected Revenue.

It would not require the complicated machinery resorted to for its collection, and that is required in Great Britain; the duty being but small, a declaration or oath, made by the distiller, should be considered sufficient. The duty should be at least sixpence, and not over one shilling per gallon; even the former would yield a large revenue. Beer might be taxed from 1d. to 2d. to be collected in the same way.

No fear need be entertained that such a measure would be unpopular; although extensively used in the country, no one now would object to pay a higher price, as although the majority of the population are far from holding temperance principles, still the change in opinion the last few years respecting Spirits being anything but luxuries, has been so great, that any tax to raise the price of domestic Spirits, would be cheerfully agreed to by all.

At all events if taxes are to be levied at all, there cannot be a fairer subject for it.

All attempts to raise a revenue by taxing the contents of the Still, will prove unjust, and to produce a bad article; when so taxed, it becomes the interest of the distiller to run the Spirit over as fast as possible, consequently it becomes his interest to make as bad an article as he can.

As to frauds on the revenue by means of incorrect statements, that could be avoided by making the party produce his delivery book on oath; but I think myself that when a matter is put to a man's honor, he seldom is guilty of fraud; but when you place checks, supposing fraud to be intended, the temptation is great to evade them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant.

J T. BRONDGEEST

No. 13.—*Letter from Mr. John F. Elliott to the Commissioner.*

June 10th, 1843.

MY DEAR SIR,

You ask me to state what I think ought to be the boundary of the Port of Sandwich. The River Ruscum is about half way between Chatham and Windsor, and is close to the line which divides Essex from Kent. Turkey Creek is nearly half way between Windsor and Amherstburgh. I would, therefore, recommend that the River Ruscum and Turkey Creek should be made the limits of this Port.

The intercourse with Detroit is very great, and numerous small parcels and bundles are brought over every day in the Ferry-boat; a person would, therefore, be required to be constantly on the watch to intercept and examine such things: in this respect, Windsor differs materially from Ports situated on the Lake, remote from Ferries and large American Towns. There is a limited time for keeping the Office open, and of course for attending to the duties; but as the Ferry-boat crosses before and after

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Will you please to tell me if it is the wish of Government that we examine all *small parcels*, and collect the duty upon things brought over by individuals for their own use?

Is 10 per cent to be added on collecting duties by the new Tariff, as ordered some time since by the Inspector General?

Waggons, Sleighs, &c., crossing at various points, particularly on the ice in winter, with travellers and their luggage, may smuggle extensively; can we compel them to come to the Custom House and report, and can we punish them by fine or seizure, if they neglect?

When the duties to be collected are not by a percentage on the value, but a specified sum on the quantity, is the sum mentioned in the Tariff to be always considered Sterling?

The Law says that Custom House Officers are not to be obstructed in their duty; is there any way of punishing those who give provoking and insulting language?

All Vessels calling at a Port of entry, whether from a Foreign Port or other part of the Province, should report to the Collector of Customs, and give in the name of the Vessel, Owner and Captain, a correct description of cargo, and state where from, where bound, and all other particulars. Collectors should be required to keep all these things carefully noted down in a book provided for that purpose. Captains of Vessels neglecting or refusing to give in a correct report should be fined.

A small fine imposed upon persons detected smuggling, might be attended with much good; our neighbours the Americans, with all their love of liberty, are getting very strict in this respect.

Captain Ward, of the "Huron," American Steamer, requested me to inform you that he cannot find the document you wished to see, and is not certain if it was ever printed.

Yours, most sincerely,

JOHN F. ELLIOTT.

No. 14.—*Letter from Mr. T. Macklem to the Commissioner.*

Chippawa, Sept. 1st, 1842.

Malcolm Cameron, Esqr.

DEAR SIR,

As the period is fast approaching for the meeting of the Legislature, when, in all probability, something will be done with reference to the collection of the Revenue, I avail myself of the opportunity afforded by our conversation in July last, to offer a few suggestions on that branch of it which relates to the Customs; and although, perhaps, not altogether new to you, they may assist, in some degree, towards the amendment of the Law in certain cases wherein, at present, it appears to be deficient.

In the first place, I would beg leave to call your attention to the uncertain and, in many cases, unjust mode prescribed for Collectors to ascertain the value of goods at the place of importation, viz: by the

addition of 10 per cent to the Invoice on cost price of the articles, without reference to the place at which the goods were purchased. I cannot but think it an exceeding hardship that Importers should be liable, even under any circumstances, to the payment of duty on the cost of transport, over and above the duty on the value of the goods; but it is a still greater hardship for a man (taking a case which may come under my own observation) who purchased goods at Buffalo, say to the amount of \$500, the transport of which, thence to Chippawa, does not exceed \$2, should be charged duty on \$50, or 10 per cent over the actual cost, to cover expenses of transportation. On the other hand, the cost of carrying goods purchased at a place remote from the port at which they are intended to be entered, will, in many cases, exceed the addition of 10 per cent on their value. With a view, therefore, of affording a remedy for this unsatisfactory mode of ascertaining the cost of transportation (if the Legislature should persist in charging duty on the expenses of transport), I should suggest that the Importer or Consignee, at the time he makes entry of the goods, shall be required to produce, along with his Invoice, the bill of freight for conveying or carrying said goods from the place at which they were purchased; and shall also, if required by the proper Officer, declare to the truth of such bill, in like manner as he is now bound to do with regard to the value of the articles contained in the Invoice, by which entry of such goods is made; and I would likewise suggest that Officers of the Customs should have power of administering all oaths in every matter in anywise connected with or relating to the duties of their office, without the necessity of referring, on all occasions, to a Justice of the Peace, who is not always at hand when required for that purpose.

I have been informed that it is competent for Custom House Officers to sell condemned or seized property, at any place in the Province which they may select as the least likely to be exposed to that system of combination which is sometimes entered into for the purpose of defeating the sale, particularly when the property is offered at the Port where the seizure is made, and probably wherein the Importer or Consignee resides. Although this may be the practice, I have not been able to find the Act under which the removal takes place; but I think such an object, so desirable, and in which the Government is so largely interested, ought to hold a conspicuous place in the Statute Book.

As the offence of smuggling is not complete unless goods are actually brought on shore contrary to Law; and as it is a common practice for persons by signals or other intimations, to give notice to smuggling boats attempting to effect a landing, that the way is not altogether clear, in which case they immediately put back a safe distance from the shore, to await a more favorable opportunity for effecting their purpose; and as the present law does not seem to meet a case which has so direct a tendency to encourage smuggling and fraud; I take the liberty of suggesting that any Boat or Vessel after dark so attempting to effect a landing, or being within a certain distance of the shore, without the persons on board being able to give a reasonable account of themselves, having on board, or in any manner attached or affixed thereto, or conveying, or having conveyed, in any manner, any goods whatsoever liable to forfeiture, not only such goods with their packages, and all goods contained therein, but the Vessel or Boat, with the furniture, tackle, and apparel, shall be forfeited, and liable to seizure at any Port at which she may put in; and all persons who shall be found or discovered to have been on board any such Boat or Vessel, knowingly aiding and as-

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sisting, or in any wise concerned in the attempt to land such goods, shall forfeit the sum of fifty pounds each: and that it shall be lawful for any Officer of the Customs, or other person acting in his aid, to stop and detain any such person, and to convey him before any Justice of the Peace who shall be authorized to hear and determine the complaint—and on its being proved with satisfaction to the Justice, that the person is guilty of such offence, it shall be the duty of such Justice to require the offender to enter into sufficient sureties to pay the amount within a certain time to be named by such Justice,—on default whereof, to be committed to the common Gaol of the District for the space of months, unless the fine be sooner paid: one moiety whereof to be paid for the use of the Crown, and the other moiety to the Officer of the Customs, as an encouragement for the discharge of his duty: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the party feeling himself aggrieved, to appeal to the next Quarter Sessions for the District wherein the complaint shall have arisen, giving to the other party reasonable notice of the cause and matter of such appeal, and entering into recognizance in double the amount, with two sufficient sureties, to try such appeal, and to abide the judgment of the Court, and pay costs: and provided also, that if any question shall be made as to whether the person was so aiding and assisting, or otherwise concerned, as aforesaid, and the said person shall rest his defence thereon, that he was not so aiding and assisting, or otherwise concerned, as aforesaid, that the proof shall lie on the party accused; and it shall not be necessary for the Officer of the Customs to prove that he did so aid and assist.

In order to discourage the practice that prevails, to a much greater extent than perhaps you are aware of, and to provide a punishment for those who may be in anywise concerned in making signals, or intimations to smuggling vessels, I think it might with great propriety be enacted, and I should hope with favorable results, that if any person shall, after dark, make, or assist in making, or be present for the purpose of assisting in making, or cause to be made, any light, or fire, or shall fire, or cause to be fired, any gun or other fire-arms, or make, or cause to be made, any other signal, contrivance, or device, for the purpose of making or giving any signal, to any person on board any smuggling vessel, or boat, (whether such signal be made from the water or on shore,) such person so offending, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and it shall be lawful for any Officer of the Customs, or other person, to stop and arrest such person, and carry him before the nearest Justice of the Peace, to be dealt with as in ordinary cases of misdemeanor; and in case any person shall be charged, or indicted, for any of the causes aforesaid, the burden of proof that such fire, light, or other device, contrivance, or signal, was not made with such intent and purpose as aforesaid, shall be upon the defendant against whom such charge is made, or indictment found. By a recent Circular from the former Inspector-General, Officers of the Customs are given to understand that they are to act upon the smuggling laws in force in England, as far as relates to the firing into any Boat or Vessel which, on being required by the proper Officer, shall not bring to, and the Officer so firing is indemnified and discharged from any indictment, penalty, or action, for damages for so doing. The wisdom of this Law is apparent, and I think such a provision might be beneficially introduced and made to apply to the cases of waggons, carts, or sleighs travelling at night, the driver or person in charge whereof, on being required, shall refuse to stop and permit such waggons, carts, or sleighs, to be examined. In order to check, in some degree, the extensive smuggling which is carried on throughout this Province, Custom House Officers are obliged to throw themselves on the as-

sistance of Informers, to whom they must pay large sums of money as an inducement to enter upon the office; [this they can ill afford out of a salary (in most cases) of only £100 per annum; and although no one can feel otherwise than grateful to the head of the Government for placing him in an office of credit and emolument, and ought not, perhaps, to question what may reasonably be required of him, still I trust I may be allowed to venture a suggestion, that where the expense of Informers is so great, and the service so necessary, some part of that expense ought to be borne by the Government—say in proportion as they share in the proceeds of seizures. And in case any Officer of the Customs shall expend any monies in his hands for that purpose, he should be required to declare that the items or charges in his account current, purporting to be the sum or sums paid to Informers, were actually and necessarily paid out and disbursed by him for such purpose. I do think, were the Government to come into a measure of this kind, that a stimulus would be given to the exertions of Collectors, by increasing the means of obtaining information, and removing one of the chief obstacles which now exists to the useful employment of Informers.

I am, dear Sir,

Your most obt. servt.,

OLIVER T. MACKLEM.

No. 15.—*Letter from Mr. W. D. Miller to the Commissioner, enclosing Remarks relative to the duties of Inspectors of Licenses.*

Niagara, 3d Sept. 1842.

Malcolm Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.

DEAR SIR,

I take the liberty of sending you the annexed hasty sketch of Remarks relative to Licensing Duties, as observed by me in the course of my duties as Inspector of Licenses.

I have the honor to be,
Your most obedt. servant,

W. D. MILLER.

Remarks relative to the duties of Inspector of Licenses.

PEDDLARS.

The Law as it now is, they cannot be convicted for peddling without License, except before at least three Magistrates. They do peddle both on foot, and with horse and waggon, without License, but cannot convict for want of proof, although morally certain they do sell. Would recommend that convictions be made before one or more Magistrates, as at present the Law is ineffective, not being able to cause them to appear before three Magistrates, particularly in the interior of the District, where Peddlars are more generally found; also, that they should be liable to fine when found travelling in the capacity of a Pedlar, and that their goods, &c., be subject to seizure, as well as the person, in order to insure the payment of fine; and that the Inspector (or his deputy) have power, where there is no Constable or Magistrate near to where an arrest be made, to demand aid, if necessary, by appointing a Special Constable to take in charge persons so detected. The Statute permitting manufacturers of goods, wares, &c. &c., manufactured in this Province, to peddle the same without License, they being Her Majesty's subject or subjects, has need of amendment. It is

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a very common thing for Tin Pedlars to come into this Province from the United States with their wares, and assume the name of a manufacturer therein, and sell through all the Province in his name; also, manufacturers resident in this Province who manufacture therein, but not a subject of Her Majesty, send out their agent to peddle their wares. The Statute evidently does not permit the latter, although in some Districts it is thought sufficient if they are but manufactured in the Province, no matter if the manufacturer is an alien, and not six months in the Province. Would recommend some check on the proprietors who are duly authorized to send out their agents to peddle, particularly to furnish the Inspectors of their respective Districts with a list of names of such persons acting for them (on oath); and to furnish each agent with his certificate of being authorized by him to peddle, the wares being his. It is supposed there are more Pedlars travelling without license than with. Pedlars also auction their goods, &c., from their waggons without license.

SPIRIT DEALERS BY WHOLESALE.

There are dealers in Spirituous Liquors who profess to sell in quantities of not less than three gallons, and pay no license for the same. In the Statute of 58 Geo. III., chap. 1, a wholesale license was required to be taken by such persons, to wholesale, which was limited to three gallons and upwards, which is expired; and from that Act the present dealers consider themselves authorized to sell in quantities of not less than the three gallons without license. The present Act does not define what a wholesale vender may sell, but requires the duty of £7 10s. to be paid upon all licenses to vend Wine, Brandy, &c. by retail, granted or issued to Shop-keepers; consequently the question arises, are not all persons who have their Liquors on Tap, and sell by three gallons and upwards, Retailers, in the true sense of the word? They are. Would recommend an amendment of the law in such cases.

INNS, AND ALE AND BEER HOUSES.

Would recommend that all certificates granted to applicants to keep Inns, or Ale and Beer-houses, during the year, be subject to a like restriction as those granted during the December adjourned Sessions; that they shall be null and void after. Days from day of approval or issue of certificate, to bear date the day of approval. At present such certificates are retained by the applicant, and no doubt selling under it. This amendment would prevent the like.

STILLS.

Would recommend that all Requisitions for Still License, should have on the same sheet of paper a diagram shewing the vessels in use, their position, and their connection by steam-pipes. Would recommend that all Inspectors have the power of taking information on oath, that the informant may not be known by a third person. As it is at present, the informer complains to the Inspector, and when the case is proceeded with, the witness then being sworn, gives different testimony; whereas, if the witness was first sworn, would prevent the like occurrence.

No. 16.—Remarks of the Deputy Inspector of Licenses, Toronto.

1st. The Law for Distilleries is, that the Inspector or his Deputy cannot enter before sun-rise or after sun-set; now that is absurd, for they should have it in their power to enter at all times when any suspicion is entertained about such Distilleries, and

when any Inspector or his Deputy finds any person or persons in the act of distilling, it ought to be that his evidence, *prima facie*, should be enough to convict any such person or persons on account of finding them doing so, and the amount of the fine should not be less than the License for distilling; and in default of payment, the goods and chattels of said person so convicted should be distrained for said fine, and also all implements in and about the Distillery should be liable for the same; and if found not sufficient property, imprisonment would be the better mode; and also in the case of the Distillery being a rented one, that the landlord should not have it in his power to distrain to prevent such fine being paid.

2nd. That of Breweries.—I think it is not right that Brewers are not taxed as well as the Distillers, for I am sure that their profits are as good, if not more, than that of the Distillers. There is in this District twenty-one Breweries, and to take them on an average of about three hundred and fifty gallons to each Copper or Beer Boiler, with a curb on the top of the same, should be all charged to their entire contents according to measurement or guaging. I think they should pay as much, per gallon, as the Distillers; and if they are taxed, it would increase the Revenue in this District about five hundred pounds per annum, taking the average contents of each Boiler or Beer curb to be about 350 gallons. I am sure I speak within bounds with regard to 350 gallons being an average, from the information I have obtained.

3rd. Tavern Keepers.—As to Taverns, it is my opinion there can be but little alteration made for them to obtain License only in Cities, and that is, I think the qualification too little. The Law in its present shape is, that all persons applying for a License shall have three rooms and three beds, and stabling for four horses. I think that in all Towns and Villages with the most public Roads, such as Yonge Street, Dundas Street, the Kingston Road, and all such thoroughfare ways, their qualifications ought to be double, and should pay the same for License as in Villages where there are over twenty houses, which law at present is only seven pounds ten shillings; but I think that in cities such as this, Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Hamilton, and in all Incorporated Towns, the License for Tavern Keepers should not be less than twelve pounds ten shillings, and that the higher order of Taverns should not pay less than twenty pounds; and by so doing, those inferior class of houses will be put down at once, and be a great means of putting a stop to that abominable habit of drunkenness to which many are brought to from frequenting those nasty shebeen houses both here and in many other places. It is my opinion that any Inspector, or his Deputies, going into a house which he finds in the shape of a Tavern, with a bar fitted up, and that he suspects liquor being selling in it, that his evidence, *prima facie*, ought to be enough to convict the proprietor of such house.

4th. Beer License.—That of Beer License it is my opinion that such should not be granted, for it is nothing but a mere cloak for the selling of other kind of liquors.

5th. As to Houses of Public Entertainment, or Temperance Houses as they are frequently termed, the law requires that a License should be taken for such, but in default of their not doing it, there is no penalty in the Act to inflict any fine (3Vic., ch. 20, sec. 14). Those people that pretend to keep such houses should all have to pay a License, less or more, as their case may be, at the discretion of the Magistrates, for they all reap the benefit of the travelling

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community as well as the Licensed Inns. In many cases I have known, where the Magistrates refused to give a License for a Tavern, they have immediately started what they call Temperance Houses, which is nothing but an evasion or defrauding the Revenue.

6th. Store-keeping.—It should be that all and every one selling liquor, either by wholesale or retail, should pay a License; also, it is very hard for the Store-keepers in the interior of the country to have to pay as much as them in the Cities, for I am sure that there is more sold in one day in the City than is sold in the country Stores in six months, in any part.

7th. Pedlars or Hawkers.—That of Pedlars, when I find a Pedlar, I am bound to take him before three magistrates before he can be convicted. It is almost impossible to get three magistrates together, without bringing any one that is caught in the country to Toronto, which, in one case, I had to bring one about 40 miles; it should be one or more magistrates should be sufficient to convict: and at the same time when the Inspector arrests any person or persons, that they should have it in their power to detain his property, as well as his person; that is not the case in the present Act to detain the goods, only the person—Act 58 Geo. III. chap. 5, sec. 3; also, when persons take out their license according to the Act, they must take the oath of allegiance. It may be all well enough for foreigners to be compelled to do so, but British born subjects to have to take the oath of allegiance, and have to pay the sum of five shillings for taking such oath, which is charged in its place for a certificate that they have taken such oath, I think it too hard. To obtain evidence against Pedlars, in many cases it is rather difficult. If the Inspector, or any person under him, finds any person or persons pedling on foot, or with any wagon, or wagons, horses, mules, asses, or beast or beasts, or any decked vessel, or any vessel whatever, going from town to town, or any person going from house to house, shall be subject to fine; it is my opinion that the fines heretofore are sufficient, and that the evidence of the Inspector, or any person under him, should be *prima facie* to convict the parties accused, unless that the parties could shew to the contrary that they were not Hawkers, for it is evident that no person would carry goods around the country for pleasure, either on foot or any other way.

8th. It is also my opinion that all Apothecaries should pay a license, for there is one in this place sells as much Wine as most of the Store-keepers in this city; and it is evident that they all sell high Wines, and what is that but double proof Whiskey.

9th. It is also my opinion that Tanners should be taxed, or pay license for to carry on such business.

It is my opinion that the person appointed as such Inspector, should have nothing to do with regard to any money affairs, but only to go around the country to see that no evasion of the Law was made, to inspect all Stills, and gauge and measure them; to inspect all Breweries, if they are licensed, and gauge and measure them; to inspect Stores and Taverns, and all Tanneries, if there is duty laid on them; to make a return of Inspection to the Inspector of Licenses at least once every three months, of all Stills, entire contents of each Still, the number of Stores, to report upon the accommodation of Taverns, so that he will be enabled to furnish to the Magistrates the information with regard to the accommodations of each Tavern, the number of Breweries, with the contents of each Vessel, by gauging or measurement; also, if such Inspector should be appointed, that he should not receive any part of the fines, and the reason is, that his evidence

should be in all cases sufficient to convict, so that it could not be said that he had the power of swearing to have gain for himself; and also if such Law should pass, it ought to be that a very severe punishment should be inflicted on any person or persons obstructing, or threatening to obstruct, any such Inspector, either on his duty or afterwards; also, that it should be the duty of such Inspector to send at least once in every six months, a return of all proceedings in his district to the Inspector-General; also, that when a fine is levied, and the amount paid, either to the convicting magistrate, or any person or persons acting as constables, that it should be the duty of such magistrate to see that the amount should be at once transmitted to the Inspector of Licenses, for him to dispose of; and in default of such not being done, that there should be a severe punishment or fine inflicted on the parties.

No. 17.—*Note by the Commissioner, accompanied by two Letters from the Montreal District Inspector of Licenses to the Honorable D. Daly.*

NOTE.—I have to acknowledge the politeness of the Honorable Mr. Daly, in transmitting to me the following Report from the Inspector of Montreal. Although my investigations into the state of the Revenue were confined to Upper Canada, this, and a subsequent Report, from the same person threw much light on the working of the License system, which is nearly the same in both Provinces.

MALCOLM CAMERON.

MONTREAL, MARCH 12th, 1842.
District Inspector's Office.

Honorable Sir,

I beg to lay before you a Report of the progress and working of the Auction and Distillery Duties Acts in this District.

The number of Auctioneers who have taken out Licenses is ten, being two short of the number who sold in this City last year. I have had no applications from the Country.

By the present Bill, all Auctioneers are to find two good and sufficient securities for £500, which amount presents an almost insuperable barrier to country persons taking out Licenses; and the consequences are, they will sell clandestinely and evade the duty. A sufficient modification of the amount of the Bond would open the way, and the duties would be easily brought to flow; this principle has been adopted by the Imperial Parliament in the Auction Acts for the United Kingdom. The amount of duty that would at any time be due by a Country Auctioneer would be not at all likely to reach £100. I respectfully say that that sum is sufficient security in such cases, and that the limits of their sales be a circle of 15 miles, round Quebec and Montreal.

I humbly suggest for the more easily securing the Revenues payable to this Department, that the Police should make a Return to the District Inspector twice a year, stating the number and names of Distillers and Auctioneers within the jurisdiction of each station or county.

Until the 10th of April, no duties are payable by Auctioneers; and as little business is transacted at this season, the amount of Revenue for this quarter will be small.

My attention has been more immediately occupied by the Distilleries. The number of Licenses up to this is ten, being, for 304,628 gallons, £2284 14s. 2d. There is, I believe, about as many more who have not

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yet paid—some more will come in shortly;—others have abandoned the trade, or will not pay from inability to do so.

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I have visited and gauged 12 Stills or sets of Stills, for the purpose of examining the correctness of the Returns made, and I have almost invariably found such Returns incorrect; I am now calling on them for this deficiency.

In reducing the Distillery Act to practice, I am sorry to inform you I find it very loose and defective, and not calculated in its present shape to afford satisfaction in the working; this will be evident to you for the following reasons: It does not contain any instructions for the recovery of the Duties, though it does or penalties by distress; but in some cases the Distillers have no property,—they rent the establishment, or it is mortgaged and out of reach. If a provision had been made for such contingencies, the utensils, or his person, would be attainable, as in the United Kingdom in similar cases.

There is in the 7th section of this Act an enumeration of the vessels upon which duty is chargeable, namely, the Beer Still, Faint Still Doubler, or any vessel that may act as a Still, or be an auxiliary to the Beer Still, excepting only Condensers and Rectifying Stills for distilling "High Wines;" if this last clause had ended here, there would be no difficulty in determining the range of this Still's operations, but the Act supplies, or rather this clause of it, a definition of "High Wines," which, if admitted, would exempt Faint Stills and Doublers from Duty, for this clause runs thus, "High Wines," or spirit of the first extraction from Beer. This clause was introduced after the first or second reading of the Bill, and is objectionable on the grounds here stated, and requires amendment, because some Distillers refuse to pay for any Stills but the Beer Still, and because "High Wines" is not the first spirit from the Beer, but it is denominated "High Wines" from having been distilled twice over from the spirit first extracted from the Beer. The first distillation is from Beer, and produces, according to the acceptance of the trade, "Singlings," (or Low Wines by 4 Geo. 4 cap. 94, of the Imperial Parliament,) and the second distillation is said to double it; hence, the Still by which it is effected is called a Doubler, and the produce is Whiskey; any further operation by distilling is called Rectifying.

Two operations are necessary to make barely a drinkable Whiskey; it follows, if two Stills are used that one becomes an auxiliary to the other, and liable therefore to duty by the expressed design of the Act.

The operations of Rectifying Stills should be limited to making flavored Spirits, Gin, &c., or Alcohol, (High Wines,) and from spirits twice distilled previously.

As the duty upon Beer Chargers or Still Chargers for heating up the coming charge for the Still is inoperative now, from their use being discontinued, whereby there is a loss of fuel, my opinion is that the Distillers would feel favored by being allowed to use them under certain restrictions without being chargeable with duty.

These alterations, with one or two more changes which this Act requires, would have the effect of increasing rather than diminishing the Revenue from this source, and leave no room for complaint that the Law is acting unequally, or opposed to economy or improvements.

I may here add, that the Distiller does not calculate a cost from the duty of more than 1½d. per gallon 12 O. P.

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I respectfully suggest that Malt drink is a legitimate article for taxation, from which as much (or nearly so) duty might be exacted as upon Stills, and would hardly be felt by the consumer; were such a tax fixed, it would be fair to put one on imported Malt drink.

Before drawing up this Report, Sir, I endeavoured to make myself acquainted with these Acts, (as instructed); and my attention has also been directed to the opinions of those immediately interested in the operations of them. I have also had occasion to consult Mr. Buchanan, Q.C., whose able assistance I am to acknowledge.

Your humble and obedient servant,

D. S. STUART, Inspector.

Honorable D. Daly,
Secretary, C. E.

Montreal, 21st September, 1843.
District Inspector's Office.

HONORABLE SIR,

As Parliament is now assembled, I take the liberty of referring you to my Report of the 12th March last, relative to the working of the Auction Duties Bill and of the Distilleries Duties Bill.

Having had six months more practice since, I find no reason for changing my opinions on the merits of the provisions of both of these Acts: on the contrary, I am confirmed in the anticipations I then held.

Throughout the country Parishes but a few Auction Licenses have been taken out, and the persons so licensed are now regretting they did so, as they find their trade usurped by a pauper class, who I have no power to punish.

The amount of duty that would arise in the aggregate from these sales would be considerable; besides, the principle of allowing sales to be made by unlicensed persons is a bad one, and persons who have paid for Licenses fairly expect protection from such practices; and, I respectfully say, are entitled to it. Sales to the amount of over £500 have been made within the last quarter by one individual, without a License, and a Mercantile House of this City employed him at one sale.

The Distillery Act, as interpreted by the Law Officer of the Executive (opinion 15th April), exempts all Stills from Duty, excepting the Beer or Wash Stills; this evidently was not the intention of the Legislature, for in this state of the Law some Distillers, from the number of their Stills, have greatly the advantage of others; besides it is a positive loss to the Revenue of about £800 a-year.

The Distillers, at first, calculated that the Duty would cost 1½d. per gallon on the Whiskey manufactured, but I have reason to know it does not amount to more than ½d. per gallon, on the most of what is manufactured in this District,—a trifling tax indeed on the consumer of one or two glasses in the day.

The Licensing system has stopt several of the small establishments, in consequence of the duty being made payable in one sum in advance.

Hoping that this, my second Report, may prove acceptable,

I remain, with great respect, Honorable Sir,
Your humble and obedient servant,

D. S. STUART, Inspector.

Hon. D. Daly, Secretary, C. E.

No. 18.—Statements relative to Toll Bridges.

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BRANTFORD BRIDGE.

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ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Accounts for the last nine years.

Date of Lease.	Name of Lessee of Tolls.	Amount of Lease.	Paid to Commission'rs	Rents remitted or abated.	Balance remain'g due.
1834.—June 9.	Henry White.....	£ 175 15 7	£ 100 0 0	" " }	£ 85 15 7
	" " Commute money ..	10 0 0	" " "	" " }	" " "
1835.—June 10.	John Benjamin.....	217 0 0	83 18 9	" 8 11 1½	124 10 1½
1836.—June 10	} Tolls collected by the Com- missioners..... }	7 5 3	7 5 3	" "	" "
to 26.					
June 26.	Major Allman.....	226 5 0	169 13 9	" "	56 11 3
1837.—June 26.	Alexander Westbrook	247 5 0	123 13 0	123 12 0	" "
1838.—June 26.	John Finnessey.....	165 5 0	40 5 0	125 0 0	" "
1839.—June 26.	Edward Yardington.....	247 0 0	185 5 0	" "	61 15 0
1840.—June 26.	John Finnessey.....	254 15 0	254 15 0	" "	" "
1841.—June 26.	Mathias Willson.....	218 15 0	218 15 0	" "	" "
1842.—	John Finnessey.....	300 0 0	125 0 0	" "	175 0 0
		£ 2069 5 10	1308 10 9	257 3 1½	503 11 11½

Total amount that should have been received by the Commissioners, since 1834, £2069 5 10

Amount remitted to Receiver-General, up to the 26th April, 1843, was only £300 0 0

Expended in repairs on the Bridge, or on Roads in the neighbourhood, and in paying a Clerk a Salary of £10 per annum,..... 953 15 11

Discount allowed by the Commissioners to Lessees of Tolls, ... 257 3 1½

Balance due by Lessees, 503 11 11½

Balance in hands of Commissioners, 54 14 10

£2069 5 10

NOTE.—For remarks on the management of the affairs of this Bridge, reference may be made to the "Extracts from Journal."

CHATHAM BRIDGE.

Original cost of the Bridge, £1518 15 1

Expenses incurred since, 221 14 1½

£1740 9 2½

There was a great defect in the construction of this Bridge at first, it being too short and too steep in the ascent; the cost of lengthening was great, over £150. The Draw-bridge has been much injured by hauling ship timber over it, owing in some degree to its bad construction, the rise in it being 3 feet on 6; it requires an hour or an hour and a half to open and shut it.

Considerable expense has been incurred by the accumulation of flood-wood above the Bridge, causing the river to overflow and injure it. It is not well placed, and would have been far better lower down the river, where it might have been built at one half the expense.

The following Account, which is a copy of that

rendered to the Inspector-General by the Commissioners, does not exhibit a fair statement of facts:—

Thames Bridge, at Chatham, in account with the Commissioners.

Date.	Amounts paid.	£ s. d.
1842.		
Dec'r 29 ..	To cash paid for work, per voucher No. 1	5 10 0
1843.		
May 26 ..	To cash paid Receiver General, per receipt.....	50 0 0
Sept'r 20 ..	To cash remitted Receiver General this date, as balance for rent for 1842	38 9 11½
		£ 93 19 11½

Date.	Amounts received.	£ s. d.
1843.		
May 12 ..	By cash received from Keeper	50 0 0
Sept'r 15 ..	By do. do. being balance due for rent from 1843..	43 19 11½
		£ 93 19 11½

The Account should be as follows:—

1843.		
May 26.—	Cash remitted	£50 0 0
Sept. 20.—	Do. do.	38 9 11½
1842.		
Dec. 29.—	Paid for work	5 10 0
	Balance due	455 10 0½
		£549 10 0

In 1841, the Bridge was leased for..	£175 0 0
In 1842, do. do.	164 10 0
In 1843, do. do.	210 0 0

£549 10 0

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	Former Lessee (1842).....	43 19 11½
	Unexplained balance.....	201 10 1
		£455 10 1½
	Cash expended in 1840.....	£1740 9 2½
	Balance due for rents.....	455 10 0
	Total debt of the Bridge.....	£2195 19 2½

PARIS BRIDGE.

The original cost of this Bridge was	£2312 16 9
The amount due from the present Lessee on 1st January 1843	£62 10 0
An amount is also due by one Quigley, which is in a Lawyer's hands for collection	11 0 0
	£73 10 0
Mr. Dunscombe, one of the Commissioners for building the Bridge, retained about	£300 0 0
There is a receipt from a Carpenter for extra work, done on the job, for	125 0 0
Which Mr. D. left, but it has never been admitted as money paid by him; but even with this reduction, he appears still to have retained a sum of	£175 0 0

A yet more extraordinary circumstance connected with the history of this Bridge is, that, in 1837, when there was an unusual travel, and when the Brantford Bridge made money, a claim was advanced by the Lessee of this Bridge, that he had lost money from January to March, and the Commissioners gave him the time free, commencing his Lease from the latter date, and then afterwards remitted about half his year's rent on similar grounds.

The present Lessee, or the person employed by him, must be very negligent, for I crossed the bridge with a waggon and a pair of horses, and met two persons who, at different times, (during the same day that I passed) had also crossed on horseback, and neither they nor I had been required to pay toll.

TRENT BRIDGE.

The Trent Bridge owes a debt to the Province of.....	£4800 0 0
It was leased in 1841, to a Mr. Macaulay, whose Bond, with interest, up to November, 1843, is Less, an amount paid for repairing, and interest	£281 13 7
	21 17 11
Leaving a balance still due, of....	£259 15 8
It was also leased in 1842, to the same person, although he had not paid; and the Bond for that year, with interest to November, 1843, amounts to.....	£267 13 0
Less, paid for repairs and interest,	5 6 0
	£262 7 0
	259 15 8
Due by Mr. Macaulay,.....	£522 2 8
which is in the hands of the Attorney General for collection.	

In 1843 the Commissioners have remitted to the Receiver General, on the 6th July.....	£43 5 0
And on the 6th October.....	43 15 0
	£87 0 0

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No. 19.—*Letter from the Commissioner to the Hon. S. B. Harrison.*

Port Sarnia, 3d May, 1842.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that I have visited Amherstburg, Sandwich, and Chatham. I have examined the books of the several Collectors and the Inspectors, and have gathered much information on the subject of the trade, smuggling, &c. which I shall have prepared to transmit for the information of His Excellency early next week. I shall take it myself to Toronto, as I feel it of importance to visit that Port before going upon Lake Erie; particularly as I desire information from you in reference to the "Rondeau" in Howard. A Mr. Nelson, it seems, has there unauthorized been collecting the duties on goods; and yet has the impudence to be making influence that he may be appointed Collector when the Port is declared, which I conceive should be soon. I desire to know whether these facts have come to the knowledge of the Inspector General or not, and whether the Port is likely to be established; and if so, if I had not better go there and ascertain the facts relative to this business, and get evidence to enable the Government to collect the sums he has so unfairly obtained. The Collector at Chatham has not collected duty on Lumber, from not being able to understand the Act and explanatory Circular received. I feel that I ought to be in correspondence with the Inspector General, and that I should have precise instructions as to the different sources of revenue into which I should inquire, whether it is "all sources," or only Collectors and Inspectors. Please address me at Toronto as early as possible.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedt. servant,

(Signed,) M. CAMERON.

The Hon. S. B. Harrison,
Kingston.

No. 20.—*Letter from the Commissioner to the Collector of Customs, Toronto.*

Toronto, May 19th, 1842.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant. It is not properly my province to direct the Collectors of Customs in the exercise of their duties; but I feel it of so much importance to a right understanding with the trade here, (and not understanding the delay in more official advice on this and other subjects,) to assume the authority of informing you that the Government have (without expressing any opinion on its legality) determined to forego the additional 5 per cent. duties, until new general arrangements are made,

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and to approve of your views on the question of adding 10 per cent. to the Invoice cost.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedt. servant,

(Signed,) MALCOLM CAMERON,
Com'r of Inquiry.

Wm. Moore Kelly, Esq.
Collector of Customs,
Toronto.

No. 21.—*Letter from the Commissioner to the Hon. S. B. Harrison.*

Hamilton, July 20th, 1842.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Petition of Joseph Sifton, and a letter from W. Macrae, St. Johns, with certain remarks on the same, signed J. C., Post-marked "Kingston, June 23d." With respect to Sifton's affair, I gave my opinion in my communication on that subject written from London; and can only farther state, that I think the Magistrates excused several who had not so good a plea as Mr. Sifton.

In the matter to which Mr. Macrae alludes, I only wonder that many goods are not now entered at Port Colborne for Toronto, as the Collectors have in all places acted as they pleased, paying no attention to the new enactments; and finding no fault ever found with their Quarterly Returns, they have continued in error for years. Tobacco has been received at 20 per cent. at more than one Port, and no notice taken of it in the April returns. Sugar is still entered at 5s. per cwt., instead of adding to that sum 1d. per lb., as is done at this Port and Toronto; and at no Port but Toronto is the 10 per cent. added to the original cost. I saw Mr. Draper, got him to examine his opinion in this case, and found, as I supposed when I saw you, that he only intended to be understood to say, that in disputed invoices this was to be resorted to as a punishment in some cases, and in lieu of freight and charges in others. I have put all the Officers west of this on an uniform system.

With respect to the box of re-printed Periodicals, there is no doubt that the "Armours" were sending the box via Kingston, knowing the Officers were less rigid than at St. Johns. These books, Blackwood and all the Reviews, are regularly and constantly brought in by Mail, and imported too by booksellers to this Province; our Officers assuming to relieve the "people" from what they consider an odious law. I should recommend the repeal of all such restrictions, and the admission of all kinds of merchandize upon such a moderate duty as would leave no sufficient inducement for smuggling.

I have visited the whole coast of Lake Erie, from Buffalo to the mouth of the Canal, the Niagara River, and the coast of Lake Ontario, and the amount of smuggling is prodigious. Several seizures have been made since I commenced my tour, and I have had several new deputies appointed, and have no doubt that, by another visit, a good supply of writs of assistance, and some means of remunerating informers, I could break it all up. I trust we shall show a good increase over last year's July quarter, from the Ports west of Kingston. This Port will remit as much this quarter, as for the whole year 1841. I have devoted much time, and watched the

business actively, more as a Deputy-Collector than Commissioner, and I have the satisfaction to know that at least I have earned my wages.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed,) MALCOLM CAMERON.

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No. 22.—*Report from the Commissioner to the Honorable S. B. Harrison.*

7th August, 1842.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that I have visited the Prince Edward and Victoria Districts, and also the Port of Bath, since I saw you. Mr. Rorke, at Picton, is a clever and intelligent man; is Postmaster, and Government Land Agent; has his office in a central position, and discharges his duties satisfactorily; has a Deputy at Wellington, and another at North Port; nevertheless smuggling is carried on to a great extent at the South Bay, West Lake, Consecun, and the Upper Gap, as well as at Fredericksburgh and the Indian Woods. Mr. Rorke confirms my opinion that smuggling can only be prevented by a reduction of duties.

The Inspector, Mr. Hubbs, is a plain old gentleman, whose Clerk does the business; his accounts appear all correct, but he is a man of no energy nor capacity for business. The Sheriff was not at home, and I did not see him. Mr. Rorke's securities are good.

At Belleville I saw Captain Baldwin, the Collector of Customs; he employs two deputies, but pays them nothing; they are to have half his share when they seize anything, but no recompense for loss of time or expense when unsuccessful, consequently no seizures are ever made.

Mr. Baldwin attends the arrival of the Boats himself; his house is very near the landing-place, and his office kept in it; he has continued the deputies which Mr. McMahon had at Trent Port and Presqu'isle, at the former a Mr. Murphy, at the latter a Mr. Richard Atkin. Both Mr. Baldwin and Mr. McAnany, his security, are in difficulties, and executions are in the Sheriff's hands, returned "no Goods." The Sheriff, Mr. Moodie, is an amiable and respectable man; his accounts were all correct, and all the fines which have been in his hands have been regularly credited to Government, and the amount remitted to the Receiver-General. Mr. Marshall, the Inspector of Licenses, is an energetic and active officer, and the only one I have met who had taken the Clerk of the Peace's list of certificates, and accounted for every one on it.

59 Certificates issued.	Licenses issued, . . .	51
	Fined,	4
	Acquitted on trial, . . .	1
	Not proven,	1
	Beer Licenses,	3
		—
		59
		—

I called at Bath, and examined the books of Col. McKenzie; his books up to 1839 had been stolen from his house; since that period they have been kept correct and neat, and the amount regularly remitted. One of his securities, Col. McKay, is insolvent. I shall proceed to-morrow to Perth, Bytown,

L'Original, Coteau du Lac, Cornwall, and Brockville.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) M. CAMERON.

The Honble. S. B. Harrison,
Secretary West, Kingston.

No. 23.—Report from the Commissioner to the Hon. S. B. Harrison.

August 10th, 1842.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that a Mr. Walton, of Toronto, some time Clerk for the Magistrates, has in his hands the following sums, which, according to law, should have been remitted to the Receiver General at the time of collection; he informed me that he would remit the amount to that Officer as soon as advised to do so from the proper authority.

The Magistrates should be notified of the circumstance immediately, and required to remit the amount without delay.

	£	s.	d.
1840.			
Aug. 6th—James Ramsay, of Hog-hollow, Distilling...	5	0	0
Sept. 7th—Norman Milligan, Markham, do.	0	10	0
Oct. 10th—James Barrie, W. Gwillimbury, do.	5	0	0
“ “—A. Hamilton, Vaughan, do.	10	0	0
Dec. 21st—A. Cruikshanks, Markham, do.	5	0	0
	£	25	10

1841.			
April 1st—Wm. Grub, Etobicoke, Distilling	5	0	0
June 11th—Henry Haney, “ selling Beer.....	2	0	0
“ 28th—J. W. Barrie, W. Gwillimbury, Distilling...	5	0	0
Sept. 3rd—Hocton Watson, York, Pedling.....	5	0	0
Oct. 4th—James Ellis, Distilling	7	10	0
“ 11th—St. Davidson, W. Gwillimbury, selling Beer	2	0	0
“ “—James Ross, Tecumseth, do.	2	0	0
Dec. 3rd—James McDavid, Markham, Distilling.....	5	0	0
	£	33	10

1842.			
Jan. 4th—William Robinson, Toronto, Distilling.....	2	10	0
“ 28th—William Thompson, do. do.	2	1	0
Feb. 21st—James Hamilton, do. do.	5	0	0
April 26th—W. Moore & W. Bannell, Gore of Toronto, Distilling.....	10	0	0
“ 30th—George Stigman, Vaughan	5	0	0
Some person whose name is not remembered, but Mr. Bell saw the money paid, and Mr. Walton said either he or Bell had it.....	5	0	0
	£	30	0

Totals—for 1840.....	£25	10	0
for 1841.....	33	10	0
for 1842.....	30	0	0
	£89	0	0

There is also a large sum of money in his hands, which he says he would have paid over, as the Magistrates directed, to the several Townships, but that there are conflicting enactments in the law under which the fines for the sale of liquors are recovered, relative to their appropriation (see Clauses 11 and 17, chap. 20, 3rd Victoria, also chap. 21 and 22,) the one part directing their application, one moiety to the informer, and the other to the highways; another part directing that the whole should go to the general uses of the Province, and a third enactment making perpetual a Law that authorizes all to be expended on highways; he waits also in this matter the authority of the Government.

I have also ascertained that the following sums obtained from a source of which there is no doubt that they should go directly to the Receiver-General, have found their way into the hands of the

Chamberlain of the City of Toronto, who should be required immediately to pay it over to the public chest; the sum appears to be £32 17s. 6d.

1840.			
Aug. 6th—John Lindsay, selling Beer.....	1	5	0
Nov. 24th—R. S. Davidson, Distilling.....	5	0	0
Dec. 14th—Jos. Bennet, selling Beer.....	1	0	0
	£	7	5

1841.			
April 16th—J. Maitland, Distilling	2	10	0
Dec. 18th—R. S. Davidson, do.	5	0	0
	£	7	10

1842.			
April 2nd—W. Wakefield, Pedling	2	10	0
“ 29th—Jas. Dunlop, do.	2	10	0
“ “—H. R. Fobes, do.	2	10	0
“ “—Joseph Turner, do.	2	10	0
May 6th—Jane Maitland, Distilling.....	0	12	6
June 22nd—C. D. Annshall, Pedling.....	2	10	0
July 22nd—S. R. Chapel, do.	2	10	0
Aug. 2nd—M. Pinder, do.	2	10	0
	£	18	2

Totals for 1840.....	£ 7	5	0
1841.....	7	10	0
1842.....	18	2	6
	£32	17	6

The Sheriff of the Home District has also in his hands, of fines collected in 1839, 1840, 1841 and 1842, the sum of one hundred and fifteen pounds three shillings. He said he would remit it before Parliament meets. He had never opened an account for the Public. I instructed him to do so, and called his attention to the Act requiring Quarterly Returns.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) M. CAMERON,
Com'r of Inquiry.

The Hon. S. B. Harrison,
Secretary West, Kingston.

No. 24.—Report from the Commissioner to the Hon. S. B. Harrison, on Insolvent or absent Securities.

August 10th, 1842.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that in the course of my examinations into the state of the Revenue, westward, I have ascertained that the following persons, Sureties for Collectors of Customs, are not possessed of sufficient property to furnish any security to the Government, viz:—

George Chisholm.....	Surety of Col. John Chisholm... Burlington.
Charles Prior.....	“ of John Galt Goderich.
D. McPherson.....	“ of J. O. Bellairs..... Port Burwell.
Hezekiel Davies.....	“ of W. B. Sheehan..... Port Dunville.
H. Chrysler.....	“ of J. Bostwick..... Port Stanley.
D. Thorburn.....	“ of J. McMicken Queenston.
Also, Michael Aikman, Surety of the Hon. John Wilson, Inspector of Licenses in the Gore District.	

William Marshall, surety of Anthony Leslie, Esq. Inspector of Licenses, Perth, left Canada some years ago, and lives in Scotland, but is perfectly responsible.

At the same time that these Officers are notified to give in new sureties they should be reminded of their duty in acquainting the Department with the changes of circumstances in their Bond-men, and the consequences of their neglect.

The bonds from the Collectors at Hamilton, Toronto and Kingston are only one thousand pounds, while they have at times from three to four

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thousand pounds (and may soon have ten thousand) in their possession.

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They should give security to the full amount of the largest sum in their hands at any time, but this sum could be reduced and a great security obtained if they were required to pay over to some Bank, weekly, to the credit of the Receiver General, all monies they have received, and the entry in the Bank Book might be their receipt, the Banker notifying the Receiver General of the amount placed to his credit; and the Collector should be required to transmit a monthly abstract of his entries to the Inspector General.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed,) M. CAMERON.

The Hon. S. B. Harrison, &c. &c.

No. 25.—*Letter from the Commissioner to the Collector of Customs, Port Dover.*

Kingston, August 10th, 1842.

DEAR SIR,

A very extraordinary discrepancy occurs in your accounts compared with Mr. Breese's. His Book shews a sum paid you in the year 1841, of £407 8s. 5d. which cannot be ascertained by your returns. To which add the duties collected at Ryerse's Creek, say £100, making the sum of £507 8s. 5d., while your whole collections only appear by your Quarterly Return to amount to £359 3s. 9½d.—£148 4s. 7½d., shewing a deficiency at all events of £48 4s. 7½d., besides all duties received at Ryerse's Creek, which I have supposed £100 0 0.—£148 4s. 7½d.

You will oblige me, as well as do justice to yourself, by explaining the circumstances immediately, as I shall not report upon it till I see you. You may remember I mentioned it to you, but supposed there was some error in Breese's Return, but I went back to Port Dover and checked his whole book, and he said he had paid you over that sum.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed,) M. CAMERON,
Com. of Inquiry.

G. J. Ryerse, Esq.,
Ryerse's Creek.

No. 26.—*Letter from the Commissioner to Daniel McNabb, Esquire.*

Kingston, August 10th, 1842.

DEAR SIR,

I have consulted the Inspector-General and Secretary on the subject of the money in your hands, and have now to request that you will remit it to the Receiver-General on the public account, transmitting at the same time a copy of the Invoice for the Goods with your letter of advice to the Inspector-General, that we may compare the entry with the quarterly return; the date of the receipt of the Goods would also be important.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed,) M. CAMERON.

Daniel McNabb, Esquire,
Hamilton.

No. 27.—*Letter from the Commissioner to Messrs. Buchanan, Harris, & Co.*

Kingston, August 10th, 1842.

GENTLEMEN,

I have consulted the Secretary and the Inspector General on the subject of the balance left in your hands in 1841. You will please transmit it to the Receiver-General for the Public Chest, and at the same time send a letter of advice to the Inspector-General.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) MALCOLM CAMERON.

Messrs. Buchanan & Co.
Hamilton.

No. 28.—*Report from the Commissioner to the Honorable S. B. Harrison, upon the Complaint of the Clerk of the Peace of the Newcastle District, against Henry Jones, Esquire.*

Kingston, August 11th, 1842.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that I called upon Henry Jones, Esq., relative to the complaint made against him by Mr. Ward, the Clerk of the Peace for the Newcastle District, for neglecting to render his annual return of licenses issued during the year. For publication. Mr. Jones had supposed the law was not in force, not having observed that the Act requiring this duty (6th Wm. IV., chap. 4) was made perpetual by a subsequent Act.

Mr. Jones has regularly made his quarterly return; and, at my request, accompanied me to Mr. Ward's, who was satisfied with Mr. Jones' assurance that he would now regularly render all the returns required by law.

I herewith return the papers submitted to me in your letter of the 5th June, viz., Mr. Ward's letter, and the Inspector General's letter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) MALCOLM CAMERON.

The Hon. S. B. Harrison,
Secretary West, Kingston.

No. 29.—*Letter from the Commissioner to the Merchants of Brockville.*

Kingston, Sept. 14th, 1842.

SIR (OR GENTLEMEN),

It has become necessary, in the course of my investigations into the state of the Public Revenue, to ascertain from the Merchants of Brockville, the amount of duties paid by them in the years 1839, 1840, 1841, and up to July, 1842, and a detailed statement of the quantity of Salt and Tobacco in each year. Should you be able to furnish me, at an early date, with such statements, you will aid

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the Government in their desire to legislate for the interests of the community and the relief of trade.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant

(Signed,) M. CAMERON,
Com. of Inquiry.

To Messrs. H. & S. Jones,
(and other Merchants of Brockville.)

No. 30.—*Letter from the Commissioner to the Receiver General.*

Kingston, Sept. 14th, 1842.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose a check on the Gore Bank for £34 1s. 6d., which I have received from Daniel McNabb, Esq., being the amount of duties due by him on goods imported from the United States at the Port of Hamilton, in August, 1841, which duties were never demanded from him by the Collector at that Port.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) M. CAMERON.

To the Honorable John H. Dunn,
Receiver General, Kingston.

No. 31.—*Letter from the Commissioner to the Inspector General.*

Kingston, Sept. 14th, 1842.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day transmitted to the Receiver General a Check on the Gore Bank for £34 1s. 6d., the amount of duties upon a certain amount of goods imported from the United States in the month of August, 1841, by D. McNabb, Esq. of Hamilton, which said amount of duties were never demanded of him by the Collector of Customs at the said Port during the year 1841, nor until I had instructed Mr. McNabb not to pay to the Collector in June last, and after I had informed the said Collector of the circumstance.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) M. CAMERON.

To the Honorable F. Hincks,
Inspector General.

No. 32.—*Letter from the Commissioner to the Clerk of the Crown, Toronto.*

Office of the Commissioner of Inquiry,
Kingston, September , 1842.

SIR,

It has become necessary in the course of my investigations, to obtain from you an account of the fines, forfeitures and estreats levied by and issued from the King's Bench, and placed in the hands of the several Sheriffs of Canada West for collection, since the year 1835.

You will please have such extracts made from your books as will put me in possession of the means of checking the Sheriffs' returns relative to this part of the Public Revenue.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) M. CAMERON.

Clerk of the Crown, Toronto.

No. 33.—*Letter from Mr. James Watt to the Commissioner.*

Kingston, 8th August, 1842.

SIR,

I beg leave respectfully to bring under your notice a circumstance connected with the Custom House arrangements at this Port, which has operated, and must continue to operate, very injuriously to my interest as an individual, and which has the effect, in my humble opinion, of imposing unnecessary fetters upon the commerce of the place. In doing so, however, I beg to disclaim the slightest wish to reflect upon the gentleman in charge of this department, who, I am very sensible, entertains no other desire than to afford every facility and privilege to the Commercial community, consistent with what he conceives to be the right discharge of his duty as required by Law. But I entertain the hope that on taking the matter into consideration, you may be induced to recommend such a departure from the present system of collecting the duties at this Port, as will have the effect of removing the obstacles alluded to.

I am engaged in the business of a Shipping Agent, Warehouseman and Wharfinger, at the store and wharf lately occupied by Messrs. Dickenson & Co. Forwarders,—premises extensive and convenient, situated near the Custom House, and affording the very best shelter in the Harbour. The source whence the means of paying a heavy rent, and the other expenses incident to the carrying on this business, are to be derived, is, of course, the rates of storage and wharfage usually charged on goods landed from vessels entering the Port: and it is to be observed that it is chiefly from the foreign goods imported that such charges are to be collected to any extent, seeing that the great bulk of the British and Provincial goods pass through the hands of the forwarding houses. But from participating in the business arising from foreign importations, I beg to represent that I am literally excluded by reason of the fact that one warehouse only is permitted the privilege of receiving the dutiable goods in bond, rendering it imperative on all vessels coming from foreign Ports to discharge their cargoes at the wharf where such bonded Warehouse is situated, and that too, in many instances, contrary to the inclinations and interest not only of the owners of such vessels, but also of the parties by whom such goods are imported, thus throwing into the hands of one man, under the authority of Law, a monopoly of the whole of this branch of business, to the serious detriment of others engaged in the same line, and enhancing the value of one man's property, while that of others adjoining it is, to a corresponding degree, depreciated. And, moreover, it will be evident to you that inasmuch as one individual cannot be expected to attend efficiently to an overgrown business which must necessarily continue to increase, and the very nature of which requires the utmost dispatch, the trade of the Port must suffer by being

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unnecessarily retarded, while the collection of the duties is not facilitated any more than if the same privileges were extended to others who may be considered equally competent and trustworthy, and ready to give the security and comply with all the provisions which the law requires in such cases. I beg leave further to mention, that more than once I have been offered the agency of American vessels, and unless those restrictions are removed, I have no alternative but to decline the appointment.

Under these circumstances (and doubtless there are many other considerations which will occur to you in the course of your inquiry), I hope that you will find it expedient to recommend to the Collector to constitute more than one bonded Warehouse as not being contrary to Law, and to grant such privileges to me as will enable me to get the benefit of the business of those desirous of supporting me may see fit to give.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) JAMES WATT.

Malcolm Cameron, Esq.

No. 34.—*Letter from the Commissioner to the Honorable S. B. Harrison on the subject of the Port of Kingston.*

Kingston, 4th October, 1842.

SIR,

I have had various complaints made to me on the subject of the Custom House in this place, and the arbitrary requirement of vessels to go to a particular wharf, if they desire goods to be discharged before 9 o'clock, A. M.

Nothing can excite stronger or more indignant feelings, or prejudice the trade of a Country more than any apparent disposition to make the influence of Government subservient to private or personal interests; and nothing is more necessary, or can afford greater satisfaction, than that every increasing trade should be sustained and forwarded by corresponding facilities for its transaction, otherwise advantage will be taken of the pressure of circumstances to extort money, or indirectly to promote private interest, as you are aware is now done in more than one case.

Knowing how entirely repugnant to your own feelings, as well as opposite to the policy of the present Government all such facts are, I feel confidence in requesting that you will cause the proper officer to issue an order for the regulations of the American trade at this Port, otherwise the Revenue, which has already suffered, will be seriously affected.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) M. CAMERON.

The Hon. S. B. Harrison, Kingston.

No. 35.—*Letter from the Commissioner to the Honorable S. B. Harrison.*

Toronto, 29th July, 1842.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that I arrived at this Port yesterday, having found it of the first im-

portance to remain at Hamilton till the Quarterly Return was closed.

The corresponding Quarter to July

6th, 1841, was.....£ 888 0 0
This quarter I find is..... 3234 0 0
making an increase of £2346, or nearly 400 per cent.

The return of Toronto for this

quarter is.....£3600 1 7
Corresponding quarter in 1841,.... 1441 4 8
shewing an increase of £2158 16s. 11d. or about 250 per cent.

This of course does not include seizures.

Mr. Roy is Deputy Collector here, he is an active officer, and if he was in the Niagara District could have seized two thousand pounds worth while I was there, but the persons now employed there have no conception of their duties or their powers; he would be a valuable officer at Port Colborne.

The Collector at Hamilton finds it impossible to get all the money this week, having allowed the principal houses to have the goods under promise of paying on demand, but the unexampled pressure for money has prevented even such a firm as Gunn & Brown from being able to fulfil the promise; there are several bonds also, some of which are irregular, there having been no forms, and though the Collector wrote to the Inspector General, he did not receive any; I got a form as near the Statute as possible.

The irregularity and mismanagement at that Port is even greater than I intimated at first, but the details of it are such that I must see you before I make my report. I received an acknowledgement from the Collector for about £ not accounted for last year.

The business here has been well done this quarter. Mr. Kelly is constantly in the office, Mr. Lang (his Clerk) is clever, and Messrs. Ray and Sherwood are very active and diligent Tide-waiters.

The exaction of the 10 per cent. additional upon the Invoice has created great dissatisfaction here, and as I expected, a suit is to be instituted to resist its collection. It would be very unpleasant as well as very unfortunate in its effects, if the Department should be defeated, and I would deprecate any doubtful question arising.

I have seen Mr. S., and shown him Mr. Draper's opinion, on which Mr. Manahan built the idea, but Mr. Draper informed me that he meant to convey no such idea, but exactly meant it as I had understood it, and Mr. S. is clearly of the same opinion. I do hope that a practice decidedly at variance with the opinion of the Crown Officers will be put a stop to, and the commonsense of the Act taken, that is, meaning that if the true ad valorem is the value at the place of importation, then that may be determined in each case by adding the true cost and charges; and at all events let the Inspector General either instruct the Collector at this Port to discontinue the practice, or let him, as should have been done in May, instruct every other officer to exact it.

I leave this on Tuesday to follow the Lake shore down to Kingston.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) M. CAMERON.

The Hon. S. B. Harrison, Kingston.

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No. 36.—*Letter from the Commissioner to the Hon. S. B. Harrison, on the subject of the conduct of the Sheriff of the Gore District.*

“ Kingston, December 6th, 1842.

27th October.

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SIR,

December 26th, 1842.

With reference to your letter of the 28th November, relative to the conduct of the Sheriff of the Gore District, I beg leave respectfully to report, that owing to my absence on duty I did not receive the document till the 6th instant, but on my tour through the Gore District it became my duty to examine into the state of this officer's account with the Public Service; owing to his absence I did not see him, but saw the Gaoler, who seems to be his confidential Clerk, and made the following entry in my Journal as the result of my interview:—

Asked the Clerk if the Sheriff had opened an account for the Public Service, such as I had instructed him to do when I called on a former occasion, he said he had not. I asked him if the Sheriff had made a return of fines, agreeable to the instructions from the Inspector General; he said he had. I asked him to see the entry of this; he said there was none; asked him if there was a copy of said return; he said there was. I desired to see it; he said he did not know where it was, and that he thought Mr. McDonell had it. I then told him such conduct would not answer; that I could not be trotting up here after them every month, and that if it were not produced I would write to His Excellency; he then at once put his hand upon it, in his own desk; it was a rough sketch, which he said was a copy of the account sent to the Government. Subjoined is a copy of it:

Abstract of Accounts, the Government of Upper Canada with Allan McDonell, Esquire.

AMOUNT OF FINES RECEIVED.

Dr.	Half year ending 30th of June, 1838: £	s.	d.
	By amount of Stuart Doherty,.....	5	0 0
	“ “ Robert Doherty,.....	5	0 0
	“ “ William Boyd,.....	5	0 0
	“ “ Thomas Muckin,.....	10	0 0
	Half year ending 31st December, 1840:		
	By amount of James McClany,.....	5	0 0
	Half year ending 30th June, 1842:		
	By amount of James Elliott,.....	10	0 0
	“ “ Richard Arless,.....	5	0 0
		£45	0 0

Cr.	Half year ending 31st Dec. 1837,...	18	12	6
	“ “ 30th June, 1838,...	11	4	6
	“ “ 30th June, 1839,...	3	0	0
	“ “ 31st Dec., 1840,...	0	18	6
	“ “ 30th “ 1842,...			
	By fees, &c.....	0	15	0
	“ amount for services of writs, &c.	4	2	9
		£38	13	3

I then told him that this account would never answer, as he must shew all the fines levied, whether collected or not; and shewed him the estreats from the King's Bench, and a list of fines ordered by the Sessions, and handed to me by the Clerk of the Peace; he admitted he had received almost all these fines, and many of them in open Court, but had never made any entry of them.

After my arrival in Kingston I addressed the following letter to Mr. Sheriff McDonell:—

SIR,

I was much disappointed in not meeting you the last two visits I made to Hamilton; I have applied to the Clerk of the Crown and ascertained that the following estreats and fines were issued from the Court of King's Bench since you were Sheriff, viz :

At Assizes held in November 1837 :

	£	s.	d.
Halson,	1	0	0
Bates,	1	0	0
Weatherspoon,.....	1	0	0
Huntington,.....	6	0	0
Mary Flemings,.....	50	0	0
A. O'Reilly,.....	40	0	0
John Kennedy,	10	0	0
G. Green,.....	200	0	0
	£309	0	0

William Carter,.....	50	0	0
Thomas Valentine,.....	100	0	0
Joseph Panton,.....	50	0	0
W. Thornton,.....	50	0	0
	£250	0	0

J. Panton, (for Reid),.....	10	0	0
R. Francis, (for Reid),.....	10	0	0
	£20	0	0

John Young,.....	1	0	0
Oliver Hammond,.....	3	0	0
John Clark,.....	2	0	0
Joseph Hopkirk,.....	1	0	0
W. J. Wallace,.....	1	0	0
Samuel Annesley,	2	0	0
George A. Clark,.....	3	0	0
	£13	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Oliver Hammond,.....	3	0	0
James Hopkirk,.....	1	10	0
Samuel Annesley,	2	0	0
Archibald Kerr,.....	3	0	0
George A. Clark,.....	3	0	0
Andrew Sharp,	1	0	0
John Clark,.....	3	0	0
	£16	10	0

Andrew Sharp,.....	1	0	0
John Clark,.....	2	0	0
William Wallace,	1	0	0
James Hopkirk,.....	1	0	0
George A. Clark,.....	3	0	0
Oliver Hammond,.....	3	0	0
Samuel Annesley,	2	0	0
	£13	0	0

John Clark,.....	2	0	0
George A. Clark,.....	3	0	0
Joseph Hopkirk,.....	1	0	0
Samuel Annesley,	2	0	0
	£8	0	0

I find also from examination of the book of the Clerk of the Peace, that the following fines have been imposed by the Quarter Sessions, and I understand from your Deputy that they have been paid, —many of them paid in Court.

	£	s.	d.	
Appendix (B. B.)	William Travers,.....	2	0	0
	Henry Lamb,.....	0	5	0
27th October.	October 1838, James McClery,.....	2	0	0
	July, 1839, Henry Beasley,.....	0	5	0
	October, 1839, Henry Coon,.....	1	0	0
	William Lawson,.....	1	0	0
	July, 1840, Henry Harris,.....	3	0	0
	Samuel Vanevery,....	0	10	0
	Thomas Douglass,....	0	15	0
	Benjamin Blonsdell,...	0	10	0
	January, 1841, Helen Brackman,.....	0	5	0
April.	Thomas Fitzpatrick,..	5	0	0
	John Fitzgerald,.....	5	0	0
	Michael McCabe,.....	5	0	0
	John Fitzgibbon,.....	5	0	0
	Richard Ardless,.....	10	0	0
October,	Nathaniel Taylor,.....	0	10	0
	John Taylor,.....	0	10	0
July, 1842,.....	Joseph Beamer,.....	2	10	0
	George Hill,.....	5	0	0
	M. Fulcher,.....	2	0	0
	£47	5	0	

I find that on the 6th of January, 1842, you acknowledge to have received from Colonel Laud, a sum over £400, on account of Government, which at that time you had not paid; please inform me if this sum has since been paid, and if it has, to what officer, that I may have the account balanced.

I shall expect an immediate answer.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) M. CAMERON,
Com. of Inquiry.

To Allan McDonell, Esq.,
Sheriff Gore District."

I have waited to close this Report for Mr. McDonell's answer, which I have not yet been favoured with.

Mr. Stevens, Cashier of the Gore Bank, called upon me, and complained of the wretched state of the District, and said that the Institution had not and would not put an execution into the Sheriff's hands, and this had been the case for two years. Mr. Tiffany, a lawyer, who had been one of his securities, also complained of the same fact. Mr. Kerr, a merchant there, told me he had £2000 of executions, and never would put one into the Sheriff's hands.

I am satisfied the Executive must interfere and supersede this Officer by some one who can and will do more to satisfy the public, as it is unjust, and often of the most serious consequences to the merchant that he should be prevented from recovering, by due process of law, by the mal-conduct of a public Officer.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) M. CAMERON,

The Hon. S. B. Harrison.

No. 37.—Report from the Commissioner to the Hon. S. B. Harrison, on the case of Mr. Ryerse.

Dec'r 26th, 1842.

Sir,

Having carefully examined and made inquiry into the whole matter submitted to me by your letter of

reference, of the 11th October last, on the complaints against Mr. George Ryerse, and having consulted with and had the assistance of I. Powell, Esq., M. P. P., who was interested in the matter, I beg leave respectfully to report that, though the conduct of Mr. Ryerse has been injudicious, leaving him open to censure and even suspicion, I am not of opinion that he has been guilty of any gross dereliction of duty, with the exception of having brought over a small quantity of Tea from Buffalo, for his own use. In the circumstances of the place, and the situation of trade, though this was wrong, I think it is not of such a nature as to render Mr. R. deserving of more than an intimation of the impropriety of such conduct. His letter to Mr. R. will bear the construction and explanation he puts upon it. From all the information I can obtain on the spot, the correctness of Mr. R.'s accounts, and his general character, I am satisfied he would not use his office corruptly, or to injure any one; and that from the rival interests of Port Dover and Port Ryerse, and moreover from the vigorous measures adopted by Mr. Ryerse to suppress smuggling, he has many enemies.

I think Port Dover must be made a Port of Entry, and Port Ryerse; I have no doubt that all parties will be satisfied.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) M. CAMERON.

No. 38.—Report from the Commissioner to the Honorable S. B. Harrison on the Accounts of Mr. Sheriff Powell.

Kingston, 4th February, 1843.

Sir,

In reference to the accounts of Mr. Sheriff Powell, submitted to me for examination, I beg leave most respectfully to report that they are by no means satisfactory.

On the 22d of August, the day I visited Perth, Mr. Powell addressed the following letter to the Receiver General:—

"I have the honor to enclose the sum of Fifty-four pounds two shillings, being in full of all fines and estreats collected within my District, as per annexed List, for which I shall feel obliged by your acknowledging the receipt.

(Signed,) J. H. POWELL."

Fines on Jurors imposed at the Fall Assizes, 1840.

	£	s.	d.
W. P. Taylor, Matthew Dirien, Charles Sparrow, Angus McGilvray, John Robertson, John Street, Reuben Travellell and J. McDonald at 20s. each..	8	0	0
James Johnston and Ed. Malloch, Esqrs.	0	2	0

Fines on Jurors imposed Fall Ass. 1841.

Hunter, Kirk, McDonald, McGilvray, Perkins and Dennison, £3 each.....	18	0	0
---	----	---	---

Forfeited Recog. in March Session, 1841:

Charles Sparrow.....	20	0	0
Wm. Craig.....	1	0	0
James Harkney.....	1	0	0
Peter McGregor.....	5	0	0
W. G. Tully, Sept. 1842.....	1	0	0

£54 2 0

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I called at the Sheriff's Office on the 22d August—he was not at home, but his Clerk, Mr. Moffat, told me that they had sent the returns. I requested to see them, when he showed me the above letter. I asked him if they kept any account of these monies as they were received, or placed the estreats to the credit of Government; he said they had not. I asked him if he had the writs; he showed me two. I then asked if he was not aware that at the time that Messrs. Malloch and Johnston were fined the 2s. entered in his letter, that they had been fined £50; he said there was no such estreat or writ—if there was, it must have been lost—he had not seen it; knew, however, that such a fine had occurred, and would remind the Sheriff of it. I then went to the Clerk of the Peace's Office—found the records of the Session very well and clearly kept since Mr. Ruford's appointment; he went over the whole Journals of the Court with me since Mr. Powell's last return in 1835, and we found the following list of persons fined:—

	£	s.	d.
March Session in 1836.—Moses Thornton and John Storn, fined for assault, 20s. each,	2	0	0
Peter Stewart,	2	0	0
September Session.—Patrick Mulligan, Angus Campbell and John Campbell, £5 each, or 30 days in gaol.	10	0	0
D. Campbell, riot,	0	5	0
December Session.—H. Shouldice, refusing to act as Constable.	2	0	0
Do. refusing to assist a Magistrate,	2	0	0
J. Jackson, refusing to act as Constable,	2	0	0
Nathaniel Blandell, do. do.	2	0	0
Isaac Burpru, do. do.	2	0	0
In 1836,	£24	6	0

Of no part of this had Mr. Powell made any return yet.

1837. March Session.—No Fines.			
“ June Session.—James Fallon, assault,	£1	0	0
“ September Session.—No Fines.			
“ December Session.—No Fines.			
1838. March Session.—Patrick Dolan, forcible entry,	3	3	4
“ Donald McNaughton, obstructing an Officer,	2	10	0
“ Thomas McAuley, recognizance estreated,	40	0	0
“ June Session.—No Fines.			
“ September Session.—Barney and Welch, assault and battery, fined £10 each,	20	0	0
	£65	13	4

1839. March Session.—No Fines.			
“ June Session.—D. McLeod, nuisance,	£2	0	0
“ September Session.—No Fines.			
“ December Session.—No Fines.			
1840. March Session.—John Street, sending a challenge,	£5	0	0
“ Rt. Birch, Jas. McLean, Alexander Brownlee, Edwd. Mills, and Jos. Armstrong, 40s. each,	10	0	0
“ Thomas Read,	0	0	1
“ Mary Thornton,	0	1	0
	£15	1	1

“ June, September, and December Sessions. No Fines.

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1841. March, June, and September Sessions. No Fines.			
“ December Session.—Peter McGregor, for a nuisance (dog),	£5	0	0
“ A. Dickson, nuisance,	0	1	0
“ Alexr. Tuggart,	5	0	0
	£10	1	0

1842. March Session.—William Craig,	£1	0	0
“ W. G. Tully,	1	0	0
I then inquired what had been done with the forfeited recognizances of Peter Alyn, in 1837,	£100	0	0
Johnston and Strachan £50 each, as his sureties,	100	0	0
In another against Alyn,	100	0	0
“ Wonter and Stanley, £50 each,	100	0	0
His Sureties in the case, good men, were seized, but I think remitted.			

The only writ I saw was this, and the endorsement was, Goods of Johnston and Stanley seized. In 1838. David Scanlan,

Wm. Poole and Sons, Record, £25 each. I then wrote to the Clerk of the Crown for a list of these, and all other estreats and recognizances, but was referred by him to the Inspector General's Office, where he said he had sent a full statement of all estreats reported to his office since 1837, under the Act 7th, Wm. IV., Chap. 10. On reference to this report, I find no account whatever of any estreats or fines ever having occurred in the Bathurst District; and I know not what farther steps to take, unless, by application to the Queen's Bench, the Judges can supply the omission of the Clerk of Assize.

However, on the 16th of January, 1843, Mr. Powell makes a new Return, taking no notice of his Return of the 22nd August, of which the following is a Copy. This includes all those I pointed out to his Clerk and omitted by him before.

Patrick Dolan,	£ 3	3	4
Donald McNaughton,	2	10	
Donald McLeod,	2	0	0
Birch, McLean, Mills, Brownlee, Armikis, fined for riot 40s. each, ..	10	0	0
Johnston and Malloch, contempt of Court,	50	0	0
Read,	0	0	1
Thornton,	0	1	0
A. Taggart, assault,	5	0	0
	£72	14	5

But omits entirely all the Fines of 1836, £24 6 0 John Fallon, in 1837,

Mr. Powell's debit then is, according to his account,	£126	5	0
And the small Fines in 1836 & 1837, ..	25	6	0
	£151	11	0

Mr. Powell charges 3 per cent. collection, I can find no authority whatever for a per centage to Sheriffs, although it is but reasonable that they should be compensated; but this must be fixed by Law, as they all charge differently. Mr. Powell has also an item in his account against Government, for services not yet allowed him, of £18 2s.; of this account I can find no trace in the office of the Inspector General. Mr. Powell must send a new Bill of particulars; and he also states, that he remitted to the Attorney General, Mr. Hagerman, £25 in 1839—since received on account of writs put in his

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hands by that officer; now he has given the Government credit for no sum received at that date, or before, from such writs; in fact, all the amount, he says, he received up to 1839, was £7 13s. 4d., so that if Mr. Hagerman pays this money, Mr. Powell must show the sources from which he received it, that it may be charged to his account, and his accounts regularly closed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant.

(Signed.) MALCOLM CAMERON.

To the Hon. S. B. Harrison, Kingston.

No. 39.—*Letter from the Commissioner to the Honorable S. B. Harrison.*

Kingston, 7th February, 1843.

SIR,

I beg leave to return the documents in the case of Thomas Fraser, Esq., and respectfully to report that Mr. Fraser was appointed to the Commission of the Peace on the 19th February, 1840; while £48 19s. 3½d. of the goods (Tea and Whiskey) sold Brunedge, was after the 22nd February, 1840, and £15 11s. 10d. worth in 1841; the articles themselves, and the mode of delivery, clearly prove they were smuggled. The law which limits the liability of smugglers to two years after the fact, as stated by Mr. Steel in Mr. Justice Hagerman's Report, I cannot find; under the 76th section of the Imperial Statute, 3rd Will. IV. chap 59, the period of limitation is three years, under which section Mr. Fraser is still liable to prosecution for the whole amount of goods sold Brunedge after his appointment to the Commission of the Peace, say £64 11s. 1½d.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed.) MALCOLM CAMERON.

To the Honble. S. B. Harrison,
Kingston.

No. 40.—*Letter from the Commissioner to the Clerk of the Peace, Niagara.*

Kingston, 6th February, 1843.

SIR,

I find no Return of estreats and fines from the Clerk of the Peace in the Niagara District, since 1836. Will you be kind enough immediately to supply this deficiency, and send me an abstract of all fines, forfeitures, and estreats ordered in the Sessions since the incumbency of the present Sheriff.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed.) M. CAMERON.

To Charles Richardson, Esq.
Clerk of the Peace,
Niagara.

No. 41.—*Letter from the Commissioner to the Honorable W. H. Draper.*

Kingston, 7th February, 1843.

SIR,

Mr. McDonell, the late Sheriff of Hamilton, states in his answer to certain complaints made against him, that he paid you £400 and upwards through Mr. Clarke Gamble, shortly after you complained of his conduct. Please inform me at your earliest convenience, if this be correct.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed.) M. CAMERON.

The Hon. H. Draper, Esq.,
Toronto.

No. 42.—*Report from the Commissioner to the Honorable S. B. Harrison, relating to the Sheriffs.*

Kingston, 11th February, 1843.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, that I have visited all the Sheriffs in Canada West during the past season, and beg leave respectfully to report:—

That I found the accounts in their offices relative to receipt and payment of monies on account of the public service arising from estreats, fines, amercements, and forfeited recognizances, in the worst possible state, with hardly a single exception. Indeed in no case had a regular account ever been opened for the public service, and proper entries made of monies arising from these sources, which should have appeared to the credit of the Government as soon as they were ordered and writs issued,—several of the Sheriffs, from their Day-books and Gaol-books, were able to prepare a statement, and closed the account of monies actually received; but none of them have exhibited satisfactory statements of all the writs put into their hands; in fact, I have seen no satisfactory return of the kind except those made by Col. Kenneth Cameron, during the time he was Sheriff of the Niagara District, and these were sent to the Clerk of the Crown. I may mention that Sheriff Hamilton of London returns his writs regularly to the Clerk of the Peace, though he made no account of estreats not received. Mr. Sheriff Sherwood, who is one of the most punctual officers I met, and the frequency and regularity of whose returns prove his fidelity, had never made any entries of money received, or kept copies of letters; but having immediately remitted any sums that came into his hands, thought no more of it, and could furnish no account of the past, or any information as to the estreats which he had not collected.

I subjoin a list of Sheriffs' returns up to 1842, as furnished me by the Inspector General's Office.

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DISTRICT.	DATE.	SHERIFF.	AMOUNT OF RETURN.	
			£ s. d.	
Bathurst	1833.	J. F. Burford.	6 10 0	
	1834 and 1835.	J. H. H. Powell.	30 12 0	
Brock	18th April, 1842.	James Carroll.	0 0 0	
Colborne	3d May, 1842.	W. S. Conger.	0 0 0	
Eastern	2d " "	A. McMartin.	24 18 0	
Gore	31st March, 1831.	W. M. Jarvis.	6 0 0	
Home	1st July, 1839.	W. B. Jarvis.	53 19 0	
Huron	16th April, 1842.	Henry Hyndman.	0 0 0	
	1st January, 1831.		0 0 0	
	31st March, "		8 10 0	
	30th June, "		1 2 6	
	31st March, 1832.		0 4 0	
	30th June, "		1 17 0	
	1st October, "		5 12 6	
	1st January, 1833.		0 3 0	
	Johnstown.	1st April "	Adiel Sherwood.	3 19 7½
		1st July "		6 7 7
		1st January, 1834.		62 19 0
		1st " 1835.		28 8 0
		1st April, "		14 6 0
1st July, 1836.		9 0 0		
1st January, 1841.		17 4 6		
London.	13th " 1842.		24 4 0	
	1st October, 1837 to } 1st January, 1839 }	James Hamilton.	66 2 0	
	9th July, 1840.		5 0 0	
17th Sept., 1840.	420 0 0			
Midland.	No returns ever made.			
	30th June to 31st Dec. 1813.		14 0 0	
Newcastle.	31st December, 1832.		19 10 0	
	1st July, 1833 to } 30th June, 1834 }	H. Ruttan.	18 15 0	
	31st December, 1834.		42 12 0	
	31st March, 1836.		0 10 0	
	1st May, 1840.		6 0 0	
30th June, 1839.	15 5 0			
Niagara.	12th April, 1837.	Alexander Hamilton, Fines unaccounted for.	37 11 0	
	31st December, 1839.		48 0 0	
	31st March, 1840.	K. Cameron.	0 0 0	
	30th June, "		0 0 0	
Ottawa.	10th July,		2 0 0	
	24th September, 1836.		4 10 0	
	6th May, 1840.	C. P. Treadwell.	30 0 0	
9th October, 1840.	10 0 0			
Prince Edward.	14th April, 1842.		0 0 0	
	26th December, 1835.	R. Bullock.	26 5 6	
Talbot.	25th May, 1840.	A. V. A. Rapelje.	0 0 0	
	5th " "		3 0 0	
Victoria	July, 1840.	J. W. D. Moodie.	10 5 0	
	October, 1840.		7 11 0	
Wellington	14th April, 1842.	G. J. Grange.	0 0 0	
	14th November, 1833.		0 0 0	
	31st December, 1835.		17 11 0	
	30th September to } 31st Dec'r 1836, }	Ebenezer Reynolds.	6 5 6	
	31st March, 1837.		0 0 0	
Western.	1st July to 30th Sept., 1837.		9 0 0	
	10th October, 1837, }	R. Lachlan.	11 1 6	
	11th July, 1839, }			
	1st June, 1840.	R. Baby.	0 0 0	

The following is a Statement of the amounts annually paid by the several Sheriffs since their Incumbency, up to the 1st Jan. 1842.—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.			
Amount paid by all the Sheriffs to the Receiver-General, in	1827.	66	16	8	Brought forward,	379	8	4½		
	1828.	23	15	0		Amount paid by all the Sheriffs to the Receiver-General, in	1835.	28	5	0
	1829.	31	6	5½			1836.	43	10	0
	1830.	144	18	2			1837.	245	13	9
	1831.	9	12	6			1838.	248	2	0
	1832.	14	9	7			1839.	53	11	9½
	1833.	16	0	0			1840.	103	10	3
1834.	69	10	0	1841.	23		6	0		
Carried forward,	£	379	8	4½		£	1125	7	2	

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Statement of Monies remitted since my appointment (in 1842.)

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Sheriff		£	s.	d.
Powell,....	Bathurst,.....	89	17	0
"	Kingsmill,..	21	7	6
"	Hamilton...	23	9	8
"	Foot,.....	21	11	6
"	McMahon,..	20	0	0
"	McMartin, .	89	18	0
"	Treadwell, .	11	19	6
"	Sherwood, .	44	15	0
"	Corbett, . .	44	0	0
"	Ruttan, . . .	188	7	0
"	Jarvis,.....	175	17	6
"	Moodie,....	16	1	0
"	Rapelje,....	6	0	0
"	Brock,.....	0	5	0
"	Hyndman,..	3	0	0
		£756	8	8

I find that since the Courts have been held semi-annually, there have been in the Gore District five Assizes,—in the Johnstown, four,—in the London District, seven,—in the Niagara, six,—in the Prince Edward District, eight,—in the Home, six,—in the Midland, five,—in the Newcastle, four,—in the Eastern, six,—Victoria, four,—and in the Western, six,—without any Roll or Report of estreats or fines having been made by the Clerk of Assize.

I have addressed a letter to the Clerk of the Crown, to ascertain if he can throw any light on this matter, or supply the deficient Reports, which would enable me to examine and check the Sheriffs accounts.

The Clerks of the Peace are equally irregular, some making their returns every Quarter, as in Newcastle; others, not for many years, as in the Home and Niagara Districts.

The law must be amended in this point, and the Clerk of Assize required to transmit within fifteen or twenty days after each Assize, a copy of all estreats or forfeited recognizances placed in the Sheriffs hands; and at all events make a Return to that office whether any have occurred or not, under penalty of Fifty pounds fine, to secure payment of which they should give security on being appointed to the duties. If this were done, the Inspector General could charge the full amount to the several Sheriffs, to stand at his debit until satisfactorily accounted for the execution of their writs in some way. The Clerks of the Peace are now required to make the necessary Returns of rolls and writs from Sheriffs, but only to the Receiver General's Office; the Inspector General's Department never has checked them, or compared those received with the Sheriffs Returns. No one took care to have them regularly sent in; in fact, I believe no account or return of Custom House or other funds ever was checked in that Office. All that has been done this season will be like the sweeping of a new broom, soon wearing out, exhibiting as dirty a place as ever, unless a person be appointed to attend to this duty of seeing that the regular Returns, within the time specified, be sent in, checked and compared; and in every case of neglect to report to the Executive Government.

I subjoin a list of the several Sheriffs and their securities, as they now stand in the Offices of the Inspector General and Secretary West.

SHERIFFS, CANADA WEST.

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NAMES.	DISTRICTS.	SECURITIES.
A. McMartin,....	Eastern,.....	1. P. Vankoughnet and Alex. Fraser. 2. A. McLean and J. Cameron.
C. P. Treadwell, .	Ottawa,.....	1. C. A. Low and J. A. Johnston. 2. J. A. Johnson and W. Moody.
Adiel Sherwood, .	Johnstown,.....	1 & 2. J. Crawford and Ephraim Dunham.
J. A. H. Powell, .	Bathurst,.....	1 & 2. Henry Graham and Joshua Adams.
Edw'd Malloch, .	Dalhousie,.....	1. G. Malloch and B. W. Richards. 2. J. Pierce, Peter Cassidy, Wm. McKay and John Scott.
Owen McMahon, .	Prince Edward, .	1 & 2. A. McFaul and Henry Vananson.
T. A. Corbett,....	Midland,.....	1 & 2. Henry Smith, Jun. and J. A. McDonald.
J. W. D. Moodie, .	Victoria,.....	1. Thomas Trail and S. Strickland. 2. Sheldon Hawley and A. H. Myers.
Henry Ruttan, .	Newcastle,.....	1 & 2. Zachcus Burnham and G. S. Boulton.
W. S. Conger,....	Colborne,.....	1. W. Weller and J. Gilchrist. 2. The same, and T. Eyre and Thomas Scott.
W. B. Jarvis,....	Home,.....	1 & 2. H. S. & G. S. Jarvis.
W. Kingsmill, .	Niagara,.....	1 & 2. J. T. Williams and G. S. Boulton.
A. McDonell, . . .	Gore,.....	1. J. McDonall and Alfred Digby. 2. John Low, G. S. Tiffany, Edmund Ritchie and W. J. Kean.
G. J. Grange,....	Wellington,.....	1 & 2. T. Saunders and Rev. A. Palmer.
James Carroll, . .	Brock,.....	1 & 2. Henry and Peter Carroll.
H. V. A. Rapelje, .	Talbot,.....	1 & 2. Jacob Laggs and P. W. Rapelje.
James Hamilton, .	London,.....	1. James Givins, Cyrenus Hall, John Douglass and Arch'd Keir. 2. The two latter.
Henry Hyndman, .	Huron,.....	1. W. Dunlop and Daniel Lizars. 2. John Galt, Robert Givins, H. Thornton and J. Rattenburgh.
G. W. Foot,.....	Western,.....	1 & 2. D. McGregor and Thomas Williams.

With respect to the sureties, I never had the list of securities for bonds until within a few days; it was not in the Inspector General's Office, and so am not prepared to speak positively of all, but consider the following insufficient:

District of London. John Douglass and Archibald Keir.

Of my personal visitation of the several Sheriffs, I extract from my Journal the following remarks:

Western District, Sandwich.—Called at the Sheriff's Office—Sheriff resides 52 miles from the District Town, at Chatham; Deputy had no account of fines and estreats; knew that there were one or two; would speak to Mr. Foot and would have them remitted. Called at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, and got the following list of fines:

	£	s.	d.
1841. April, .. George Parker, ... Assault,	5	0	0
" .. Josh. Tenniman and Geo. Plected,	0	1	0
July, .. Hannah King, ... Larceny,	2	10	0
" .. Alexander Leith, . Assault,	1	0	0
" .. Henry Hagin,.... do.	1	0	0
Octob'r, Charles Wiggins, . do.	10	0	0
" John Mercer,.... do.	0	5	0
1842, April... Wm. Thompson, . do.	0	0	6
" Laur. Robidiaux, do.	0	5	0

£20 1 6

(Signed)

CHAS. BABY, Clk. P. W. D.

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Took the following from the return made by the Clerk of the Crown :

Wm. Burwell,	£10	0	0
Nelson Young,	10	0	0
Robert Burwell,	5	0	0
Jas. Young,	5	0	0
Asa Graves,	12	0	0
	£42	0	0

In comparing these with Mr. Foot's return made since, I find all the Sessions' fees paid up, and the Queen's Bench fees by the parties paying or absconding.

London District.—Called at the Sheriff's Office ; saw the deputy, Mr. Fraser ; he had an account of monies paid up to April, 1840 ; the other entries of monies since, I find in a Journal in which all fines and convictions are recorded : I found them all satisfactory, and each sum as received entered as paid to the Upper Canada Bank on account of the Receiver General. Mr. Hamilton seems to have remitted punctually, and his accounts are satisfactory, although not in proper form.

Huron District.—Called on Mr. Hyndman ; found that no fines or estreats had yet occurred in this District.

Brock District.—Called on Mr. Carroll (Nov. 25) ; saw the deputy ; they had opened no account for the public service ; whenever they received money, remitted it, and reported to the Secretary's Office. I inquired if he had seen the 4 & 5 Victoria, chap. 12, requiring return ; said he had never heard of it. This is not surprising, as the caption of the Act has no allusion to Sheriffs whatever. I pointed it out to him, however, and instructed him to open an account for the public service ; and observed by the list of convictions that several fines had been ordered, before Messrs. Jackson, Arnold and Hatch, for selling without License, £5 each ; these returns of convictions should be checked and paid over to the Inspector of Licenses. Mr. Carroll is reputed a good Sheriff.

Wellington District.—The Sheriff is Mr. Grange ; had never had any fines ; District new and very little done ; no public money in his hands ; had made his report.

Talbot.—Called on Mr. Rapelje ; he had not sent his return ; but has since done so.

Niagara District.—Mr. Kingsmill said he had received only £12 10s. and that the Government owed him a large sum, and he retained it. I informed him this would not be allowed ; he must transmit quarterly his receipts, and send his account to Government, and if approved, a warrant would issue to him for the amount. He has since sent his returns, and remitted ; but the Clerk of the Peace having made no return since 1837, I can say nothing of his accounts.

Gore.—See my Report to Secretary's Office and fully on this Office.

Newcastle.—Called on Mr. Sheriff Ruttan ; he had just made up his statement, handed me a copy of it ; it is very satisfactory, and the amount remitted from his District large. The Clerk of the Peace for this District is a very regular Officer ; I found every thing clear and explicit with him ; he has always sent his returns of estreats according to Law, but until the Clerk of Assizes Rolls are furnished, I cannot check the accounts.

Hastings—Victoria.—Mr. Sheriff Moodie had remitted all fees collected since he came to office, and made his returns quarterly.

Midland.—Called on the Sheriff ; he had opened a set of Books, and entered all writs received by him, but he had not entered the fines and estreats ordered to the credit of the Receiver General, but merely the money received. I pointed out to him the necessity of entering all fines and estreats, which he will attend to : he has paid over £44, £35 of which he received from the Clerk of the Peace, who very properly refused to pay over the fines received since Mr. McDónell became ill, as he knew of no one duly authorized to receive them. The propriety of this is best proved by the fact, that it is the only sum the Government has ever received from the Sheriff of the Midland District.

Colborne is the only District I did not visit ; but I saw the Sheriff at Port Hope ; he said he had never received a farthing.

Johnstown.—Mr. Sherwood had no account for monies received, but would in future enter all writs, as they came in, to the credit of Government.

Bathurst.—See Special Report on the case to the Secretary's Office on the 3d February.

Prince Edward.—Sheriff McMahan was not at home, and I did not see his accounts ; but his returns appear correct.

Dalhousie.—Called at the Sheriff's office and the Gaol, 26th August, 1842 ; no estreats or writs from the Clerk of Assize.

Fines had been imposed on,	£	s.	d.
R. Fitzsimmonds	2	0	0
Margaret Fitzsimmonds	1	5	0
Samuel Delany	2	0	0
Rachel Record	5	0	0
W. Machar	1	0	0
Samuel Kennishaw	1	0	0
	£12	5	0

had not seen the Act requiring returns ; but would make his returns according to it. (5th October) Has done so.

Eastern.—Called on Mr. McMartin ; showed him the list of fines ; he had remitted up to this time £24 18s., and has since remitted £65, the full amount which he appears to have collected. The fines ordered, amounted to £197 10s.

Ottawa.—Called on Sheriff Treadwell ; he had received but few fines, but regularly remitted ; his statements were very satisfactory.

I have carefully read "Watson on the Law relative to Sheriffs in England," but find few points of analogy in the situation there and in this country, and from that reason few amendments from the laws of England that would answer or improve our system here. I am aware that annual and quadriennial elections or appointments have been suggested, and have, I believe, been recommended to the Government in the Report on Departments made in 18 . . . from which I have taken several of the following suggestions ; but I do not think it would be any improvement, as a knowledge of the duties is of the first importance to their proper discharge, and it requires either a knowledge of Law, or a three or four years apprenticeship, fully to understand them. That they should, as in England, own sufficient property within their Bailiwick to enable them to answer to every man his complaint, is, I think, of great impor-

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tance; and that they should personally reside in their Bailiwick, and discharge their duties, and not represent that Bailiwick in Parliament, is also worthy of immediate consideration; and that 3 months absence from the District Town, without leave, or the return of a writ "nulla bona," no lands and tenements, duly certified by the proper officer, and notified by the Court to which such return was made to the Executive Government, should be sufficient cause for the immediate removal of such officer, as it is now notorious that though the Sheriff swears to the possession of property to the amount of £750, yet writs are frequently returned against them "nulla bona"! It appears that the Statute 3d William IV. chap. 9, only requires that the Sheriff make an affidavit that he possesses property within the Province of the value of £750: as this has proved entirely unsatisfactory, I beg leave to recommend that the Sheriff be required to swear that he is possessed of real estate worth that sum, over and above all incumbrances, and particularize in such affidavit the parcel of land composing such real estate, and the extent and situation of such property, and transmit the title thereto, that they may be referred to the Attorney General to be examined and approved, if reported by that officer to be correct; and further, that for the security of the Government, he give bonds, himself in £500, and two sufficient sureties for £250 each, to qualify by affidavit, as before stated, and to be approved of by the Inspector General.

For the security of private individuals against the Sheriff, he should give good and sufficient security, not less than 2 nor more than 10 for £1000, to qualify as above recommended; which securities should be approved of by the Inspector General;—and that he should, during his incumbency, at the end of each year, file an affidavit similar in purport to that sworn to on his entering office; and if the property be not the same at any given period as that upon which he first qualified, the titles shall in like manner be submitted to the Attorney General for his Report.

It may not be out of place while reporting upon this office, generally to state that in talking of Sheriffs, every where severe complaints are made of the arbitrary and unjust method of obtaining Juries,—the Sheriff having power to pack a jury from every part of the District. But without imputing any worse motive to any of them, I believe it is a fact that they summon jurors along a particular line of roads, where they have necessarily to travel as often as the law allows them; while other lines of roads, and in fact whole townships, more difficult of access, are never required to serve as jurors at all, throwing a very unequal burthen upon a portion of the people. A power so arbitrary and dangerous should at once be restrained by some enactment, which would prescribe fixed rules by which the Sheriff would be governed, and compelled to select, either by ballot or in regular rotation, all the inhabitants of the Country indiscriminately.

The several Sheriffs complain of the interpretation put upon 7 William IV., chap. 3. 32nd clause which they say was only intended to prevent two Sheriffs from getting poundage on the same debt, when execution issued in two Districts, but which the Attornies now hold to authorize them to settle with Defendant after seizure, without paying the Sheriff any fee whatever. This is a matter calling for definite legislation. They also complain of the responsibility in consequence of fraudulent transfers of property, which practice is every day increasing; and they are obnoxious to actions from Defendants for selling erroneously, and from Plaintiffs for not selling; and they pray that some definite and arbitrary mode may be adopted in this matter, such as a law holding that all goods and chattels should be held

to be property of the person in whose possession they are found, or what appears much more reasonable, that the Sheriff be empowered to summon a jury, in cases of disputed property, who shall be authorized to determine the conflicting claims.

It is also matter of complaint, and evidently wrong, that the scale of fees for summoning jurors, &c. in the several Districts are different; and it is recommended that they should be uniform and determined by statute.

They also complain, most seriously, of the difficulty of collecting accounts from the Attornies, from which cause some complain that they are nearly ruined; they urge that as there is a summary mode by which Sheriffs are ruled and compelled to pay over monies to the Attornies, it would be no more than justice that some summary mode be adopted to compel immediate payment of the fees by Attornies; and the public have long thought that the Law Society should strike from its rolls Attornies or Barristers who retain their clients' money.

The Sheriffs also complain, in accepting bail, that they are obliged to rely much on the representation of parties as to their responsibility, and often from a doubt as to their sufficiency; afterwards the Plaintiff refuses to receive the bond, and holds the Sheriff. It also happens that though bail are good when taken, they become insolvent, and there is no provision by which the Sheriff can require persons on the limits, &c., to renew their bail. It might be provided that the Sheriff could require bail to qualify, as in the case of special bail, where they have reason to doubt, and in case of insolvency, and to require new bail: this only to be done by an order from the Judge of the District, on his being satisfied by the Sheriff that he has good reason to doubt the efficiency of the existing bail.

The Sheriffs generally seem to desire and expect a Salary, but the experience of the last three years in the case of salaried officers instead of fees, is sufficient to caution the Legislature against the mode; besides it appears most equitable that the costs of law should fall on the litigious themselves, and not on the community in general. If the Sheriffs, as I have reason to think, are not sufficiently remunerated, let a new Tariff of Fees be established, 15 or 20 per cent. higher than the present, upon some scale or principle to be examined and recommended by the Judges of the Queen's Bench.

I have been induced to set forth these views of the Sheriffs in Canada West, because, on consulting the most respectable Barristers in the Country, I have been informed that, considering the duties and liabilities, they are the worst paid public servants in the country,—their Constables having much the safer and better offices; and, as I desire and recommend the most stringent legislation to ensure the faithful discharge of their duties, I would at the same time recommend liberal and sufficient remuneration and protection.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) MALCOLM CAMERON.

To the Hon. S. B. Harrison,
Kingston.

The statement of monies paid by Sheriffs in the preceding Report, which extends over a period of 14 years, was compiled for me by Mr. Turquand,

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the first Clerk in the Receiver General's Department; and I may here remark that I am greatly indebted to his politeness and attention, as well as to the simplicity and clearness of his account, for all the information relating to amounts of money paid by the several parties into whose accounts I have had to inquire; and it is an extraordinary circumstance, greatly to the credit of that Department, that though I examined the accounts of over 100 individuals who are Public Accountants, in no one instance was an error traced to this office; although in several cases it was pretended remittances had been made which was not acknowledged.

MALCOLM CAMERON.

No. 43.—Letter from the Commissioner to the Honorable S. B. Harrison.

Kingston, 10th February, 1843.

SIR,

Since sending in my Report on Sheriff Powell's case, I wrote to the Clerk of the Peace as follows:

(Copy) Kingston, 3rd February, 1843.

SIR,

On examining the certificates of estreats filed in your office transmitted by you to the Inspector General, I find that there are no records of any estreats from the "Bathurst District." As it is notorious that some have occurred there since 1837, and returns acknowledged by the Sheriff, can you account for the error? Has the Clerk of Assize neglected his duty, and how can I ascertain the facts of the case, as the Government are pursuing this investigation for the purpose of establishing a more regular and efficient system to ensure regular payment of such monies. Your immediate reply, with any information or suggestions relative to this subject, will oblige,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) MALCOLM CAMERON.

C. C. Small, Esq., Toronto.

In reply to which I received this answer:

(Copy) Crown Office,
Toronto, 6th February, 1843.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, wherein you state that on examining the copy of estreated recognizances transmitted to the Inspector General, you find that there are no records of any estreats from the Bathurst District; not having kept a copy of what was forwarded to the Inspector General, I have examined the several returns made, and herewith send you an extract of them, also an extract of Sentences when fines were imposed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

[Without signature.]

To Malcolm Cameron, Esq.

These estreats are as follows:—

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Forfeited recognizances 19th September, 1837.

Peter Aylin's recognizance for his appearance at the Assizes, 1837, to answer charge of riot, in.....	£100	0	0
The sureties:—			
James Johnston, of Bytown.....	50	0	0
George Buchanan ".....	50	0	0
Peter Aylin's recognizance for his appearance at the Assizes, 1837..	100	0	0
The sureties:—			
William Wonder, of Perth, Tavern-keeper.....	50	0	0
J. R. Stanley, of Bytown, Tavern-keeper.....	50	0	0

The Court adjourned on the 23d September, 1837.

Truly extracted according to the Statute, this 13th of October, 1837.

(Signed) R. HARVEY, jun.,
Clerk of Assize.

A true Duplicate of the above Roll with fi. fa. and case. for the several sums herein mentioned, delivered to Sheriff of Bathurst District.

(Signed) R. HARVEY, jun.,
Clerk of Assize.

Fines in 1837.

John Trumble, assault upon Deputy Sheriff, fined £10, and committed till paid.
Michael Slocum, assault upon officer in the execution of his duty, fined £15, and committed till paid.
John Glaron, assault and battery, fined £10, and committed till paid.

Fines in 1840.

Edward Malloch, convicted of a contempt of Court, fined £25, and committed till paid.
James Johnston convicted of the same offence, fined £25, and committed till paid.
Edward Malloch convicted of assault and battery, fined 1s. and committed till paid.
James Johnston convicted of the like offence, fined 1s. and committed till paid.

Fines—29th Sept. 1840.

James Tervens, the Elder,.....	£	1	0	0
Matthew Dennie,.....	1	0	0	
Charles Sparrow,.....	1	0	0	
Angus McGilvray,.....	1	0	0	
John Robertson,.....	1	0	0	
Roderick Stewart,.....	1	0	0	
John Steel,.....	1	0	0	
John McDonald,.....	1	0	0	
Wm. Marrott,.....	1	0	0	
Reuben Traveller,.....	1	0	0	
Wm. P. Taylor,.....	1	0	0	

£11 0 0

Of these 8 are returned as paid by the Sheriff, but Tervens, Stewart and Marrott are not returned. Therefore, in making out Mr. Powell's account, he should be charged with all these not exhibited in his account, say,

Peter Aylin,.....	£100	0	0
do.	100	0	0
J. R. Stanley,.....	50	0	0
John Trumble,.....	10	0	0
Michael Slocum,.....	15	0	0
John Glaron,.....	10	0	0
James Tervens,.....	1	0	0
Roderick Stewart,.....	1	0	0
Wm. Marrott,.....	1	0	0

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The letter and supplementary return from the Clerk of the Crown shows at least the inaccuracy and carelessness of his return, and is a very unsatisfactory answer to the general information asked for by my letter, and leads me to suppose that he could perhaps supply other deficient returns by a careful search. By the Act 7th, Wm. IV., Chap. 10, Clerks of the Peace are required to make regular returns to the Receiver General within twenty-one days after the Session, and also a copy to the Sheriff; and Mr. Macaulay, the late Inspector General of Upper Canada, called their attention, by circular dated 14th May, 1840, and by the authority of the Governor, ordered them to his office, but it has not been attended to. The same Act requires the Clerk of Assize, within twenty-one days after each Court, to transmit a roll of all fines, &c. to the Clerk of the Crown, and one to the Sheriff, but there is no penalty.

Second Clause of same Act requires the return of the writs from Sheriffs, with a statement on the back of what he has done, and a copy of the Sheriff's return with the roll, to be sent to the Receiver General by the Clerk of the Crown or Clerk of the Peace, as the case may be. This the Clerk of the Crown never seems to have done at all. Second Clause requires that Sheriffs pay over, without delay, all monies that come into their hands.

Trusting that this, in addition to my general Report on Sheriffs and Clerks of the Peace, will call the attention of His Excellency to all the points requiring improved vigilance,

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant.

(Signed.) MALCOLM CAMERON.

To the Hon. S. B. Harrison, Esq.
&c. &c.

No. 44.—*Letter from the Commissioner to the Honorable S. B. Harrison.*

Kingston, March 14th, 1843.

SIR,

I beg leave, for the information of His Excellency, to report, that I consider it of great importance to the Revenue that a "Collector of Customs" be appointed at Port Colborne.

The business is increasing, the smuggling extensive, and hence the necessity of the examination of cargoes is daily becoming more important.

The following is an extract from my Journal, which will exhibit the loose manner in which the business is done, and the loss to the revenue in 1842, from the negligence of the officer.

Dated Port Colborne, July, 1842.

Called at the Welland Canal Office, and saw Mr. Black, the Clerk, who acts as Deputy Collector, and has done so since 1838. He is an elderly gentleman, and seldom leaves the office. Whilst I was there, two Schooners were cleared, simply on production of manifest, without any examination whatever. Mr. Sheehan, the Collector, lives at Dunnville, 20 miles west, on the Grand River, and is also Collector for Port Robinson and the mouth of the Grand River, in fact three points of importance besides Port Colborne. The gross receipts in 1841 were £189 10s.

10d. Mr. Sheehan has employed a person occasionally to watch the coast, but the extent of it, the closeness of the woods, the sympathy of the people with the smuggler, and the great number of roads leading from the beach directly into the country, makes it almost impossible to prevent smuggling. He has never had any tide-waiter or deputy to examine vessels. They must come and enter the vessels at the office, by production of manifest. The Kent steamer comes here always in the night, and comes direct from Buffalo, and goes again, without reporting; never has either manifest or clearance; she could land any amount of goods. Sailing vessels might bring in 1000 chests of tea a day, and discharge it above or below this Port. This is a port of great importance, and the Harbour Light and Custom dues might be much increased by a good officer, at least doubled. The valuation of goods is very careless, viz.: Oakum \$2 per bale, true value \$6; Nails \$4 per keg; true value \$8; 4 box Tin \$4; true value \$10. April: 1 keg Tobacco, \$19, charged 20 per cent. Mr. B. was not made aware by Mr. Sheehan of the changes in duty: should have been 2d. per lb. sterling; and so instead of \$3.80, the duty should have been \$7. Capt. Peirson had a lot of Groceries, \$100 value, 15 per cent.—no details of what they were. Sugar is still entered at 5s. per cwt., is liable to 1d. per lb. besides. June 7: Capt. Porter entered Tobacco at 5 cents, and pays 20 per cent., a greater difference and loss than the first keg. Round the coast to Fort Erie is 25 miles. On the coast near Dunnville there are parties who make a business of smuggling. The Canal Company built the Light House on Colborne Point, and manage it themselves. The man who attends the first lock attends the Light House, and receives \$30: lighted regularly all the season. Port Robinson is 12 miles east. Mr. Black has never looked at the new Act, or had his attention called to.

I have examined the return at the Inspector General's office, and find the error in valuation and duty as mentioned above, and the account never examined, checked, or the irregularities noticed.

I would again respectfully urge the necessity of increasing the establishment, so as to enable the Inspector General to have this duty performed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed.) MALCOLM CAMERON.

To the Hon. S. B. Harrison, Esq.,
Kingston.

No. 45.—*Report From the Commissioner to the Honorable H. H. Killaly.*

To the Hon. H. H. Killaly, Esq.,
President of the Board of Works.

Kingston, 15th March, 1843.

SIR,

With reference to the inquiries you requested me to make at Bytown, the Chats, and other points on the Ottawa, relative to the position and tenure of the slide,—the best method of expending the sum of money appropriated for the Ottawa, so as to realize the greatest amount of good to the Lumber trade of Canada, either by expediting the transport of Lumber to Québec, the supply-

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ing the trade with provisions, or inducing settlements which ultimately would supply the trade on the spot.

I beg respectfully to report, that the Slide at Bytown is in the hands of the heirs and assignees of George Buchanan; that he held it by lease from the Government of Lower Canada, dated September 7th, 1835.

Fiat Registered in the Registrar Office of Enrollment, at Quebec, 8th September, 1835, and Register Office of Records, in the 14th Register of Letters Patent, and entered in the Auditor's office 14th October, 1835, Docket Book L., and was to continue 10 years, and is for 3 Island A. B. C., and contains this clause: Right to reserve possession for the public good, by paying the value of the improvements in the state they are in at such time. Toll fixed at 5s. per cwt.; 20s. a year rent. Dated 7th September, 1835.

(Signed,) GOSFORD."

(Signed,) D. DALY, Secy. & Regr.

This is fortunately in a position to cause no difficulty in carrying out the intention of the Government were it necessary to take advantage of that position; such, however, is not the case. Mr. Buchanan would never have made his Slide where it is, could he have obtained the South Channel or Timber *Chenal*, which had been improved at considerable expense by and is still in the hands of Government. To get timber into Buchanan's slide, it must cross a very powerful current running into the Timber *Chenal*, and keeping far enough to avoid that it is swept often into the current leading into the Big Kettle, to prevent which Mr. Buchanan erected a long pier. Again, at the foot of Buchanan's Channel there is a heavy swell and a strong current leading from shore, so that timber cannot be landed where the owner pleases, but by chance sometimes a mile below town, and sometimes on the north shore: this is a serious matter; whereas the foot of the Timber *Chenal* is in the bay in still water—the natural re-raftering and measurement Bay at Bytown, and all rafts that require re-raftering, now break up and run down it as it is. To make this improvement perfect, and prevent the timber going by Wright's Slide or Buchanan's, it would require a small expenditure in cutting off a point above, on the South shore at the Chaudière. The whole expenditure at Bytown could not exceed £2000, and would be a saving of £30 to £40 on each raft. I have examined the statements furnished by John Porter, Esq., the agent of the house of Gilmour & Co., who makes the most accurate statistic of the whole trade; and I find that, should the trade go on as it has done, the average quantity of timber passing Bytown annually would be, say 4,500,000 feet of Red Pine, and an equal quantity of White, making nine millions. Now 1,500 is an average crib of White Pine, and 900 feet an average crib of Red, this gives about 7,500 cribs; and were the Government to reduce the present toll 50 per cent., it would still produce a revenue of £900, and independent of all charges, would yield over 25 per cent. per annum.

The most important point is the Chats, 30 miles above Bytown, and Mr. Buchanan's heirs are in possession of the best channel, and have an excellent slide in full operation, with a road for the portageing of all goods going up the Ottawa to the steam-boat landing. About £500 would be required to put this in perfect order. The license of occupation is during pleasure, and the amount to be repaid a matter for the consideration of Government. Legally, the value would be all they could claim; but equitably, I

think they are entitled to consideration. Mr. Buchanan was a very clever and enterprising man, and by his exertions greatly benefitted and facilitated the Timber Trade. His returns were large, but like most men, he carried on operations as large. He expended over £8000 in a mill and dam at Madawaska, and on the credit of the slides got in debt, and assigned these slides to the Banks and other Creditors who have claims. With these considerations, which I conceive might weigh with Government, I suppose, before Buchanan's assigns are settled with, and the improvement made, it will cost £5000.

About 8,500,000 of the Pine made must be above the Chats, and if the toll was no more than at Bytown, 3s. 9d. per crib, a reduction of 25 per cent., it would yield a revenue of over £1000, or 20 per cent.

The next improvement of great consequence, in fact the most important of all improvements that can be devised to facilitate the general trade, is the sliding of the Calumet and Mountain. The advantages of this improvement is felt by all; it would shorten the passage of timber to Quebec from three to four weeks, as the delay of ten days there is a loss of double that time, and sometimes of the whole season, from the falling of the waters below that.—It would also save, on a raft of 50,000 feet, about four men, a saving in all on such a quantity of not less than £80 to the owner. The average quantity to pass would be about 2,600,000 feet of Red Pine, and a like quantity of White, say 4,500 cribs at 5s. a crib, which would give a nett revenue of about £800.

Many have asserted that the improvement of the *Roche-fondu*, which could of course be done for one half the expense, would answer; but this is certainly not the case. I saw Mr. McDonell, who was in terms with Mr. Buchanan for the building of a slide on the Island side, and Mr. Jardine, an intelligent gentleman who does an extensive business in lumber, and lives a long way above the Calumet; they both state that though the *Roche-fondu* were slid, that the difference of expense and risk in getting to the head of each slide, not to mention the serious risk of life on the *Roche-fondu* side, would be equal to 10s. a crib, as it requires four or six men on each crib; whereas from the head of the Island at *La Poste* to the head of the Calumet, timber goes down alone. They would rather pay 20s. for the Calumet slide, than 5s. for the *Roche-fondu*. In addition to these objections, Mr. Moore has a slide at the *Roche-fondu*, and it would require a large sum to buy him out.

The amount which would be required to complete the improvement at the Calumet, and maintain it, is difficult to estimate; and I heard it estimated variously from £4000 to £7000, none making it more than that. I have, however, estimated it at £7000.

The next means of facilitating the lumber tracts, and preventing the decrease of the revenue from Timber, is by opening up the principal country from which the Red Pine for the next 30 or 40 years must come, and that is the central tract in the Midland District intersecting and having its outlet by the Madawaska River. The great difficulty in this stream is the high falls at the Calaboga Lake in the Township of "Blythfield." This work, though formidable in appearance, can be done cheap; for at all events, with the lower rapids, say £2500, about 7 or 800,000 feet would come this way to market, if this improvement were made; that is, over 800 cribs, at say 5s. or even 7s. 6d. a crib, which the trade would pay cheerfully. As at present, the timber seldom gets to market the year it is made. After the slides, the lumber trade, and in fact the whole Ottawa

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country would be best benefitted and relieved by two leading roads, the one from Bytown to Pakenham Mills, and thence to the Second Chute, for the Axes, Cordage, Anchors, Sails, and all such other supplies, that comes from the sea; and the other from Oliver's Ferry, in the Johnstown District, via Bellamy's Mills, till it intersects the Bytown road at the Second Chute; and from thence one road through the new Township, as more fully laid down and recommended in a report made from actual survey within the last month, by Mr. Josias Richey, the Surveyor, who surveyed the five new Townships through which it passes. For the place and report, see Secretary's Office.

I beg leave now to recapitulate the estimates I make:

Slide at Bytown, and Cut at Chaudière,....	£2000
Chats' Slide and improvement,.....	5000
Madawaska,.....	2500
Mountain and Calumet,.....	7000
Bytown Road to 2nd Chute,.....	3000
St. Lawrence and Ottawa Road, by Oliver's Ferry,.....	3000
	<hr/>
	£22500
Supposed sum in your hands,.....	19000
	<hr/>
Deficient,.....	£ 3500

It was distinctly understood between the Government and all the members interested in the Ottawa, that the £28,000 voted was a mere pledge of future and more worthy grants; and both Lord Sydenham and Sir Charles Bagot held out the idea of a leading communication from the St. Lawrence to the Ottawa. It cannot, therefore, be doubted that Parliament would at once make good the difference, even should it be £2000 or £3000 greater than I make it; and I trust not only this, but the improvement of the Chaudière and Chats Rapids on the Ottawa, Hubble's Falls on the Mississippi, and from the Ottawa to Muskrat Lake, will be canal, which are all the improvements of the Ottawa which I conceive called for, or likely to be useful in this century, and which, I am sure, taken in conjunction with the Slides, and managed as both should be at the Timber office, are improvements which would at once pay well.

I had a sketch made of the channels at Bytown, which I submit.

I have the honor to remain,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) MALCOLM CAMERON.

Inland Route from Pakenham to Sydenham.

Pakenham to Waba.....	13
Waba to Madawaska Bridge.....	4
Madawaska to 2nd Chute.....	7
	<hr/>
	24 miles.
	<hr/>
Oliver's Ferry to Perth.....	7
Perth to Bellamy.....	25
Bellamy to Waba.....	13
Waba to 2nd Chute.....	11
	<hr/>
	56 miles.
2nd Chute to Sydenham.....	46
	<hr/>
Oliver's Ferry to Sydenham.....	100

2nd Chute to 3rd Chute.....	14
3rd Chute to Lake Dow.....	12
Lake Dow to Sydenham.....	20
Pakenham to 2nd Chute.....	24
	<hr/>
	70
From Bytown to Pakenham.....	36
	<hr/>
Bytown to Sydenham.....	106

A much shorter route can be had, and is travelled, from the 2nd Chute to Sydenham; but, for the purposes of settlement, the Lake Dow road is the best.

DISTANCES.

From Bytown to Pakenham, say.....	36
Pakenham, via Ottawa River, to Arm } Prior.....	8
Arm Prior to Sand Point.....	6
Sand Point to Boucher Point, south side	8
Boucher Point to the Snows across } the River.....	3
Snows on the north shore to Portage } du Fort, south side.....	6
Portage du Fort to the foot of the } Calumet Island.....	4
Portage du Fort to Fort Cologne.....	25
Fort Cologne to Black River.....	8

Bytown to Black River.... 100 miles.

South side Route from Portage du Fort.

Portage du Fort to Muskrat Lake, at } Spencer Allen's.....	12
Spencer Allen's to Walter McDonell's..	10
W. McDonell's to Thrasher's on the River	4
Thrasher's to the Moffatt's Mills on } Sydenham, at the mouth of the } Muskrat.....	6
	<hr/>
	32
Pakenham to Portage du Fort ..	31
	<hr/>
	63
Pakenham to Bytown.....	36
	<hr/>
	99 miles.

No. 46.—Letter from the Commissioner to the Inspector General.

Kingston, March 21st, 1843.

Sir,

My attention having been called to the loose manner in which the tonnage duty, for the erection and maintenance of Light Houses, has been collected, and the loss thereby to the revenue, I beg leave to submit a form of receipt and suggestion as to the mode of securing payment of this tax for the ensuing season, until a Bill for the measurement and registration of vessels shall have been passed by Parliament.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,

MALCOLM CAMERON,
Com. of Inquiry.

To the Honorable Francis Hincks, Esquire,
Inspector General,

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Received, Port of _____, 1843, from _____ Master of the Schooner _____ owned by _____ the sum of _____ of _____ being the amount of Tonnage Dues for Light House Duty, for the year 1843, according to the Statute 7 Will. 4, cap. 95; and also the amount of _____ being the amount of Tonnage Dues for Lighthouse Duty unpaid in the years _____

TO THE OWNERS OF SCHOONERS, STEAMBOATS, AND OTHER CRAFT.

Notice is hereby given, that whereas many Schooners, Steamboats, and other Craft, having omitted or neglected to pay the Duty imposed by Statute 7 Will. 4, cap. 95, for the erection and maintenance of Light-Houses, &c., that the officer at the mouth of the Welland Canal, at Port Dalhousie, is instructed not to suffer any vessel to enter or depart from that Port, without exhibiting a receipt in full from the Collector of Customs of the Port of Kingston, or the Port to which they belong, for all dues up to 1843, or paying to him the amount then due by them.

The Collector of the Port of Dalhousie should be furnished with a list of all Vessels, Owners, Light House Duty for former years, and be instructed to act rigorously.

The Officer of every Port should be instructed to see that the Vessels wintering in their Ports should pay before leaving it, and the Officer in Kingston particularly instructed to let no vessel go out of this Port or Garden Island, until they produce a receipt; of course he and each of the Officers must have the list of defaulters.

As the Law provides no remuneration, the Council, I think, could authorize a per centage, to induce attention.

No. 47.—Report from the Commissioner to the Honorable S. B. Harrison, on the case of Mr. Walton, of Toronto.

Kingston, April 22d, 1843.

SIR,

On the 10th of August last, I made a report on the case of Mr. Walton, of Toronto, who had acted as Clerk to the Magistrates. Since that time I have obtained more particular information of the exact sums of money in his hands, and as I believe no steps have been taken to recover the amounts he has retained, I beg leave respectfully to submit an extract from my Report, to which I have added a further statement which I have compiled from the books of the Inspector of Licenses, and which was afterwards acknowledged to be correct by Mr. Walton.

(Extract)

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that a Mr. Walton, of Toronto, some time Clerk for the Magistrates, has in his hands the following sums, which according to law should have been remitted to the Receiver General at the time of collection; he informed me that he would remit to that Officer the amount in his hands, as soon as advised to do so from the proper authorities. The Magistrates should be notified of the circumstance, and required to remit the amount without delay.

			£	s.	d.
1840.	Aug. 6.	James Ramsay...Hog-hollow...Distilling,	5	0	0
	Sept. 7.	Nor. Milligan...Markham.... do.	0	10	0
	Oct. 10.	James Barrie...W. Gwillimsbury do.	5	0	0
	Do.	A. Hamilton...Vaughan..... do.	10	0	0
	Dec. 21.	A. Cruikshanks..Markham.... do.	5	0	0
Total for 1840.....			£25	10	0

			£	s.	d.
1841.	April 1.	Wm. Grubb...Etohicoko.....Distilling,	5	0	0
	June 11.	Henry Haney... do. ....Sell'g beer,	2	0	0
	Do. 28.	J. W. Barrie...W. Gwillimsb'y. Distilling,	5	0	0
	Sept. 3.	Hector Watson. York.....Peddling,	5	0	0
	Oct. 4.	James Ellis.....Distilling,	7	10	0
	Do. 11.	Sam. Davidson. W. Gwillimsb'y. Sell'g beer,	2	0	0
	Do. 11.	James Ross... Tecumseth..... do.	2	0	0
	Dec. 3.	Ja's McDavid...Markham.....Distilling,	5	0	0
			£33	10	0

			£	s.	d.
1842.	Jan. 4.	Wm. Robinson...Toronto.....Distilling,	2	10	0
	Do. 20.	Wm. Thompson. do. do.	2	10	0
	Feb. 21.	James Hamilton..... do.	5	0	0
	April 26.	W. Moore & W. Burrell. G. of Toronto. do.	10	0	0
	Do. 30.	Geo. Stegman...Vaughan.....Distilling,	5	0	0
Some other person whose name is not remembered, but Mr. Bell saw the money paid, and Mr. Walton said either he or Bell had it			5	0	0
			£30	0	0

Total for 1840.....	£25	10	0
Do. 1841.....	33	10	0
Do. 1842.....	30	0	0
£89 0 0			

There is also a large sum of money in his hands which he says he would have paid over, as the Magistrates directed, to the several Townships, but that there are conflicting enactments in the law under which the fines for the sale of liquors are recovered, relative to their appropriation; (see clauses 17 & 11, chap. 20, 3rd Victoria, also chap. 21 & 22) the one part directing their application, one moiety to the Informer and the other to the Highways; another part directing that the whole should go to the general uses of the Province, and a third making perpetual an Act that authorizes all to be expended on Highways. He waits also in this matter, the decision of the Government."

The following is the statement I have compiled from the books of the Inspector of Licenses of the Home District, since I made the Report, and is the sum alluded to as being in his hands :

DATE.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	OFFENCE.	FINE.	CONVICTING MAGISTRATES.
1840.					
August 6th.	John Holdsworth,	Bonds Lake,	Selling.....	£ 5 0 0	John Ray and A. Burnside
" 7th.	George Gilkinson,	York Township,	do.	7 10 0	Do. and Geo. Gurnett.
" 8th.	John Clark.....	Vaughan,	do.	5 0 0	Do. do.
" 8th.	Moses Wilson,	Whitechurch,	do.	5 0 0	Do. do.
" 8th.	John Main.....	King,	do.	5 0 0	Do. do.
September 7th.	A. C. Brewster,	York,	do.	5 0 0	A. Burnside and C. McVittie.
" 7th.	Thomas Smith,	do.	do.	5 0 0	do. do.
" 8th.	Pierce Dean,	Toronto,	do.	5 0 0	do. do.
" 8th.	Peter Moss.....	Scarboro',	do.	8 0 0	do. do.
" 8th.	Norman Milligan,	Markham,	do.	5 0 0	John King and G. Gurfielt.
Carried over.....				£ 55	10 0

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DATE.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE,	OFFENCE.	FINES.	CONVICTING MAGISTRATES.
				£ s. d.	
1840.	Brought over,			£ 55 10 0	
27th October. September 18th,	Hiram Yates,	Markham	Selling	7 0 0	A. Burnside and C. McVittie.
" "	Thomas Bennett,	Whitby	do.	10 0 0	do. do.
" "	Deborah Stoarts,	Pickering	do.	7 10 0	do. do.
" "	Sarah Mitter,	Markham	do.	5 0 0	do. do.
" "	John Anderson,	Whitby	do.	5 0 0	G. Gurnett and James McGrath.
" "	William Todd,	Markham	do.	8 0 0	A. Burnside and C. McVittie.
" "	Henry Patterson,	do.	do.	7 10 0	do. do.
October 10th,	William Black,	Lloyd Town,	do.	5 0 0	G. Gurnett and C. Scadding.
" "	Morgan O'Brien,	do.	do.	5 0 0	C. Small and A. Burnside.
" "	Joseph Powley,	do.	do.	5 0 0	do. do.
" "	John Mosier,	Whitchurch,	do.	7 10 0	G. Gurnett and A. Burnside.
" 24th,	W. & P. Gibson,	Etobicoke,	do.	5 0 0	A. Burnside and H. Stewart.
" "	William Falls,	Toronto,	do.	5 0 0	do. do.
" "	James Kerr,	Gore,	do.	5 0 0	do. do.
" "	P. Frell,	Chinguacoucy,	do.	5 0 0	do. do.
" "	Samuel Reid,	Gore,	do.	5 0 0	do. do.
" "	Widow Bampton,	Etobicoke,	do.	5 0 0	do. do.
" "	F. B. Phillip,	Gore,	do.	5 0 0	do. do.
" 27th,	Noah D. Sawyer,	Scarboro',	do.	7 10 0	do. do.
" "	John McKechnie,	do.	do.	5 0 0	do. do.
" "	James McEnery,	do.	do.	7 10 0	do. do.
" "	Benjamin Boyer,	Whitchurch,	do.	5 0 0	do. and C. McVittie.
November 24th,	William Falls,	Toronto,	do.	6 5 0	G. T. Dennison and G. Gurnett.
December 14th,	Joseph Milburn,	Vaughan,	do.	5 0 0	W. O'Hara and G. Gurnett.
" 17th,	W. & P. Gibson,	Etobicoke,	do.	5 0 0	S. P. Jarvis and G. Gurnett.
" 17th,	Humphrey Cooper,	Township of York,	do.	5 0 0	Dennison and Gurnett.
1841.				£ 209 5 0	for 1840.
March 3rd,	William McGill,	Vaughan,	do.	5 0 0	A. Burnside and G. Munro.
" "	John Hogg,	Township of York,	do.	5 0 0	Munro and Gurnett.
" "	Sarah Colby,	do.	do.	5 0 0	do. do.
" "	Geo. Sheppard,	Scarboro',	do.	5 0 0	do. do.
" "	James Eves,	York,	do.	6 5 0	George Munro and A. Burnside.
April 1st,	Thomas J. Winch,	West Gwillimsbury,	do.	5 0 0	Munro and Gurnett.
" "	Robert Bowman,	Gore,	do.	5 0 0	do. do.
May 3rd,	James Eves,	York Township,	do.	5 0 0	Proudfoot and Birchall.
" "	A. Watson,	do.	do.	5 0 0	do. do.
" "	James Barker,	do.	do.	5 0 0	do. do.
" "	Thomas Wilson,	do.	do.	5 0 0	Birchall and Armstrong.
" "	James Barton,	Toronto Township,	do.	5 0 0	do. and Proudfoot.
" "	Pearce Dean,	do.	do.	5 0 0	do. do.
" "	Thomas McGill,	Etobicoke,	do.	5 0 0	do. do.
" "	Henry Willis,	Churchville,	do.	5 0 0	do. do.
" 10th,	Geo. McIlrarry,	Toronto,	do.	5 0 0	S. W. Murray and G. Gurnett.
" "	Thomas Clark,	Whitby,	do.	5 0 0	Geo. Munro and Dr. King.
" "	Thomas Anderson,	do.	do.	6 5 0	S. W. Murray and G. Gurnett.
" "	Wm. Molloy,	W. Gwillimsbury,	do.	5 0 0	Carfrae and Gurnett.
" "	Richard Bywater,	Vaughan,	do.	5 0 0	do. do.
June 4th,	Edward Carter,	Markham,	do.	5 0 0	Proudfoot and Stewart.
" 11th,	James Walker,	do.	do.	5 0 0	Stewart and Smith.
" 28th,	J. R. Shaw,	Toronto,	do.	5 0 0	Dennison and Gurnett.
" "	Isaac Crittenden,	W. Gwillimsbury,	do.	5 0 0	Armstrong and Gurnett.
" "	Pearce Dean,	Toronto,	do.	5 0 0	do. do.
July 17th,	John Brooks,	York,	do.	5 0 0	Gurnett and Burnside.
" "	Samuel Falkland,	do.	do.	5 0 0	do. do.
August 4th,	Mary Hutchinson,	do.	do.	5 0 0	King and do.
" 30th,	William Hacking,	E. Gwillimsbury,	do.	5 0 0	Burnside and Heydan.
September 27th,	Joseph Case,	Chinguacoucy,	do.	5 0 0	King and Gurnett.
October 2nd,	Jane Crawford,	do.	do.	5 0 0	Burnside and Gurnett.
" 4th,	W. Spiers,	do.	do.	5 0 0	do. and Young.
" "	James Hamilton,	Vaughan,	do.	5 0 0	do. do.
" "	Andrew Graham,	Chinguacoucy,	do.	5 0 0	do. do.
" "	William Ogden,	Toronto,	do.	6 0 0	do. do.
" "	J. C. Fortier,	do.	do.	5 0 0	do. do.
" "	J. Saville,	do.	do.	5 0 0	do. do.
" "	Andrew Anderson,	do.	do.	5 0 0	do. do.
" "	John McDougall and } Duncan McDougall, }	do.	do.	5 0 0	do. do.
" 7th,	William Ford,	Thorah,	do.	5 0 0	Gamble and Gurnett.
" 11th,	Hugh Dunwoody,	Tecumseth,	do.	5 0 0	Dennison and Gurnett.
December 1st,	Urick Chisa,	Markham,	do.	5 0 0	King and Gurnett.
" "	Archelaus Tupper,	do.	do.	5 0 0	Burnside and King.
" 2nd,	William Todd,	do.	do.	5 0 0	Jarvis and Lynch.
" 3rd,	James McDavid,	do.	do.	5 0 0	Burnside and Proudfoot.
" "	A. McMillan,	King,	do.	6 0 0	do. and Gurnett.
" "	Chancey Stevens,	Markham,	do.	5 0 0	do. and Proudfoot.
" "	John Crosby,	do.	do.	5 0 0	do. do.
1842.				£ 243 5 0	for 1841.
January 31st,	J. W. Berrie,	W. Gwillimsbury,	do.	20 0 0	Powell, Dennison and Richardson.
February 5th,	Richard Gray,	York,	do.	5 0 0	A. Burnside and C. Rankin.
" 21st,	William Ogden,	Toronto,	do.	15 0 0	Dennison and Powell.
" "	Jonathan Duck,	Gore of Toronto,	do.	5 0 0	Gurnett, King and Powell.
" "	Andrew Anderson,	Toronto,	do.	10 0 0	G. T. Dennison and J. King.
March 21st,	John Wilson,	King,	do.	7 10 0	John Powell and W. C. Gwynne.
" "	Francis Hunter,	do.	do.	7 10 0	do. do.
April 4th,	Nelson Graham,	E. Gwillimsbury,	do.	5 0 0	Gwynne and Armstrong.
" 30th,	Thomas Reid,	Markham,	do.	5 0 0	W. C. Gwynne and G. Gurnett.
" 30th,	Aaron Munshaw,	do.	do.	5 0 0	Gurnett and Dennison.
" "	Joseph Evans,	Toronto,	do.	5 0 0	do. and Thompson.
May 3rd,	G. McIlrarry,	do.	do.	5 0 0	C. J. Baldwin and J. Powell.
" 17th,	Gideon Daton,	W. Gwillimsbury,	do.	5 0 0	Burnside and Gurnett.
June 7th,	James Ross,	do.	do.	5 0 0	do. do.
" "	Mary Colby,	York,	do.	6 0 0	do. do.
				£ 111 0 0	for 1842.

Appendix (B. B.) 27th October.	The amount of fines for 1840;..... £209 5 0 do for 1841;..... 243 5 0 do for 1842..... 111 0 0 <hr/> £563 10 0 Amount detailed in a previous part of this Report..... 89 0 0 <hr/> £652 10 0
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For the retention of the moiety of this £89, Mr. Walton had no plea, as the Law was explicit; but as explained before, he pretended a doubt on the right of Government to any part of the £563 10 0. I have since examined the Law carefully, and consulted the best legal advisers; there is no doubt whatever that all fines of this kind are appropriated according to the 3rd Victoria, cap. 21, 4th section, and belong wholly to the general Revenue. Nevertheless, as the informers have in most cases got their moiety, the Government might waive their claim in these cases.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
 Your obedient servant,
 (Signed,) MALCOLM CAMERON.
 Com'r of Inquiry.

To the Hon. S. B. Harrison, Esq.,
 Secretary West.

No. 48.—*Report from the Commissioner to the Honorable S. B. Harrison, on the Petition of McPherson, Crane & Co.*

Kingston, April 24th, 1843.

SIR,

In accordance with my instructions, I proceeded in October last to Coteau du Lac, to investigate the facts and statements set forth in the Petition of Messrs. McPherson, Crane & Co. and others, on the subject of the detention of boats and vessels at that Port; and after obtaining what information I could from persons resident at or near the Coteau, I went to Montreal and visited several of the Merchants, Forwarders, and Officers connected with the Custom House there, the latter of whom had of course the best means of knowing the value and correctness of the examinations at Coteau du Lac, and of testing the practical results of the "ceremony" complained of.

On my way up I called at Mr. Simpson's, the Collector, and told him the object of my visit, and he and Mr. Roebuck conversed some time with me. Mr. S. also showed me a copy of a letter written by him to the Executive Council, in reply to the Petition of Messrs. McPherson, Crane & Co. and others, which he said embodied his arguments on the subject.

I then returned to Kingston and examined the statements of Mr. Simpson, and traced the several Acts of Parliament referred to in his letter; and as I think it a point of some importance, I beg leave to submit a history of the Port from its first establishment.

The Port of Coteau du Lac was established in consequence of the division of the former Province of Quebec into the late Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. In consequence of all the duties on sea-borne articles (a great proportion of which were consumed in Upper Canada) being collected at the Port of Quebec, the claims of Upper Canada to its fair share of the proceeds were adjusted in 1793

and 1794, by the payment of a specific sum, and for 1795 and 1796, by a proportionate amount of the nett proceeds. In 1797, in order to ascertain more precisely the proportion due to Upper Canada, the Commissioners appointed on the part of the two Provinces agreed that an Inspector should be appointed at their joint expense, to reside at Coteau du Lac, whose duty it would be to ascertain the nature and quantity of dutiable imports from the Lower to the Upper Province, and also to ascertain the nature and quantity of any goods that might descend the River, liable to duties in Lower Canada. As the Upper Province pledged itself to impose like duties on all imports from the United States as were imposed by Lower Canada, the latter part of the agreement was naturally to establish an off-set in favor of Lower Canada, against the claims that might arise from the importations into Upper Canada at Coteau du Lac. But the Act of Upper Canada, 37 Geo. III. cap. 12, declares that the Legislature of that Province found it impracticable to carry the latter part of the agreement into effect, and in a subsequent agreement its operation was suspended, but again established in 1801. These arrangements continued without any material modification until 1818, when, in addition to a proportion of the duties levied at Quebec, Upper Canada was awarded a share of other duties levied in Lower Canada.

To preserve the fair and equitable rights of the Lower Province, all goods imported from the United States into Upper Canada were not to be permitted to pass Coteau du Lac, unless a certificate could be produced that the duties thereon had been paid within the Upper Province, and which, by the agreements in existence, were to be similar to those payable at the Port of St. Johns, the only Port in Lower Canada where such goods could be legally imported. These agreements, however, all expired on the 1st July, 1819, and hence arose those difficulties between the two Provinces, which led to the passing by the Imperial Parliament of the Act 3d, Geo. IV., cap. 119, which continued to regulate the respective rights of the two Provinces, until the period of the Union.

By the Act of Lower Canada, 59th Geo. III. cap. 4., Coteau du Lac was named one of the Ports of Entry for the importation of goods by Inland Navigation from the United States into that Province, and certain regulations were established for the collection of the duties thereby imposed. The same articles, if they had paid duty in Upper Canada, were to be exempt from duty at Coteau du Lac, if descending the St. Lawrence; but throughout the whole of that Act it does not appear to have been the intention of the Legislature to impose any restraint upon the free importation of Upper Canada produce into Lower Canada, and passing by that route. These enactments continued in force till 1st May, 1826, having been amended by 4th Geo. IV. cap. 10., which abolished all fees upon vessels passing Coteau Lac, belonging to Upper Canada, whether loaded with foreign produce or not.

The latter Act, 4th Geo. IV., cap. 10, having expired, the whole fabric based on the 59th Geo. III. cap. 4, fell to the ground: some trifling arrangements as to the Collector's fees were made by 9th Geo. IV. cap. 9, and in the subsequent Session new enactments were adopted. The 10. & 11 Geo. IV., cap. 4, required all boats, coming from Upper Canada and passing Coteau du Lac, to report, but without paying any fees, if without foreign produce on board; and the office hours for attendance were specifically named. This Act, with slight modifications, was continued to May, 1835, when it was permitted to expire.

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By the Act 6th Wm. IV. cap. 24; all boats, passing from Upper Canada to Lower Canada by Coteau du Lac, were directed to enter and report, and the hours of business were again defined. Salaries were allowed to officers in lieu of all fees. This last Act was, by the Ordinance 3rd Victoria, cap. 15, continued to the 1st November, 1845, and is, by the Collector of Customs at Coteau du Lac, considered to be in full force and effect.

It is, however, fully apparent from the preceding remarks, that the intention of the Legislature, under the various agreements which subsisted between the two Provinces, and expired at the time of the Union, was to establish the fair proportion of the duties to be paid over to their respective Receivers General; and from the whole tenor of the various Inland Trade Acts, from the 59th Geo. III. cap. 4, to the latest dates, the necessity of reporting at Coteau du Lac was to determine the real extent of the imports into Lower Canada from the United States. This conclusion must be drawn, not from one isolated enactment, but from the general expressions used throughout. The latter enactments are somewhat more peremptory, it must be admitted; but, from the 12th section of the 6th Wm. IV. cap. 24, it will be apparent that the necessity of reporting at Coteau du Lac was for the purpose of distinguishing the exports and imports to and from Upper Canada, and those to and from the United States. From the circumstance that the Union of the Provinces has done away with the necessity of inquiring into the proportionate consumption of dutiable articles under the former system of division, or of ascertaining the extent of the trade between the late Provinces, it may be inferred, that when the cause for which the law was passed has ceased, the law itself expires; that the necessity of any vessel to or from Upper Canada, laden solely with domestic produce, and not having touched at any foreign Port, and without any foreign produce on board, reporting to the Collector at Coteau du Lac, is absolutely removed; and that the trade between any Ports in Canada East and Canada West ought now to be as free and unrestrained as between any two Ports in the same section.

Having thus stated my general view of the principle upon which vessels were detained at Coteau du Lac, and the law and its objects, I will now review the system acted upon and the facts complained of; and I may here remark, generally, that all with whom I conversed in Montreal, considered the detention complained of illegal and oppressive. The Officers of the Customs particularly remarked upon the partial and inefficient examination of vessels, and informed me, that so little confidence had they in the clearances produced from Coteau du Lac, that they put a Tide-waiter on board of every craft that arrived from that Port. From these and other facts, I am of opinion that the complaints of the Petitioners, of the delay, inconvenience, and consequent injury to trade, are not without foundation.

The office hours, (as appointed by law,) at Coteau du Lac, are from 9 A.M. till 5 P.M.; and all boats arriving after that time are obliged to wait till 9 A.M. on the following day, except (as I am informed by a respectable forwarding house,) where an agreement subsists between the owners and the Collector, to pay him 5s. for every boat that they send down during the season; in which case, they are not required to stop or be examined at all. Boats that are detained by Mr. Simpson, may be unable to get out the following morning, owing to a change of wind.

It may be remarked here, that Mr. S.'s excusing some, clearly shows that the duty is not done, and

that, in fact, Mr. S. thinks it unnecessary, or of course he would be rigid in fulfilling it to the letter.

Mr. Simpson says, boats must stop at night on account of the rapids, and therefore it is no loss of time; this is, however, on the assumption that they always arrive at Coteau-du-Lac late in the evening, which is not always the case. It is said that they must call at Coteau-du-Lac for a pilot; but many of the boats have their own pilots employed on board for the season, and therefore do not require to stop on that account.

Mr. S. says this detention is necessary to prevent illicit importation; but does he pretend that he does or can examine the cargoes of boats, and if not, what evidence of the real cargo, or what check on smuggling, is the reading of a manifest (prepared for the occasion) in an office more than a mile from the spot, or how can he account for those permitted to pass without calling at all.

Mr. S. also says, without this examination, a portion of 60 miles would be open to smuggling; this applies with full as much force to their reporting at Lancaster, as a frontier is now open of 40 miles, and boats may, at the Sault or Hogensburg, take in a full cargo, and land it at McGee's Point, or any other place below Lancaster; or, having been detained and examined at Coteau-du-Lac, a vessel could take in a load of smuggled goods at the Cedars or Beauharnois.

Mr. S. says further, that it is a detention of only five minutes, and should not be complained of; this is another evidence of the inefficiency of the examination for the purpose of detecting contraband goods. In fact, all Mr. Simpson's arguments and statements establish only one point, the danger of smuggling, and they apply as well to Anticosti or St. Paul's,—where vessels might be required to touch and report and be examined to prevent their smuggling between that and Québec,—as to Coteau-du-Lac; and I am of opinion that his own report proves the exaction of fees to be an expensive impost on trade, neither provided for nor contemplated by the law under which it is obtained, and that the detention complained of is unnecessary and impolitic.

After due consideration of all the circumstances, I cannot therefore come to any other conclusion than to recommend, that the Executive Government forthwith instruct Mr. Simpson to discontinue the practice, or that the Port of Coteau-du-Lac be extended to Lachine or Montreal until the meeting of the Legislature, when the Act may be repealed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) MALCOLM CAMERON.

To the Hon. S. B. Harrison,
Secretary West.

No. 49.—Letter from the Commissioner to the Collector of Customs, Montreal.

Kingston, April 29, 1843.

DEAR SIR,

As we are preparing a Bill for the regulation of the Customs, and as I am aware that some difficulties have arisen on the Law relative to raw, bastard, and other Sugars, I desire to have your opinion on

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the phraseology to be used in the Bill in describing not only this, but all articles which should be named in the Bill, and also the amount of duties which should or can be imposed without injuring the trade or inducing smuggling.

be prevented by getting the opinion of practical officers who have met the past, and can foresee future difficulties.

You are aware that "Roasted Coffee" has been used as a pretext for avoiding the duty; there are other ways also by which "a coach and six may be driven through our laws," and I know this can only

Knowing your experience and soundness of judgment, I am anxious to obtain your opinion of all the present tariff, and "entre nous," the following are some of the rates agreed upon between Mr. Hincks and myself:—

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	COLONIAL DUTY.	IMPERIAL DUTY.	REMARKS.
Coffee,	5s. per cwt.	5 per cwt.,	
Ale, Beer, Cider, Perry,	5s. per 32 gallons, ..	4 per cent. ad val. ...	
Bottled,	6d. per dozen,	4 per cent. "	
Madeira,	1s. per gallon,	7 per cent. "	
Other Wines,	6d. per gallon,	7 per cent. "	
All Wines in Bottles,	5s. per dozen,	7 per cent. "	
Mules and Asses,	10s. each,	Free,	
Horses, Mares and Geldings,	20s. each,	do.	Query ? or 40s.
Goats and Kids,	10s. each,	do.	
Horned Cattle,	10s. each,	do.	Query ? or Oxen 15s.; Cows 10s., Calves 5s.
Tobacco,	1d. per lb.,	7 per cent. ad val. ...	
Sugar unrefined, .....	.....	5s. per cwt.	
Sugar refined, .....	.....	20 per cent. ad val. ...	
Rum, .....	.....	6d. per gallon,	
Brandy and other Spirits, .....	.....	1s. per gallon,	
Leather,	10s. per cwt.,	4 per cent. ad val. ...	
Leather Manufactures,	5 per cent. ad val. ...	7 per cent. "	
Sheep and Lambs,	1s. 3d. each,	Free,	
Swine and Hogs,	2s. each,	do.	
Barley, Rye, and Beans,	2s. per quarter,	do.	
Oats, Maize, Corn, Buckwheat, ..	1s. per quarter,	do.	
Wheat Flour,	per 196 lbs.,	2s. per 196 lbs.	
Barley Flour,	1s. 6d. per 196 lbs., ..	Free,	
Rice,	5s. per cwt.,	do.	
Potatoes,	6d. per cwt.,	do.	
Beef, Pork, and all kinds of fresh Meat,	3s. per cwt.,	do.	
Butter, .....	.....	8s. per cwt.,	
Cheese, .....	.....	5s. per cwt.,	
Hay, .....	.....	Free,	
Oils, .....	.....	.....

Why should Maderia be 1s. and other Wines 6d.?

Why should Rum, value 2s. 6d., be only 6d., and Whiskey, value 8d., be 1s. per gallon?

Why should Produce from the East India Possessions, pay more than foreign?

The entries under the head "Colonial Duty" are mere opinions; and before they are confirmed any further, we wish to have your free opinion upon all points, and your suggestions as to the amendments required in the Colonial Customs Act.

The remuneration of Officers in Canada West is, as you know, 50 per cent. for the first £200, without any increase till he collects £1000, on which he levies 12½ per cent., giving him £125; after that amount, it increases 5 per cent. till he receives £300, which is the maximum.

My recommendation is 50 per cent. till he receives £200, and 5 per cent. on all sums over that till he receives £600 a year, and an allowance for a Deputy, at each Port yielding £500, and an allowance for a Tidewater at Toronto, Hamilton and Kingston.

I have prescribed a form of book and account, the same as at St. Johns, and all the Officers have been ordered "New York Spectators" with prices current, by which they must be governed in valuations.

I understand that at St. Johns, Mr. Macrae accepts declarations made before the British Consul at New York; this must not be. It is determined that the value is to be at the place of import; and if goods are seized, at St. Johns for instance, they should be sent to Montreal for sale, as there is generally a combination at the place. See the sale of Armour & Ramsay's books.

The Revenue has suffered most in valuations. None of the Ports in Canada West have ever had their limits defined. How is it at your outer Ports, and why is it necessary? Have you any enrolment or registration of vessels in Lower Canada? What is the Act, &c.? If not, had not our Law better extend to salt-water, or how can we manage to avoid difficulties or collision with the English Navigation Laws; or are you of opinion that the Navigation Law applies to Upper Canada; and that we need no Colonial Act?

I have written this hastily, but lengthily, to show you that I expect a free and lengthy discussion and much information on the subject, for which you will have the hearty thanks of

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

M. CAMERON

W. Hall, Esquire.

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No. 50.—*Letter from the Commissioner to J. T. Brondgeest, Esquire, and other Merchants, of Montreal, Toronto, and Dundas.*

Kingston, April 29th, 1843.

Sir, or Gentlemen,

I shall feel greatly obliged by your favoring me with your opinion of the changes necessary in our Customs Laws, and the additional duty which you conceive may be added to Mr. Gladstone's Bill, without injuring trade or increasing smuggling.

I mention the following principal articles:—

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	IMPERIAL DUTY.	COLONIAL DWTY.
Coffee	5s. per cwt.	
Ale, Beer, Cider, Perry	4 per ct. ad. val.	
Bottled do.	4 per cent.	
Madeira.....	7 per cent.	
Other Wines.....	7 per cent.	
All Wines in bottles	7 per cent.	
Mules and Asses.....	Free.....	
Horses, Mares, Geldings	Free.....	
Goats and Kids	Free.....	
Horned Cattle.....	Free.....	
Tobacco	7 per ct. ad val.	
Sugar refined	20 per cent.	
Sugar unrefined	5s. per cwt.	
Rum	6d. per gallon.	
Brandy and other Spirits	1s. per gallon ..	
Leather	4 per cent.	
Leather Manufactures.....	7 per cent.	
Sheep and Lambs	Free.....	
Swine and Hogs	Free.....	
Barley, Rye, Beans	Free.....	
Oats, Maize, Corn, Buckwheat	Free.....	
Wheat Flour.....	2s. per 196 lbs.	
Barley Flour.....	Free.....	
Rice.....	Free.....	
Potatoes.....	Free.....	
Beef, Pork, and all kinds of fresh meat.....	Free.....	
Butter.....	8s. per cwt.	
Cheese.....	5s. per cwt.	
Hay	Free.....	
Oils		

Be particular with respect to Sugar, and the phraseology we should employ in the Bill, to prevent misunderstanding. What do you think of a Registration Bill for the fresh waters; and of forbidding boats and vessels under 20 tons from importing, except at authorized Ferries; of having a paid Tide-waiter at each Port where £500 is now collected; and of the necessity of having a Comptroller of Customs or Visiting Inspector, or some other superior supervision than the present, say two Commissioners, one of whom should personally visit from St. Pauls to Sault Ste. Marie, and to whom all difficulties should be referred, and the other residing constantly at Head Quarters, to whom all legal questions should be submitted?—What is your opinion of the probable increase or decrease in importations by sea this year?

An answer at your earliest convenience, will oblige

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) MALCOLM CAMERON.

J. T. Brondgeest, Esq., Montreal.

No. 51.—*Letter from the Commissioner to J. T. Brondgeest, Esquire, on the subject of the weight of the Imperial Bushel of Wheat.*

Kingston, May 5th, 1843.

SIR,

Since I had the honor to address you last, I find there exists a difference of opinion, even among the

best informed, as to the weight of an Imperial Bushel of Wheat. I see by the Act assimilating weights and measures, passed in 1824, that an Imperial Bushel is eight gallons, each gallon to contain 10 lbs. of water at a certain temperature. Now, can you inform me if there is any fixed weight for the Imperial Bushel, or what it will average; or what you would expect to pay per 60 lbs. under the Act authorizing 3s. duty per Quarter, after the 5th July.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) M. CAMERON.

J. T. Brondgeest, Esq.,
Montreal.

P. S. See "Montreal Gazette" of 1st May; Geo. Wright & Co's Circular; article, "Wheat."

No. 52.—*Letter from J. T. Brondgeest, Esquire, to the Commissioner.*

Montreal, 13th May, 1843.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge your favor of the 29th April, respecting the changes necessary in the Customs' Laws, and of the 5th May in regard to the weight of the Imperial Bushel.

Regarding the first subject, I will endeavour to procure the opinion of the Board of Trade on the subject on an early day, and will communicate to you the result.

As to the second question, there is no weight intended by Law in Britain as applicable to the Imperial Bushel, it is solely a measure of capacity; the weight of an Imperial Bushel may consequently vary very considerably, and the duty will have to be levied at per eight bushels, Imperial measure, measured by a standard bushel, and not weighed. In Britain, Wheats vary from 54 lbs. the bushel (as Archangel) to 68 (the Cape of Good Hope Wheat): good Wheat should weigh about 62. I presume 60 lbs. was adopted in Western Canada as a fair average bushel. Still I think the Act will decidedly require all Grain to be measured.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. T. BRONDGEEST.

To Malcolm Cameron, Esq.,
Kingston.

No. 53.—*Letter from the Commissioner to the Honorable S. B. Harrison, on the subject of declaring a Port of Entry at Sault Ste. Marie.*

Kingston, May 5th, 1843.

SIR,

As the season is advancing, and the navigation open, I beg leave to call your attention to the importance of declaring a Port of Entry at Sault Ste. Marie, with limits extending from the west bank of French River to the Pacific Ocean.

You are already aware of the extent of the importations made by the Hudson's Bay Company from

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the entries now made by them at Penetanguishine, and from these a tolerably correct calculation may be made of the other supplies they require for their Traders, Fishermen and Vessels on Lakes Huron and Superior. Their last year's importations appear to have been as follows, viz;—

1200 lbs. Butter,
5006 lbs. Lard,
2388 lbs. Tobacco,
350 bbls. Salt,
612 lbs. Candles,
2227 lbs. Soap,
673 gallons High Wines;

and allowing that each Canadian or other smoker consumed 1 lb. of Tobacco per week, I find by computing, that the same number of men who for a given time require 2388 lbs. of it, would, for their support during the same period, at the rate of 1 lb. of Pork and 2 lbs. of Flour each, per day, require 100 bbls. of Pork, and 200 bbls. of Flour, which would, under the new Customs Act, produce a Revenue of £50.

There is a settlement on the Island of St. Joseph,—Major Raines and Charles Thompson's, and a Store kept by one Peck, an American, who supplies the Military Post at the Sault Ste. Marie with many things. The Fishing Trade is constantly increasing; and in view of all these facts, I am of opinion that if the revenue at the Sault was well looked after this season, it would not yield less than £400.

I shall be prepared in a day or two to recommend a person who would accept the office and discharge the duties faithfully: I am now waiting for an answer to a letter written to a Captain Wilson of the Navy, in the County of Simcoe, who was recommended by Captain Steele, and who intended to apply for the situation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) MALCOLM CAMERON.

No. 54.—*Copy of a Letter from the Commissioner to the Honorable S. B. Harrison.*

Kingston, May 12th, 1843.

SIR,

I beg leave to submit a letter from George Wilson, Esq., R. N., a settler in Medonte, Simcoe District, in which he intimates his readiness to accept the situation of Collector of Customs at Sault Ste. Marie. He was recommended to me by Captain Steele, and I believe qualified for the office.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) M. CAMERON.

The Hon. S. B. Harrison,
Secretary West.

No. 55.—*Letter from the Commissioner to the Honorable Robert Baldwin, on the subject of the British Registration Laws.*

Kingston, May 15th, 1843.

SIR,

Various opinions appearing to be entertained by several Collectors of the Customs in this Province

as to the applicability of the British Registration Laws to vessels sailing above the tide waters, and navigating upon our inland lakes and rivers, I have deemed it prudent, before engaging further in the preparation of a Bill to secure the enrolment, under proper authority, of all river craft, and the regulation of our internal trade, which I have commenced, to request your opinion on this subject. Should it prove that they are in force, some notice thereof should be given to the Officers of the Customs, and the Public, to ensure their being enforced for the protection of the Revenue, and the sincerity of individual rights; and if not, the necessity of having some measure similar to the enrolment of the United States, brought under the consideration of Parliament, has been strongly brought under my notice during my recent inquiries.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) MALCOLM CAMERON.

To the Hon. R. Baldwin,
Attorney General.

No. 56.—*Letter from the Hon. Robert Baldwin to the Commissioner.*

Office of Attorney General for Upper Canada,
20th July, 1843.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that, in compliance with a reference to me from the Honorable the Inspector General, on the same subject as that referred to in your letter of the 15th May, I have this day made a Report to that Department of my opinion; 1st. That registration is not necessary to entitle vessels, built and owned as prescribed by the 32nd section of 3 & 4 Wm. IV, cap. 59, to import into this Province from the United States, by inland navigation, such goods as may be lawfully imported by sea in British registered ships; and 2dly. That any such goods may be imported in like manner in American vessels, although such goods may be of a description which could not be imported in such vessels by sea.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

ROBERT BALDWIN.

M. Cameron, Esquire, M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 57.—*Report from the Commissioner to the Hon. S. B. Harrison, relating to Mr. Kelly, Collector at Toronto.*

Toronto, 17th July, 1843,

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, that I arrived here on Thursday forenoon, and found that Mr. Kelly had not closed his quarter's account.

I commenced an examination of his entries, and regret to inform you that I found them very unsatisfactory, (as matters were so far behind.) I requested him to attend on Friday morning at 6 A.M.,

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that we might get matters adjusted before business hours, as I supposed we could; however, the more we examined, the worse the case appeared. I examined all day; and on Saturday again attended at 6 A.M., with Mr. K.: he was very ill, and obliged to return home. I pursued my investigation until five in the evening, when I handed Mr. K. a string of memoranda for explanation, and requested him to prepare a statement of the monies received from the several sources of revenue, and close his account. This morning he says it will require eight days to do this fully, and I shall be obliged to remain during that time in the neighbourhood. Mr. Kelly found it necessary some time ago to dismiss Mr. Lang, his book-keeper, and employ a Mr. Graham, a good penman, but a young man of no experience, and who evidently has no system of doing business: for instance, there is no bonded warehouse book, and the only trace of goods bonded is by reference to the bonds; there is no account opened for Harbour dues, and the entries are in the blotter: "Several small craft, £6 19s. Several small craft, £5 19s.;" no names, dates, or particulars; no account for monies received for Auction Dues, or Auction Licenses; no account crediting the Government with Licenses received; in fact, I believe Mr. K. has had no Licenses, although several Auctioneers have paid him; of course, if this be allowed, there is no check! When here before, I observed there was a manifest of a large quantity of Plaster of Paris and Salt not entered at all: the Plaster was received on the 17th April, but it was entered and duty paid on the 4th July: the Salt, imported by Charles Robertson, 20th June, is not entered yet. I find the following goods imported and omitted:—

J. F. Smith.....	1	box Oranges.
April 10th.....	1	do do.
	1	do. Fruit.
	1	chest Tea seized—not sold.
Mr. Hind.....	4	barrels Cider. Mr. Roy re-
10th April.....	10	collects money paid.
	10	do. Fruit.
Hamilton & Wilson.....	10	do. Fruit.
J. Fleming.....	2	bundles Huy
G. Thorne.....	2	cases Glass.ware—in store.
20th April.....	1	box Seeds.
	3	barrels Fruit.
24th do. Sovereign.....	1	box Merchandize.
	5½	bales of Hops. Mr. Roy re-
26th do. J. H. Cameron.....	1	collects money paid.
J. H. Garey.....	66½	Small lot of Books.
	2	dozen Brooms.
	2	boxes do.
H. Piper.....	1	box Lead Pipes.
Mr. Leslie.....	A	parcel of Trees.
Mr. Logan.....	A	box Seeds.
Samuel Love.....	17	barrels Cider.
	8	do. Apples.
	2	do. dried Apples.
May 4th.		
Steamboat Gore.....	1	barrel Tallow
George Howard.....	1	box and 20 boxes Fruit.
A. Taylor.....	11	barrels.
Mr. Iron.....	3	boxes and 1 drum Figs.
George Polly.....	100	barrels Plaster of Paris.
June 9th.....	10	boxes Tobacco
C. Robertson.....	6	barrels Sundries.
14th. H. Sherwood.....	2	boxes Sperm Candles.
20th. C. Robertson.....	250	barrels Salt.
James Brown.....	15	tons of Coal.
Lyman Farr.....	1	tub Leeches.
July 5th. Northcote.....	38	barrels Salt.
May 17th. Hamilton & Wilson	3	cases Sundries.

But the most important matter in the whole of these errors, is in the case of Hamilton & Wilson. You will observe in the above list two memoranda of goods received.

10th April, 2 Cases.
17th May, 1 Box Looking Glasses, and 2 Cases.

On enquiring what became of these goods. Mr. Kelly told me they were in store.

However, being so much dissatisfied with the state of things, I went to his Store-house and took

a memorandum of all the goods said to be in store on Friday, and made Mr. Roy go with me to check them off; I then found only 2 Cases marked Hamilton & Wilson, (in chalk) evidently newly covered. As I could find no entry of them, or invoices, I called on Mr. Hamilton and introduced myself, and asked for his invoices; he said he had already given two copies to Mr. Kelly. I then asked him how long these goods were in the Warehouse, he said only since Friday. I enquired how was that, why (he said) Mr. Kelly came to him and said I was here, and he was going to get his head in hand and I must send them down; so we packed up two boxes and sent them to him. He then produced his original invoices, \$1030 95c.; he said part of them came in last fall, 1 Case, and 5 this spring; but said he, I will tell you the truth, Mr. Kelly owes us a debt, and was to pay this himself. Mr. Roy knew nothing of the receipt or delivery of these goods, nor what became of the 3 cases missing still.

I gave Mr. Kelly a list of all my memoranda, many more than I send you; and he asked my leave to perfect as many of the entries as he could, and close his account, which he says he can do in eight days: if he can, it is so much saved.

His books for the quarter ending the 5th July are not closed at all, and all the goods received since are entered on a few sheets of paper sewed together. I have given him notice to close his quarterly account immediately, and furnish me a detailed statement of all his receipts. I have furnished him a cash book and warehouse book, for goods stored until cleared—and I have made a form of bonded warehouse book, and ordered him to get one prepared.

As, during this investigation, by tracing the steam boat Manifests and American clearances, I have found out a new wrinkle, I shall go over to Hamilton to-day, and give them the same kind of examination, while Mr. Kelly is preparing his statement. I shall therefore not get to the Newcastle District for some days.

Some difficulty has arisen at Hamilton about a Warehouse, which I shall endeavor to put right.—As the Steamboat is just about to leave, I find I cannot complete the list of errors; but feeling the importance of keeping you advised of these facts, I send this off unfinished, and will prepare a more careful statement for next Report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

MALCOLM CAMERON.

The Hon. S. B. Harrison,
Secretary West.

No. 58.—Report from the Commissioner to the Hon.
S. B. Harrison.

Toronto, July 19th, 1843.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that I have visited Hamilton, and found every thing perfectly satisfactory. The money received is carefully entered every day, shewing the sources from whence derived and paid into the Bank to the credit of Mr. Davidson; and upon every Monday the balance due the Government is transferred to the credit of the Receiver General.

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The Importers are very anxious for a bonded Warehouse. The premises of Sir Allan McNab, which have been talked of, are on the top of the hill, and would incur expense of cartage, and the difficulty of removing; and in my opinion but little safer from fire than Brown's, which is on the wharf, and would save the Merchant expense and trouble, and also afford a check to the Revenue, as Brown's Books are also a protection to the Government.

I called at the office of Mr. Steven, and also that of Mr. Ferris, and either of these agencies will take risks in Brown's, at the following rate:—

£100....	12 months....	20s.
£100....	6 "	15s.
£100....	3 "	10s.

The store of Brown's here is the most convenient that can be obtained, and the Insurance Offices will insure for 15s., so that no risk need be incurred.

I have satisfied myself that no responsibility can be made attach to the Government, or that you may continue to take separate bonds from each individual, or a general bond from Brown, for a sum sufficient to cover the greatest amount at any time in store, and so save your Department and the Collector much labor.

The several matters referred to in my last letter connected with the Port of Toronto, remain as unsatisfactory as ever; the 5½ bales Hops, entered by "Sovereign" on the 24th April, were omitted; the entry was very low, 1200 lbs. a 7 cts.....\$84.00
10 per cent..... 8.40

\$92.40

Duty, 15 per cent., say....\$13.82.

Money paid same day!!

1 box Clocks, 4th May, were also paid for by one Amery, value..... \$18.75

Money paid same day! Duty..... 5.60

Hind's Entry, 16th April, was also paid at the time, and omitted—but paid; as also Lane's, on the 26th April—same day paid.

Sherwood's was given out by Brown, and the duty was not paid.—H. Cameron, the same way.

Hamilton and Wilson's, nothing has been said about since my return—of course it is important that nothing be said about it till the accounts are closed, so that I trust no notice will be taken of my Report till I bring the investigation to a close, except letters of advice to myself from you or the Inspector General, as to how I should proceed in the matter.

I shall take care to have Mr. K. put all right as to forms and books, before I leave, that he may not fall into similar difficulties.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

MALCOLM CAMERON.

The Hon. S. B. Harrison,
Secretary West, Kingston.

No. 59.—Report from the Commissioner to the Honorable S. B. Harrison, relative to Mr. Kelly, Collector at Toronto.

Toronto, 28th July, 1843.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that I received the Quarterly Accounts for this Port from Mr. Kelly,

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yesterday, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and have been since employed in examining; and find that Mr. Kelly has been enabled to trace the greater part of the entries omitted, as per my Report of the 17th instant, either by seeing the parties who paid, or finding their invoices.

I cannot perhaps so well explain the matter as by enclosing the original set of memoranda which I handed to Mr. Kelly, and the remarks he has placed in the margin.

You will observe on examination of the Quarterly Accounts transmitted by me to the Inspector General's Office this day, the last twenty one entries were made after the 19th instant; the goods were imported at the dates entered on the paper marked No. 1, and in most cases paid for at the time. There are yet seven entries of small articles omitted, which Mr. Kelly will trace out and see the parties; one case is that of Mr. Thorpe's, reported 20th May; the man was a stranger, and both Mr. Kelly and Mr. Roy think the case of Merchandize was Tobacco, and of little value.

- 1 Barrel to Quin, 4th May, Mr. K. says was Fish.
- 1 Box to Stewart, 14th do. do do

The 2 cases of Hamilton & Wilson are still in store. Mr. Kelly informed me of the fact of their delivery to the parties, and his ordering them back, and says they contain all the goods not entered by Hamilton & Wilson, and that the duty will be about £45, but they could not pay it now. The goods entered by Doane on the 30th, are entered since the 5th July; also, all the goods entered on the 5th, and those of Burke & O'Neill, which were in store since the 10th of June, by which they saved the higher duty on Shoes, Clocks, &c. In fact the last fourteen entries are explained and brought into the current quarter.

My attention was called to the fact of Mr. J. M. Strange not having paid any Auction duty for the Quarter ending the 5th day of April. I therefore called on him, and found that Mr. Kelly called on him personally, and received on the 6th of April, £25 2 10; but Mr. K. neglected to return it that quarter, and returns it now, and omits this quarter £20 8 8, which he received from Mr. Strange for the past quarter; his receipt is dated 6th July. I find by his return from 5th Oct'r to 5th Jan'y, that he returns only £16 15 0, while Mr. Strange holds a receipt dated 4th November, for £8 3 1; it is possible Mr. Kelly may have returned this in the previous quarter.

I have examined the accounts of the different Steam-boats for Harbour dues, and I find no way of reconciling the returns in these cases. At Mr. Bethune's Office the Boats are charged with having paid Mr. K. as follows:—

The Gore.....	£20 6 0
" Britannia.....	8 18 2
" America.....	32 15 3

Mr. Kelly returns 5th October, 1842,

The Gore.....	£16 3 6
" Britannia.....	6 11 5
" America.....	32 15 3

For 1843 the Gore has paid £8 14 4 } See Mr. K.'s
" America, 8 3 11 } Return from
" Britannia, 2 15 6 } 5th January,
to 5th April.

It appears these sums were a balance due in 1842.

I have also compared the accounts of the other Lake Boats with Mr. Kelly's, but not having the return from 5th January to 5th April, cannot make

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any remarks upon them till I get to Kingston. I am of opinion that the greatest loss to the Government this quarter, is from the imperfect manner in which the Harbour dues are collected.

The Steam-vessels keep an account themselves, and pay over quarterly to the Custom House, and the Schooners only pay when sharply looked after, which cannot be at present; where the Landing Officer is attending the arrival of Foreign Goods, and the Clerk busy entering them, half a dozen Schooners may discharge and be off; and I have also found that many individuals pay their own dues, of which I cannot trace the accounts in Mr. Kelly's Return.

I find Mr. Robertson paid,.....	£ 5 19 9
Mr. Ogilvie,.....	6 12 9
Eagle & Richmond, per Mr. Brown,....	24 7 2
	£36 19 8

These I could only ascertain last night on examining the accounts, and hand Mr. Kelly a memorandum for his explanation. Of the sum received from Mr. Brown, it must be remarked, however, that £6 6s. is for tonnage dues on the Sir F. B. Head, omitted to be credited to the Government. You will perceive by reference to the Returns, that the Steam-boats and Schooners are all entered without date, no account having been kept; the statement is made from memory.

On examining Mr. Kelly's books before leaving this morning, I found the following sums received, but not deposited, nor rendered to me in the accounts:—

6th July. Schooner Isabella, 20 tons Merchandize...	£ 1 3 0
7th J. M. Strange, Auction Dues.....	20 18 5
Capt. Richardson, Light money and Har- bour Dues.	40 11 9
T. Reid, Auction Dues	4 12 8
— Smith, Light-house money	2 10 0
R. McClure, Auction Duty.....	4 7 3
Harbour Dues, 3 Friends and Propeller...	4 2 4
20th July. Schooner Isabella, 20 tons Merchandize ...	1 3 0
do Smuggler	0 2 6
R. Tinning	1 5 0
Schooner Toronto	1 17 10
	£82 13 9
Kent Friend; 7s. 5d.; Emily, 13s. 4d....	1 0 9
	£83 14 6
Robertson's Harbour Dues	5 19 9
Ogilvie's do.	6 12 9
Harbour and Light Dues, paid by Brown..	24 7 2
	£120 14 2

These sums shew the amount received by Mr. Kelly, which should have come into this quarter's accounts, but are borrowed.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
By your obedient servant,

MALCOLM CAMERON.
Com. of Inquiry.

The Honorable S. B. Harrison, Esquire.
Secretary West.

No. 60 — *Report from the Commissioner to the Honorable S. B. Harrison, on the subject of a Charge against Mr. Jones, Inspector of Licenses for the Newcastle District.*

Kingston, August 5th, 1843.

Sir,

I have the honor to report to you for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, that I proceeded to Cobourg to investigate the

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charge against Mr. Jones, the Inspector of Licenses for the Newcastle District, and to test the fidelity of his returns. I found, on examining his past accounts, that he had only returned, for the year 1842, nine Distilleries, while the Assessment Roll showed that there were nineteen in operation.

It was therefore evident that the only way of ascertaining the truth, was for me to visit personally every Distillery in the District, which I believe I have done; and as the best means of making you acquainted with the circumstances of the case, I subjoin an extract from my Journal:—

Saturday, July 22nd—Called on Mr. Sculthorpe, a Distiller in Port Hope, and asked him if he had distilled and paid license in 1841; he said he had, and that he held the receipt of the Inspector; he then produced the receipt which was for £20 16s. 3d. On examining Mr. Jones' return I found only £15.—excess £5 16s. 3d. Mr. Sculthorpe had distilled all the year 1842, and held Mr. Jones' receipt for £10 on account of that year, and another receipt for £10, on account of the years 1842 and 1843, neither of which has Mr. Jones accounted for. This sum, £20, in addition to excess, £5 16s. 3d., gives the sum of £25 16s. 3d., for which Mr. Jones has given receipts, and which he has not accounted for in his return in this case.

I then called on Messrs. Cowley & Smith; they say that they paid in 1842, £22, and also on account of 1843, about £20, but never had a License, and have no receipt. On examining Mr. Jones' returns I found they had been entirely omitted. I have since called on Mr. Jones, and he admits that they paid him, but says that he received the money for 1843 since I saw them.

On the 29th I proceeded to Peterborough and called on Dr. J. Gilchrist; he had always paid regularly, except in 1841, but had never received a License from Mr. Jones. He paid in 1840, £9 15 0; but in 1841, during the season the water was raised by a dam erected in the progress of the public works, his Distillery stopped working, and he did not pay; of course the Inspector should be made to pay this, as Dr. Gilchrist worked it for several months.

Called on Mr. Fortie, a respectable man, who has a Still in Peterborough. In 1840 he was embarrassed and was fined, but paid no license; in 1841 he paid his license for a Still measuring 200 gallons. £15 0 0; he paid part of it himself when he met Mr. Jones near Cobourg—the balance he sent by Mr. R. Chambers.

Next saw Mr. Foley, of Asphodel; he has always paid for his License. The amount paid in 1839 was £4 13 9, and in 1840, £17 10 0.

Called next on Mrs. Cowell, the widow of Colonel Cowell, who was of the firm of Cowell & Duffy. She knew nothing of the matter, but referred me to a Mr. Forrest, a Barrister, who had the books. Called on him and examined the Ledger and Day book, but found no account of duties or distillery expenses, or any reference to them, but observed many entries from Cash book which was missing. Mr. F. however, called on some one else, and found it. He brought it to me, and in going over it I found the following entry:—

May 28, 1839—Cash paid for License, and expense for 1839, £20 18s. 9d.; this, of course, is evidence in Courts of Justice.

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Called on Mr. Wrighton (late Ferguson & Wrighton); found that they had paid in 1839 through Mr. Kitson, and not returned by Mr. Jones, £15 12s. 6d. On returning, I had to leave the Peterborough road and cross through Cavan to a Village called Millbrook, where a Mr. Deyel distilled; he says, in 1841 he paid £9, of which he paid £2 10 to Mr. Sowden, and the balance he sent by a neighbour, and can prove it.

Returned to Port Hope, and next morning proceeded up to Darlington, and called at Mr. Simpson's; he was not at home, but his clerk told me he had worked all the year 1842, and had paid Mr. Jones £21 7s. 6d., and would, no doubt, send the receipt as soon as he returned.

I then went to the Township of Clark to Messrs. Beavis and Brown; Mr. Beavis had worked his Distillery every year, and had paid in 1840, £21 6s. 3d., for which year Mr. Jones has no return; he also paid and gave me his receipt for 1842, £12 10s.

Proceeding next to Cobourg, I called upon Mr. Calcutt, a gentleman who carries on an extensive business in the most regular manner; I told him Mr. Jones had returned him as unpaid in 1839; he immediately showed me his License, and the entry in the Cash-book:

29th February, 1839, paid Mr. Jones for License, £32 16s. 3d., which was, for Still License, £25, Fee, 3s. 9d.; Store License, £7 10s., Fee, 2s. 6d. = £32 16s. 3d.

Paid by Mr. Jones' Account £2 19s. 8½d., Check on Bank, £29 16s. 6½d. = £32 16s. 3d.

In 1841, he paid Mr. Jones £41 6s. 3d.;

For his Shop in Cobourg.....	£7	12	6
Shop in Peterboro', (Rankin)..	7	12	6
And Still in Cobourg.....	26	1	3
	<u>£41</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>

In 1842, he paid Mr. Jones, 21st Jan., £30 10s.;

Shop.....	£ 7	10	0
Still.....	23	0	0
	<u>£30</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>

In 1843, he paid Mr. Jones, 11th March, £30 10s.;

Shop.....	£ 7	10	0
Still.....	23	0	0
	<u>£30</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>

I then called on Mr. White, who had the misfortune last week to have his valuable Mills and Distillery burnt. He paid his license in 1839, £12 10s. which Mr. Jones has omitted. It was paid for, he says, for the present year, by a person who leased from him; he would see him and get the license or receipt.

Called on Mr. Bently, who worked Z. Burnham's Distillery last year. He said he had not paid. Called on the the Hon. Z. Burnham, and he said he had rented it to Mr. Bently, and he should have paid. The facts are, Mr. Bently worked the Still half the year, when he failed, and then ran away, and Mr. Burnham worked it the greater part of the other half. Mr. Jones neglected to make him pay, and should be responsible for the sum of £15.

Called next on J. C. Boswell, who has a Distillery in full operation, one mile below Cobourg, on the main road. He is a brother-in-law of Mr. Jones. He is not returned as having paid for license since 1837, though he worked, as he states, all 1839, '40, '41, '42, and to the present day, 1843, and has always paid Mr. Jones, with whom he has a running account, and has overpaid him, but has no license or receipts. He says his Still measures 190 gallons: that he did not work it in 1838.

The duties paid would be about £70 0 0.

I then called on E. Barnham, Grafton. He had not worked his Still the last three years. Next visited Colborne, and saw Mr. John Steel. He paid his license every year regularly, and holds Mr. Jones' receipt for, 4th April, 1841, £20 on account. 1st April, 1842, paid Mr. Jones by Note payable at the Bank of the People, £25 0 0, which he has, as he paid it when due.

He says he paid for 1840, £20	£20	0	0
1841, 20 on acc't bal.	25	0	0
1842, 25	25	0	0
	<u>£70</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

He is now working, and will pay for 1843.

The next and last Distillery in the County is at the Trent, owned by a Mr. Cyrus Weaver, a very respectable man. He paid his license in 1838, '40, '41, and '42.

In 1838,.....	£12	10	0
" 1840,.....	18	3	9
" 1841,.....	18	3	9
" 1842,.....	20	3	9
	<u>69</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
	0	11	3

Not returned to the Government, £68 10 0

I made out a list of the parties first visited, and called on Mr. Jones, and showed them to him. He said that £15 was all the Government had a right to get from Sculthorpe. I then asked him if he had paid him back the £5 16 3 excess. He said he had not. He denied receiving the money from Gilchrist & Deyel, and said "let them prove it;" but acknowledged that Cowley & Smith had paid. He did not deny Cowell's & Duffy's, or in fact any of the others.

I have this day sent him a copy of all the cases mentioned in this Report for his information, according to a promise made to him by me when at his house.

One of the worst things Mr. Jones has done is, that when he knew I was coming he sent out summons to Sculthorpe, Weaver, Beavis and Steel, and the three former were fined for distilling without Licenses: now it is evident these persons had no intention of defrauding the Revenue—they have paid every year, according to Mr. Jones' system, at such times as he called, and suited his or their convenience, and they were able and willing to pay now in the same way. If the fines are confirmed by the Government, a great injustice would be done to these men, and present ruin to their Distilleries follow, as they would be prevented from working them for three years; and although I am of opinion that this would prove a blessing to themselves and the County, it would be highly unjust under the present circumstances, and therefore I trust His Excellency will remit these fines, and remove all liability.

I now beg leave to submit a summary of all the cases in which I find him in default, amounting in all to the sum of £514 6s.

I also subjoin a list of all the Stores and Inns open in those parts of the Newcastle District that I visited, which will be of great use to the Inspector of Licenses, who should immediately, personally, visit all these places, and measure every Still in the District, as I feel assured they are all erroneously charged.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

MALCOLM CAMERON.

The Hon. S. B. Harrison,
Secretary West.

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R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS of the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY to the GOVERNOR GENERAL, bearing date the 27th September, 1842, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, a Tabular Return from each Department of the Executive Government, for the year 1840, 1841, and 1842, exhibiting the names of the Heads and Subordinate persons employed in such Departments, with the designation of such persons respectively, whether Clerks, Assistants, permanent or supernumerary, Messengers, or otherwise, with the amount of Salary accorded to each, and the Fees, if any, receivable by such Heads of Departments, or their Subordinates, and if any, for what services and by whom payable, and under what authority such Salaries and Fees have respectively been established; and also the Contingent Expenses of each Department, classified under the various heads of expenditure applicable thereto.

By Command,

D. DALY, Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Kingston, 26th October, 1843.

TABULAR RETURN of the Departments of the Executive

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27th October.

NAME OF OFFICER.	DESIGNATION.	SALARY PER ANNUM IN STERLING.			AUTHORITY, &c.	FEES IN STERLING.		
		1840.	1841.	1842.		1840.	1841.	1842.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
James Hopkirk	Chief Clerk	270 0 0	29 11 9 To Feb'y 9.		{ Sir G. Arthur. P'd } { from Office Fees. }			
Walter McKenzie	Second ditto	202 0 0	83 4 5 To May 30.		{ Sir J. Colborne. } { Prov. I. £157 10s. } { Office Fees, £45 }			
Henry Cotton	Third ditto	157 10 0	17 5 2 To Feb'y 9.		{ Sir F. B. Head. } { Office Fees. }			
Grant Powell	Extra ditto	157 10 0	17 5 2		{ Sir G. Arthur. } { Provincial Fund }			
E. W. Hurd	Ditto, ditto	57 17 6	To Nov'r 9		{ charged in contingent } { account. do. do. }			
William Cloughly	Office-keeper, &c.	76 10 0	25 8 0 To April 30.		Sir J. Colborne, do.	10 2 6	3 3 8 To April 30	
J. W. Webb	Messenger	58 10 0	6 8 2 To Feb'y 9.		Sir G. Arthur, do.	10 2 6	1 2 4 To Feb'y 9.	
		4667 11 6	583 4 2			1563 19 1½	274 6 6	
<i>Canada.</i>								
Lord Sydenham	Governor-General		From 10th Feb. 1841. 4257 10 7 To Sept'r 19		{ Imp. Gov'nment. } { Prov. Fund since the Union. }			
Sir R. D. Jackson	Administrator		919 6 4 F'm Sept. 24	67 2 5 To Jan'y 7.	Do. do.		32 0 8	
Sir C. Bagot	Governor-General		824 13 1 From Oct. 7.	6870 10 10	Do. do.			509 5 10
T. W. C. Murdoch	Chief Sec. to Govr.		Ditto. 1442 9 4	964 1 6 To Aug't 4.	{ Do. Prov. £1000, } { since Union. Imp. } { £620. From 20th } { Sept'r 1841, all } { from Provincial. }			
R. W. Rawson	Ditto, ditto			655 18 6 F'm Aug. 5	{ Imp. Government } { Provincial Fund. }			
Capt. H. Bagot	Private do. to do.		64 16 0 F'm Oct. 20.	324 0 0	Sir C. Bagot, do.			
Henry Cotton	Chief Clerk		Ditto. 221 11 6	250 0 0	Lord Sydenham, do.			
W. R. Bartlett	Second ditto		Ditto. 177 5 2	200 0 0	Do. do.			
Robert Grassett	Extra ditto		86 18 10 F'm June 14	132 1 0 To Oct'r 26.	Do. do. Charged in contingent account.			
Michael Turner	Third ditto			28 18 2 F'm Oct. 26	{ Sir Chas. Bagot } { Prov. Fund. }			
Philip St. Hill	Office-keeper, &c.		56 5 0 F'm April 1	75 0 0	Lord Sydenham, do.			
John McCloskey	Messenger		Ditto. 44 10 5	50 0 0	Do. do.			
		£	8125 6	39617 12 5			32 0 8	509 5 10
Total		14421 0 11	10690 2 6	10033 11 10		1563 19 1½	306 7 2	509 5 10

Government, for the Years 1840, 1841, and 1842.

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AUTHORITY, &c.	GROSS EMOLUMENTS IN STERLING.			CONTINGENCIES IN STERLING.			REMARKS.	
	1840.	1841.	1842.	Heads of Expenditure				
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1840.	1841.	1842.		
	270 0 0	29 11 9		Stationery	188 4 7½		{ Mr. Hopkirk, attached } { to do. do. }	
	202 10 0	83 4 5		Newspapers	41 3 1		{ Mr. McKenzie appointed } { Clerk, Home District Court. }	
	157 10 0	17 5 2		Miscellaneous	149 5 8			
					1438 7 3½			
	157 10 0	17 5 2		Conveyance of Despatches	522 19 0	29 16 3	{ Messrs. Powell and } { Hurd, attached to } { Prov'l Secretary's } { Office from the } { Union. From the } { 9th Nov'r, 1840, } { to 9th Feb. 1841, } { Mr. Hurd belonged } { to the Surveyor- } { General's Office. }	
	57 17 6							
{ Allowance for } { Lodging and } { Fuel }	86 12 6	28 11 8					{ W. Cloughly placed } { on the Pension List } { from 1st May, at } { £25 per annum. }	
Ditto, Ditto	68 12 6	7 10 6					{ J. W. Webb, attached } { to Prov'l Sec'y } { from the Union. }	
	6231 10 7½	857 10 8			1961 6 3½	29 16 3		
		4257 10 7					{ Lord Sydenham's } { salary, £7000. He } { died Sept. 19, 1841 }	
{ Proportion of } { Seizures }		981 7 0	67 2 5				{ Sir R. D. Jackson's } { salary, £3500. }	
Ditto		324 13 1	7379 16 8				{ Sir C. Bagot's salary, } { £3500, till Jan'y } { 11, 1842, & £7000 } { afterwards. }	
		1412 9 4	961 1 6	Clerk hire, exclusive of Mr. Grassett		143 0 0	56 2 8	{ Salary of Chief } { Secretary, £1500 } { Army Stg.; equal to } { £1620. }
		655 18 6						
		61 16 0	324 0 0	Stationery & Printing		235 5 11½	105 16 2	{ Capt. Bagot's salary } { £300, Army Stg.; } { equal to £324. }
		221 11 6	250 0 0	{ Newspapers, ad- } { vertising, &c. }		45 7 8	63 15 11	{ Mr. Cotton's salary, } { £250. }
		177 5 2	200 0 0	Postages		283 11 1½	128 13 4	{ Mr. Bartlett's salary } { £200. }
		86 18 10	132 1 0	Miscellaneous		252 3 9	247 6 9	{ Mr. Grassett's salary, } { £157 10s. 0d. He } { received a gratuity } { of £50, on removal } { from office. }
			28 18 2	{ Conveyance of } { Despatches }		321 1 0	339 13 4	{ Mr. Turner's salary, } { £157 10s. }
		56 5 0	75 0 0					{ Office-keeper's sa- } { lary, £75. }
		44 10 5	50 0 0					{ Messenger's salary, } { £50. }
		8157 6 11	10126 18 3			1280 9 0	1841 7 8	
		15985 0 0½	10986 9 8			3684 1 8½	2591 16 3	1841 7 8

Tabular Return of the Departments of the Executive

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NAME OF OFFICER.	DESIGNATION.	SALARY PER ANNUM IN STERLING.			AUTHORITY, &c.	FEES IN STERLING.		
		1840.	1841.	1842.		1840.	1841.	1842.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
Grant Powell.	2d Clerk.		177 5 2	200 0 0	Lord Sydenham.			
Edward Kent	3d do.		139 11 10	157 10 0	Lord Sydenham. Paid from Prov'l Rev. Civ. List B.			
E. W. Hand.	4th do.		131 11 10	157 10 0	Do. Do.			
H. E. Steele	5th do.		38 19 5	113 2 6	Lord Sydenham. Incr. by Sir C. Bagot.			
J. W. Webb	Messenger.		41 6 3	50 0 0	Lord Sydenham. Do.			
P. Carbery	Assistant do.			38 19 5	Sir C. Bagot. Do.			
			2019 16 7	2117 1 11				
Dominick Daly	Secretary - East.		886 6 0	1000 0 0	Lord Sydenham, do.	221 15 6	250 0 0	
Christopher Dunkin	Assistant do.		181 1 11	100 0 0	do. do.			
Henry Paul.	1st Clerk.		164 18 7		do. do.			
William Lane	Engrossing Clerk.		150 0 0	200 0 0	do. do.			
William Boutilier.	Cpl. in charge of Records, Quebec.		150 0 0	70 16 5	do. do.			
Thomas Ross	2nd Clerk.		118 2 6	196 3 4	do. do.			
Henry Jarmy	3rd do.			115 6 2	Sir Charles Bagot, do.			
W. H. Jones.	4th do.			70 8 6	do. do.			
John Gow	Office-keeper, &c.		56 5 0	75 0 0	Lord Sydenham, do.			
John Twonley	Messenger.		37 10 0	50 0 0	do. do.			
			1711 4 0	2207 13 11				
R. A. Tucker	Registrar.		110 3 0	600 0 0	Lord Sydenham. Incr. by Sir C. Bagot.			
William Kent	1st Clerk.		155 2 0	191 3 7	do. do.			
G. H. Lane	2nd do.		131 5 0	175 0 0	Lord Sydenham, do.			
John Cooper	Messenger.		23 3 8	50 0 0	do. do.			
			749 13 8	1016 3 7				
Total.....		2085 0 0	4921 16 7	5640 19 5		1188 18 5	413 10 0	500 0 0

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AUTHORITY, &c.	GROSS EMOLUMENTS IN STERLING.			CONTINGENCIES IN STERLING.			REMARKS.		
	1840.	1841.	1842.	1840.	1841.	1842.			
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
			177 5 2	200 0 0	Newspapers and Advertising.....	12 2 10	18 4 6	Mr. Powell's annual salary £200.	
			139 11 10	157 10 0	Postages.....	677 7 5	779 10 9	Messrs. Kent and Hurd's annual salary, £157 10s.	
			139 11 10	157 10 0	Miscellaneous.....	129 15 7	56 0 3½	Mr. Steele's salary increas'd from £100 to £157 10s. per annum, from 1st Jan'y 1842.	
			38 19 5	143 2 6	This sum includes Arrears of Unit. Canada.....	1307 17 10	1108 0 7½		
			44 6 3	50 0 0					
				38 19 5				Messenger's annual salary, £50.	
				1108 1 0	1250 0 0			Mr. Daly's annual salary, £1000.	
				181 1 11	400 0 0	Clerk-hire.....	99 4 10	157 3 3	Mr. Dunkin's annual salary, £100. Mr. Paul appointed Registrar District of Portneuf.
				164 18 7		Stationery and Printing.....	297 18 6	16 10 6½	Mr. Lane's annual salary, £200. He succeeded Mr. Paul as 1st clerk, and on Mr. Boutilier's decease, took charge of the Records of Office at Quebec.
				150 0 0	200 0 0	Newspapers and Advertising.....	4 15 10	32 0 1½	Mr. Boutilier died 8th May, 1842. Mr. Ross's annual salary, £157 10s. to 27th January, 1842. He then took Mr. Lane's place, salary £200.
				150 0 0	70 16 5	Postages.....	567 2 7½	910 11 0	Mr. Jarmy's annual salary, £157 10s.
				118 2 6	196 3 4	Miscellaneous.....	69 4 9½	47 2 8½	Mr. Jones's annual salary, £100 to 30th Sept., and then increased to £157 10s.
					145 6 2		1038 6 7	1163 7 7½	
					70 8 0	Contingent Expenses of Clerks, Postages, Stationery, &c. from the Union to the period when Mr. Daly's Office was finally fixed at Kingston.....			
				56 5 0	75 0 0		704 3 7		Office Keeper's annual salary, £75.
				37 10 0	50 0 0		1742 10 2		
									Messenger's annual salary, £50.
									Mr. Tucker's salary £500 to 31st Dec. 1841. He was then placed on same salary as he received as Sec'y & Registrar before the Union.
				440 3 0	600 0 0	Postage, from 10th Feb. 1841.....	25 9 10½	69 16 11½	Mr. Kent's annual salary, £175, to 8th May, 1842, on Mr. Boutilier's decease as above, increased to £200.
				155 2 0	191 3 7	Stationery, Books, &c. do.....	57 3 2½	127 5 11	Mr. Lane's annual salary, £175.
				131 5 0	175 0 0	Miscellaneous, do.....	17 2 10½	27 15 10	Messenger's annual salary, £50.
				23 3 8	50 0 0	Clerk-hire (extra) do.....	16 13 10½	44 17 5½	
							106 9 10½	269 16 2	Although there is a large increase here in the contingent expenses, upon reference to the first sheet it will be seen there is a corresponding reduction in the Civil Sec'y's Department. Many expenses now devolve upon the Prov'l Sec'y, which were formerly disbursed through the Civil Secretary.
							733 10 5	3212 16 9½	2541 4 5
				3273 18 5	5365 6 7	6140 19 5			

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TABULAR Return of the Departments of the Executive

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NAME OF OFFICER.	DESIGNATION.	SALARY PER ANNUM IN STERLING.			AUTHORITY, &c.	FEES IN STERLING.		
		1840.	1841.	1842.		1840.	1841.	1842.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Lower Canada.</i>								
John Stewart	Member	100 0 0	10 19 2	To Feb'y 9, 1841	R. B. Sullivan, Mem.	100 0 0	10 19 2	To Feb'y 9, 1841
A. W. Cochran	do.	100 0 0	10 19 2	do.	Win. Allan, do.	100 0 0	10 19 2	do.
Hugues Heney	do.	100 0 0	10 19 2	do.	A. Baldwin, do.	100 0 0	10 19 2	do.
George Pemberton	do.	100 0 0	10 19 2	do.	W. H. Draper, do.	100 0 0	10 19 2	do.
Louis Panet	do.	100 0 0	10 19 2	do.	R. A. Tucker, do.	100 0 0	10 19 2	do.
						500 0 0	54 15 10	
<i>Upper Canada.</i>								
William Sheppard	do.	100 0 0	10 19 2	do.				
D. Daly	do.	100 0 0	10 19 2	do.				
R. J. Routh	do.	100 0 0	10 19 2	do.				
D. Mondelet	do.	100 0 0	10 19 2	do.				
		900 0 0	98 12 6					
<i>(Department.) Lower Canada.</i>								
George H. Ryland	Clerk to Council	500 0 0			{ Lord Durham.— Paid from Provincial Funds. }	967 0 0		
Jasper Brewer	Clerk	182 0 0			Do. do.			
John King	{ Messenger and Office-keeper }	50 0 0			{ Clerk to Executive Coun. by authority of Governor and Council. }			
John Dixon	{ Door-keeper & Office servant }	37 10 0			Do. do.			
M. Naughten	Do. and do.	To Sept. 30, 12 10 0 Fm Oct. 1.			Do. do.			
		732 10 0				967 0 0		
<i>Upper Canada.</i>								
Win. H. Lee	{ Acting Clerk to Council }	100 0 0	10 19 2	To Feb'y 9.	{ Sir G. Arthur. 1/2 Provincial. 1/2 Crown. }	61 7 7		
Ditto	First Clerk	270 0 0			{ Sir J. Colborne. Provincial Fund, }			
T. G. Hurd	Second Clerk	180 0 0			Sir F. B. Head, do.			
S. B. Smith	Third Clerk	153 0 0			Do. do.			

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Government, for the Years 1840, 1841, and 1842.

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AUTHORITY, &c.	GROSS EMOLUMENTS IN STERLING.			HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	CONTINGENCIES IN STERLING.			REMARKS.
	1840.	1841.	1842.		1840.	1841.	1842.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
<i>Canada.</i>								
R. B. Sullivan, President of Committees		886 6 0	1000 0 0					Memo.—The Executive Councilors are paid from the Provincial Revenue; they receive no Fees.—For contingencies see Office below. Mr. Sullivan's annual salary as President of Committees, £1000.—Executive Councilors, £100. Mr. Ogden having been absent from the Colony, was paid from 1st October, 1841, to 15th September, 1842, at the rate of £50 per annum, only.
do. Member		Fm Feb 10 88 16 8	100 0 0					
J. H. Dunn, do.		Fm Feb 10 87 17 6	100 0 0					
S. B. Harrison, do.		Fm Feb 13 87 17 6	100 0 0					
D. Daly, do.		Fm Feb 13 88 16 8	100 0 0					
C. R. Ogden, do.		Fm Feb 13 75 7 0	35 8 10					
W. H. Draper, do.		87 17 3	71 7 4					
R. Baldwin, do.		Fm Feb 16 33 8 5	To Sept. 16 28 12 8					
C. D. Day, do.		Fm Feb 13 87 17 6	To June 13 49 7 9					
H. H. Killaly, do.		Fm Feb 13 79 2 2	To June 28 100 0 0					
F. Hincks, do.		Fm M'h 17 56 0 6						
H. Sherwood, do.		Fm June 9 15 6 10						
L. H. Lafontaine, do.		Fm July 23 29 6 3	to Sept. 16					
T. C. Aylwin, do.		Fm Sep. 16 27 2 5						
J. E. Small, do.		Fm Sep. 24 26 11 6						
A. N. Morin, do.		Fm Sep. 26 21 18 4						
		Fm Oct. 13						
		1603 7 5	1861 2 5					
	{ Paid by persons on warrants for money & by claimants for land, &c., presenting petitions. Orders in Council, 4th Decr. 1797, 2d Jan. 1798, & 12th May, 1819, and see ordinance in 1780, }	1467 0 0		{ Allow'nce for Stationery, &c., fr'm Provl. Revenue, }	50 0 0			
		182 10 0						
		50 0 0						
		37 10 0						
		12 10 0						
		£ 1749 10 0		Salary of Doorkeeper,	30 0 0	3 5 9	To Feb'y 9.	
	{ On petition for land order in Council, 6th July, 1804, }	161 7 7	10 19 2	Postage & Stationery,	120 10 4			
		270 0 0			150 10 4			
		180 0 0						
		153 0 0						

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TABULAR Return of the Departments of the Executive

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27th October	NAME OF OFFICER.	DESIGNATION.	SALARY PER ANNUM IN STERLING.			AUTHORITY, &c.	FEES IN STERLING.			27th October.
			1840.	1841.	1842.		1840.	1841.	1842.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
<i>Canada.</i>										
	John Macaulay,	Inspector General.		565 0 0	248 7 0	As above,				
	Francis Hincks,	Do.			To June 8, 560 8 5 F'm June 9	Sir C. Bagot— Provl. Fund. ... }				
	Joseph Cary,	Do.		500 0 0	550 0 0	Lord Sydenham, do.				
	James Nation,	First Clerk		194 18 3	To Sept. 15	As above, do.				
	Philip Durnford,	Do.		78 18 0	270 0 0	Sir R. D. Jackson, do.				
	D. A. Ross,	Clerk.		216 9 5	225 0 0	Lord Sydenham } Sir C. Bagot. ... }				
	Frederick Ferguson,	Book-keeper			83 6 8 F'm Aug 1	Do. do. ...				
	Hugh McGregor,	Clerk		153 0 0	153 0 0	Lord Sydenham, do.				
	Matthew Jack,	Do.		100 0 0	100 0 0	Do.				
	John McQuade,	Messenger				Inspector-General, do.				
	Patrick Gaul,	Do.			25 0 0 F'm July 1	Sir C. Bagot. do.				
	Total		1889 3 1	1898 5 8	2215 2 5					
<i>Receiver-General's Department.</i>										
<i>Lower Canada.</i>										
	Jeffery Hale,	Receiver-General		1000 0 0		Sir J. Colborne— salary charged in accounts				
<i>Upper Canada.</i>										
	John Henry Dunn,	Receiver-General		1100 0 0		Treasury—Prov Fund. £700 } Crown do. £400 }				
	Bernard Turquand,	First Clerk		270 0 0		Sir P. Maitland, } Provl. Fund. }				
	J. F. Maddoch,	Second Clerk		180 0 0		Sir F. B. Head, do.				
	George Hamilton,	Third Clerk		153 0 0		Do. do.				
	Andrew Hawkins,	Messenger				Sir J. Colborne				
	Total		1703 0 0							
<i>Canada.</i>										
	Jeffery Hale,	Receiver General.		175 7 0	To March 5	As above,				
	John Henry Dunn,	Do.		1184 1 10	1200 0 0	Lord Sydenham, } Provl. Funds. ... }				
	B. Turquand,	First Clerk		270 0 0	400 0 0	Do. & Sir C. Bagot, do.				
	J. F. Maddoch,	Second Clerk		63 2 5	To May 8	Lord Sydenham, do.				
	P. Durnford,	Do.		120 9 0	F'm Feb. 10 to Oct. 12.	Do. do.				
	T. A. Cary,	Do.		37 19 5	180 0 0	Sir R. D. Jackson, do.				
	George Hamilton,	Third Clerk		156 7 2	157 10 0	Lord Sydenham, do.				
	Total		2703 0 0	2007 6 10	1937 10 0					

Government, for the Years 1840, 1841, and 1842.

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27th October.	AUTHORITY, &c.	GROSS EMOLUMENTS IN STERLING.			CONTINGENCIES IN STERLING.			REMARKS.	27th October.
		1840.	1841.	1842.	1840.	1841.	1842.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Heads of Expenditure.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
			565 0 0	248 7 0					
				560 8 9					Mr Hinck's annual salary, £1000.
			500 0 0	550 0 0	Stationery, &c. & Messenger, at thousand's allowance	65 0 0	32 10 0		Mr. Cary's salary, £600, from 1st July, 1842.
			194 18 3		Postage,	174 7 5	434 5 9		Mr. Nation placed on the Pension List at £112 10s. from 20th Sept. 1841.
			78 18 0	270 0 0	Stationery & Furnit're.	90 0 0	132 18 0		From 10th Feb'y to 12th Octob. 1841, Mr. Durnford was Second Clerk in Receiver General's Office. On the 13th Octob. he rejoined this Office as First Clerk at £270.
			216 9 5	225 0 0					Mr. Ross' salary was raised from £150 to £225, from 10th February, 1841.
				83 6 8					Mr. Ferguson's annual salary, £200.
			153 0 0	153 0 0					
			100 0 0	100 0 0					John McQuade paid from 1840, to 30th June 1842, at £10, as charged in contingencies. Discharged at that date.
				25 0 0					
	Total		1889 3 1	1898 5 8	2215 2 5	277 3 0	329 7 5	599 13 9	
			1000 0 0			Allow'nce for contingencies of all kinds.	100 0 0		
			1100 0 0			Postage,	89 10 10		
			270 0 0			Stationery & Books,	22 10 0		
			180 0 0			Printing and ad- vertizing,	10 12 7½		
			153 0 0			Office Furniture, &c.	12 10 10½		
							12 10 10½		Andrew Hawkins was included in the general contingencies of the public offices, being messenger to the east wing at £67 10s per annum
			1703 0 0				135 4 4		
				175 7 0		Allow'nce for contingencies to Mar. 1841,	16 1 11		
			1184 1 10	1200 0 0		Postage,	137 10 11	170 12 5	Mr. Dunn appointed Receiver-General at the Union, & salary fixed at £1200 from the date thereof.
			270 0 0	400 0 0		Stationery & Books,	47 2 3	88 8 7½	
			63 2 5			Printing and Ad- vertizing,	2 1 4½	7 2 10½	Mr. Maddoch recd. a gratuity of £180 on his removal fr'm office.
			120 9 0			Office Furniture, &c.	1 7 9	82 2 11½	Mr. Durnford transferred to Insp.-Gen. office on 13th Oct'r. 1841.
			37 19 5	180 0 0		Miscellaneous & Casual,	57 10 6	26 19 1½	
			156 7 2	157 10 0					Mr. Hamilton's salary £157 10s from 10th Feb'y, 1841.
	Total		2703 0 0	2007 6 10	1937 10 0	235 4 4	261 14 8½	321 6 0½	

TABULAR Return of the Departments of the Executive

Appendix (C. C.)

27th October.

NAME OF OFFICER.	DESIGNATION.	SALARY PER ANNUM IN STERLING.			AUTHORITY, &c.	FEES IN STERLING.		
		1840.	1841.	1842.		1840.	1841.	1842.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Lower Canada.</i>								
Joseph Bouchette,	Surveyor-General,	450 0 0			{ Crown in 1803. Pd fr'm Provl. Fund }	81 0 0		
Joseph Bouchette, Jun.	Deputy do.	280 16 0			{ Temp'ry Estab. Gov. Genl, 12th Nov. 1830. do... }			
William Sax,	Chief Clerk,	11 10 0			Sir G. Prevost, do			
Harry Ball,	Second Clerk,	150 0 0			Lord Aylmer, do			
Andrew Russell,	Draughtsman,	238 11 0			Temp'ry Estab. Governor-Gen. 12th Nov. 1839 do			
R. A. Young,	Clerk,	105 6 0						
		1236 3 0				81 0 0		
<i>Upper Canada.</i>								
R. B. Sullivan,	Surveyor-General,	380 6 6			{ Sir G. Arthur.— Paid from Crown Funds, ... }			
Kenneth Cameron,	Acting do.	219 13 6			Do do...	30 5 3		
J. G. Chewett,	{ Sen. Survey'r & Draughtsman }	270 0 0			{ Sir J. Colborne, } Provl. Funds, ... }			
J. Radenhurst,	Chief Clerk,	172 12 5			Do. do.			
W. Spragge	{ 2d Clerk, Chief Clerk Nov. 9, 1840. }	193 0 7½			Sir G. Arthur, do.			
Thomas Hector,	{ 3d Clerk 2d Clerk, 9th do. }	156 18 2			Do. do.			
Henry Lizars,	Assist Draughtsm'n	153 0 0			Sir J. Colborne, do.			
J. M. Caldwell,	Clerk,	153 0 0			Do. do.			
H. J. Jones	Do.	153 0 0			Sir G. Arthur, do.			
Edward E. W. Hurd,	Do.	22 4 4	16 15 4		Do. do.			
William Walker,	Messenger,	50 0 0			Sir J. Colborne, do.			
		1923 15 7½	16 15 4			30 5 3		
<i>Canada.</i>								
Joseph Bouchette,	Surveyor-General,		121 14 11		As above,			
Kenneth Cameron,	Acting do.		To April 8, 263 0 3		Do. do.			
			To June 9,		{ Lord Sydenham. Pd from Crown Land Rev. ch'rg'd in accts of Commissioners of Crown Lands ... }	29 16 3	27 2 3	
Thomas Parke,	Surveyor-General,		334 10 4	600 0 0				
			Fr'm June 10					
J. G. Chewett,	{ Sen. Survey'r & Draughtsman }		270 0 0	67 10 0	Do. do.			
			To Feb. 28,					
Jos. Bouchette, Jun.	2d do. and do.		271 16 0	270 0 0	Do. do.			
Andrew Russell,	3d do. and do.		261 8 0	270 0 0	Do. do.			
William Spragge,	Chief Clerk,		270 0 0	270 0 0	Do. do.			
Thomas Hector,	Second Clerk,		180 0 0	180 0 0	Do. do.			
H. J. Jones,	Third Clerk,		153 0 0	153 0 0	Do. do.			

Appendix (C. C.)

27th October.

Government, for the Years 1840, 1841, 1842.

Appendix (C. C.)

27th October.

Appendix (C. C.)

27th October.

AUTHORITY, &c.	GROSS EMOLUMENTS IN STERLING.			CONTINGENCIES IN STERLING.			REMARKS.	
	1840.	1841.	1842.	Heads of Expenditure.	1840.	1841.		1842.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
{ Commutation on Land Patents, & grants of Water lots. Mr. Secretary Walcott's Letter, 1836, and orders in Council, 11th Dec'r, 1805, and 7th March, 1818. }	531 0 0			{ Allowance for } Office servant, }	40 0 0			
	280 16 0			Do. for Stationery, &c.	20 0 0		{ 20s Cur'y per day, Sundays excluded. }	
	11 10 0				60 0 0		{ 10s. St'g per day, Mr. Sax died in February, 1840. }	
	150 0 0						{ 17s. Cur'y per day, Sundays excluded. }	
	238 11 0						{ 7s. 6d. C'y per day, Sundays excluded. }	
	105 6 0							
	1317 3 0							
	380 6 6			Stationery, &c.	82 3 10		{ Annual salary of Surveyor-Gen. £600 }	
{ 59 Geo. 3, c. 7. — Furnishing Treasurers with Scheds. of L'ds (for Assessment). }	249 18 9			Postage,	24 3 1		{ Ann'l salary of the acting do. £600. }	
	270 0 0				106 6 11			
	172 12 6						{ Mr. Radenhurst discharged, }	
	193 0 7½						{ Mr. Spragge's annl. salary as 2d Clerk £180, and as Chief Clerk, £270. }	
	156 18 2						{ Mr. Hector's do. as 3d Clerk, £153, & as 2d Clerk, £180. }	
	153 0 0						{ Mr. Lizars resigned. }	
	153 0 0							
	153 0 0							
	22 4 4	16 15 4					{ Mr. Hurd attached to Provl. Sec'y's Office, Feb. 10, '41. }	
	50 0 0							
	1954 0 10½	16 15 4						
		121 14 11		Stationery, &c.		114 18 3	87 7 10	{ Mr. Bouchette died in April, 1841. }
		263 0 3		Postage,		54 18 4½	104 9 0	{ Mr. Cameron resigned. }
59 G. 3, c. 7, as above	364 6 7	627 2 3						{ Mr. Parke's annual salary, £600. }
		270 0 0	67 10 0					{ Mr. Chewett placed on Pension List, £135 per annum. }
		271 16 0	270 0 0					{ Mr. Bouchette sal'y for first quarter 18s. St'g. per day, exclusive of Sundays, and £270 afterwards. }
		261 8 0	270 0 0					{ Mr. Russell's do. for do., 17s. Cur'y. do. do. exclusive of Sundays, and £270 afterwards. }
		270 0 0	270 0 0					
		180 0 0	180 0 0					
		153 0 0	153 0 0					

Appendix SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN, shewing the effective permanent strength of the Departments of the Executive Government, on the 1st of January 1843.

Appendix
(C. C.)

27th October.

27th October.

DEPARTMENT.	DESIGNATION OF OFFICER.	Annual Salary in Sterl.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Governor General and Civil Secretary's Department.	Governor General.....	7000 0 0	..	Proportion of Seizures. <i>Memo</i> :—The Commissioner of Police at Montreal is still styled Assistant Secretary, and his salary of £300 sterling charged in Public accounts against this Department.	
	Private Secretary.....	321 0 0			
	Civil Secretary.....	1620 0 0			
	Chief Clerk.....	250 0 0			
	Second Clerk.....	200 0 0			
	Third Clerk.....	157 10 0			
	Office Keeper.....	75 0 0			
	Messenger.....	50 0 0			
			9676 10 0	No Fees	
Provincial Secretaries and Registrar's do.	Secretary (West).....	1000 0 0	..	Since vacant.	
	Assistant do.....	400 0 0			
	Chief Clk. Accountant &c.	270 0 0			
	Second Clerk.....	200 0 0			
	Third Clerk.....	157 10 0			
	Fourth Clerk.....	157 10 0			
	Fifth Clerk.....	157 10 0	..	Since vacant, and not yet filled up.	
	Messenger.....	50 0 0			
	Assistant Do.....	50 0 0			
				2442 10 0	All Fees now abolished.
	Secretary (East).....	1000 0 0			The Secretary (West) having since resigned, both sections of the Province have devolved upon this officer, the Government not having appointed any successor.
	Assistant Do.....	400 0 0			
	Clerk in charge of Records, Quebec.....	200 0 0			
	Engrossing Clerk.....	200 0 0			
	Second Clerk.....	157 10 0			
Third Clerk.....	157 10 0	..		Vacancies (4th and 5th Clerks, at £157 10s. each) since filled up.	
Office Keeper.....	75 0 0				
Messenger.....	50 0 0				
			2240 0 0	All Fees now abolished.	
	Registrar.....	600 0 0	..	No Fees.	
	First Clerk.....	200 0 0			
	Second Clerk.....	175 0 0			
	Messenger.....	50 0 0			
			1025 0 0		
Executive Council and Office.	President of Committees.	1000 0 0			
	Eleven Councillors.....	1100 0 0	..	One since resigned.	
	Clerk to Council.....	400 0 0			
	Chief Clerk.....	270 0 0			
	Second Clerk.....	200 0 0			
	Third Clerk.....	180 0 0	..	Department since increased by one Clerk at £180	
	Doorkeeper.....	50 0 0			
	Messenger.....	50 0 0			
			2250 0 0	No Fees.	
Inspector General's Department,	Inspector General.....	1000 0 0	..	No Fees.	
	Deputy Do.....	600 0 0			
	First Clerk.....	270 0 0			
	Second Clerk.....	225 0 0			
	Book-keeper.....	200 0 0			
	Clerk.....	153 0 0			
	Clerk.....	100 0 0			
	Messenger.....	50 0 0			
			2598 0 0		
Receiver General's Department	Receiver General.....	1200 0 0	..	No Fees.	
	Chief Clerk.....	400 0 0			
	Second Clerk.....	180 0 0			
	Third Clerk.....	157 10 0			
	Messenger.....	0 0 0	..	Vacant.	
			1937 10 0		
Surveyor General's Department	Surveyor General.....	600 0 0			
	Senior Surveyor and Draughtsman.....	270 0 0			
	Second Do.....	270 0 0			
	Chief Clerk.....	270 0 0			
	Second Clerk.....	180 0 0			
	Third Clerk.....	153 0 0			
	Fourth Clerk.....	153 0 0			
	Fifth Clerk.....	153 0 0			
	Extra Clerk.....	153 0 0	..	Additional Extra Clerks paid 6s 9d strl. per day	
	Messenger.....	50 0 0		No Fees.	
			2252 0 0		

DEPARTMENT.	DESIGNATION OF OFFICER.	Annual Salary in sterl.	TOTAL.	REMARKS
Crown Land Department.	Commissioner of Crown Lands	800 0 0	1956 0 0	Extra Clerks paid 6s 9d sterling per day. No Fees.
	Assistant Do.....	600 0 0		
	Cashier and Accountant:	200 0 0		
	Clerk and Assistant Do..	153 0 0		
	Clerk	153 0 0		
	Messenger	50 0 0		

ASSESSMENT ROLLS.

Appendix (D. D.) ASSESSMENT ROLLS of that part of the Province of Canada heretofore Upper Canada, for the Years 1842 and 1843, laid before the Legislative Assembly on the 27th October, 1843, pursuant to the Provincial Statute (of Upper Canada), 59th George III. cap. 7.

1842.

1. Bathurst District.
2. Brock District.
3. City of Toronto.
4. Colborne District.
5. Dalhousie District.
6. Eastern District.
7. Gore District.
8. Home District.
9. Huron District.
10. Johnstown District.
11. London District.
12. Midland District.
13. Newcastle District.
14. Niagara District.
15. Ottawa District.
16. Prince Edward District.
17. Talbot District.
18. Victoria District.
19. Wellington District.
20. Western District.

1843.

21. Bathurst District.
22. Colborne District.
23. Dalhousie District.
24. Eastern District.
25. Home District.
26. Huron District.
27. Johnstown District.
28. London District.
29. Midland District.
30. Newcastle District.
31. Niagara District.
32. Ottawa District.
33. Prince Edward District.
34. Simcoe District.
35. Talbot District.
36. Victoria District.
37. Wellington District.
38. Western District.

Appendix (D. D.)
27th October.

Appendix (D. D.)
27th October.

No. 2.—AGGREGATE STATEMENT of the Assessable Property in the Brock District, for the Year 1842.

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		HOUSES.										MILLS.							Cattle from two to four years old.	Close Carriages with 4 wheels kept for pleasure.	Carriages, gigs, or other Carriages with two wheels, kept for pleasure.	Phaetons and other open Carriages with four wheels, kept for pleasure.	Waggons kept for pleasure.	Disablers.	ASSESSED VALUE.			Rate at 1s. in the £1, for the erection of the Gaol and Court House at Woodstock.	Rate at 1/2 of £1, for paying Members' Wages 1841 and 1842.	Rate at 1/2 of £1, in the £1, for the erection of the Lunatic Asylum.	Rate at 1/4 in Acre, levied by virtue of a Bye-law of the Municipal Council, on all Lands in the District.	Rate at 1d. in the £1 on all Assessable Property (Lands excepted), for the general purposes of the District.	Amount levied to defray the expenses of Repair of School-house in Division No. 1, East Oxford, and for Fuel for same.	Rate to be paid by Quakers in lieu of Militia Service, under 4 & 5 Vic. c. 2, sec. 2.	Total Sum to be Collected for 1842.																		
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Square Log House of 1 story.	Additional Fire-places.	Square Log Houses of 2 stories.	Additional Fire-places.	Framed Houses of 1 story.	Additional Fire-places.	Framed House of 2 stories.	Additional Fire-places.	Brick or Stone Houses of 2 stories.	Additional Fire-places.	Brick or Stone Houses of 2 stories.	Additional Fire-places.	Additional pair of stones.	Crut Mills wrought with only one run of Stones.	Additional pair of stones.	Saw Mills.	Store Houses for hire or gain.							Merchants' Ships.	Stead Horses kept for hire or gain.	Horses three years old and upwards.									Oxen four years old and upwards.	Milk Cows.	Horned Cattle from two to four years old.	Rate at 1s. in the £1, for the erection of the Gaol and Court House at Woodstock.	Rate at 1/2 of £1, for paying Members' Wages 1841 and 1842.	Rate at 1/2 of £1, in the £1, for the erection of the Lunatic Asylum.	Rate at 1/4 in Acre, levied by virtue of a Bye-law of the Municipal Council, on all Lands in the District.	Rate at 1d. in the £1 on all Assessable Property (Lands excepted), for the general purposes of the District.	Amount levied to defray the expenses of Repair of School-house in Division No. 1, East Oxford, and for Fuel for same.	Rate to be paid by Quakers in lieu of Militia Service, under 4 & 5 Vic. c. 2, sec. 2.	Total Sum to be Collected for 1842.							
Norwich,.....	32763	11480	40																								37276	4	6	155	7	3	20	2	10	20	2	10	229	12	10	77	8	3	3	0	9	237	1	6	502	14	1	
East Oxford,...	15235	4533	1																									17028	16	0	71	19	7	9	1	3	9	1	3	96	16	8	39	10	1	3	0	9	261	13	6	237	1	6
West Oxford,...	12338	5449																										20394	5	0	87	13	2	11	1	3	11	1	3	96	16	8	55	1	0	3	0	9	361	13	6	237	1	6
North Oxford,...	7118	1756																										5654	12	0	23	9	6	2	18	10	2	18	10	45	13	3	8	4	10	83	15	3	330	6	10			
Blenheim, ...	23737	7449	7	1	3																							23804	13	0	98	15	7	12	13	1	12	13	1	158	5	4	47	19	8	4	10	330	6	10				
Burford,	24787	12798	6	3																								33805	17	4	41	12	2	17	16	1	17	16	1	190	17	1	66	6	9	4	10	438	18	2				
Nissour,	23652	4985																										16114	8	0	67	13	2	8	11	8	8	11	8	145	13	2	26	3	2	256	12	10	175	2	9			
Derham,	15026	2749	1																									11300	11	0	47	4	5	6	1	2	6	1	2	91	12	0	24	3	11	256	12	10						
Oakland,	4346	4928	1																									12154	1	0	50	8	11	6	7	11	6	7	11	48	5	4	24	2	4	135	12	6						
Zorn,	47755	9147																										31610	12	0	133	13	9	16	19	6	16	19	6	298	11	10	54	4	10	520	9	7						
Blandford,	7336	2063																										8685	16	1	36	4	1	4	11	8	4	11	8	48	19	5	21	17	4	138	12	11						
Woodstock,...	51	105																										1975	19	0	8	6	3	1	1	3	1	1	3	0	16	11	7	15	3	3	7	138	12	11				
	314166	67397	36	4	4	2	711	105	105	120	13	8	1	4	13	8	46	133	16	2747	2941	6793	3924	1	3	8	25	7220335	15	4	922	8	2	117	6	8	117	6	8	1459	12	6	452	17	5	3080	10	2						

A true Abstract of the Rateable Property in the District of Brock taken from the Assessment Lists for the Year 1842, as returned to my Office by the several Assessors of the said District for the said Year; together with a correct Statement of the several Assessments to be collected for the service of the Year 1842. Dated this 9th day of December, 1842.

W. LAPENOTIERE, Clerk of the Peace,
District of Brock.

Appendix (D. D.)
27th October.

No. 3.—AGGREGATE amount of the Rateable Property in the City of Toronto and Liberties: Extracted from the Assessor's Returns for the Year 1842.

WARDS.	Annual Value of Tenement.		Quantity of additional lands.		SEPARATE TENEMENTS.										Total amount of Assessment.												
	£	s.	a.	s.	Under half an acre.	Under one acre.	Under two acres.	Total number of acres.	First acre.	Second acre.	Third acre.	Remaining acres.	Four wheel close Carriages.	Four wheel open Carriages.	Gigs and Pleasure Waggon.	Two-Horse Sleighs.	One-Horse Sleighs.	Stone Horses.	Horses over three years.	Cattle over two years.	Dogs.	Bitches.	£	s.			
St. David Liberties	19952	0	66	0	48	3	3	22	2	2	2	2	16	1	15	41	9	34	131	149	126	4	22769	5	5147	0	
St. Andrews Liberties	11902	0	12	0	28	7	16	16	6	4	4	4	4	2	11	28	4	22	93	92	72	5	14207	0	266	0	
St. Patrick Liberties	174	0	2	0	28	7	16	16	7	4	4	4	4	2	11	28	4	23	100	103	75	6	14473	0	0	0	
St. Lawrence Liberties	6049	10	24	0	61	5	39	39	6	3	4	25	25	1	6	16	2	9	52	47	46	2	7181	10	7507	0	
St. George Liberties	2907	0	555	0	63	3	911	911	24	20	19	879	879	1	8	8	5	10	63	117	38	7	14991	10	15019	0	
Total	£ 8956	10	579	0	127	8	980	980	39	25	23	904	904	2	14	24	7	19	115	164	81	9	£ 20627	0	10068	10	
	14499	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	19	6	22	65	67	47	3	5608	0	637	16	
	3316	10	153	0	30	9	4	338	22	19	17	282	282	3	2	0	0	6	58	50	13	0	10706	0	88713	15	
	£ 17715	10	153	0	58	9	4	338	22	19	17	282	282	3	15	25	0	28	123	117	60	3	£ 20627	0	10068	10	
	605	10	21	0	20	5	7	3	2	1	0	0	0	3	15	20	10	16	57	46	58	7	637	16	0	0	
	537	0	4	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	19	3	1	10706	0	0	0	
	£ 1142	10	25	0	27	5	7	3	2	1	0	0	0	3	15	20	10	16	65	65	61	8	£ 10706	0	0	0	0
	£ 62211	10	926	0	326	52	17	1811	93	78	66	1632	1632	11	71	133	38	121	569	640	445	30	£ 88713	15	0	0	0

The rate imposed for the year 1842 was one shilling and one penny half-penny in the pound upon the rateable property in the City, and one fourth of that amount in the Liberties.

Amount calculated to be received £4144 17 4

Commutation of Statute Labour by rate inhabitants, not otherwise assessed 126 15 0

Dog Tax, imposed by Act of the Common Council 173 10 0

I, Charles Daly, Clerk of the Peace of the City of Toronto, do certify that the above is a correct Return of the Rateable Property and taxation of the City of Toronto and Liberties, as extracted from the Assessor's Returns for the year 1842.

CHARLES DALY, Clerk of the Peace, City of Toronto.

Appendix (D. D.)
27th October.

Appendix
(D. D.)
27th October.

Appendix
(D. D.)
27th October.

No. 4.—A Return of the Rateable Inhabitants and Property Assessed in the different Townships in the District of Colborne, for the year 1842.

TOWNSHIPS.	Distilleries, 5s.	Number of Acres uncultivated, 4s.	Number of Acres cultivated £1.	Squared or Hewed Logs under 2 Stories, £20.	Additional fire places, £4.	Framed, under 2 Stories, £35.	Additional fire places, £5.	Squared or Hewed Logs, two Stories, £30.	Additional fire places, £8.	Brick or Stone under two stories, £40.	Additional fire places, £10.	Framed, Brick, or Stone, two stories, £60.	Additional fire places, £10.	Grist Mills by water, one run of Stones, £150.	Additional run of Stones, £50.	Saw Mills, £100.	Merchant Shops, £200.	Store Houses, £200.	Stallions kept for covering, £199.	Horses 3 years old and upwards, £8.	Oxen 4 years old and upwards, £4.	Milk Cows, £3.	Young Cattle, from 2 to 4 years old, £1.	Pleasure Wagons, £15.	Menonists, Turners, &c., 10s.	Number of Householders.	AMOUNT.	
Otonabee.....	1	31908	9645	6	...	66	16	...	...	3	...	10	16	1	1	1	4	...	...	195	440	745	528	5	1	369	26405
Monaghan.....	2	7048	2739	4	...	101	28	1	...	3	5	20	32	4	7	3	13	...	...	158	101	334	124	8	...	266	16408
Smith.....	...	24265	7584	37	...	12	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	193	323	655	358	...	...	274	19256
Ops.....	...	26810	3726	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	112	307	449	111	...	...	292	13245
Mariposa.....	...	24410	5072	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	163	273	509	243	...	...	27	14963
Emily.....	1	27401	4492	3	...	14	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	2	1	2	2	...	...	171	286	507	189	...	...	340	16352
Douro.....	...	20149	3514	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	245	372	115	...	...	198	10566
Asphodel.....	...	11760	3078	6	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	3	1	...	58	157	259	161	...	...	3	8520
Eidon.....	...	18752	2905	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	184	323	114	...	...	150	9347
Belmont.....	...	2197	283	1	24	41	26	33	975
Dummer.....	...	17412	3513	3	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	54	264	311	154	...	...	196	10297
Ferrelon and Bexley.....	...	14257	695	3	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	23	35	60	28	...	...	49	5233
Ennismore.....	...	6211	920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	64	87	77	...	...	71	3116
Verulam.....	...	10504	744	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	34	86	104	36	...	...	83	4316
	4	243084	48910	66	7	216	54	9	10	10	6	35	52	14	10	17	24	1	6	1330	2789	4756	2264	1331	2690	159003	16	

W. H. WRIGHTON, N. D. C.

Peterboro, 21st, June, 1842.

Appendix (D. D.)
27th October.

Appendix (D. D.)
27th October.

No. 6.—AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF THE RATEABLE PROPERTY IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT, for the Year 1842.

TOWNSHIP.	LANDS.		HOUSES.										MILLS.			Stallions kept for hire or gain.	Horses three years old and upwards.	Cows four years old and upwards.	Milch Cows.	Horned Cattle from two to four years old.	Carricles, Cigs, or Carriages, two wheels.	Wagons kept for pleasure.	VALUATION.			Amount of Rates, at one penny per one pound.	Amount of Rates at 1-8th of a penny per one pound, for Provincial Lunatic Asylum.	Amount for Wages for Members of Assembly.	TOTAL AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED IN CURRENCY.		
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Square Timber, one story.	Square Timber, two stories.	Frame, under two stories.	Additional Fire Places.	Brick or Stone, one story.	Additional Fire Places.	Frame, Brick, or Stone, two stories.	Additional Fire Places.	Wrought by Water.	Additional Pairs of Stones.	Saw.	Merchant Shops.	£								s.	d.	£					s.	d.
Conwall	39702	13740	137	350	21	32	6	23	38	4	3	3	20	381	10	23	66322	8	0	277	3	5½	34	11	0	30	0	14	341	14	7
Osnabrock	31897½	11441½	10	191	21	20	6	11	5	1	1	8	13	489	6	22	42675	16	8	177	16	3½	22	3	7½	26	18	2½	236	18	2
Williamburgh	36624½	8113½	13	142	6	16	2	9	11	1	1	4	12	442	3	10	36049	3	0	150	4	1	18	16	5	27	9	8½	196	10	2½
Matilda	31477	6392½	2	82	1	21	4	3	3	1	2	4	5	250	1	3	26277	18	0	109	9	9½	13	12	11½	20	0	9½	143	3	7
Winchester	13419	1680½	2	11	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	137	1	3	8649	6	0	36	0	0½	4	10	8	6	12	9½	47	3	6½
Finch	13260	2004	17	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	89	1	1	8308	0	0	34	12	4	4	6	4½	5	5	3½	44	4	0½
Roxborough	16976	1493	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	57	1	1	8982	4	0	34	18	4½	4	7	4	5	3	3	44	8	11½
Lancaster	39972	9462	87	79	4	8	6	2	4	3	2	6	6	440	2	13	36643	8	0	152	13	7½	19	1	4½	15	7	6½	187	2	6½
Kenyon	50403	4362	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	4	191	1	1	23695	12	0	98	14	7½	12	6	10½	10	2	7½	121	4	1½
Loebel	43827	7451½	59	9	1	7	3	4	1	3	1	3	7	355	1	1	30325	14	8	126	7	1½	15	16	0½	12	15	11½	154	19	1½
Charlottenburgh	57647	18082½	330	175	8	9	2	13	10	4	3	5	8	543	18	11	64253	3	0	267	14	5	33	8	7½	26	18	4	328	1	4½
Mountain	18705	5012	5	13	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	145	1	1	15174	0	0	63	4	6	7	17	7½	11	12	0½	82	14	1½
Total	393910	89227½	672	3	1057	62	120	19	75	71	20	17	46	3519	40	82	366956	13	4	1528	18	8½	180	18	11½	198	6	8½	1918	4	4½

JAMES PRINGLE,
Clerk of the Peace, &c.
District Clerk, E. D.

Office Clerk of the Peace.
Cornwall, 29th September, 1842.

Appendix (D. D.) 27th October.

Appendix (D. D.) 27th October

No. 8—AGGREGATE ACCOUNT of the Rateable Property in the Home District, for the Year 1842.

Township.	Lands.		Houses.										Mills.				Horned Cattle from two to four years old.	Carriages, gigs, or other Carriages, with two wheels, kept for pleasure.	Wagons kept for pleasure only.	Phaetons or other open Carriages with four wheels.	+ wheeled Close Carriages, kept for pleasure.	Amount of Valuation of Property Assessed, (Currency).	* Amount of Rates at one penny per pound, (Currency).	†d. in the £, for the erection of a Lunatic Asylum.	Representatives' Wages.	Amount of Rates at 3s. 4d. per annum, for the purpose of Education.	£ s. d.								
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated, Arable, Pasture, or Meadow.	Squared or Hewed Timber on two sides, one story.	Additional Fire-places.	Squared or Hewed on two sides, two stones.	Additional Fire-places.	Framed, under two stones.	Additional Fire-places.	Frame, Brick, or Stone, of one story.	Additional Fire-places.	Frame, Brick, or Stone, of two stones.	Additional Fire-places.	Wrought by water, with one pair of stones.	Additional pair of stones.	Saw Mills.	Store Houses.												Merchants' Shops.	Stone Horses for Covering Hares, for hire or gain.	Horses of three years old and upwards.	Oxen of four years old and upwards.	Milch Cows.			
York	36277	23729	114	4	23	8	248	6	141	66	96	166	8	9	34	1	3	3	1924	272	1970	672	9	11	25	73883	332	16	11	42	28	251	6	3	655
Scarboro'	20106	13326	51	4	4	3	94	1	4	15	3	1	1	1	14	1	5	3	392	193	1160	347	1	2	2	34663	144	7	6	17	12	108	6	6	282
Pickering	38165	20494	13	1	17	12	134	1	4	15	12	1	6	6	18	1	1	1	715	515	1637	647	1	2	1	51172	213	4	4	26	12	162	4	4	420
Whitby	33680	27488	6	1	40	36	150	13	10	39	36	7	18	4	18	4	4	5	991	669	2073	2091	6	61	5	80107	333	18	4	42	3	251	3	11	655
Elohoche	14694	10634	55	4	8	2	32	5	100	13	31	26	4	10	11	2	4	3	552	175	994	413	3	9	2	36397	153	3	11	19	4	114	10	3	299
Toronto	30072	24973	59	1	1	1	329	19	32	15	42	39	4	7	20	5	20	3	991	444	2038	739	2	22	5	74209	309	4	1	39	1	232	5	6	606
Georgina	10653	7086	3	1	1	3	20	2	8	5	6	3	1	1	7	1	14	2	273	139	558	331	1	3	1	16218	67	10	8	8	18	51	0	8	133
Chinguacousy	47729	23094	14	1	10	14	86	2	6	6	3	2	1	1	2	1	5	5	227	614	1875	806	1	1	1	53468	231	4	8	29	13	173	2	0	453
Caledon	30519	9210	3	1	1	1	14	1	4	1	3	2	1	1	2	1	5	2	242	341	601	217	1	1	1	23021	98	19	0	12	8	74	2	7	193
Albion	38769	11454	16	1	1	9	72	1	4	16	9	1	4	11	11	1	5	504	504	1067	454	1	1	1	1	23074	96	2	10	12	3	8	3	0	289
King	37820	18608	74	25	136	29	136	4	3	29	29	6	10	19	7	3	3	747	423	1630	665	1	2	7	1	36568	152	17	4	19	4	12	11	9	189
Vaughan	38809	26715	73	20	291	21	291	3	8	2	70	9	5	21	19	17	6	1229	261	2339	629	1	3	2	2	54576	327	9	8	28	16	115	2	2	239
+Markham	28059	14218	31	3	5	32	208	10	10	73	32	5	6	12	1	9	6	701	214	1102	494	1	3	2	1	78289	395	5	3	40	18	245	5	0	640
Whitchurch	9140	2814	8	1	1	3	36	1	6	1	3	3	1	4	4	1	9	146	66	275	126	1	1	1	1	9499	39	11	7	4	18	149	5	7	397
Uxbridge	15133	3351	10	3	10	7	6	1	1	1	3	1	3	3	3	1	1	129	189	323	200	1	1	1	1	10169	42	6	8	5	7	29	18	5	77
Reach	28365	6989	10	7	3	5	7	1	12	2	5	2	1	2	2	1	1	167	301	544	313	1	1	1	1	18550	78	2	9	9	17	32	1	3	83
Brook	9169	2424	11	7	3	2	13	2	5	2	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	67	106	198	114	1	1	1	1	7821	32	16	9	4	2	58	16	4	153
Georgina	8868	2936	10	7	1	2	2	12	3	2	2	5	2	3	1	1	1	148	74	284	131	1	2	2	1	8314	31	12	10	4	7	24	15	3	64
North Gwillimbury	19136	9479	7	1	99	99	99	46	5	21	6	2	3	5	1	8	1	451	134	694	296	1	6	1	1	29666	123	12	2	15	10	93	6	10	68
East Gwillimbury	331	2739	23	1	1	1	5	1	1	5	6	1	1	1	1	3	1	68	125	251	123	1	1	1	1	1419	5	10	3	0	14	4	9	10	242
Scott	12493	2074	5	1	1	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	34	11	4	5	11	1	1	1	8316	34	11	4	4	5	25	17	10	11
Thorn	6387	707	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	53	99	61	1	1	1	1	2332	10	19	4	1	8	8	5	8	21
Mars	740	60	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	6	1	1	1	239	0	19	11	0	2	0	15	0	1
Rams	549491	270512	596	20	94	13	2249	205	381	119	462	390	65	71	209	23	134	36	10676	6448	22499	10331	23	157	77	43780789	3296	14	5	416	2	2477	1	8	6468

* The Rates in the County of Simcoe are at Twopence in the Pound—one Penny being for the Erection of a Goal and Court House at Barrie.
 † In the Townships thus marked, the Returns are made from last year's Rolls, the Assessors having neglected to make their Returns this year.

No. 10.—AGGREGATE ACCOUNT of Rateable Property

Appendix (D. D.)
27th October.

Appendix (D. D.)
27th October.

TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		HOUSES.										MILLS.		Horses of three years old and upwards.					
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated, Arable, Pasture, or Meadow.	Town Lots in Johnstown.	Town Lots in Brockville.	Squared or Hewed Timber on two sides, one story.	Framed under two stories.	Additional Fire-places.	Squared Timber, two stories.	Additional Fire-places.	Brick or stone of one story.	Additional Fire-places.	Framed, Brick, or Stone, of two stories.	Additional Fire-places.	Wrought by Water with one pair of stones.		Additional Pair of Stones.	Saw Mills.	Merchant Shops.	Store Houses.	Stone Horses for covering Mares for hire or gain.
Elizabethto'n.	52087	19186½	282½	21	333	9	78	5152½	114	5	6	622	6	8	1208					
Yonge,	37126	14273	18	119½	2	20	17	7	5	5	11	9	1	724						
Bastard,	25710½	9726½	17	92	6	5	6	2	3	2	2	7	1	454						
Kitley,	27471	9311	3	30	2	3	3	1	2	5	2	5	2	435						
South Elmsley	9876	3276	9	4	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	125						
Front Leeds } & Lansdo'n }	25053½	5238	47	92	21	4	8	13	2	6	2	5	1	288						
Rear Leeds } & Lansdo'n }	15294	4301	10	39	2	1	4	3	1	1	2	1	1	199						
South Crosby,	13186	3515	6	23	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	162						
North Crosby,	8379	1498	23	1	4	5	1	2	3	72										
South Burgess,	1453½	104	1	7																
Augusta,	38410½	14854½	28	197	2	1	1	6	13	68	39	1	1	421	2	2	785			
Edwardsb'rg'h	29989½	7474½	31	43	67	1	18	8	3	3	1	5	1	518						
Oxford,	31628½	8206½	9	74	6	10	1	8	1	3	2	4	8	2	346					
Wolford,	19813	6439	8	66	1	2	13	8	1	1	2	2	10	1	291					
South Gower.	9291	4149	8	13	1	11	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	147						
Total,	344760½	111734½	31282½	228	1172½	51	9	1	273	25	291½	186	26	26	46	94	11	21	5761	

in the DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN, for the Year 1842.

Appendix (D. D.)
27th October.

Appendix (D. D.)
27th October.

CATTLE.		Amount of the valuation of Property Assessed.	Amount of Rates at 1d per Pound.	Amount of Rates at 1d per Pound for New Gaol and Court House.	Amount of Rates for Representatives of Leeds and Grenville.	Amount of Rates for Insane and Lunatic Asylum.					
Oxen of four years old and upwards.	Milch Cows.						CURRENCY.	CURRENCY.	CURRENCY.	CURRENCY.	
328	2156	625	2	22	16	39	£ 922 4 3	£ 384 6 10	£ 384 6 10	£ 16 3 2	£ 48 0 1
328	1631	601	2	3	44934	14 0	187 4 6	187 4 6	11 11 3	23 7 3	
314	924	660	29658	15 0	123 11 6	123 11 6	7 15 4	15 8 4			
330	1044	430	26285	4 0	109 10 5	109 10 5	6 17 10	13 13 4			
113	313	200	8332	4 0	34 18 6	34 18 6	2 2 11	4 7 0			
185	682	254	23100	14 0	96 5 0	96 5 0	6 0 5	12 0 2			
126	406	279	13465	16 0	56 2 1	56 2 1	3 9 10	7 0 3			
116	312	265	11031	4 0	45 19 3	45 19 3	2 16 3	5 14 8			
103	181	92	6846	16 0	28 10 6	28 10 6	1 15 7	3 11 2			
6	13	3	636	14 0	2 13 0	2 13 0	0 3 3	0 6 7			
247	1487	438	57412	2 0	239 4 4	239 4 4	21 15 4	29 17 3			
177	978	351	28076	8 0	116 19 8	116 19 8	10 11 3	14 11 10			
293	836	387	28450	0 10	118 10 10	118 10 10	11 0 6	14 15 3			
206	634	295	22114	12 0	92 2 10	92 2 10	8 6 2	11 9 10			
49	285	111	10285	4 0	42 17 1	42 17 1	3 17 10	5 5 0			
2921	11915	1997	402922	12 10	1678 16 10	1678 16 10	114 7 7	209 8 7			

JAMES JESSUPP,

Clerk of the Peace,

District of Johnstown.

No. 12.—AGGREGATE ASSESSMENT OF THE MIDLAND DISTRICT, for the year 1842.

Appendix
(D. D.)

27th October

Appendix
(D. D.)

27th October.

TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Valuation in Pounds	Amount of Assess' at 2s 8d in the Pound.	REMARKS.
		£ s. d.	
Frontenac.	Town of Kingston,....	163015.	1443 7 4
	Township of do.....	63597.	563 2 2½
	Pittsburgh,.....	26090.	220 5 0
	Loughborough,.....	23065.	204 4 7
	Portland,.....	14912.	132 0 8½
	Wolfe Island.....	13231.	117 3 2
	Bedford,.....	3612.	32 6 11½
	307522.	2721 9 11½	
Lenox & Addington.	Ernestown,.....	64619.	572 3 1½
	Fredericksburg,.....	42823.	379 3 1
	Richmond,.....	32306.	286 0 11½
	Adolphustown,.....	15701.	139 0 6½
	Camden,.....	45433.	402 5 9
	Sheffield,.....	8050.	71 5 7½
	Amherst Island,.....	9747.	86 6 2½
	218679.	1936 5 3½	
Total.....	526201.	£4657 15 3	Loss by Fractions as carried out.....£1 6 2

I do hereby certify that the foregoing Return of the total Monies to be Collected within the Midland District, for the year 1842, has been truly taken from the original Assessment Rolls thereof, in the hands of the Clerk of the District Council of the Midland District. And I beg further to state as the reason why the items in detail of the several kinds of property assessed not being returned is, that the same has never been cast up in the said original Rolls, and that by the proceedings of the District Council, the said Rolls were not allowed to come into my custody as contemplated by Law.

(Signed in Triplicate.)

JAMES NICKALLS,

Clerk of the Peace, M. D.

Kingston, Feb. 9, 1843.

Appendix (D. D.)
27th October.

Appendix (D. D.)
27th October.

No. 13.—AN AGGREGATE ACCOUNT OF ALL THE RATEABLE PROPERTY WITHIN THE DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE, IN THE PROVINCE OF CANADA, AS TAKEN FROM THE SEVERAL ASSESSMENT ROLLS OF EACH TOWNSHIP WITHIN THE SAID DISTRICT, FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1842.

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	ACRES OF LAND.		HOUSES.						GRIST MILLS.				CARRIAGES.				ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY.				TOTAL AMOUNT OF RATES.																			
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Square or of Hewed Logs, under two stories.	Additional Fire-places.	Specified on Hewed Logs, two stories.	Back or stone, under two stories.	Av. front Fire-places.	Trained, brick, or stone, two stories.	Additional Fire-places.	Weighted by water, 1 pair of stones.	Saw Mills.	Distilleries.	Merchant Ships.	Stores.	Stables.	Houses.	Own.	Marriages.	Hired Cattle from two to four years old.	Carrriages With four wheels, no harness.	Carrriages With two wheels, no harness.	Carrriages With four wheels, harness.	Carrriages With two wheels, harness.	Pressure Waggon.	Assessment of Property.	District Rate, Land at one Half-penny per penny per Pound.	Rate for Lunatic Asylum at the eighth of a Penny.	Militia Expention Money, Gunners, &c.	Rate upon each Distillery, at 8s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.							
Darlington,	20747	13104	3	133	2	1	1	20	9	4	2	0	2	1	1	1	1	50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	216	4	3	2	233	4	5								
Haldimand,	21347	1613	13	174	15	1	1	11	9	4	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	54	1	1	1	1	1	1	230	1	7	13	246	8	4									
Manvers,	16231	2664																																						
Alwicks,	2365	111																																						
Percy,	13573	3357	2	31	1	1	1	3	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	11	6	15	10	11	5									
Seymour,	2562	527	2	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	5	6	15	10	11	5									
South Monaghan,	722	514	2	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	7	3	8	3	4	80	2	4							
Clarke,	2176	13664	1	50	22	1	1	11	7	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	11	7	7	6	0	17	8								
Murray,	2502	1140	24	174	1	1	1	23	9	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	11	7	10	22	14	10	61	17	8						
Cavan,	36381	13383	20	31	5	1	1	3	4	4	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	7	2	2	218	4	15									
Cartwright,	12110	633																																						
Hamilton,	3172641	17647	2	317	11	1	1	70	173	6	7	5	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	33	19	2	2	31	3	10									
Granabee,	3340	1380	1	17	1	1	1	3	3	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	0	0	0	261	12	10									
Hope,	15426303	13654	12	265	6	1	1	45	31	6	5	6	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	10	0	237	8	9									
			128	7	1172	122	5	1	278	37	21	52	6	8	6	13	3	27	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	22	16	1	1	24	216	1	10	0	4	0	0	2487	13	0

T. WARD,
Clerk of the Peace.

Clerk of the Peace Office,
16th September, 1842.

Appendix (D. D.)
27th October.

Appendix (D. D.)
27th October

No. 14.—AGGREGATE ACCOUNT of Assessment for the District of NIAGARA, for the Year 1842.

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS IN THE COUNTIES OF LENCOLN AND HALDIMAND.	LANDS.		HORSES.										MILLS.			Town Lots in Niagara and Queenston.	Arable.	Uncultivated.	Total Amount to be Collected FROM THE DISTRICT.																											
	Square or Hewed Timber, 2 sides, 1 story.	Additional Fire-places.	Framed under two stories.	Additional Fire-places.	Squared Timber, 2 stories.	Additional Fire-places.	Framed Brick or Stone, 1 story, with no more than two Fire-places.	Additional Fire-places.	Framed Brick, or Stone, with no more than two Fire-places.	Additional Fire-places.	Wrought by water, with 1 pair stones.	Additional pair of stones.	Saw Mills.	Additional pair of stones.	Merchant's Shops.					Store Houses.	Stone Houses for covering Mares, for gain or hire.	Horses three years old and upwards.	Oxen four years old and upwards.	Milch Cows.	Horned Cattle from two to four years old.	Close Carriages, 4 wheels, kept for pleasure.	Phaetons or other open Carriages, 4 wheels.	Carriages, Gigs, or other Carriages, 2 wheels.	Waggons for pleasure.	Amount of Assessment.	Tax of One Penny, Rate per Pound.	Amount of additional for Members' Wages.	For Lunatic Asylum.	For the payment of the District Debt.	Council Tax for the support of Schools and Bridges.	Tax Council Tax for Roads and Bridges.	Currency.									
Bartie,.....	13231	21388	133	10	111	27	6	2	8	24	29	3	1	4	1	3	1	663	156	1071	512	1	3	1	30	38666	10	0	161	2	24	20	2	9	40	5	6	120	16	8	£	379	4	0		
Caistor,.....	9477	9477	5	18	18	3	3	1	4	2	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	163	80	296	139	1	3	1	6	9291	0	0	38	14	3	4	16	2	2	4	16	2	2	£	96	8	94			
Clinton,.....	13109	13109	13	192	53	6	1	1	9	25	17	1	1	1	1	2	2	630	223	1134	432	1	2	2	5	36569	0	0	153	2	5	19	4	0	1	4	4	13	11	0	£	355	7	24		
Crowland,.....	9982	9982	28	72	6	2	1	1	1	3	6	6	1	4	1	1	1	313	91	421	157	1	2	2	5	17828	0	0	73	9	7	19	4	0	1	4	4	13	11	0	£	174	0	54		
Gainsborough,.....	20520	20520	5	98	1	1	1	1	1	3	6	5	5	2	9	1	1	355	132	723	343	1	2	2	2	23637	0	0	98	9	9	9	17	0	2	6	10	3	7	14	2	5	£	241	5	84
Grantham,.....	11450	11450	29	251	23	4	4	4	198	18	67	5	5	2	9	1	1	702	226	890	292	1	5	2	9	55742	16	0	232	5	2	23	4	6	2	6	2	8	5	1	£	52	1	4		
Grimsby,.....	15901	15901	19	174	28	1	1	1	12	8	31	3	1	4	5	1	1	545	215	889	455	3	3	1	1	33040	0	0	137	13	4	13	15	4	17	4	2	3	4	8	4	£	325	1	4	
Humberston,.....	14264	14264	61	36	24	11	3	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	340	123	525	245	1	1	1	1	20869	10	0	86	19	1	8	19	11	11	4	5	2	2	£	208	14	2			
Louth,.....	9794	9794	19	87	1	1	1	1	6	4	10	1	1	7	2	1	1	371	146	739	193	2	1	1	1	21588	5	0	89	19	0	11	11	11	4	5	2	2	£	210	5	0				
Niagara Town,.....	483	483	9	256	73	1	1	1	6	4	89	136	1	2	5	1	1	185	13	203	10	2	1	1	1	46659	0	0	194	8	3	19	8	10	2	6	1	4	3	£	433	1	9			
Niagara,.....	10107	10107	15	151	64	3	3	3	16	7	34	72	3	2	7	3	3	566	177	727	280	1	1	1	1	29780	0	0	121	1	8	14	15	10	18	9	10	11	11	£	330	14	6			
Pelham,.....	16005	16005	20	133	24	6	6	6	6	2	14	11	5	3	6	8	1	431	252	716	454	1	1	1	1	44375	0	0	184	17	11	18	8	2	15	10	2	3	1	3	£	294	2	2		
Stamford,.....	10850	10850	6	339	83	1	1	1	10	5	71	82	2	1	15	5	1	647	55	850	197	2	2	3	3	38465	0	0	160	5	5	16	0	6	20	0	8	4	4	£	422	8	8			
Thorold,.....	11775	11775	7	247	44	1	1	1	8	3	40	18	7	6	12	1	1	279	204	530	242	1	1	1	1	18766	5	0	78	3	10	7	16	4	7	16	4	7	£	368	12	6				
Wainfleet,.....	16126	16126	36	7	1	1	1	1	36	3	17	7	1	2	6	6	1	279	204	530	242	1	1	1	1	15852	4	0	66	1	0	6	12	1	8	5	1	1	£	192	17	2				
Wilkeby,.....	9358	9358	39	46	1	1	1	1	14	2	13	7	2	5	2	5	1	247	87	395	138	1	1	1	1	15852	4	0	66	1	0	6	12	1	8	5	1	1	£	156	16	3				
Total,.....	200601	130946	444	15221	452	42	7	33	57	469	500	39	29	5	129	29	3	7020	2311	10956	4406	8	127	32	25	486732	10	0	3028	1	0	202	16	0	253	9	6	15	521	0	10	£	4726	17	2	
Canborough,.....	13595	3807	11	23	4	5	3	6	11	1	1	1	6	2	1	1	1	163	70	220	135	1	1	1	1	11766	12	0	49	0	6	12	5	1	1	1	1	1	£	143	16	3				
Cayuga,.....	21382	3946	13	15	5	1	1	6	5	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	93	169	295	252	1	1	1	1	13121	0	0	54	13	4	13	13	4	4	1	1	1	£	171	12	4				
Dunn,.....	4158	1270	5	17	8	2	2	2	2	8	14	1	2	2	2	2	1	44	73	169	48	1	1	1	1	4990	0	0	20	15	0	5	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	£	58	10	2			
Halimand,.....	10163	4753	19	1	1	8	2	84	30	24	31	5	3	16	7	1	230	237	436	234	5	1	6	6	6	21494	10	0	89	11	2	22	7	9	11	3	11	22	7	9	£	235	18	6		
Monkton,.....	6537	1137	4	44	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	70	65	180	106	1	1	1	1	8924	0	0	37	3	8	9	5	11	4	12	11	4	1	£	151	15	7			
Rainham,.....	11755	4756	24	35	5	1	1	7	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	4	1	186	113	268	186	4	4	4	4	13332	0	0	55	11	0	13	17	9	6	18	10	13	17	£	156	12	11			
Sherbrooke West,.....	1837	1567	16	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	51	34	101	35	1	1	1	1	3371	0	0	14	0	11	3	10	3	3	10	8	3	£	37	5	1				
Walpole,.....	14157	4771	7	43	1	1	1	2	4	4	3	7	1	1	1	1	1	173	142	401	172	1	1	1	1	14448	4	0	60	4	4	15	1	1	7	10	6	3	£	172	5	8				
Total,.....	83604	26007	99	6	182	22	16	7	108	46	58	63	13	536	23	4	1	1016	903	2031	1168	11	1	1	1	91447	6	0	381	0	11	95	5	2	47	12	7	25	£	10107	16	6				
Grand Total,.....	284206	156954	462	543	212393	474	58	14	442	103	518	563	52	3494	152	33	4	8036	3214	12987	5574	8	138	23	260	578179	16	0	2409	1	11	298	1	2	301	2	2	602	5	4	£	5804	8	6		

CHARLES RICHARDSON,
Clerk of the Peace, District of Niagara.

(Certified.)

Appendix
(D. D.)
27th October.

No. 16.—AGGREGATE RETURN of the Ratable Property within the Prince Edward District, for the year 1842.

TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		HOUSES.						MILLS.			CARRIAGES FOR PLEASURE.				Valuation of Property Assessed.	Male Quakers commencing Militia duty.	Amount of commutation money to be paid by Quakers in lieu of Militia duty.		Amount of rate for Lunatic Asylum at $\frac{1}{2}$ of a penny in the Pound.		Amount of rate for administration of Justice and general District purposes, at one penny and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a penny.		Total amount of Assessment for Lunatic Asylum and administration of Justice, &c., &c.													
	Number of acres uncultivated.	Number of acres cultivated.	Squared or hewed timber two sides, 1 story.	Framed under 2 stories.	Additional fire places.	Brick or stone, 1 story, not more than 2 fire places.	Additional fire places.	Framed, brick or stone 2 stories, not more than 2 fire places.	Additional fire places.	Wrought by water, one pair of Stones.	Additional pairs of Stones.	Saw Mills.	Distilleries.	Merchants Shops.	Store Houses.			Stone Houses for covering Mares for hire.	Horses three years old and upwards.	Oxen four years old and upwards.	Milch Cows.	Horned Cattle from two to four years old.	Close four wheels.	Phaetons or other open carriages, 4 wheels.	Carriages, Gigs, &c., 2 wheels.	Wagons.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Hallowell	20559	18351	160	7280	5613	1	79	74	4	5	7	1	15	2	5	836	109	1395	380	114	2	70	620	17	7	3	10	0	32	6	4	290	3	6	322	9	10
Sophiasburgh	26009	17673	...	5212	22	6	5	37	28	4	5	8	7	2	5	872	176	1323	529	6	9	49	510	17	17	8	10	0	26	11	5	239	11	1	266	2	6
Marysburgh	25896	11458	...	15134	...	4	8	5	5	2	9	2	1	2	660	225	1150	445	...	2	10	353	19	3	1	10	0	18	7	11	166	1	0	184	8	11	
Ameliasburgh	25303	14517	...	27148	8	...	8	5	3	1	4	5	1	1	690	225	1180	465	...	1	27	388	25	...	...	...	...	...	20	4	5	182	4	5	202	8	10
Hillier	15246	15389	...	6200	2	...	11	2	4	4	11	6	1	2	665	74	946	288	...	2	41	393	71	...	...	...	...	20	10	1	184	17	2	207	7	3	
Athol	13174	9379	210	82	9	...	4	7	2	2	3	...	...	1	381	114	605	276	...	1	18	233	21	4	2	0	0	11	12	6	104	15	8	116	8	2	
Total	126187	86767	162701	105797	23	6137	121	122	19	42	135	7	164	104	923	6599	2383	121	18	215	248	900	31	15	10	0	129	12	8	1167	12	11	1297	5	7		

D. L. FAIRFIELD,
Clerk of the Peace,
Prince Edward District.

Clerk of the Peace Office,
15th October, 1842.

Appendix
(D. D.)
27th October.

Appendix (D. D.)
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27th October.

No. 17—AGGREGATE ASSESSMENT for the Talbot District, for the year 1842.

NAME OF TOWNSHIP.	LAND.		MILLS.										CURRENCY.		Amount of valuation of Property.														
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Square Log Houses with one Story.	Square Log Houses of two Stories.	Frame Houses of one Story.	Additional Fire Places.	Frame Houses of two Stories.	Additional Fire Places.	Brick or Stone Houses of one story.	Brick or Stone Houses of two Stories.	Additional Fire Places.	Crist Mills wrought by water with only one run of stones.	Additional pair of Stones.	Saw Mills.		Store Houses.	Merchants Shops.	Stnd Horses.	Horses three years old and upwards.	Oxen four years old and upwards.	Milch Cows.	Horned Cattle from two to four years old.	Close Carriages on four wheels.	Waggons kept for pleasure.	£	s.	d.		
Woodhouse,.....	16207	9448½	6	3	230	18	35	23	3	3	3	9	2	7	2	407	159	600	321	26	33376	13	0						
Middleton,	13456	2039½	3	3	26	2	3	6	3	3	7	4	1	1	106	111	220	125	82	8927	19	0							
Houghton,	7131	1341½	1	1	24	3	3	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	73	75	165	82	5503	9	0								
Windham,	18441½	9768½	11	11	112	9	3	3	3	2	2	1	2	361	223	631	241	24244	10	0									
Walsingham,	11868	4978½	1	1	93	2	5	2	2	2	6	1	6	258	108	421	243	16792	17	0									
Townsend,	29634½	15748½	4	4	225	9	6	9	2	2	1	1	13	3	4	621	445	1090	565	32	44348	9	0						
Charlotteville,	22498	10725	8	1	207	22	10	16	1	1	4	2	8	3	1	444	216	716	257	8	32809	12	0						
	119236	54049½	34	3	917	65	62	59	3	1	2	10	8	48	219	7	2276	1336	3846	3846	1	166003	9	0					

Amount of Rates levied on the Talbot District 1842.

Rate of 1½d on Lands,.....	£ 894	3	2½
Rate of 1½d on Rateables.....	642	16	10½
Rate of ½ of a penny for Lunatic Asylum,.....	89	16	10½
Total.....	£1625	16	11½

W. W. WILSON,
Clerk of the Peace, T. D.

No. 18—AGGREGATE OF ASSESSMENT AND OTHER RETURNS FOR THE DISTRICT OF VICTORIA, FOR THE YEAR 1842.

TOWNSHIPS.	TOTAL NO. OF ACRES.		MILLS.													VALUATION.					Amount of Assessment at 1d in the Pound, for the support of a Lunatic Asylum.														
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Unimproved.	Squared or hewed timber, two sides, one story.	Framed Houses under two stories.	Additional Fire Places.	Brick or Stone, one story, not more than two Fire Places.	Brick or Stone, two stories, not more than two Fire Places.	Additional Fire Places.	Frame, Brick or Stone two stories, not more than two Fire Places.	Additional Fire Places.	Wrought by water 1 pair of stones.	Additional Pairs.	Saw Mills.	Merchant Shops.	Stone Houses.	Stone Horses, for governing Mares, for Hire.	Horses of Three years old and upwards.	Oxen, of four years old and upwards.	Milch Cows.	Horned Cattle from two to four years old.	Phetons or other open Carriages.	Waggons for pleasure.	Amount of Assessment at 1d in the Pound, for the Administration of Justice. This amount is doubled, being an additional 1d in the Pound for building the Court House and Gaol.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.									
Sidney,	32765	18914	11	28124	3	15	6	3	1	7	4	6	766	315	1464	621	620	52960	219	10	10	27	19	1	27	19	1								
Tyendenaga,	26381	9729	6	46	4	5	7	2	1	5	1	417	398	966	404	1	26643	111	1	6	14	8	9	111	1	6	14	8	9						
Rawdon,	18479	4620	6	35	2	1	6	2	1	2	1	187	279	457	235	14872	61	19	4	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0				
Marmora,	7936	1384	2	11	1	2	6	1	1	1	1	46	80	140	69	5121	21	6	9	2	18	8	2	18	8	2	18	8	2	18	8				
Madoc,	12398	3084	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	80	171	305	167	8158	33	19	10	4	14	1	33	19	10	4	14	1	33	19	10	4	14	1	
Hungerford,	16842	3090	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	91	193	286	150	9385	39	2	1	4	19	5	39	2	1	4	19	5	39	2	1	4	19	5	
Huntingdon,	17458	4272	20	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	176	173	375	226	11648	48	10	8	6	2	7	48	10	8	6	2	7	48	10	8	6	2	7	
Thurlow,	30057	16005	355	385	20	15	2	89	76	8	6	11	10	3	3	871	251	1571	470	2	9	71477	297	16	5	37	18	4	37	18	4	37	18	4	
Total,	162316	61098	355	767	55	2	1	25	10	116	84	17	9	30	24	4	12	2634	1850	5564	2342	831	200264	833	7	5	107	0	11	107	0	11	107	0	11

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, }
Belleville, 1st Sept. 1842.

EDMUND MURNEY,
Clerk of the Peace, Victoria District.

Appendix (D. D.)
27th October.

No. 19.—Assessment of the Rateable Property in the WELLINGTON District, for the year 1842.

TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		HOUSES.										MILLS.			SHOPS.		CATTLE.				CARRIAGES.			Amount of Rateable Property. £.	Original Rate 1d in the Pound.			Extra Rate 1d in the Pound for Gaol and Court House.			Asylum Rate 1d in the Pound.			£d. per acre on all uncultivated land.											
	Acres Uncultivated.	Acres Cultivated.	Squared or hewed logs under two Stories, £4.	Additional Fire Places, £4.	Framed under two Stories, £35.	Additional Fire Places, £5.	Squared or hewed logs two stories, £30.	Additional Fire Places, £8.	Brick or Stone under two Stories, £40.	Additional Fire Places, £10.	Framed Brick or Stone £60.	Two Stories.	Additional Fire Places, £10.		Additional Fire Places, £10.	Additional Fire Places, £10.	Additional Fire Places, £10.	Additional Fire Places, £10.	Additional Fire Places, £10.	Additional Fire Places, £10.	Additional Fire Places, £10.	Additional Fire Places, £10.	Additional Fire Places, £10.		Additional Fire Places, £10.																					
Waterloo.....	54264	26691	85	4	17512	69	8	5	1	180	61	614	16	14	8	7	952	965	2157	1422	1	4	96	5	89087	371	4	0	371	4	0	16	5	0	180	17	5	£d. per acre on all uncultivated land.								
Guelph.....	26331	11256	6	2	6713	2	...	4	...	95	119	2	3	2	17	...	4	333	595	1000	613	...	2	6	1	38684	161	3	9	161	3	9	20	2	11	87	15	4								
Wilmot.....	34916	12450	18	...	18	...	23	1	...	8	...	1	1	7	5	...	3	314	601	1061	763	...	6	2	33057	137	14	10	137	14	10	17	4	4	116	7	9	4								
Woolwich.....	23458	7561	18	...	4	...	15	...	10	4	...	2	1	...	1	196	291	584	466	...	5	...	19390	80	15	10	80	15	11	10	2	0	78	5	10	2	9	5								
Queensbush.....	742	433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	102	138	50	...	...	1941	7	13	6	7	13	6	0	19	2	2	9	5	2	9	5	2
Eramosa.....	19406	5698	2	...	15	3	...	4	2	3	...	5	1	111	375	496	297	15374	61	2	0	64	2	0	8	0	3	61	13	9	3	61	13	9	3							
Erin.....	23478	6232	2	...	23	6	...	1	1	...	1	2	2	2	...	1	174	357	591	408	...	1	17901	74	11	10	74	11	10	9	6	5	78	5	2	78	5	2	78	5	2					
Nichol.....	23877	4368	21	17	...	3	7	...	1	1	4	2	...	78	306	400	251	11655	61	1	4	61	1	4	7	12	5	77	11	2	77	11	2	77	11	2						
Garrafraxa.....	8391	908	2	2	...	1	4	...	17	78	130	74	...	3906	16	5	7	16	5	7	2	0	8	27	19	5	2	0	8	27	19	5	2	0	8	27	19	5						
Amaranth.....	1267	263	13	20	27	2	...	997	4	3	2	4	3	2	0	10	4	7	9	1	4	3	2	0	10	4	7	9	1	4	3	2	0	10	4	7	9	1
Total.....	216160	75863	131	6	32553	109	9	18	15	296	187	12	21	35	11	517	2230	3623	6590	1366	1	6	113	10	234892	981	5	11	978	15	11	122	3	6	721	14	4	721	14	4	721	14	4			

E. E.

THOMAS SAUNDERS, Clerk of the Peace.

Guelph, 31st October, 1842.

Appendix (D. D.)
27th October.

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No. 20.—AGGREGATE ACCOUNT OF THE RATEABLE PROPERTY IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT, FOR THE YEAR 1842.

Main table with columns: Townships, Lands (Acres Uncultivated, Acres Cultivated), Mills (Wrought by Water, Additional pairs of Stones, Saw Mills, Merchant Shops, Stone Houses, Stone Houses for covering Halls, Horses of three years old and upwards, Horned Cattle, Ploughs, Carriages, Wagons kept for pleasure, Distilleries), Amount of Rateable Property, Amount of Rate at 1d. per Pound, on all Property except Land, and 1/2d. per Acre, on all Lands, 1/2d. per Pound to pay Members' Wages, 1/2d. per Pound for Lunatic Asylum, and TOTAL AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED IN CURRENCY.

CHARLES BABY, Clerk of the Peace, Western District.

Clerk of the Peace Office, Sandwich, 27th Dec r, 1842.

Appendix
(D. D.)
27th October.

Appendix
(D. D.)
27th October.

No. 23.—AGGREGATE of the Assessment of the DALHOUSIE DISTRICT, for the Year 1843.

TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		HOUSES.										MILLS.				PLEASURE CARRIAGES.					Amount of Assessment.	District Rate.	Court House and Jail.	Lunatic Asylum.	Amount to be Collected.																							
	Acres Uncultivated.	Acres Cultivated.	Squared or Hewed timber, one story, £20.	Additional Five Places, £1.	Framed, under two Stories, £35.	Additional Five Places, £5.	Squared Timber, two Stories, £30.	Additional Five Places, £8.	Brick or Stone, one Story, two Five Places, £10.	Additional Five Places, £10.	Framed, Brick or Stone, 2 Stories, 2 Five Places, £60.	Additional Five Places, £10.	Water, one Pair Stones, £150.	Additional Pair of Stones, £50.	Raw Mills, £100.	Merchants' Shops, £200.	Store Houses, £270.	Stallions for covering for three, £100.	Horses three years old, £8.	Oxen four years old and upwards, £1.	Milk Cows, £3.						Horned Cattle two to four years old, £1.	(Close four wheels, £100.	Open four wheels, £75.	Open two wheels, £20.	Wagons, £15.	Sills, 5s. each.	Valuation, Id. per Pound.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Gloucester,	26116	4620	41	10	10	3	1	7	9	1	6	1	3	1	3	2	2	292	87	518	115	18218	4	76	0	8	76	0	8	161	11	5	161	11	5	161	11	5	161	11	5	161	11	5					
Huntley,	30736	5840	33	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	260	133	638	321	17695	18	73	14	8	73	14	8	156	13	8	156	13	8	156	13	8	156	13	8	156	13	8					
Goulbourn,	33312	8768	56	5	5	3	7	6	6	6	1	1	4	1	4	2	380	193	806	272	25919	12	107	19	9	107	19	9	229	8	6	229	8	6	229	8	6	229	8	6	229	8	6	229	8	6			
Bytown,	1286	890	62	1	267	80	91	3	4	36	60	1	1	38	9	3	283	4	311	146	39851	0	166	0	11	166	0	11	352	16	11	352	16	11	352	16	11	352	16	11	352	16	11	352	16	11			
Nepean,	30473	7443	14	3	3	5	1	6	5	4	8	1	1	3	1	1	192	139	517	213	19924	16	79	8	5	79	8	5	192	15	8	192	15	8	192	15	8	192	15	8	192	15	8	192	15	8			
Fitzroy,	25224	5437	47	2	28	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	186	193	484	153	15615	16	65	19	9	65	19	9	140	4	5	140	4	5	140	4	5	140	4	5	140	4	5	140	4	5			
Osgoode,	30754	4611	26	9	9	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	172	141	493	174	10087	8	42	0	7	42	0	7	89	6	3	89	6	3	89	6	3	89	6	3	89	6	3	89	6	3			
Marborough,	14827	3089	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	104	117	295	153	8213	4	21	7	0	31	7	0	73	0	0	73	0	0	73	0	0	73	0	0	73	0	0	73	0	0			
North Gower,	13431	2850	7	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	127	6	287	73	9731	4	40	10	1	40	10	1	86	1	6	86	1	6	86	1	6	86	1	6	86	1	6	86	1	6	86	1	6
March,	16810	2938	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	53	112	75	3882	0	16	1	10	16	1	10	34	3	11	34	3	11	34	3	11	34	3	11	34	3	11	34	3	11	34	3	11
Torbolton,	700	1061	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	53	112	75	3882	0	16	1	10	16	1	10	34	3	11	34	3	11	34	3	11	34	3	11	34	3	11	34	3	11	34	3	11
Total of Dalhousie District	231980	47567	299	8	327	86	99	424	7	67	87	4	91	1459	9	1123372	1317	5208	1694	1694	189892	17	792	18	1	792	18	1	1684	17	10	1684	17	10	1684	17	10	1684	17	10	1684	17	10	1684	17	10	1684	17	10

Bytown, 4th Nov. 1843.

A. J. CHRISTIE,
Clerk of the Peace, Dalhousie District.

Appendix (D. D.) 27th October

Appendix (D. D.) 27th October.

No. 25.—AGGREGATE ACCOUNT OF THE RATEABLE PROPERTY IN THE HOME DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1843.

Main data table with columns for Townships, Land (Uncultivated/Cultivated), Houses (various types), Mills (Saw Mills, Water), Valuation, and Amount of Rates. Includes a 'TOTAL AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED' column at the bottom.

A. GRANT, Deputy Clerk of the Peace, Home District.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Toronto, 6th Sept'r, 1843.

Appendix (D. D.) 27th October.

Appendix (D. D.) 27th October.

No. 26.—AGGREGATE STATEMENT of the Assessment of the District of HUROX for the Year 1843.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIP, LANDS, HOUSES, MILLS, and various property categories (Horses, Oxen, Cattle, etc.). Includes a 'TOTAL AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED FOR THE YEAR 1843.' column at the bottom.

DAN. LIZARS, Clerk of the Peace, District of Huron.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Goderich, 26th Aug. 1843.

Appendix (D. D.) 27th October.

Appendix (D. D.) 27th October

No. 27.—Aggregate Account of Rateable Property in the District of Jounstrow, for the year 1843.

TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		HOUSES.				MILLS.				CATTLE.						Assessed.	Amount of Rate at 1d per Pound for District purposes.		Amount of Rates at 1d. per Pound for New Jail and Court House.		Amount of Rates for Insane and Lunatic Asylum.														
	Cultivated, Arable, Pasture, or Meadow.	Uncultivated.	Town Lots in Jounstown.	Town Lots in Brockville.	Squared or hewed timber on 2 sides, 1 story.	Frained under two Stories.	Frained under one Story.	Squared timber, two Stories.	Brick or Stone, of one Story.	Additional Fire Places.	Brick or Stone, of two Stories.	Frained, Brick or Stone, of two Stories.	Additional Fire Places.	Wrought by water with one pair of Stones.	Additional pairs of Stones.	Saw Mills.		Merchants Shops.	Store Houses.	Stone Horses for Covering Mares for hircor gain.	Horses of three years old and upwards.	Oxen of four years old and upwards.	Milch Cows.	Horned Cattle from two to four years old.	Close Carriages with 4 wheels, kept for pleasure.	Phaetons or other open Carriages, kept for pleasure, 4 wheels.	Carriages, Sigs or other Carriages, 2 wheels, kept for pleasure.	Wagons kept for pleasure.	Distilleries.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Elizabethtown	20770 1/2	48571	332	27	371 1/2	10	8 1/2	6	152 1/2	111	5	7	10	22	4	6	1166	306	2167	732	818	19	24	95875	7	4	399	9	7 1/2	49	17	9 1/2				
Yonge	14478 1/2	37919 1/2	19	19	111 1/2	5	4	5	6	11	7	7	11	7	2	732	381	1720	716	1	4	2	45874	3	0	191	2	10 1/2	23	16	10 1/2					
Bastard	10302 1/2	29348 1/2	16	16	162	4	5	8	1	3	2	2	2	6	3	494	331	980	773	1	1	1	31711	10	6 1/2	132	2	7 1/2	16	9	6 1/2					
Kitley	11490 1/2	37106	6	6	36	4	4	1	7	1	3	3	3	3	3	449	339	1124	470	3	3	29138	14	0	122	13	2 1/2	15	6	1 1/2						
South Elmsley	3456	10224	6	6	4	4	3	1	1	2	4	3	2	2	2	129	122	333	167	5	5	9371	16	0	41	2	7 1/2	5	2	7 1/2						
Front Leeds & Lansdown	5527	27110	58	58	93	28	3	2	9	13	2	6	4	5	1	297	188	810	286	2	2	24492	0	0	102	0	2	12	14	6						
Rear Leeds & Lansdown	4616	17499	12	12	40	40	3	3	6	1	1	2	2	2	2	211	122	446	346	5	5	15035	16	0	62	12	11 1/2	7	16	4 1/2						
South Crosby	3830	13480 1/2	3	3	26	26	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	182	131	341	317	1	1	11321	2	8	47	3	0 1/2	5	17	8 1/2						
North Crosby	1811 1/2	9481 1/2	22	22	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	56	117	197	94	1	1	7188	16	0	29	18	7 1/2	3	14	7 1/2						
South Burgess	193	2201 1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	9	34	14	1	1	1100	6	0	4	11	8 1/2	0	11	4 1/2						
Angusta	16707 1/2	41012 1/2	51	51	224	1	3	1	110	22	86	44	4	4	23	828	303	1682	647	9	8	64123	0	0	267	3	7 1/2	33	6	4 1/2						
Edwardsburgh	7755 1/2	30004 1/2	44	44	72	72	25	8	8	4	3	1	6	6	6	516	199	1048	367	1	1	29246	8	0	121	17	2 1/2	15	3	11 1/2						
Oxford	8746	31962	2	2	82	82	12	12	12	12	12	12	2	2	3	367	313	896	414	5	9	30420	8	0	126	15	0 1/2	15	15	7 1/2						
Wolford	6154	18894 1/2	3	3	51	51	17	17	12	2	1	2	1	1	4	308	199	670	327	5	3	21895	18	0	91	4	7 1/2	11	7	7 1/2						
South Gower	4299	10683	10	10	15	15	11	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	133	53	276	115	1	1	10525	12	0	43	17	1 1/2	5	9	6 1/2						
Total	355497 1/2	120168 1/2	42	332	257	1250 1/2	58	1298	37	327 1/2	183	26	31	56	93	1020	5878	3142	12719	5785	8	30	4366	44	28105	17	6 1/2	1753	15	5 1/2	1783	15	5 1/2	222	10	7 1/2

JAMES JESSUP, Clerk of the Peace, District of Jounstown.

Appendix (D. D.)

27th October.

Appendix (D. D.)

27th October.

No. 30.—An Aggregate Account of all the Rateable Property within the District of Newcastle, in the Province of Canada, as taken from the Assessment Rolls of each Township within the said District, for the Year ending on the First Monday in January, 1844.

Number of persons assessed.	ACRES OF LAND.		HOUSES.										MILLS.				CARRIAGES.				Assessment or valuation of Property.		District rate, personal property, one penny half-penny per pound; Land, half-penny per acre.		Rate for a Lunatic Asylum, &c.		Distilleries, &c.		Militia exemption money, Quakers, &c.		Rate for Common Schools, at & d. on the pound.		TOTAL OF EACH TOWNSHIP.										
	Uncultivated, &c.	Cultivated, &c.	Hewed or squared timber under two stories, £30 each.	Additional Fire-places, £4 each.	Framed under two Stories, £35 each.	Additional Fire-places, £5 each.	Hewed or squared Timber, two stories, £30 each.	Additional Fire-places, £8 each.	Brick or stone under two stories, £40 each.	Additional Fire-places, £10 each.	Framed, brick or stone, two stories, £60 each.	Additional Fire-places, £10 each.	Grist, wrought by water, one pair of Stones, £150 each.	Additional pairs of Stones, £50 each.	Saw Mills, £100 each.	Merchants' Shops, £200 each.	Store Houses, £200 each.	Stone Houses, £199 each.	Horses, £8 each.	Oxen, £4 each.	Milk Cows, £3 each.	Horned Cattle, from two to four years old, &c.	Close, £100 each.	Open, £25 each.	Cigs, £20 each.	Plenary Wagons, £15 each.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.										
748	35252 1/2	17604	10	133	6	133	6	20	8	9	2	3	3	8	9	2	3	2	581	580	1388	729	1	1	1	14	46019	3	0	246	1	3	24	13	4	0	10	394	16	7 1/2			
560	28458	16748	1	125	7	125	7	9	1	9	1	3	1	10	7	3	3	3	499	543	1122	656	2	1	5	5	40555	10	0	212	0	114	21	14	4	0	10	343	2	4			
109	13401 1/2	1302	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	147	171	65	8	1	8	12	5490	6	0	40	14	8	2	17	7	0	10	58	10	2			
654	27484	16366	12	267	2	267	2	46	5	46	5	5	13	12	4	4	4	693	350	1394	541	8	1	12	12	56124	16	0	274	17	0 1/2	29	10	9 1/2	15	453	16	3 1/2					
167	16670	3150	4	62	7	62	7	11	1	11	1	4	5	6	3	3	3	46	199	262	124	1	1	1	1	8543	12	0	53	13	6 1/2	4	9	8 1/2	0	80	11	6 1/2					
518	36129	14322	4	426	56	426	56	19	4	19	4	7	8	16	20	5	5	555	315	1162	521	1	1	1	1	37114	4	0	201	10	3	19	8	6 1/2	0	318	1	6 1/2					
304	27095	20684	23	426	56	426	56	19	4	19	4	7	8	16	20	5	5	812	335	1627	705	10	13	4	45	81852	6	0	211	4	5	22	2	0	0	639	12	0					
480	25327	16604	12	180	5	180	5	15	16	5	8	2	6	18	2	2	2	580	354	1119	632	1	4	16	16	42349	6	0	211	4	5	22	2	0	0	345	16	5 1/2					
559	31554	14293 1/2	23	198	9	198	9	31	23	4	2	4	2	13	7	2	2	536	417	1171	494	1	1	1	8	44251	8	0	238	18	6 1/2	23	1	11 1/2	0	379	15	3 1/2					
551	37684	19127	23	171	3	171	3	24	8	2	2	2	14	7	2	2	541	322	1160	430	1	1	1	7	7	40568	14	0	231	13	8	23	1	11 1/2	0	370	14	8					
128	8582	5710	10	16	5	16	5	2	1	2	1	2	14	7	2	2	172	132	313	260	1	1	1	1	1	12316	8	0	60	1	7	6	8	11	0	98	15	2					
36	3544	449	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	1	1	1	126	267	378	252	1	1	1	1	1789	16	0	12	14	14	0	18	9	0	18	6	7 1/2					
202	29992	5752	9	17	1	17	1	2	1	2	1	2	14	4	4	4	1	126	267	378	252	1	1	1	1	16739	8	0	100	3	9	8	15	0	43	15	0	152	13	9			
170	14152	9655	9	40	11	40	11	2	1	2	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	114	176	322	226	1	1	1	1	12523	8	0	73	10	0	6	10	7	0	112	13	6					
5786	509328325	145777 1/2	138	61636	119	61636	119	25	4	25	4	36	27	99	80	2	24	526	4205	11657	5664	1	23	21	108	446408	1	0	2338	10	8	534	13	5	3	17	0	1173	17	5 1/2	3767	6	7 1/2

I do hereby Certify that the above Return has been truly taken from the Assessment Rolls for the several Townships within the District of Newcastle, for the period above-mentioned.

Clerk of the Peace Office, Fort Hope, Aug. 10th, 1843.

GEO. F. WARD, Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

Appendix (D. D.) 27th October.

Appendix (D. D.) 27th October.

No. 31—Aggregate Account of Assessment for the District of NIAGARA, for the year 1843.

Main table with columns: Names of Townships in the Counties of Lincoln and Haldimand, LANDS (Uncultivated, Arable), HOUSES (Squard or Hewed, one story, Additional Fire-places, Frames, under two stories, etc.), MILLS (Saw Mills, Additional pair of stones, Wrought by water, 1 pair of stones, etc.), Amount of Assessment, Tax, at one penny in the Pound, Tax for Lunatic Asylum, Tax for the purposes of District Debt, Additional tax, one half-penny in the Pound, under By-Law, Tax on Wild Lands, for road from Waterloo Ferry to Thorold, under By-Law, Tax on Wild Land, for Roads and Bridges, By-Law, Tax for the support of Schools, under By-Laws, Total amount to be collected from the District.

This sum deducted from School Taxes in Town and Township of Niagara.....£32 19 5

CHARLES RICHARDSON, Clerk of the Peace, Niagara District.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Niagara, December 5th, 1843.

Appendix (D. D.)
27th October.

Appendix (D. D.)
27th October

No. 33.—AGGREGATE ACCOUNT of the Rateable Property in the PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT, for the year 1843.

TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		Town Lots in Picton.	HOUSES.										MILLS.			CARRIAGES.				Amount of Exemption Money in lieu of Militia duty, to be paid by Quakers, Menonists and Tunkers.	Valuation of Property Assessed.	Amount of Rate at $\frac{1}{2}$ of a penny, in aid of Provincial Lunatic Asylum.	Amount of Rate at $\frac{1}{2}$ of a penny for District purposes, imposed by By-Law of Municipal Council.	Total amount of Rates imposed.														
	Number of Acres Uncultivated.	Number of Acres Cultivated.		Squared or Hewed Timber, 1 story.	Additional fire places.	Framed under two stories.	Additional fire places.	Distilleries.	Brick or stone, one story.	Additional fire places.	Brick or stone, two stories.	Additional fire places.	Wrought by water, 1 pair of stones.	Additional Pairs.	Saw Mills.	Merchant Shops.	Store Houses.	Stone Horses for covering Mares for hire.	Horses three years old and upwards.	Oxen four years old and upwards.						Milch Cows.	Horned Cattle from two to four years old.	Close four wheels.	Phaetons, &c., four wheels.	Carriages, &c., two wheels.	Pleasure Wagons.	Male Quakers, &c.—exempts from Militia duty.							
Hallowell.	20568½	18618	160½	6	1	297½	38	218	8	77½	78	4	511	16	1	1	1	849	115	1431	426	1	37	3	66	0	0	64467	0	0	33	11	6½	235	0	108	268	12	5
Marysburgh.	26408	12120	....	15	..	134	2	..	4	8	7	4	210	2	2	2	2	687	239	1244	504	..	..	2	21	1	0	57049	0	0	19	5	10½	135	1	4½	154	7	3
Sophiasburgh.	25463	17916	....	5	..	219	22	..	6	3	28	4	5	9	7	2	5	880	157	1340	627	..	..	8	57	1	0	51768	0	0	26	19	2½	188	14	8½	215	13	11
Ameliasburgh.	24997	15654½	....	18	..	146	11	..	9	1	5	2	1	3	5	3	722	230	1250	544	..	..	4	22	..	..	41176	0	0	21	8	11	150	2	5	171	11	4	
Hillier.	14482	16352	....	3	..	219	17	..	1	12	4	4	411	4	1	2	663	114	1032	303	..	..	1	2	46	..	41076	0	0	21	7	10½	149	15	1½	171	3	0	
Athol.	12444	9649½	2	13	..	82	5	..	..	4	2	2	3	..	..	3	394	141	677	311	..	..	4	17	..	..	23652	0	0	12	3	3	85	2	9	97	6	0	
Total.	124362½	90310½	162½	60	1	1097½	95	2	38	12	144½	124	20	19	47	34	9	20	4195	996	6974	2715	1	54	18	229	2	1	0	0	134	16	8½	943	17	2½	1078	13	11

D. L. FAIRFIELD,
Clerk of the Peace, Prince Edward District.

Clerk of the Peace Office,
Picton, 5th December 1843.

Appendix (D. D.)
27th October.

Appendix (D. D.)
27th October.

No. 34.—Aggregate amount of Rateable Property in the District of Simcoe, for the year 1843.

NAMES.	NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND.		HOUSES.												MILLS.				Stone Horses for hire or gain.	Horses of three years old and upwards.	Oxen four years old and upwards.	Milk Cows.	Horned Cattle, from two to four years old.	Phaetons, or other open Carriages, kept for pleasure only, with four wheels.	Carriages, Gigs or other Carriage, with two wheels, kept for pleasure.	Wagons, kept for pleasure.	Tanneries.	Valuation.	Amount of Assessment.
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	£20.	£4.	£35.	£5.	£30.	£40.	£10.	£10.	£60.	£10.	£150.	£50.	£100.	£200.	£190.	£8.											
West Gwillimbury,	26487½	13445	2	77	19	10	2	26	22	2	1	4	4	2	2	2	511	304	953	541	1	1	1	1	34595	450	9	1½	
Tecumseth,	29098	9724	1	25	6	18	1	2	2	1	1	1	6	2	2	2	408	277	789	474	1	1	1	1	25185	327	18	7½	
Vespra,	9436	1409	1	10	4	3	3	9	4	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	66	91	179	63	1	1	1	1	7455	97	1	4½	
Adjala,	13505	1642	1	10	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	50	62	205	48	1	1	1	1	5768	75	2	1	
Innisfil,	17097	4165½	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	125	190	331	194	1	1	1	1	11568	150	11	6½	
Oro,	33280	4417½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	87	305	436	247	1	1	1	1	15696	204	7	6	
Essa,	8363	1936	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	46	131	173	112	1	1	1	1	5246	68	6	1½	
Mono,	21648	3101	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	93	181	386	195	1	1	1	1	10923	142	4	6½	
Nottawasaga,	11527	1141	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	137	181	91	1	1	1	1	5308	69	2	3	
Tiny,	5238	646	13	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	55	77	37	1	1	1	1	3683	47	19	1½	
Medonte and Matchedash,	16088	2078	11	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	37	168	210	144	1	1	1	1	7951	103	9	7½	
North and South Orillia,	6353	869	5	3	5	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	32	63	108	55	1	1	1	1	4843	63	1	2½	
Tay,	2680	295	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	24	73	24	1	1	1	1	1446	18	16	6	
Flos,	4455	535	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	44	55	18	1	1	1	1	2343	30	10	1½	
Mulmur,	5622	641	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	50	76	48	1	1	1	1	2357	30	13	9½	
Sunnidale,	3011	309	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	38	50	27	1	1	1	1	1399	18	4	3½	
Tosorontio, no Return,																													
Total,	213897	46354	41	9	122	36	3	40	6	42	32	11	4	22	22	3	8	1547	2120	4282	2318	1	1	2	3145766	1897	18	10½	

WILLIAM MCVITY,

Clerk of the Peace, District of Simcoe.

Barrie, 9th Nov. 1844.

No. 36.—AGGREGATE account of the Valuation and Assessment thereon, for the District of VICTORIA, for the year 1843, under Stat. 59., Geo. III., Cap. 7., Sec. 17.

Appendix (D. D.) 27th October.

Appendix (D. D.) 27th October.

TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		Town Lots in Belleville, £25 each.	HOUSES.										MILLS.				Stone Horses for covering Mares for hire, £199.	Horses of three years old and upwards, £8 each.	Oxen of four years old and upwards, £4 each.	Milk Cows, £3 each.	Horned Cattle from two to four years old £1 each.	Phaeton or other open Carriage, 4 wheels, £25.	Curricie, Cig, &c., 2 wheels, £20.	Wagons (pleasure) £15.	Valuation.	Amount of Assessment at 1d. in the Pound for District purposes, and 1d. in the Pound for the Lunatic Asylum.						
	No of Acres Uncultivated or wood-land.	No. of Acres Cultivated, Arable or Pasture land.		Squared timber, two sides, 1 Story two Fire Places, £20.	Squared timber 2 Stories, not more than 2 Fire Places, £30.	Additional Fire Places, £8.	Framed, under 2 Stories, not more than 2 Fire Places, £35.	Additional Fire Places, £5.	Brick or Stone, 1 Story, not more than two Fire Places, £40.	Additional Fire Places, £10.	Framed, Brick or Stone, 2 Stories not more than 2 Fire Places, £60.	Additional Fire Places, £10.	Wrought by water and one pair of Stones, £150.	Every Additional Pair, £50.	Saw Mills, £100.	Merchants' Shops, £200.	Store Houses, £200.										£	s.	d.				
Sidney,	32765	19840	2	13	28418	4	1	16	5	4	8	3	6	791	333	1498	750	2	3	27	54530	8	454	14	6	28	9	6½				
Thurlow,	28116	14821	360	1	.....	36917	14	..	65	15	8	8	14	1	818	269	1453	560	.....	14	68801	8	573	6	10	36	1	2			
Tyendenaga,	27554	11031	.....	.....	.....	54	3	2	1	2	2	1	7	2	449	445	1083	377	.....	.....	29527	18	246	1	3	15	9	9½
Huntingdon,	16869	4889	.....	1	.....	24	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	185	225	434	193	.....	.....	13571	1	113	2	1	7	2	4
Hungerford,	16490	3479	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	98	209	325	119	.....	.....	9937	8	83	8	0	5	4	7½
Rawdon,	20179	4418	.....	4	.....	37	3	.....	6	3	.....	1	.....	.....	201	249	456	363	.....	.....	15444	13	128	14	5	8	2	1½
Mamora,	7830	1695	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	59	87	107	101	.....	.....	5309	0	44	4	7	2	15	0½
Madoc,	13820	3532	.....	3	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	76	168	337	154	.....	.....	9377	2	78	3	1	4	18	1
Total	163623	63705	2	360	22	1	1	777	42	20	2	11356	17	10	37	25	2	9	12677	1985	5753	2617	2	341	206	498	18	1721	6	9	108	2	8½

WILLIAM FITZGIBBON,

Clerk of the Peace, District of Victoria.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, }
Belleville, 19th August, 1843.

Appendix (D. D.) 27th October.

Appendix (D. D.) 27th October.

No. 38.—Aggregate Account of Rateable Property in the Western District, for the year 1843.

Table with columns for Townships, Lands (Uncultivated, Cultivated), Houses (various types), Mills (various types), and Rates. Includes a 'Total' row at the bottom.

I certify the above to be correct copies of the aggregate account of Rateable Property in the Western District for the year 1843.

CHARLES BABY, Clerk of the Peace, Sandwich, 28th October, 1843.

CHARLES BABY, Clerk of the Peace, Western District.

Appendix
(E. E.)

30th October.

Appendix
(E. E.)

30th October.

RETURN

OF

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES,

REDEEMED AND OUTSTANDING.

1843.

SCHEDULE OF GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES,

REDEEMED AND OUTSTANDING,

ISSUED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF ACTS OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE,
OF THAT PART OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA HERETOFORE UPPER CANADA.

Act of Legis- lature.	Letter of Schedule.	SERVICE.	Sums raised in		Rate of Interest per annum.	REMARKS.
			Currency.	Sterling.		
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
2 Geo. 4, c. 5	A.	Militia,.....	25000	0 0	6	Redeemed.
4 Geo. 4, c. 24	B.	Public Service of 1842,.....	16000	0 0	6	Redeemed.
3 Geo. 4, c. 8	C.	Burlington Bay Canal,.....	8000	0 0	6	5000L.redeem'd.
4 Geo. 4, c. 16		D.	Welland Canal,.....	25000	0 0	6	Redeemed.
7 Geo. 4, c. 20	E.	Burlington Canal,.....	4500	0 0	6	3000L.redeem'd.
8 Geo. 4, c. 19	F.	Welland Canal,.....	50000	0 0	6	Redeemed.
8 Geo. 4, c. 17	G.	Kettle Creek Harbour,.....	3000	0 0	6	
8 Geo. 4, c. 18	H.	Welland Canal,.....	25000	0 0	6	Redeemed.
11 Geo. 4, c. 11	I.	Burlington Canal,.....	5000	0 0	6	3000L.redeem'd.
11 Geo. 4, c. 12	K.	Oakville Harbour,.....	2500	0 0	6	
1 Will. 4, c. 25	L.	Roads and Bridges,.....	20000	0 0	6	
1 Will. 4, c. 15	M.	Welland Canal,.....	50000	0 0	5	Redeemed.
1 Will. 4, c. 18	N.	Kettle Creek Harbour,.....	2500	0 0	6	
2 Will. 4, c. 23	O.	{ Port Hope Harbour & Wharf Company,.....	2000	0 0	5 7/8	Loan to Comp'y.
2 Will. 4, c. 22		P.	Cobourg Harbour,.....	3000	0 0	5 7/8	ditto.
2 Will. 4, c. 24	Q.	Desjardins Canal,.....	5000	0 0	6	ditto.
3 Will. 4, c. 18	R.	St. Lawrence Navigation,....	3000	0 0	5	
3 Will. 4, c. 55	S.	Welland Canal,.....	1250	0 0	5	
3 Will. 4, c. 33	T.	{ Inland waters, Newcastle Dis- trict,.....	2000	0 0	6	{ Payable from Tolls only.
3 Will. 4, c. 34		U.	River Trent Bridge,.....	2000	0 0		6
3 Will. 4, c. 38	V.	York Roads,.....	10000	0 0	6	
3 Will. 4, c. 31	W.	Brantford Bridge,.....	1500	0 0	6	
4 Will. 4, c. 39	X.	Welland Canal,.....	50000	0 0	6	
5 Will. 4, c. 34	Y.	Desjardins Canal,.....	7000	0 0	6	Loan to Comp'y.
3 W. 4, c. 26 & 27	Z.	War Losses,.....	57260	0 0	5	
4 Will. 4, c. 53	A. A.	To cancel part of Public Debt,.....			5	Payable in England.
4 Will. 4, c. 31	B. B.	Ditto., and for Public Works,.....			5	ditto.
7 & 8 W. 4, c. 4	C. C.	Sundry Public Works,.....			5	ditto.
7 Will. 4, c. 76	D. D.	Roads in the vicinity of York,.....	1760	0 0	6	
7 Will. 4, c. 83	E. E.	Chatham Bridge,.....	1500	0 0	6	
7 Will. 4, c. 68	F. F.	Erie and Ontario Rail Road, ..	5000	0 0	6	
7 Will. 4, c. 81	G. G.	Kingston and Napanee Road,.....	3888	17 9 1/2	6	
7 Will. 4, c. 65	H. H.	Desjardin's Canal,.....	5000	0 0	6	
6 Will. 4, c. 30	I. I.	Home District Roads,.....	1000	0 0	6	
7 Will. 4, c. 92	K. K.	Welland Canal,.....	3200	0 0	6	
7 Will. 4, c. 66	L. L.	Trent Navigation,.....	3050	0 0	6	
7 Will. 4, c. 82	M. M.	Queenston and Grimsby Road,.....	2000	0 0	6	
2 Vict. c. 68	N. N.	Insurrection Losses,.....	4103	13 5	6	
2 Vict. c. 51	O. O.	Kingston and Napanee Road,.....	1100	0 0	6	
7 Will. 4, c. 73	P. P.	{ Grand River Navigation Company,.....	500	0 0	6	
3 Vict. c. 51		Q. Q.	Chatham Bridge,.....	359	0 0	6
7 Will. 4, c. 78	R. R.	Hamilton and Brantford Road,.....	3430	0 0	6	
4 & 5 Vict. c. 48	S. S.	{ Purchase of Welland Canal Stock,.....	76087	10 0	2	For 1st & 2d years.
					3	For 3rd year.
					4	For 4th year.
					5	For 5th year.
					6	For 6th & fol- lowing years.
Total amount issued in Currency,.....			492489	1 2 1/2	869650	0 0
Total amount redeemed,.....			202000	0 0		
Amount outstanding: Currency,.....			290489	1 2 1/2	869650	0 0

Appendix
(E. E.)

SCHEDULE of Bills of Exchange drawn by the Receiver General, on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, on account of the new Loan, up to the 24th October 1843, inclusive.

Appendix
(E. E.)

30th October.

30th October.

Date of Bill.	No. of Bill.	TO WHOM SOLD.	Days Sight	Rate of Premium	Amount of the Bill Sterling.		Proceeds in Currency.	
					£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1842. Sept. 23.	1	Bank of Montreal.....	60....	8 p. c.	10000	0 0	45470 19 1	
	2	ditto.....			10000	0 0		
	3	ditto.....			8000	0 0		
	4	ditto.....			4000	0 0		
	5	ditto.....			1000	0 0		
	6	ditto.....			1000	0 0		
	7	ditto.....			1000	0 0		
	8	ditto.....			1000	0 0		
	9	ditto.....			1000	0 0		
	10	ditto.....			892	9 3		
24	11	Commercial Bank, Midland District.....			1000	0 0	21552 6 5	
	12	ditto.....			1000	0 0		
	13	ditto.....			1000	0 0		
	14	ditto.....			1000	0 0		
	15	ditto.....			1000	0 0		
	16	ditto.....			12960	5 4		
26	17	City Bank, Montreal.....			841	0 0	10082 3 9 29238 14 1	
	18	Bank of Upper Canada.....			24365	11 9		
	19	ditto.....			1000	0 0		
	20	ditto.....			1000	0 0		
	21	ditto.....			1000	0 0		
	22	ditto.....			1000	0 0		
	23	ditto.....			1000	0 0		
	24	ditto.....			3125	2 2		
	25	John E. Mills, Esq.,.....	60....	8½ p. c.	1000	0 0		
	26	ditto.....			1000	0 0		
	27	ditto.....			1000	0 0		
	28	ditto.....			1000	0 0		
29	ditto.....			1000	0 0			
30	ditto.....			1000	0 0			
31	ditto.....			1000	0 0			
32	ditto.....			1000	0 0			
33	ditto.....			1000	0 0			
34	ditto.....			1000	0 0			
1843. Jan. 10	35	Bank of Upper Canada.....	60....	10 p. c.	10000	0 0	73333 6 8	
	36	ditto.....			10000	0 0		
	37	ditto.....			10000	0 0		
	38	ditto.....			10000	0 0		
	39	ditto.....			1000	0 0		
	40	ditto.....			1000	0 0		
	41	ditto.....			1000	0 0		
	42	ditto.....			1000	0 0		
	43	ditto.....			1000	0 0		
	44	ditto.....			1000	0 0		
	45	ditto.....			1000	0 0		
	46	ditto.....			1000	0 0		
	47	ditto.....			1000	0 0		
	48	ditto.....			1000	0 0		
	49	ditto.....			500	0 0		
	50	ditto.....			500	0 0		
	51	ditto.....			500	0 0		
	52	ditto.....			500	0 0		
	53	ditto.....			500	0 0		
	54	ditto.....			500	0 0		
	55	ditto.....			500	0 0		
	56	ditto.....			500	0 0		
	57	ditto.....			500	0 0		
	58	ditto.....			500	0 0		
	59	ditto.....			500	0 0		
	60	ditto.....			500	0 0		
	61	ditto.....			500	0 0		
	62	ditto.....			500	0 0		
	63	ditto.....			500	0 0		
	64	ditto.....			500	0 0		
	65	ditto.....			500	0 0		
	66	ditto.....			500	0 0		
	67	ditto.....			500	0 0		
	68	ditto.....			500	0 0		

SCHEDULE of Bills of Exchange drawn by the Receiver General.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(E. E.)

Appendix
(E. E.)

30th October.		Date of Bill	No. of Bill	TO WHOM SOLD	Days Sight	Rate of Premium	Amount of Bill Sterling.	Proceeds in Currency.	30th October.	
							£ s. D.	£ s. D.		
1843.		Jan. 13.	69	William Sargent, Esq.	60....	10 p. c.	5281 6 8	6454 19 3		
		16.	70	Commercial Bank, Midland District.			250 0 0	} 10110 2 6		
			71	ditto.....			250 0 0			
			72	ditto.....			250 0 0			
			73	ditto.....			250 0 0			
			74	ditto.....			250 0 0			
			75	ditto.....			250 0 0			
			76	ditto.....			250 0 0			
			77	ditto.....			250 0 0			
			78	ditto.....			250 0 0			
			79	ditto.....			250 0 0			
			80	ditto.....			500 0 0			
			81	ditto.....			500 0 0			
			82	ditto.....			500 0 0			
			83	ditto.....			500 0 0			
			84	ditto.....			500 0 0			
			85	ditto.....			500 0 0			
			86	ditto.....			500 0 0			
			87	ditto.....			500 0 0			
			88	ditto.....			1771 18 5			
		26	89	Montreal Bank.....		9 p. c.	20000 0 0	} 40000 0 0		
			90	ditto.....			13027 10 5			
		March 24	91	Bank of Upper Canada.....	30....	9½ p. c.	20000 0 0	} 24333 6 8		
			92	Commercial Bank.....			30000 0 0			
		31	93	Bank of Montreal.....	30....	9 p. c.	3373 19 6	} 36500 0 0		
			94	ditto.....			2500 0 0			
			95	ditto.....			2500 0 0			
			96	ditto.....			1000 0 0			
			97	ditto.....			1000 0 0			
			98	ditto.....			1000 0 0			
			99	ditto.....			1000 0 0			
			100	ditto.....			1000 0 0			
			101	ditto.....			500 0 0			
			102	ditto.....			500 0 0			
			103	ditto.....			500 0 0			
			104	ditto.....			500 0 0			
			105	ditto.....			500 0 0			
			106	ditto.....			500 0 0			
			107	ditto.....			500 0 0			
			108	ditto.....			500 0 0			
			109	ditto.....			500 0 0			
			110	ditto.....			500 0 0			
			111	ditto.....			500 0 0			
			112	ditto.....			500 0 0			
			113	ditto.....			500 0 0			
			114	ditto.....			500 0 0			
			115	ditto.....			500 0 0			
			116	ditto.....			500 0 0			
			117	ditto.....			500 0 0			
			118	ditto.....			500 0 0			
			119	ditto.....			500 0 0			
			120	ditto.....			500 0 0			
			121	Gore Bank.....	30....	{ 9½ at 9½ } { 10 at 10 }	10000 0 0	} 12194 8 9		
		April 15.	122	William Sargent, Esq.....		9½ p. c.	3000 0 0			
		May 10.	123	Baring Brothers and Co.....			12000 0 0	} 3650 0 0		
			124	Glynn Hallifax and Co.....			12000 0 0			
		August 7.	125	John E. Mills.....			1000 0 0	} 3668 5 0		
			126	ditto.....			1000 0 0			
			127	ditto.....			1000 0 0			
			128	Bank of Montreal.....			20000 0 0	} 24394 3 4		
			129	ditto.....			10000 0 0			
			130	Bank of Montreal.....			500 0 0	} 12228 10 0		
			131	ditto.....			500 0 0			
			132	ditto.....			500 0 0			
			133	ditto.....			500 0 0			
			134	ditto.....			500 0 0			
			135	ditto.....			500 0 0			

Per Cent Premium above

Appendix
(E. E.)

STATEMENT of the Public Debt of Canada East, as authorized by Acts or Ordinances of the late Province of Lower Canada.

Appendix
(E. E.)

30th October.

30th October.

Act or Ordinance.	Amount granted.	SERVICE.	Sums raised by Deben- ture or Or- dinance. Currency.	Rate of Interest per annum.	REMARKS.
	£.		£.	£.	
10 & 11 Geo. 4, c. 28	10000	For enlarging and improving the Harbour of Montreal,...	10000	{ 2500 at 5 per cent. 2500 at 5½ per cent. 1000 at 5¾ per cent. 1000 at 6 per cent.	To be redeemed from the Tolls &c. whenever the proceeds may be sufficient for that purpose. Interest paid by the Province in the mean time.
1 Will. 4, c. 11	10000	To continue same work,....	10000	at 5 per cent.	do. do.
2 Will. 4, c. 6	15000	ditto.....	15000	{ 6500 at 6 per cent. 4700 at 5¾ per cent. 3800 at 5½ per cent.	do. do.
1 Vict. c. 23.. Ord.	22575	ditto.....	22575	at 6 per cent.	do. do.
3 Vict. c. 28....do..	23000	ditto.....	19900	{ 15900 at 6 per cent. 4000 at 8 per cent.	do. do.
3 Vict. c. 28....do..	5000	For completing and working the steam dredging vessel,...	1500	at 8 per cent.	do. do.
4 Vict. c. 12....do..	17000	For further continuing and improving of the Harbour of Montreal,.....			No Loan as yet reported, but the works are proceeding.
4 Vict. c. 20....do..	35000	For completing the Chambly Canal,.....	35000	at 6 per cent.	The Provincial liable for principal and interest, of which £15000 is redeemable on 1st July, 1848, and £20000 on 1st July, 1840, to be repaid out of the Public Funds from Tolls received.
Total, £			113975..		

SUMMARY.

Total amount outstanding in Canada East as reported by the Commissioners up to this date,.....	£113975 0 0	Currency.	Sterling.
Total amount outstanding in Canada West,.....	290189 1 2½		£869650

Amount of Public Debt of United Canada, as accrued by the foregoing Deben- tures,.....£404464 1 2½ £869650

Of which £76087 10 0	Currency, is at 2 per cent. Interest per annum, for 1st and 2d years, &c.
74010 0 0	..... 5 " " per annum.
2500 0 0	..... 5½ " " " " " " " " " " " "
7800 0 0	..... 5¾ " " " " " " " " " " " "
4700 0 0	..... 5¾ " " " " " " " " " " " "
5000 0 0	..... 5¾ " " " " " " " " " " " "
228866 11 2½	..... 6 " " " " " " " " " " " "
5500 0 0	..... 8 " " " " " " " " " " " "

Grand Total, £404464 11 2½ Currency, payable in Canada, and £869650 Sterling, at 5 per cent. Interest. per annum, payable in England.

Receiver General's Office,
Kingston, 26th Sept. 1843.

JOHN H. DUNN, H. M. R. G.

SCHEDULE of Bills of Exchange drawn by the Receiver General.—(Continued.)

Appendix (E. E.) 30th October.		Appendix (E. E.) 30th October.					
Date of Bill	No. of Bill.	TO WHOM SOLD.	Days Sight.	Rate of Premium	Amount of the Bill Sterling.	Proceeds in Currency.	
	136	ditto.....		the par of \$1 4s 4d Currency per festerl.	£ 500 0 0	£ S. D. 6098 10 10	
	137	ditto.....			500 0 0		
	138	ditto.....			500 0 0		
	139	ditto.....			500 0 0		
	140	Bank of Upper Canada.....			30000 0 0		
	141	ditto.....			500 0 0		
	142	ditto.....			500 0 0		
	143	ditto.....			500 0 0		
	144	ditto.....			500 0 0		
	145	ditto.....			500 0 0		
	146	ditto.....			500 0 0		
	147	ditto.....			500 0 0		
	148	ditto.....			500 0 0		
	149	ditto.....			500 0 0		
	150	ditto.....			500 0 0		48910 0 0
	151	ditto.....		500 0 0			
	152	ditto.....		500 0 0			
	153	ditto.....		500 0 0			
	154	ditto.....		500 0 0			
	155	ditto.....		500 0 0			
	156	ditto.....		500 0 0			
	157	ditto.....		500 0 0			
	158	ditto.....		500 0 0			
	159	ditto.....		500 0 0			
	160	ditto.....		500 0 0			
	161	Commercial Bank, M. D.....		20000 0 0			
	162	ditto.....		500 0 0			
	163	ditto.....		500 0 0	26900 10 0		
	164	ditto.....		500 0 0			
	165	ditto.....		500 0 0			
Total....					£ 424000 0 0	514793 9 8	

Receiver General's Office,
Kingston, 24th October, 1843,

JOHN H. DUNN, H. M. R. G.

Appendix (F. F.) UPPER CANADA CENSUS AND STATISTICAL RETURN, 1842. Appendix (F. F.)
30th October. 30th October.

RETURN of the Inhabitants of the Districts constituting Upper Canada, with the other Statistical information thereof, obtained under the Act of the Parliament of the Province of Canada, for taking a periodical census. (4 & 5 Victoria, Chap. 42.) A. D. 1842.

Secretary's Office,
Kingston, 30th October, 1843.

D. DALY, Secretary.

Upon comparing the several Returns with an Alphabetical List obtained from the Surveyor General, the following Townships appear to be omitted in the respective Rolls from which the following Abstract is prepared.

TOWNSHIP.	DISTRICT.	TOWNSHIP.	DISTRICT.
Cambridge,.....	Ottawa.	Collingwood,.....	Home.
Hinchinbrooke,.....	Midland.	St. Vincent,.....	do.
Kaladar,.....	do.	Euphrasia,.....	do.
Kennebec,.....	do.	Matchedash,.....	Simcoe.
Oso,.....	do.	Nottawasago,.....	do.
Palmerston,.....	do.	Sunnidale,.....	do.
Howe Island,.....	do.	Tosorontio,.....	do.
Elzevis,.....	Victoria.	Amaranth,.....	Wellington.
Big Island,.....	Prince Edward.	Luther,.....	do.
Burleigh,.....	Colborne.	Melancthon,.....	do.
Methuen,.....	do.	Nichol,.....	do.
Somerville.....	do.	Wawanosh,.....	Huron.
		Owen's Sound Settlement.	

Appendix (F. F.)
30th October.

RETURN of the Enumeration of the Inhabitants of the Districts constituting of Upper Canada, with the other Statistical information thereof, obtained by virtue of an Act intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act therein mentioned, and to provide for taking a Periodical Census, &c." (4 & 5 Vic. chap. 42.)

DISTRICT.	HOUSES.			POPULATION.											No. of Aliens not naturalized.			
	Inhabited.	Vacant.	Building.	No. of Heads of Families.	No. of Proprietors of Real Property.	No. of non do. do.	No. of Tenants entitled to vote at any Election in City, Town, &c.	No. of Male and Female not resident.	No. of Male and Female temporarily absent.	NATIVES OF						Average No. of Years resident in the Province, when not Natives thereof.		
										England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Canada (French).	Canada (British).			Continent of Europe, &c.	United States of America.	TOTAL.
1 Eastern,	4641.	61.	23.	279.	84.	165.	33.	513.	652.	470.	2628.	2762.	1418.	19850.	81.	609.	27618.	60.
2 Ottawa,	1233.	17.	17.	.....	630.	588.	.....	263.	138.	205.	1068.	660.	2066.	3183.	2.	164.	7368.	13.
3 Johnstown,	4824.	26.	56.	.....	.....	.....	.....	150.	222.	1331.	8531.	1122.	753.	18465.	56.	1581.	31839.	286.
4 Bathurst,	3485.	43.	49.	3551.	2389.	1162.	.....	306.	280.	594.	4368.	4230.	420.	11247.	66.	171.	21086.	18.
5 Dalhousie,	1448.	13.	10.	1324.	.....	.....	.....	34.	88.	610.	6204.	967.	1336.	6225.	71.	268.	15691.	43.
6 Prince Edward,	2458.	49.	47.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.	452.	1584.	103.	96.	11051.	10.	1073.	14369.	137.
7 Midland,	842.	17.	28.	1306.	372.	934.	692.	.....	343.	1931.	7064.	1243.	1025.	20337.	96.	2742.	34438.	392.
8 Victoria,	2296.	53.	69.	2410.	1284.	764.	1420.	.....	67.	334.	771.	212.	75.	3377.	8.	437.	5214.	322.
9 Newcastle,	4570.	45.	36.	363.	135.	228.	75.	392.	302.	4640.	5986.	2255.	322.	14831.	83.	2308.	39125.	320.
10 Colborne,	2151.	39.	61.	.....	.....	.....	.....	409.	406.	1116.	4675.	1730.	43.	5523.	6.	172.	13265.	31.
11 Home and Simcoe,	14143.	291.	299.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1855.	955.	11398.	17985.	7620.	827.	39695.	1288.	4481.	83294.	927.
12 Niagara,	5734.	110.	80.	5779.	3492.	.....	.....	1490.	345.	2471.	3079.	1306.	277.	22315.	762.	4138.	34348.	1207.
13 Gore,	7158.	137.	101.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	377.	5706.	5179.	5280.	214.	21519.	378.	2956.	44232.	676.
14 Wellington,	2561.	145.	27.	2719.	1555.	1151.	1555.	381.	477.	1674.	1195.	1857.	224.	2892.	2399.	177.	11418.	940.
15 Brock,	2752.	29.	23.	2964.	1651.	1116.	.....	910.	248.	1833.	867.	1907.	58.	7697.	130.	4823.	17315.	482.
16 Talbot,	1821.	20.	46.	.....	.....	.....	.....	425.	195.	672.	295.	239.	32.	7417.	110.	1428.	10193.	418.
17 London,	1363.	63.	59.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2262.	871.	2828.	2978.	3086.	71.	18200.	269.	2225.	29657.	246.
18 Huron,	4342.	118.	139.	.....	.....	.....	.....	92.	74.	801.	1761.	1336.	154.	1820.	735.	208.	6515.	300.
19 Western, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	398.	292.	1618.	2017.	1876.	4558.	9221.	331.	1877.	21498.	781.
Total.....	67822.	1276.	1173.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40684.	78255.	39781.	13969.	247665.	6581.	32838.	459773.	7595.
Exclusive of Midland and London.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2325.	4473.	9252.	798.	14157.	376.	1901.	26282.	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13009.	82728.	12033.	14767.	261821.	1957.	31739.	480655.	.....

Appendix (F. F.)
30th October.

Irregularly returned, cannot be added up.
Deficiency in same relative proportions.

Total.....

Appendix (F. F.)
30th October.

Appendix (F. F.)
30th October.

Census and Statistical Return—Upper Canada.—(Continued.)

POPULATION.

DISTRICT.	No. of Persons		MALES.										FEMALES.				TOTAL.		Deaf and Dumb.		Blind.		Idiots.		Lunatics.				
	Male	Female	14 and under					15 and not 30					30 and not 60					60 & upwards				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
			Married	Single	Married	Single	Married	Single	Married	Single	Married	Single	Married	Single	Married	Single	Married	Single	Married	Single									
1 Eastern	3207	3074	4274	3996	97	1426	112	881	821	1341	3429	662	523	194	3694	2964	799	514	32008	25	17	6	6	12	8	3	13		
2 Ottawa	811	737	1130	942	3	310	4	207	177	276	836	87	114	34	907	521	210	63	7839	1	1	3	3	2	3	1	1		
3 Johnstown	3550	3877	4393	3877	226	1518	189	908	987	1103	3293	368	418	225	3973	2693	918	266	32445	23	6	15	9	9	11	17	69		
4 Bathurst	2093	2006	2882	2701	28	1054	58	592	625	981	2283	331	492	159	2411	1795	950	216	21655	17	5	6	5	8	4	8	4		
5 Dalhousie	1953	1859	2182	1900	91	671	56	345	722	507	1779	269	159	65	2099	1021	332	113	16193	10	7	6	5	2	5	.....	.....
6 Prince Edward	1393	1477	2055	1928	32	651	31	444	501	509	1612	191	232	87	1868	1362	438	131	14945	3	3	5	1	1	12	31	4		
7 Midland	3532	3487	4379	4148	208	1353	126	816	1131	1448	4182	663	518	282	4393	2336	1092	297	34448	9	9	8	5	10	5	.....	3	
8 Victoria	1706	1311	1368	1229	17	468	174	397	397	699	772	158	900	375	745	421	1303	910	13196	5	2	3	3	2	1	2	1		
9 Newcastle	3361	3423	4068	3435	187	1320	110	832	1080	1275	3535	413	432	207	3948	2306	876	243	31015	8	10	7	4	7	5	1	7		
10 Colborne	1563	1538	1844	1750	41	575	25	369	397	722	1379	191	232	64	1656	843	399	128	13706	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
11 Home & Simcoe	8667	8710	10527	10075	207	3526	217	1918	2563	3717	8531	1352	1422	1430	10305	6470	2618	1046	83301	24	20	12	23	23	43	77	24		
12 Niagara	3513	3484	4791	4284	132	1420	86	929	1330	1525	4009	831	550	208	4759	3146	1190	460	36642	10	12	11	9	17	14	18	19		
13 Gore	4807	4633	5947	5506	74	1880	95	1187	1333	1670	5319	801	599	180	5896	3508	1179	436	45059	15	4	5	6	9	27	48	84		
14 Wellington	1766	1727	1774	1525	238	405	121	386	459	791	1520	339	311	323	1493	758	385	156	14476	17	6	4	2	6	4	5	26218		
15 Brock	2001	1905	2264	2200	31	717	32	409	489	578	1953	210	315	129	2227	1096	558	172	17286	10	2	2	6	6	4	.....	2	
16 Talbot	1048	991	1485	1268	44	456	49	301	580	431	919	150	274	28	2266	717	313	135	10455	3	1	6	3	3	3	.....	9	
17 London	3062	3216	4250	3850	62	1355	53	886	823	1248	3171	442	423	96	3817	2363	889	270	30276	11	8	9	3	6	18	5	14		
18 Huron	981	886	831	720	14	252	19	162	295	347	808	144	107	35	966	346	231	46	7190	2	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	3
19 Western	2552	2381	3399	2901	183	999	64	546	656	795	2771	469	419	166	2947	2166	720	256	24390	28	18	5	2	8	10	4	5		
Total	51546	50399	63843	58255	1915	20370	1598	12292	15405	19968	52101	8074	8520	4282	59367	36882	15400	5858	486956	322	132	114	189	221	178	241	478		
Proportion of Emigration dispersed throughout the Province, since the taking of Census, say																			506055		20000		Grand Total		506055				

Appendix
(F. F.)
30th October.

Appendix
(F. F.)
30th October.

CENSUS AND STATISTICAL RETURN—Upper Canada.—(Continued.)

DISTRICT.	POPULATION.											MISCELLANEOUS.													
	RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.											COLORED PERSONS.		SERVANTS.			No. engaged in Trade or Commerce.	No. subsisting on Alms, or Paupers.							
	Church of England.	Church of Scotland.	Church of Rome.	British Wesleyan Methodists.	Canadian Methodists.	Episcopal Methodists.	Other Methodists.	Presbyterians not in connection with the Church of Scotland.	Congregationalists or Independents.	Baptists & Anabaptists.	Lutherans.	Quakers.	Moravians & Tunkers.	Dutch Reformed Church.	Jews.	Other Denominations not before enumerated.			TOTAL.	Male.	Female.	Male Farm.	Male, Private.	Female, Private.	
1 Eastern	4174	10310	9652	33	1893	218	8	354	436	1287	2	1	23	.....	.....	275	28721	48	22	106	143	212	422	5
2 Ottawa	1194	1874	3133	160	526	11	.....	17	227	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	7376	7	9	76	57	122	37	1
3 Johnstown	9111	4468	4130	1743	2524	2325	618	761	711	39	213	7	10	.....	.....	2060	28776	35	35	211	199	275	121	5
4 Bathurst	5569	8593	3698	534	1299	130	16	352	338	11	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	293	20943	.....	.....	135	200	208	117	.....
5 Dalhousie	4842	3690	5461	921	749	230	3	98	160	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	16174	3	2	155	174	215	101	8
6 Prince Edward	2490	974	1461	2105	589	1273	1094	155	154	7	891	5	21	42	426	11714	9	27	85	52	89	43	5		
7 Midland	6649	3693	5193	1280	2360	3204	503	589	201	238	248	14	33	18	342	24694	60	45	231	250	531	81	14		
8 Victoria	1430	761	1556	634	761	2109	5	109	331	94	151	3	131	.....	.....	71	8158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 Newcastle	9233	4100	2569	2279	2362	1367	602	2194	863	48	226	76	.....	.....	.....	1823	28004	126	24	341	176	401	229	17
10 Colborne	3551	3125	3394	334	750	235	95	215	288	.....	154	5	.....	.....	.....	137	12317	7	4	47	54	99	20	.....
11 Home and Simcoe	24776	13782	8500	2988	8423	1778	1526	3708	1367	559	1244	986	191	68	4330	75543	407	396	781	626	1477	1317	165	.....
12 Niagara	5729	2088	2165	1325	1693	915	123	1502	699	382	403	222	179	5	5234	22624	376	356	216	201	333	534	62	.....
13 Gore	9807	7896	2986	4284	3639	2437	580	3983	2008	158	119	264	23	.....	1298	40136	339	210	332	376	500	178	9	.....
14 Wellington	2283	1422	2107	566	263	113	190	425	1776	3	767	28	12	1	502	10644	72	12	156	213	195	39	3	.....
15 Brock	2271	2325	342	842	856	1236	255	497	209	1104	41	82	167	913	881	12393	76	65	101	69	142	22	3	.....
16 Talbot	874	350	157	480	759	144	70	223	1659	65	26	15	19	1	119	4983	21	20	38	46	47	12	.....	.....
17 London	6320	4199	1222	1508	1372	1475	841	1769	3279	60	583	6	31	6	1211	24467	223	77	65	111	210	311	10	.....
18 Huron	2729	1578	842	313	106	35	8	631	229	368	5	24	86	.....	89	7059	43	29	34	32	58	30	.....	.....
19 Western	4759	2701	6635	1013	1481	890	604	638	1476	83	81	40	29	43	267	20965	557	425	74	49	67	75	21	.....
Total	107791	77868	65203	23342	32313	20125	7141	18220	16411	4524	5200	1778	946	1105	19470	405691	2409	1758	3184	3028	5181	3689	328	.....
Deficiency in same relative proportions,	21106	15425	12906	4634	6400	3986	1412	3606	3251	896	1030	352	187	219	4112	80364
Total	128897	93294	78119	27966	38713	24111	8553	21826	19662	5420	6230	2130	1133	1324	23582	486055

Victoria District not returned.

Appendix
(F. F.)
30th October.

Appendix
(F. F.)
30th October.

Census and Statistical Return—Upper Canada.—(Continued.)

DISTRICT.	LAND.		PRODUCE.										LIVE STOCK.				DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.				Tenure of Land.			
	Number of Acres occupied.	Number do. do. (improved.)	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Indian Corn.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.	Number of Hives of Bees kept.	Number of lbs. of Maple Sugar made during the Season.	Neat Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Number of yards of Fulled Cloth.	Do. Linen Cloth, or other thin Cloths.	Do. Flannel, or other woollen Cloth, (not filled.)	Number of lbs. of Wool procured.	Under what tenure held.	Average Money Rent of Farm.	Proportion of Produce allowed to the Proprietor for land or lease, or cultivated on shares.	
1 Eastern ...	335543	69693	87186	17720	3686	435522	58299	46286	25621	703614	484	136248	23339	8715	34742	19579	37665	9765	30517	80845				
2 Ottawa ...	111555	18242	12789	4234	431	71995	6145	13357	663	163446	21	10823	5361	1568	6457	3006	6123	247	6907	13609				
3 Johnstown ...	327023	92498	155406	24298	3750	387235	33249	47023	9591	640918	325	213928	31584	7358	45863	21975	44139	18867	58762	110352				
4 Bathurst ...	381993	76192	98521	19405	442	250808	18728	4617	524	644680	23	130165	20324	3743	26002	11451	18460	1770	44462	65459				
5 Dalhousie ...	184473	35215	74148	7713	260	205642	10948	4761	660	440670	585	28380	9266	2642	8471	7163	6157	647	15169	18531				
6 Prince Edward ...	212324	86907	160789	21819	20694	148951	105494	52715	41212	270074	1325	124493	16100	5562	28279	11309	24867	5024	43432	72197				
7 Midland ...	269646	88818	140324	30798	21135	202852	66094	47711	26234	369194	1973	184443	29114	7126	33833	15618	40211	4644	38980	83065				
8 Victoria ...	192332	61757	134354	5259	10014	142023	46753	39777	12961	221885	225	171505	14974	3507	16618	11526	14362	3947	20278	35504				
9 Newcastle ...	447697	130355	249237	50529	22500	387351	80099	78439	16517	623202	1025	295852	31662	6805	37224	29283	34806	11758	40296	79426				
10 Colborne ...	243511	48225	113766	20510	3456	135921	40400	2411	613	825004	58	129727	10581	1565	14011	10989	11874	956	20295	33338				
11 Home & Simcoe ...	848901	277925	323995	638386	86560	932199	255371	32327	14060	1239334	1553	620717	84164	17971	84862	67123	55604	31376	99020	188991				
12 Niagara ...	368859	149340	244730	42054	9915	289356	95925	49278	69537	310187	3450	103163	35196	10573	52338	33455	27897	11392	56074	109470				
13 Gore ...	550990	217231	561245	52099	15340	391898	95111	37107	48353	547270	1638	359746	50827	11222	61591	43079	38364	13812	66888	126725				
14 Wellington ...	220607	77981	160042	44326	15884	200476	44864	4906	2988	209687	417	190379	22205	3304	19362	17725	10734	16884	18952	38447				
15 Brock ...	241246	64894	147183	15039	5654	186801	46201	29009	9195	178497	626	336741	27213	3366	23560	15695	14623	10528	27815	49703				
16 Talbot ...	156265	51552	121401	4033	51436	56976	15158	42331	40513	116414	816	88152	12147	3508	17058	11540	13003	3315	30369	50660				
17 London ...	505235	109706	246045	16073	10162	224769	112734	79851	23553	268619	4314	398452	47678	7232	43327	29299	28999	10767	60287	99484				
18 Huron ...	188160	17724	55536	7735	1833	54167	12722	1336	482	117953	76	58343	9678	684	5113	6576	1272	2951	6759	10117				
19 Western ...	426166	75278	135292	9304	9617	83225	49255	78117	9004	169749	2658	118652	23550	7196	17019	27975	4361	8231	33024	36585				
Total ...	6212727	1751530	3221991	1031335	292970	4786167	1193551	1691359	332786	8080397	21643	3699859	504963	113657	575730	394366	133537	166882	727288	1302510				

Irregularly returned.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

STATEMENTS of the ACCOUNTS and AFFAIRS of the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, for the years 1842 and 1843, laid before the Legislative Assembly, on the 8th November, 1843, pursuant to the Statute (of Upper Canada,) 4th Will. IV. Cap 37.

FOR THE YEAR 1842.

- No. 1.—Report of the Board of Inspectors, dated 16th December, 1842.
 No. 2.—Report of the Chaplain.
 No. 3.—Report of the Surgeon, dated October, 1842.
 No. 4.—Report of the Warden, dated 15th October, 1842.

FOR THE YEAR 1843.

- No. 5.—Report of the Board of Inspectors. dated 31st October, 1843.
 No. 6.—Report of the Chaplain.
 No. 7.—Report of the Surgeon, dated 1st October, 1843.
 No. 8.—Report of the Warden, dated 16th October, 1843.

No. 1.

Report of the Board of Inspectors.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B., Governor General of British North America, &c. &c. &c.

The Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary of Canada have the honor of submitting their Annual Report.

The very full and detailed statements of the affairs of the Institution, and its operations during the past year, contained in the accompanying Report of the Warden, render it unnecessary for the Board again to repeat them; there are, however, some facts new in their character, to which they beg to draw the attention of Your Excellency.

During the past year, a number of convicts have been committed to the Penitentiary for Military offences, by the sentences of Courts Martial, for periods varying from thirty days to two years; in some of the cases a part of the judgment of the Court was that a certain and specified portion of the period should be spent by the convict in solitary confinement, and consequently without labour.

The Annual Mutiny Act authorises Courts Martial to commit offenders against the Articles of War to any Gaol or Prison in Her Majesty's dominions, with or without labour, during the period of confinement; whether the Provincial Penitentiary of Canada is a Prison within the meaning of the Act, the Board of Inspectors deem it their duty to submit for the decision of the Provincial Government. No difficulty has as yet occurred in carrying out that part of the sentence which orders solitary confinement, although a cessation from hard labour has not heretofore been permitted, in any instance, except in case of sickness, and the Province has not been put to any additional expense in consequence, as a portion of the pay of the soldier is deducted, and paid over to the Warden for his subsistence.

The Provincial Legislature having again altered the law relative to the period of confinement in the Penitentiary, a greater number of convicts may be expected for the ensuing year; but few have as yet been received for Canada East: the population of that part of the Province is greater than that of Upper Canada, yet but twenty, out of the ninety-three convicts received into the prison during the past year, were from Lower Canada.

The Board have no means of ascertaining the reason of this, and only mention it to show the uncertainty in which they are placed as to the accommodation required.

One range of Cells, in the East Wing, is nearly finished, but the number vacant in the South Wing induced the Board to suspend the completion, and direct their attention to the continuation of the outer wall.

A recent accession of a number of Military and other convicts, having nearly filled the vacant Cells, the Inspectors are, at a late period of the year, compelled to proceed with the East Wing, to provide accommodation for any further committals.

The open state of this portion of the building draws their attention to the necessity of raising the walls of the West Wing, or so much of it as will be sufficient to support the Dome, intended to connect the four Wings: until that is done, the building must remain in a very exposed and unfinished condition. The vast amount of work thus before them has prevented the completion of the Keeper's Cottages, and the Board fear that they will be unable to erect them, with Convict labour, for some time.

The Inspectors are happy to remark, that the Institution is now completely out of debt, and its credit re-established. The good effects of this has been already felt, and contracts for the required supplies are eagerly sought after, at low prices, where formerly there was an unwillingness to accept them unless considerably above the market rates, in consequence of the delay in the payments on the part of the Institution.

The Board of Inspectors beg herewith to submit to Your Excellency the Reports of the different Officers of the Institution, and have again to bear testimony to the efficiency and zeal with which they carry on their respective duties; and they with renewed satisfaction repeat their recommendation for the increase of the Warden's salary, which it is presumed the early prorogation of the last Session of the Legislature interrupted.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

THOS. KIRKPATRICK,

President of the Board of Inspectors
of the Provincial Penitentiary of Canada.

Provincial Penitentiary, 16th Dec., 1842.

Appendix
(G. G.)

5th Nov'r.

No. 2.

Report of the Chaplain.

In submitting to the President and Board the Annual Report for 1842, the Chaplain presents a statement similar in character with his labours of previous years, exhibiting fresh and accumulating proofs of the progress of crime, and of the consequent necessity of such an Institution as the Penitentiary, based on principles, at once calculated to secure the community from the designs of the vicious, and to afford to the criminal an opportunity of his retracing his steps, and of forming such habits, as will tend to his usefulness in this life, and his well being hereafter.

As regards his duties, the Chaplain has endeavoured, according to his ability, to accomplish the object, at which his office aims, and while he rejoices to say, that he hopes some undoubted good has accrued to a few, he regrets to add, that, in a great majority of cases, that sincere reformation has not followed, which all connected with the Institution so heartily desired.

Such a result flows naturally from the system of living which most of the convicts have adopted from early years: it were unreasonable to expect that habits of vice which have been formed in youth, and matured by the increase of years, should, in all instances, yield a willing obedience to the precepts which calm reflection, suggested by conscience and induced by solitude, so forcibly inculcates. Indeed the very circumstance, that some few have been led through the secondary operation of the Penitentiary system, to change their principles of action, affords a reason not only for thankfulness, but for renewed exertion in the cause of philanthropy.

If we regard the Institution as a means to an end, we believe that in most cases, a beneficial influence is exercised, and we doubt not, so long as imprisonment lasts, an intention is formed to abandon a line of conduct, which leads to loss of character and liberty here, and entails the unceasing endurance of misery, when life is no more. With the expiration of the sentence, commences the trial of sincerity, which but few encounter with success. What with the sudden transition from close restraint to uncontrolled freedom; the free access to every indulgence, the meeting of old associates, the remembrance of old scenes, the feeling of disgrace impressed on their minds, it is not strange that good resolutions and holy desires should be sacrificed. We know of but one unfailing antidote to this evil, and the administration of that is the important object of the Chaplain's office. The fear of correction, the sensation of confinement, may compel the body to submission, but nothing except the application of the principles of the Gospel can effect a change in the current of their minds:—until their thoughts can be diverted into a new channel, and be employed in the acquirement of the knowledge of self, we believe that the benevolent end of the Penitentiary system will not be secured. In this duty the Chaplain has been occupied, and though the results have not been so favorable as might have been expected or desired, still we do not despond, but rather persevere, under the remembrance that "our sufficiency is of God."

Though crime has not increased in quantity during the past year, if it be right to judge from the number of Convicts admitted in that period, yet it has in quality. In the investigation of the causes, Drunkenness is the most prevalent. While crimes of the grossest nature have been committed by men devoid of education, those of a refined nature, which require a certain exercise of thought, have been perpetrated by men who have received just

enough of instruction to qualify them for such acts. But a few have enjoyed the advantages of early religious instruction at home; suffered to grow up without being subject to parental authority, and left to follow their own ways, uncontrolled, and unadvised by those, who ought to have been examples of virtue, instead of promoters of vice.

It has been said that "the only way to raise the character of any people and to diminish the amount of crime, is to diffuse education throughout the lower classes." On questioning the convicts now in prison, it is found that the results have not flowed from education such as were anticipated: without including the military offenders, (not few in number,) who, with the exception of one, can read; we find fifty-four who could read and write, and twenty-five who could only read: these constitute far more than half of the prisoners convicted of various offences, of which nearly all acknowledge their guilt and the justice of their punishment; so then something else is required beyond the elements of education:—to make man a good citizen, and a good subject, he must be a good christian; and this can only be gained by imparting education on the principles of christianity; if the two be associated, knowledge is power for good; if separated, those unhappy results must ever follow, which all men, under the influence of charity, so deeply deplore.

In the exercise of his professional duties, the Chaplain has met with great attention from those to whom his ministrations are particularly directed: on the part of the convicts there appears a willingness to receive religious instruction, the propriety and advantages of which, almost all fully acknowledge. Although their lives too frequently prove the insincerity of their profession, yet we hope that the seed sown, while in prison, will bring forth fruit in after years, and before the evening of life closes, establish a well grounded assurance of forgiveness,

W. M. HERCHMER,
Chaplain.

To the Inspectors of the
Provincial Penitentiary, Kingston.

No. 3.

Report of the Surgeon.

In transmitting to the Board of Inspectors the Inspection Returns of the cases of sick and ailing which occurred in the Prison during the past year, I have nothing particular to notice. The health of the convicts has been, in general, as good as during any former annual period; and it has been, as usual my endeavour to restore to the working list as quickly as possible, all those who became subjects of medical treatment.

It will be observed, in the Hospital Return, that one death has occurred during the year. This was produced by falling from a gangway, while assisting to convey a large stone to masons at work on a high wall, by which accident the liver was extensively ruptured, and death produced in a few minutes.

The food of the convicts has been, in general, good and wholesome; and as soon as any deviation from furnishing the rations of proper quality was ever observed, means were taken to remedy the evil.

The ventilation and cleanliness of the Prison have been, as usual, most strictly attended to.

JAS. SAMPSON,
Surgeon.

P. Penitentiary, October, 1842.

Appendix
(G. G.)

8th Nov'r.

Appendix
(G. G.)
8th Nov'r.

Yearly Return of cases treated out of Hospital, in Provincial Penitentiary, to 30th September, 1842.

Abcess	7	Hysteria	1
Asthma	1	Jaundice	2
Boil	6	Indigestion	13
Burn	1	Inflamed Eyes	3
Catarrh	31	Injured Ankle	2
Colic	5	Do. Eye	4
Contused Finger	1	Do. Loins	2
Foot	2	Itch	3
Cough	3	Lumbago	1
Deafness	2	Nausea	12
Debility	2	Nettle Rash	1
Diarrhoea	51	Pains (vague internal)	22
Diseased Knee	1	Punished Back	2
Eye-lid	1	Rheumatism	27
Ear-Ache	4	Sore Throat	4
Epistaxis	2	Do. Eye	1
Eruption	6	Do. Leg	5
Fever (slight)	16	Tooth-ache (teeth ext're'd)	36
Frost Bite	3	Tumor	3
Hæmoptysis	5	Ulcer	5
Hæmorrhoids	2	Vertigo	2
Head-Ache	24	Wounded Finger	4
Hernia	3	Do. Foot	1
Herpes	1	Do. Leg	2
	180		338

JAS. SAMPSON, Surgeon, P. P.

Yearly Return of Cases treated in Hospital of Provincial Penitentiary, to 30th September, 1842.

Diseases.	Remained last Year.	Admitted	Discharged.	Died	Remain- ing.
Fever		1	1		
Catarrh		1	1		
Hæmoptysis		1	1		
Phthisis		1	1		
Diarrhoea		1	1		
Affection of Liver		1	1		
Dislocation of Ankle		1	1		
Rupture of the Liver from accident		1	0	1	
Jaundice		1	1		
		9	8	1	

JAS. SAMPSON, Surgeon, P. P.

No. 4.

Report of the Warden.

To the Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary,
GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to lay before the Board a statement of the affairs of the Penitentiary together with an account of my proceedings under the directions of the Inspectors, for the year ending the 1st instant. The number of Convicts received into the Establishment since my last Report is 93
And there were in confinement, at the latter period 150

Of these there have been discharged by expiration of sentence 76
Do. by Pardon 3
Do. by Death 1
Escaped Convict returned to imprisonment 1

Total number of Prisoners undergoing their sentences 1st October, 1842, 164

As Prison Statistics are at all times useful as matters of information and reference, I have included in my Report an account of the places of nativity, the ages and crimes of the Convicts, together with a statement of the Districts wherein they were convicted; and the periods for which they were sentenced; which are as follow:

47 were born in Ireland.
36 " the United States of America.
29 " England.
22 " Canada West.
12 " Canada East.
10 " Scotland.
3 " France.
1 " Jersey.
1 " Nova Scotia.
1 " Wales.
2 " at Sea.

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From 11 to 15 years of age	3
16 to 20	25
21 to 30	94
31 to 40	29
41 to 50	8
51 to 57	5
	164

7 were convicted of Burglary.
19 " Horse stealing.
2 " do and Larceny.
1 " do and breaking prison.
70 " Larceny.
2 " Forgery.
11 " Felony.
2 " Assault, with intent to Murder.
1 " do with intent to commit Rape.
4 " Conspiracy.
4 " Robbery.
1 " Arson.
5 " Misdemeanor.
1 " High Treason.
2 " Murder.
3 " Rape.
1 " Escape from prison.
4 " Manslaughter.
1 " Stealing Cattle.
1 " do Sheep.
1 " do an Ox.
19 " Housebreaking and Larceny.
164 " Obtaining goods under false pretences.
28 " Military offences.

28 were received from the Home District,
16 " London do
12 " Niagara do
15 " Gore do
1 " Ottawa do
2 " Johnstown do
42 " Midland do
11 " Newcastle do
2 " Victoria do
1 " Wellington do
6 " Western do
2 " Talbot do
3 " Prince E'd do
1 " Colborne do
2 " Eastern do
20 " Montreal do

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1 sentenced to 30 days imprisonment.
1 " 40 " "
2 " 2 Lunar Months "
6 " 3 " "
2 " 4 " "
2 " 6 " "
5 " 1 Year's "
4 " 1 1/2 " "
34 " 2 " "
29 " 3 " "
3 " 4 " "
22 " 5 " "
1 " 5 1/2 " "
2 " 4 " "
1 " 6 1/2 " "
37 " 7 " "
1 " 8 " "
2 " 10 " "
3 " 14 " "
1 " Imprisonment for life,
5 " be transported "

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The Board having directed that all the disposable labour of the convicts should be employed in the erection of the boundary Wall of the Prison Yard; as much of it as possible has been devoted to that purpose, and it is now nearly completed on the East side of the Building.

The number of toises of Masonry in that part of the Wall built since the month of October last, amounts to 711; in addition to which the Cells on the south side of the east wing, together with the centre Inspection Avenue, have been nearly finished since the month of March last. These, with the cutting of a quantity of stone for sale, have formed the principal works of the Stone-cutters and Masons during the year. It will be found, on reference to the Return marked D, that the total quantity of labour performed by the Convicts during the year now ended exceeds in amount, by nearly Five hundred pounds that of the preceding year; and when it is considered that the whole number of days' work is nearly three thousand less than those of the year 1841, it will readily be granted that a great improvement has taken place in their labor. The difference in the number of days' work between the two years, arises chiefly from the short sentences of Military Prisoners sent to the Penitentiary under the Mutiny Act, a great number of whom have been received in the present year.

Notwithstanding so great a quantity of work has been performed on the Wall, to the consequent exclusion of other operations, the amount of labor devoted to the support of the Institution is nearly equal to that of the preceding year.

With the exception of the earnings of the Rope-makers, the daily rate of labour which has been disposed of, and made available towards meeting the expenses of the Prison, exceeds by 20 per cent. that of the previous year; and, although there is an apparent difference of about one penny per day in the earnings of the Convicts employed in the Rope Walk during the present year, yet it should be known that the whole of that deficiency is occasioned by the expense incurred in keeping the Rope Walk in proper condition.

In order that as little delay as possible might be experienced in completing the Wall, the Convicts formerly employed as Rope-makers have since the month of May last been engaged as Stone-cutters, Masons, and Laborers, and, although, for this purpose, a cessation of their former occupations necessarily took place, their daily and yearly earnings as Rope-makers have nearly equalled those of the previous year.

The Rope Walk, which for reasons already stated, has remained unoccupied since the month of May last, is now let out by contract for a period of three years, on more advantageous terms than those agreed upon by the former contractor, so, for some time to come this branch of the Prison operations will be more profitable to the Institution than it has latterly been.

Although the work necessarily carried on in the erection of buildings so extensive as those of the Penitentiary is ordinarily attended with more or less danger to those engaged, yet, no accident of a serious nature occurred to any of the Convicts employed, until the month of September last, when one of the Prisoners fell from the gang-way, while assisting five other to carry up to the wall a heavy stone, which occasioned his death. A Coroner's Jury having been summoned to enquire into this unfortunate occurrence, a verdict of "accidental death" was the result of their investigation.

The agreement recently entered into by the present Contractors for the supply of Provisions for the

support of the Convicts, will cause a decrease in the expenses of the Institution of at least One hundred pounds for the ensuing year, the rate of each ration being five-eighths of a penny less than that paid to the former Contractor.

Appendix (G. G.) 8th Nov'r.

In my last Annual Report I mentioned that the employment of the Convicts, for the ensuing year, would consist principally in carrying on the building of the outer Wall, preparing the materials for the erection of the Keeper's Cottages, and fitting up the East Wing.

The first and last of these have been done to their greatest possible extent, and the second named portion of work has been partially executed, but no progress has been made in putting up the intended Dwellings, owing to the necessity of first completing the Wall, whereby greater security in the safe keeping of the Convicts will be acquired, and a decrease of the annual expenditure of the Institution secured, owing to the necessity of employing so great a number of watchmen as at present required, being done away.

The work on which the Convicts will be employed during the next year will comprise the erection of the wall on the west side of the yard, and as much of it as possible on the front of the building, which latter has unavoidably been left to the latest period, in the expectation that the Road at the north end of the Prison would be lowered for public convenience, whereby a better approach to the Penitentiary could be obtained. The excavation at the west side of the ground will be carried on during the winter, when part of the foundation of the wall can be laid, and the stone quarried and prepared for building the upper part of it. Whenever it may be practicable, from the absence of extremely severe weather, the masons will be engaged on the works at the east wing, nearly one half of the cells in which are ready for the reception of the doors and locks, and for being floored with oak plank.

A full account of the transactions of the Penitentiary for the last year, is given in the several Returns and statements hereunto appended, which are respectively endorsed as follows, and which I beg to submit to the Board of Inspectors :

- Return of Convicts received into the Penitentiary in the year ending 1 Oct. 1842. } m'ked A.
- Return of Convicts discharged from the Penitentiary during the year ending 1st October, 1842, } B.
- Return of Convicts remaining in confinement at the Penitentiary, 1st Oct. 1842, } C.
- Statement shewing the value of the labor of the Convicts at the Penitentiary, from the 1st Oct. 1841, to the 1st Oct. 1842, } D.
- Return of the Property of the Province on hand at the Penitentiary, 1st Oct. 1842, } E.
- Return shewing the manner in which the Convicts were employed 1st Oct. 1842, } F.
- General Account of Disbursements at the Penitentiary, during the year ending 1st October, 1842, } G.
- General Statement of Receipts & Disbursements at the Penitentiary, during the year ending 1st Oct. 1842, } H.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

H. SMITH, Warden.

Provincial Penitentiary, 15th October, 1842.

A.

Appendix RETURN of CONVICTS received into the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY in the Year ending 1st of October, 1842. Appendix (G. G.)

No.	NAME.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED.	TERM.
519	James G. Gillespie	London	Larceny and escape	September 29, 1841	One year.
520	James Rose	do.	Horse stealing	do do	Two.
521	Henry Hoyle	do.	Escape from Gaol	do do	Two.
522	George Davidson	do.	Misdemeanor	do do	Two.
523	John McLaughlan	do.	do.	do do	Two.
524	James Burns	Glouce.	Larceny	October 2	Two.
525	William Henry	do.	Horse stealing	do do	Two.
526	William Wade	do.	Larceny	do do	One.
527	David Adams	do.	Manslaughter	do do	One.
528	Isaac Duncomb	do.	Stealing cattle	do do	Three.
529	Thomas Kersey	Newcastle	Felony	do 9	Two.
530	Geo. Campbell	do.	do.	do 11	Two.
531	Edwin Smith	Talbot	Larceny	do 12	One and half.
532	Andrew Rowan	Bathurst	do.	September 28	One.
533	Allan Nixon	Home	do.	October 18	One.
534	Morgan Dunn	do.	do.	do 22	Two.
535	Thomas Booth	do.	do.	do do	Two.
536	Wm. Lack	do.	do.	do do	Two.
537	Esther Briggs	do.	do.	do 28	One.
538	Edward Fecharly	do.	do.	do 6	One.
539	Richard White	Midland	do.	January 29, 1842	Two.
540	Wm. Dunn	do.	do.	do do	Two.
541	William Hansell	do.	do.	do do	One and half.
542	Alice Boyle	do.	do.	do do	Two.
543	Helen Wilcox	do.	do.	do do	Two.
544	George Dumby	Home	Sheep stealing	March 10	Seven.
545	Stephen Turney	do.	Larceny	April 8	Eight.
546	Jesse Sirault	do.	do.	March 10	Two.
547	John Dayley	Newcastle	do.	April 14	Seven.
548	John Lisle	do.	do.	do do	Seven.
549	Martin Maloney	Colborne	Stealing an ox	do 13	Two.
550	Catherine Salter	Midland	Larceny	January 29	Two.
551	Thomas Blecker	Victoria	Manslaughter	May 7	Seven.
552	James Henesy	Prince Edward	do.	do 11	Ten.
553	Baptiste Prevost	Midland	Larceny	do 23	Seven.
554	William Drummond	do.	Burglary	do do	Seven.
555	William Jackson	do.	Horse stealing	do do	Seven.
556	Henry Cleveland	do.	Larceny	do do	Seven.
557	Justin O'Brian	do.	Robbery	do do	Seven.
558	Owen Egar	do.	do.	do do	Seven.
559	Jonathan Sharp	do.	do.	do do	Seven.
560	Edward Coote	do.	Manslaughter	do do	For life.
561	Mary Douglass	Newcastle	Murder	do 24	Ten.
562	Alexander Hover	Eastern	Assault with intent to Murder	do 21	Two.
563	Robert Robinson	Niagara	Misdemeanor	do 12	Two.
564	James Johnston	do.	Larceny	do 15	Six years & eight months.
565	George Morton	do.	Do. and horse stealing	do 12	Six.
566	Adam Hendrick	London	Felony	do 30	Seven.
567	John Thompson	Montreal	do.	March 10	Seven.
568	Thomas Hughes	do.	do.	April 28	Seven.
569	Joseph Richardson	London	Larceny	May 25	Three.
570	Lewis Skinner	do.	do.	do do	Five.
571	Wm' Brown	Prince Edward	Felony	July 6	Seven.
572	John Baker	Montreal	Desertion	July 2	Two.
573	John Coniskey	do.	do.	do do	Two.
574	Martin Roach	Midland	Larceny	do 15	Seven.
575	Isaac Hall	do.	do.	do do	Seven.
576	Evan Roberts	Montreal	Military offence	Rec'd July 16	To be disch'g'd Dec 18, '42
577	John Lovell	do.	do.	do do	25th September.
578	James McMahon	do.	do.	do do	7th August, 1843.
579	Thomas Fulton	do.	Larceny	July 13	Seven.
580	Archibald Scott	do.	do.	do do	Seven.
581	John Curry	do.	do.	do do	Seven.
582	Henry Turner	do.	do.	do do	Seven.
583	Magdeline Couture	do.	do.	do 18	Seven.
584	Alexis Lafleur	do.	do.	do 19	Seven.
585	James South	do.	Military offence	Rec'd Aug 1	To be disch'g'd Sept 8, '42
586	William Harrison	Midland	do.	do do	do 19th Oct. '42.
587	Edward Auty	do.	do.	do 2	do 30th Aug.
588	William Alexander	Montreal	do.	do 22	do 27th Jan. '43.
589	Thomas Malkin	Midland	do.	September 3	Two lunar months.
590	James Mullholland	do.	do.	August 23	18 months.
591	Michael Carran	do.	do.	do 22	18 do
592	James Henderson	do.	do.	do do	12 do
593	William McCoy	do.	do.	do 25	3 lunar months.
594	Daniel O'Krean	do.	do.	Rec'd Sept. 10	To be disch'g'd Nov. 30 '42.
595	Patrick Kavanagh	do.	do.	do 8	3 lunar months.
596	Edward Calanan	do.	do.	do do	4 do.
597	James McCartney	do.	do.	Aug. 31	Two years.
598	Geo. Blower	do.	do.	do do	Two years.
599	Thomas Norris	Montreal	House-breaking & Larceny	do 29	Seven years.
600	John Smith	do.	Obt'g goods un'r false pret'ces	do 31	Seven.
601	Pierre Payette	do.	Burglary	September 1	Seven.
602	Louis Lameur	do.	Larceny	do do	Seven.
603	Charles Charpentier	do.	do.	do do	Seven.
604	Louis Dudevoir	do.	do.	do 6	Seven.
605	Louis Vincent	do.	do.	do 8	Seven.
606	Alexandér Jones	Midland	Military offence	Sent'c'd 40 days' imp't	To be disch'd Oct. 25, '42.
607	Henry Young	London	Felony	May 30	Seven.
608	Jonathan Lindsay	do.	do.	do do	Seven.
609	John Macdonald	Eastern	do.	September 26	Seven.
610	Michael O'Brian	Midland	Military offence	do 28	Three lunar months.
611	Thomas Smart	do.	do.	do do	Four do.

Appendix
(G. G.)
5th November.

Appendix
(G. G.)
8th November.

B.

RETURN OF CONVICTS DISCHARGED FROM THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY IN THE YEAR ENDING 1st OCTOBER, 1842.

No.	NAME.	Age.	Height	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	When Sentenced.	Term.	Unexpired Term.	When Discharged.	REMARKS.
112	Andrew Paterson	17	5 3	Black	Black	Black	Gen.	Rape	October 12, 1836	5	Yr. Mo. Dys.	October 12, 1841	Expiration of sentence
197	Andrew McGitty	30	5 9	Florid	Light blue	Light brown	Niagara	Horse stealing	November 4, 1837	4	do.	November 4, "	do.
235	Alfred Perry	24	5 7	do.	Hazel	do.	Talbot	Larceny	May 26, 1838	4	do.	November 26, 1842	do.
289	George Doby	15	5 5 1/2	do.	Grey	Brown	Gen.	Horse stealing	October 17, "	3	do.	October 17, 1841	do.
297	Alva Hill	46	5 6 1/2	Sallow	Dark grey	do. and grey	Niagara	Larceny	November 1, "	3	do.	November 1, "	do.
283	Jacob Price	21	5 4 1/2	Sallow	Grey	Dark brown.	Midland	do.	May 2, "	3	do.	May 2, 1842	do.
326	Charles Wellis	52	5 8 1/2	Light	Light grey	Grey	do.	do.	June 8, 1839	3	do.	June 8, "	do.
349	Eunice Whiting	17	5 1 1/2	Fair	Dark do.	Auburn	Gen.	Horse stealing	October 1, "	2	do.	October 1, 1841	do.
371	Aaron Day	36	5 10 1/2	Light	Light blue	Brown	Midland	Uttering forged notes	October 8, "	2	do.	October 8, "	do.
375	N. F. Dayton	36	5 4 1/2	Sallow	Hazel	Dark brown.	Johnstown	Larceny	" 15, "	2	do.	" 15, "	do.
377	Solomon Washington	28	5 4 1/2	Black	Black	Black	Niagara	do.	" 5, "	2	do.	" 5, "	do.
380	Joseph Force	44	6 0	Florid	Dark grey	Dark brown.	Gen.	do.	November 2, "	2	do.	November 2, "	do.
382	William Read	15	4 9 1/2	Ruddy	Grey	Brown	Home	do.	December 2, "	2	do.	December 2, "	do.
388	Robert Hyke	18	5 8 1/2	Light	do.	Light brown	do.	do.	" "	2	do.	" "	do.
391	William Brown	54	5 5 1/2	Black	Dark hazel	Black	do.	do.	" "	2	do.	" "	do.
392	John Wheeler	10	4 3 1/2	Freckled	do.	Dark brown.	do.	do.	January 30, 1840	2	do.	January 30, 1842	do.
395	Rpt. Parker	18	5 2 1/2	Sallow	Hazel	Brown	Midland	Stealing money	April 14, "	2	do.	April 14, "	do.
396	Charles O'Farrell	23	5 7	Light	Light blue	do.	do.	do.	" "	2	do.	" "	do.
398	George Hardman	49	5 8	Sallow	Light grey	Grey & brown	Home	Misdemeanor	" "	2	do.	" "	do.
399	William Edwards	21	5 10 1/2	Fair	do.	Light brown	do.	Larceny	" "	2	do.	" "	do.
400	William Connell	24	5 7	Florid	do.	Auburn	do.	Misdemeanor	" "	2	do.	" "	do.
401	Hiram Flint	29	5 4 1/2	do.	Hazel	Brown	London	do.	" "	2	do.	" "	do.
402	John Carr	23	5 10	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	" "	2	do.	" "	do.
403	James Normandy	42	5 10	Ruddy	Light blue	do.	do.	Larceny	" "	2	do.	" "	do.
405	John Bodkin	22	4 0 1/2	Sallow	Blue	do.	Ottawa	do.	May 6, "	2	do.	May 6, "	do.
409	Mary Bellair	23	5 1 1/2	do.	do.	do.	do.	Receiving stolen goods	" "	2	do.	" "	do.
410	David Bellair	22	5 5	Light	Light blue	Light brown	do.	do.	" "	2	do.	" "	do.
411	Edward LeBaze	28	5 3	Swarthy	Grey	Brown	Midland	do.	" "	2	do.	" "	do.
414	John Watts	38	5 10	Sallow	Light blue	do.	do.	do.	22, "	2	do.	22, "	do.
415	William White	13	4 8 1/2	Florid	Light grey	Light brown	do.	Larceny	" "	2	do.	" "	do.
425	John Brewster	25	5 6 1/2	Fair	Light hazel	Red	Home	Misdemeanor	" "	2	do.	" "	do.
426	William Grayden	60	5 6	do.	Light grey	Grey	do.	Larceny	" "	2	do.	" "	do.
428	William Davis	17	5 6 1/2	Dark	Grey	Black	Johnstown	do.	" "	2	do.	" "	do.
429	John Simpson	21	5 5 1/2	Light	do.	Light brown	do.	do.	" "	2	do.	" "	do.
430	Neil Sturdefant	25	5 8	Sallow	do.	Brown	do.	do.	" "	2	do.	" "	do.
434	Thomas Johnston	27	5 9	Light	Light blue	Grey	Home	Malicious shooting	" "	2	do.	" "	do.
438	Matthew Turrell	46	5 3 1/2	Black	Dark hazel	Black	Niagara	Larceny	June 11, "	3	1 2 25	February 3, "	Pardoned.
443	Ezra Horner	20	5 8 1/2	Swarthy	Hazel	Dark brown.	Home	do.	December 30, 1841	1 1/2	do.	December 30, 1841	Expiration of sentence
444	William O'Farrell	15	5 3 1/2	Freckled	Blue	Auburn	Midland	do.	July 15, "	2	do.	July 15, "	do.
445	John O'Farrell	21	5 2 1/2	Swarthy	do.	Brown	do.	do.	" "	2	do.	" "	do.

Appendix
(G. G.)
8th November.

Appendix
(G. G.)
8th November.

RETURN of CONVICTS discharged from the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY in the year ending 1st October, 1842.—(Continued.)

No.	NAME.	Age.	Height	Complexion.	Eyes	Hair.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	When Sentenced.	Term.	Unexpired Term.	When Discharged.	REMARKS.
		Ft. In.							Yrs.	Mo.	Dys.		
467	Denis Salmon	35	5 9 1/2	Sandy	Grey	Red	Midland	Larceny	October 3, 1840	1		October 3, 1841	Expiration of Sentence.
474	James Manser	20	5 11 1/2	Florid	do	Brown	do	do	" 15, "	1		" 15, "	do
475	George Colles	25	5 10 1/2	do	Light Blue	do	do	do	" "	1		" "	do
477	Martin Davy	19	5 6	Sallow	Grey	do	Home	Inciting soldier to desert.	" 29, "	1		" 29, "	do
487	Larry Boyle	45	5 11	do	Light blue	Auburn	Midland	Larceny	January 28, 1841	1		January 28, 1842	do
488	J. H. Stone	37	6 2	do	Grey	Dark grey	do	do	" "	1		" "	do
491	Eliza Mitchell	23	5 14	Dark	do	Chestnut	Home	do	March 4, "	1		March 4, "	do
492	Wm. Molloy	40	5 2 1/2	Florid	Light blue	Brown	do	do	" "	1		" "	do
493	George Dermody	16	5 2 1/2	Dark	do	Dark brown	do	do	" "	1		" "	do
494	James O'Rourke	29	5 8 1/2	Light	do	do	do	do	December 2, 1840	1		Dec. 2, 1841	do
500	John Walker	35	5 7 1/2	do	Blue	do	Gore	do	April 8, 1841	1		April 8, 1842	do
502	John Kelly	29	5 11	Sallow	do	Brown	Bathurst	Manslaughter	May 21, "	1		May 21, "	do
503	Richard Yeo	30	5 6	Florid	Light blue	Dark brown	Home	Miscellaneous	June 12, "	1		June 12, "	do
506	John Carver	24	5 8 1/2	Sallow	Grey	do	do	Larceny	" "	1		" "	do
507	Thomas Wilson	28	5 9	do	do	do	do	do	July 14, "	1		July 14, "	do
509	James Cunningham	24	5 7 1/2	Light	Light blue	Brown	Newcastle	do	May 25, "	1		May 25, "	do
515	James C. Monroe	17	5 4 1/2	Sallow	do	do	Western	do	" "	1		" "	do
516	Thomas Brown	25	6 1	Black	Dark hazel	Black	do	do	October 28, "	1		Oct. 28, "	Pardoned.
537	Esther Briggs	18	5 2	Light	Blue	Brown	Home	do	April 16, 1840	2		April 16, "	Expiration of Sentence.
462	John Taylor	25	5 11 1/2	Mulatto	Dark hazel	Black	Western	do	Rec'd 2d Aug. 1842	2		Aug. 30, "	do
587	Edward Anly	22	5 7 1/2	Fair	Blue	Light brown	Midland	Military offence	" "	1		" "	do
585	James South	22	5 7 1/2	Fresh	Grey	do	Montreal	do	" "	2		" "	do
453	Oliver Johnston	20	5 9	Light	Blue	do	Home	Larceny	Sept. 1, 1840	2		Sept. 1, "	do
455	Ann Morrison	24	5 0 1/2	Florid	Hazel	do	do	do	" "	2		" "	do
456	Eliza Breen	12	4 9	Freckled	Dark	Dark brown	do	do	" "	2		" "	do
512	Samuel Hurd	15	5 1	Florid	Grey	Brown	do	do	" "	1		" "	do
344	Archibald Stewart	36	5 8 1/2	Sallow	Hazel	Dark brown	Gore	do	June 8, 1839	5	1	" 3, "	Pardoned.
469	Joseph Green	25	5 7 1/2	Black	Dark hazel	Black	Niagara	do	Sept. 10, 1840	2	9	" 5, "	Expiration of Sentence.
470	David Baxter	21	5 9 1/2	do	do	do	do	do	" "	2		" "	do
471	Martin Woodmoney	20	5 7 1/2	Sallow	Brown	Brown	do	do	" "	2		" "	do
464	Michael McAvoy	32	5 9 1/2	do	Dark Grey	do	Western	do	" "	2		" "	do
465	David Myers	22	6 0	Light	Hazel	Red	do	do	" "	2		" "	do
459	Elizabeth Mot.	42	5 14	Fair	Blue	Dark brown	Victoria	do	" "	2		" "	do
571	William Brown	41	5 9	Dark	Grey	Brown	Prince Edward	Felony	July 6, 1842	7	Killed	" 7, "	By falling from gangway.
179	Geo. Wallace	28	5 11 1/2	Florid	Hazel	Dark brown	Western	Horse stealing	Sept. 23, 1837	5		" 23, "	Expiration of Sentence.
577	John Lovell	28	5 9 1/2	Sallow	Grey	Light brown	Montreal	Military offence	Rec'd 16th July, '42	1		" 25, "	do
517	Thomas Campbell	31	5 9 1/2	Florid	Light blue	Brown	Midland	Larceny	Sept. 28, 1841	1		" 28, "	do
532	Andrew Bowman	17	5 4	Swarthy	Hazel	Light brown	Bathurst	do	" "	1		" "	do
519	James Gillespie	21	5 7	Sallow	Blue	Brown	London	do	" 29, "	1		" 29, "	do

H. SMITH, Warden.

Provincial Penitentiary,
30th September, 1842.

C.

Appendix (G. G.) RETURN OF CONVICTS remaining in confinement in the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, 1st October, 1842. Appendix (G. G.)

5th November	No.	NAME.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED.	TERM OF YEARS.	7th November
	65	Basil Amyott	Home	Burglary	November 7, 1835	Seven.	
	66	Michael Murphy	do	do	" " "	Seven.	
	181	John Walker	London	Horse stealing and larceny	October 6, 1837	Six.	
	194	Richard Abbot	Niagara	Horse stealing	November 4, "	Five.	
	196	Benjamin Abbot	do	do	" " "	Five.	
	199	Joseph Leggat	do	do	" " "	Five.	
	204	Laughlin McLean	Gore	do and breaking prison	" " "	Five and a half.	
	239	Jacob Dutcher	Niagara	Misdemeanor	June 9, 1838	Five.	
	279	John Boyd	Ottawa	Larceny	September 21, "	Five.	
	286	William Maxwell	Johnstown	Forgery	October 13, "	Five.	
	300	Patrick Doran	Gore	Burglary	November 18, "	Fifteen.	
	325	John Parker	Midland	Horse stealing	May 2, 1839	Five.	
	331	Benjamin Dayton	London	do	April 24, "	Five.	
	332	Stephen Tuttle	do	do	" " "	Five.	
	336	Francis O'Conner	Niagara	Larceny	May 17, "	Five.	
	345	Samuel Hamilton	Gore	Horse stealing	June 8, "	Five.	
	347	Simeon Hamilton	do	Larceny	" " "	Five.	
	350	Charles Green	do	Felony	" " "	Five.	
	355	George Carmichael	do	Intent to murder	August 6, "	Five.	
	357	S. P. Hart	Newcastle	Conspiracy	September 14, "	Seven.	
	358	W. P. Wilkins	do	do	" " "	Five.	
	359	William Baker	do	do	" " "	Five.	
	360	Henry Wilson	do	do	" " "	Five.	
	364	Phillip Doty	Midland	Larceny	October 1, "	Three.	
	365	Michael Honey	do	do	" " "	Three.	
	372	David Wade	London	do	" 4, "	Three.	
	373	James Stuart	do	do	" " "	Three.	
	374	James Lucas	do	do	" " "	Three.	
	376	John Woodlark	Niagara	do	" 15, "	Three.	
	378	Ephraim Hart	Gore	Horse stealing	" 5, "	Five.	
	384	John Davis	Home	Larceny	November 2, "	Three.	
	385	John Whittington	do	do	" " "	Three.	
	389	John Hamlin	do	Robbery	" 18, "	Seven.	
	406	John Searle	Newcastle	Intent to commit a rape	April 28, 1840	Three.	
	407	James Henderson	do	Horse stealing	" " "	Three.	
	412	Henry Harris	Victoria	Larceny	May 7, "	Five.	
	416	Ann Gilbraith	Midland	do	" 22, "	Three.	
	418	John Dove	Pome	do	" 23, "	Three.	
	419	John Duxie	do	do	" " "	Three.	
	420	John Rawlinson	do	do	" " "	Three.	
	421	George Caim	do	do	" " "	Three.	
	422	Anthony Denham	do	do	" " "	Three.	
	423	Emanuel Davidson	do	do	" " "	Three.	
	424	Alexander McLush	do	do	" " "	Three.	
	433	Oscar Stevens	do	Horse stealing	" 30, "	Three.	
	439	Henry Johnston	Niagara	Larceny	June 11, "	Three.	
	448	Eustache Coté	Midland	Arson	July 20, "	Seven.	
	451	Livingston Palmer	Home	High Treason	" " "	Under sentence of transportat'n	
	452	James Landsay	Wellington	Larceny	September 8, "	Four years.	
	460	William Fainsworth	Western	do	" " "	Under sentence of transportat'n	
	461	Jacob Biggs	do	do	" " "	do	
	463	Lewis Putnam	do	Misdemeanor	April 16, "	Five years.	
	466	Alexander Falkner	do	Larceny	September 12, "	Three.	
	468	Jesse Tillotson	do	Murder	" " "	Under sentence of transportat'n	
	476	Andrew Graham	Johnstown	Forgery	October 24, "	Two.	
	478	Phillip Spooner	Home	Horse stealing	" 29, "	Three.	
	479	Mary Ryan	do	Larceny	" " "	Two.	
	480	John Young	do	Burglary	November 20, "	Fourteen.	
	481	William Walsh	do	do	" " "	Fourteen.	
	482	James Brown	Western	Rape	" " "	Under sentence of transportat'n	
	485	Isaac Pollard	Midland	Larceny	January 28, 1841	Two years.	
	486	John Hudson	do	do	" " "	Two.	
	489	Bridget Donnelly	do	do	" " "	Two.	
	490	May A. Young	do	do	" " "	Two.	
	495	George Sanderson	Niagara	Horse stealing	April 29, "	Four.	
	496	William Van Hill	do	Larceny	" " "	Three.	
	497	Edward Wade	Gore	do	" 8, "	Three.	
	498	Luke Green	do	Horse stealing	" " "	Three.	
	499	James Patterson	do	do	" " "	Three.	
	501	Seth Robinson	London	Larceny	May 15, "	Three.	
	503	Daniel Cole	Midland	Felony	" 25, "	Five.	
	504	James Ray	do	do	" " "	Three.	
	508	Ezra Cronk	Talbot	Larceny	July 14, "	Two.	
	510	J. C. Burnett	Home	do	September 3, "	Two.	
	511	Henry Ricks	do	do	" " "	Two.	
	513	Robert Mills	Prince Edward	Horse stealing	" 15, "	Three.	
	514	John Hopkins	do	do	" " "	Three.	
	518	Samuel Brown	Midland	Larceny	" 28, "	Two.	
	520	James Ross	London	Horse stealing	" 29, "	Two.	
	521	Henry Hoyle	do	Escape from Gaol	" " "	Two.	
	522	George Davidson	do	Misdemeanor	" " "	Two.	
	523	John McLaughlan	do	do	" " "	Two.	
	524	James Burns	Gore	Larceny	October 2, "	Two.	
	525	William Henry	do	Horse stealing	" " "	Two.	
	526	William Wade	do	Larceny	" " "	One.	
	527	David Adams	do	Manslaughter	" " "	One.	
	528	Isaac Duncomb	do	Stealing cattle	" " "	Three.	
	529	Thomas Kercy	Newcastle	Felony	" 9, "	Two.	
	530	George Campbell	do	do	" 11, "	Two.	
	531	Edwin Smith	Talbot	Larceny	" 12, "	One and half.	
	533	Allan Nixon	Home	do	" 18, "	One.	
	534	Morgan Dunn	do	do	" 22, "	Two.	
	535	Thomas Bootle	do	do	" " "	Two.	
	536	William Lack	do	do	" 6, "	One.	

RETURN OF CONVICTS remaining in confinement in the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix (G. G.) 8th November.	No.	NAME.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED.	TERM OF YEARS.	Appendix (G. G.) 8th November.
	538	Edward Freeharty.....	Homo.....	Larceny.....	January 29, 1842	Two.	
	539	Richard White.....	Midland.....	do.....	" " "	Two.	
	540	William Dunn.....	do.....	do.....	" " "	One and a half.	
	541	William Hansell.....	do.....	do.....	" " "	Two.	
	542	Alice Boyle.....	do.....	do.....	" " "	Two.	
	543	Helen Wilcox.....	do.....	do.....	" " "	Two.	
	544	George Danby.....	Homo.....	Sheep stealing.....	March 10, "	Seven.	
	545	Stephen Turney.....	do.....	Larceny.....	April 8, "	Eight.	
	546	Jesse Serrault.....	do.....	do.....	March 10, "	Two.	
	547	John Daly.....	Newcastle.....	do.....	April 14, "	Seven.	
	548	John Lisle.....	do.....	do.....	" " "	Seven.	
	549	Martin Malonney.....	Colborne.....	Stealing an ox.....	" 13, "	Two.	
	550	Catherine Salter.....	Midland.....	Larceny.....	January 29, "	Two.	
	551	Thomas Blocker.....	Victoria.....	Manslaughter.....	May 7, "	Seven.	
	552	James Henesy.....	Prince Edward.....	do.....	" 11, "	Ten.	
	553	Bapts. Provost.....	Midland.....	Larceny.....	" 23, "	Seven.	
	554	William Drummond.....	do.....	Burglary.....	" " "	Seven.	
	555	William Jackson.....	do.....	Horse stealing.....	" " "	Seven.	
	556	Henry Cleveland.....	do.....	Larceny.....	" " "	Seven.	
	557	Justin O'Brian.....	do.....	Robbery.....	" " "	Seven.	
	558	Owen Egan.....	do.....	do.....	" " "	Seven.	
	559	Jon. Sharp.....	do.....	do.....	" " "	Seven.	
	560	Edward Coote.....	do.....	Manslaughter.....	" " "	For life.	
	561	Mary Douglass.....	Newcastle.....	Murder.....	" 24, "	Ten.	
	562	Alexander Hover.....	Eastern.....	Intent to murder.....	" 21, "	Two.	
	563	Robert Robinson.....	Niagara.....	Misdemeanor.....	" 12, "	Two.	
	564	James Johnson.....	do.....	Larceny.....	" 15, "	Six years and eight months.	
	565	George Morton.....	do.....	do and horse stealing.....	" 12, "	Six.	
	566	Adam Henrick.....	London.....	Felony.....	" 30, "	Seven.	
	567	John Thompson.....	Montreal.....	do.....	March 10, "	Seven.	
	568	Thomas Hughes.....	do.....	do.....	April 28, "	Seven.	
	569	Joseph Richardson.....	London.....	Larceny.....	May 25, "	Three.	
	570	Lewis Skinner.....	do.....	do.....	" " "	Five.	
	572	John Baker.....	Montreal.....	Desertion.....	July 2, "	Two.	
	573	John Comeskey.....	do.....	do.....	" " "	Two.	
	574	Martin Roach.....	Midland.....	Larceny.....	" 15, "	Seven.	
	575	Isaac Hall.....	do.....	do.....	" " "	Seven.	
	576	Evan Roberts.....	Montreal.....	Military offence.....	Rec'd July 16, "	To be discharged Dec. 18, 1842.	
	578	James McMahon.....	do.....	do.....	" " "	do Aug. 7, 1843.	
	579	Thomas Fulton.....	do.....	Larceny.....	July 13, "	Seven.	
	580	Archibald Scott.....	do.....	do.....	" " "	Seven.	
	581	John Curry.....	do.....	do.....	" " "	Seven.	
	582	Henry Turner.....	do.....	do.....	" " "	Seven.	
	583	Magdeline Couture.....	do.....	do.....	" 18, "	Seven.	
	584	Alexis Lafitue.....	do.....	do.....	" 19, "	Seven.	
	586	William Harrison.....	Midland.....	Military offence.....	Rec'd Aug. 1, "	To be discharged Oct. 19, 1842.	
	588	William Alexander.....	Montreal.....	do.....	" 22, "	do Jan. 27, 1843.	
	589	Thomas Walker.....	Midland.....	do.....	September 3, "	Two lunar months.	
	590	James Mulholland.....	do.....	do.....	August 23, "	Eighteen months.	
	591	Michael Curran.....	do.....	do.....	" 22, "	Eighteen months.	
	592	James Henderson.....	do.....	do.....	" " "	Twelve months.	
	593	William McCoy.....	do.....	do.....	" 25, "	Three lunar months.	
	594	Daniel O'Brian.....	do.....	do.....	Rec'd Sep. 10, "	To be discharged Nov. 30, 1842.	
	595	Patrick Kavanagh.....	do.....	do.....	September 8, "	Three lunar months.	
	596	Edward Coleman.....	do.....	do.....	" " "	Four lunar months.	
	597	James McCarthy.....	do.....	do.....	August 31, "	Two.	
	598	George Blewer.....	do.....	do.....	" " "	Two.	
	599	Thomas Norris.....	Montreal.....	House breaking and larceny.....	" 29, "	Seven.	
	600	John Smith.....	do.....	Obtaining goods under false pretences.....	" 31, "	Seven.	
	601	Pierce Payette.....	do.....	Burglary.....	September 1, "	Seven.	
	602	Lewis Laineur.....	do.....	Larceny.....	" " "	Seven.	
	603	Charles Charpenteur.....	do.....	do.....	" " "	Seven.	
	604	Louis Dudevair.....	do.....	do.....	" 6, "	Seven.	
	605	Louis Vincent.....	do.....	do.....	" 8, "	Seven.	
	606	Alexander Jones.....	Midland.....	Military offence.....	.....	To be confined until Oct. 25, 1842	
	607	Henry Young.....	London.....	Felony.....	May 30, "	Seven.	
	608	Jonathan Lindsay.....	do.....	do.....	" " "	Seven.	
	609	John McDonell.....	Eastern.....	do.....	Sept'ber 26, "	Seven.	
	610	Michael O'Brian.....	Midland.....	Military offence.....	" 28, "	Three lunar months.	
	611	Thomas Smart.....	do.....	do.....	" " "	Four lunar months.	

HENRY SMITH,
Warden.

Provincial Penitentiary, }
1st October, 1842. }

D.

Appendix
(G. G.)
5th November.

RETURN shewing the value of the Labor of the CONVICTS at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, from the 1st October, 1841, to the 30th September, 1842.

Appendix
(G. G.)
5th November.

	Labour devoted towards the Building and support of the Prisoners.			Earnings of the Prisoners by Work done on hire.				
	DAYS.	RATE.	AMOUNT.	DAYS	RATE.	AMOUNT.		
			£ s. D.			£ s. D.		
Blacksmiths.....	3244	7s. 10d.	2854	1282	17 6	198 4s. 5d.	43 17 10	
Carpenters.....	3446	1s. 10d.	2523	322	13 9	670 3s. 3d.	111 7 3	
Stone Masons and Cutters.....	7374	3s. 3d.	7776	1228	3 6	248 5s. 7d.	69 6 4	
Tailors.....	1693	2s. 2d.	707	186	6 9	401 2s. 6d.	51 1 0	
Shoe Makers.....	1070	3s. 3d.	747	176	19 9	704 2s. 5d.	86 17 9	
Rope Walk.....				3311		11d.	3183	164 18 8
Quarry Men.....	1827	3s.		274	1 0			
Seamstresses.....	3304	1s.		165	4 0			
Barber.....	312	2s. 6d.		39	0 0			
Cook.....	365	2s. 6d.		45	12 6			
Labourers.....	17686	2s. 6d.		2210	15 0			
Total.....			5931	13 9			527 8 10	

Provincial Penitentiary, }
1st October, 1842. }H. SMITH,
Warden,

E.

RETURN of the PROPERTY of the PROVINCE on hand at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, 1st October, 1842.

BLACKSMITH'S SHOP.	Tons Cwt Qrs Lbs.	PURCHASED.	MADE AT THE
			PENITENTIARY.
		£ s. D.	£ s. D.
English bar and round iron.....	14 8 1 14 at 16s 3d.....	234 6 0	
1/2 inch round do.....	1 15 3 0 at 18s 3d.....	32 12 6	
Cast steel.....	0 0 2 29 at 1s 3d.....	4 1 3	
Blistor do.....	0 0 1 14 at 0s 10d.....	1 15 0	
Sheet iron.....	0 2 1 6 at 0s 3d.....	3 4 6	
2 window gratings, and 2 iron doors.....	0 5 2 15 at 0s 6d.....	15 15 6	
White tin.....	0 0 0 50 at 0s 4d.....	0 16 8	
27 gratings ready for rivetting.....	1 14 2 9 at 0s 5d.....		80 13 9
Old iron.....	1 3 0 0 at 7s 6d.....	8 12 6	
Stone coal, 100 bushels.....		7 10 0	
3 pairs of bellows.....		15 0 0	
2 do do.....			10 0 0
5 anvils, £15; 2 iron blocks, £2.....		17 0 0	
5 anvil blocks.....			0 12 6
3 vices, £4 10s; 1 hand vice, 7s 6d; 1 do 7s 6d.....		4 17 6	0 7 6
1 turning lathe, £5 10s; 1 spindle, 12s 6d.....		5 10 0	0 12 6
1 grindstone and crank, 15s; 1 patent beam and weights, 17s 6d.....		0 5 0	1 7 6
1 punching machine, £6 5s; 1 screw plate, 2s 6d.....		4 2 6	2 5 0
24 new files, £1 10s; 20 old do, 16s 8d; 3 iron squares.....		2 10 5	
1 steel yard, 17s 6d; 2 iron squares, 2s 6d.....		0 17 6	0 2 6
28 iron turning tools, £1 5s; 20 wood do, £2 5s.....			3 10 0
3 sets stocks and dies, £4 10s; 28 screw taps, £2.....			6 10 0
2 drill stocks, 17s 6d; 30 pair of tongs, £2 5s; 12 hand hammers, 30s.....			4 12 6
6 rivetting hammers, 12s; 23 drills, £1 5s; 3 nail do, 5s.....			2 2 0
2 iron cutting shears £4; 1 lock punching machine, 10s.....			4 10 0
9 lock patterns.....			0 12 6
1 try square, 2s 6d; 4 black lead pots, 14s; 2 horse rasps, 5s.....		1 1 6	
1 lock press, 17s 6d; 2 pair clams, 5s; 2 iron stakes, 10s.....			1 12 6
20 bolt heading tools, £2; 2 press drill machines, £1 10s.....			3 10 0
1 pair of callipers, 2s 6d; 7 sledges, £1 15s; 1 brand iron, 5s.....			2 2 6
2 iron braces, £1 5s; 1 screw cutting machine, £1.....			2 5 0
24 haeps, £1 10s; 2 sets horse shoe tools, £1 10s.....			3 0 0
2 pairs dividers, 7s 6d; 1 ox shoeing stocks, £1 10s.....			1 17 6
24 hot iron punches, £1 15s; 24 rivetting tools, £1 2s 6d.....			2 17 6
3 soldering irons, 7s 6d; 6 sets hammers, 15s; 6 sledges, £1 10s.....			2 12 6
1 set stove tools, £1 5s; 1 set tin smith's do, £1 2s 6d.....			2 7 6
10 fullers, £1; 8 axe eye wedges, 16s; 14 hammer do. £1 8s.....			3 4 0
Carried forward.....		£ 359 18 4	143 7 3

RETURN of the PROPERTY of the Province on hand in the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G. G.)Appendix
(G. G.)

8th November.

8th November.

BLACKSMITH SHOP—(continued.)	PURCHASED.	MADE AT THE PENITENTIARY.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward.....	359 18 4	143 7 3
10 grating rivetting tools, £1 2s 6d; 3 iron cutting saws, £10 6d.....		1 13 0
1 fiddle drill and stick, 5s 6d; 60 horse shoes, £1 10s.....		1 15 6
30 hot and cold iron chisels, £1 10s; 40 punches, £1.....		2 10 0
50 locks, £75; 40 locks leavers, £8.....		83 0 0
30 door hinges, £3; 50 iron lock patterns, £5.....		8 0 0
1 screw drill and wheel, £1 5s; 14 cast steel drills, 1s.....		1 19 0
12 milling tools, £1 4s; 7 steel rimmers, 14s.....		1 18 0
24 screw casing tools, £1 4s; 18 top and bottom swedges, £1 16s.....		3 0 0
1 set lettering tools, 3s 9d; 1 writing desk, 7s 6d; 5 water troughs, 12s 6d.....		1 3 9
10 bushels moulding sand, 10s; 2 buckets, 4s.....		0 14 0
2 tin cans, 5s; 6 do cups, 1s; 2 do wash dishes, 5s.....		0 11 0
4 coal barrows, £1; 2 stools, 3s 6d.....		1 3 6
CARPENTERS' SHOP.		
1 set hollows and rounds, £2 5s; 1 plough plane, 8s.....	2 5 0	0 8 0
1 plough plane, 6 bits, 9s; 3 astrigals, 3s; 2 pilasters, 12s 6d.....	0 9 0	0 15 6
1 do do, 4s; 2 do, 8s; 10 head planes, £1 4s.....	1 12 0	0 4 0
19 moulding planes, £3 6s; 3 sash do, 18s 9d.....	3 16 0	0 8 9
8 rabbit planes, 13s; cross brace and 10 bits, 10s.....	1 3 0	
20 trying and 5 jointer planes, £4 2s 6d; 10 jack and 7 smoothing, 30s.....		5 12 6
4 pair match planes, 15s; 2 do, 15s.....	0 15 0	0 15 0
1 bow saw, 3s; 1 cross cut, 18s; 3 whip saws, £2 2s.....	3 3 0	
10 hand and 6 tenon saws, £3 10s; 4 circular do, £1 5s 9d.....	4 15 9	
7 screw drivers, 11s 6d; 3 framing squares, £1; 1-foot compass, 1s 3d.....	1 0 0	0 12 9
20 furmer chisels, and 6 mortice do.....	1 1 6	
7 socket do, 4s; 2 duck bill, 1s 6d; 1 rasp and file, 3s.....	0 8 6	
1 pair of pincers, 1s; 14 gimlets, 4s 6d; 4 mallets, 3s 6d; 1 grindstone, 15s.....	1 4 0	
10 brad awls and 12 gouges, 8s 6d; 16 hand screws, £1 2s.....	0 8 6	1 2 0
2 adzes and 5 axes.....	1 2 0	0 10 0
1 turning lathe, with tools.....	1 17 6	3 0 0
1 pump augur and bits, £1 10s; 13 augurs, £1 12s 6d.....	1 12 6	1 10 0
10 hammers, 14s; 3 oil stones and 1 glue kettle, 12s.....	0 12 0	0 14 0
10 wood rules and 4 squares, 3s 6d; 18 do gauges, and 2 mortice do, 12s 6d.....		0 16 0
2 panel and 2 drammel do, 7s 6d; 1 screw machine, 8s.....		0 15 6
2 writing desks, 10s; 1 iron cramp, 15s.....		1 5 0
10 work benches, £4 10s; 1 pail and 2 tubs, 3s.....		4 13 0
80 lbs wool nails, at 6d; 46 lbs cut do, at 4d.....	2 15 4	
6 gross of screws, and 4 papers of brads.....	1 13 4	
180 feet oak timber, £6; 880 feet 2-inch plank, £6 12s.....	12 12 0	
100 window frames, and 149 pairs of sashes.....		137 10 0
66 do casings and mouldings.....		36 2 0
6 arm chairs and one bedstead.....		6 2 8
COOPERS' SHOP.		
178 lbs hoop iron at 3d; 10 lbs iron ware, at 4d.....	2 7 10	
2 draw knives, 5s; 9 crook shaves, 15s; 3 scroles, 3s 6d; 2 hammers, 4s.....		1 7 6
1 spoke shave, 2s; 1 axe and 2 adzes, 6s; 1 rasp, 1s; 1 bick horne, 7s 6d.....	0 16 6	
1 hand saw and compass, 6s; 1 levelling plane, 3s; 1 round do, 5s; and 2 shave horses.....	0 9 0	0 5 0
4 truss hoops, 5s 6d; 2 joiners, 10s.....		0 15 6
PAINTERS' SHOP.		
3 knives and 1 hammer, 3s 6d; 1 pair of scales and weights, 2s 6d.....	0 2 6	0 3 6
50 feet glass, £1 10s; ½ cwt whiting, 5s.....	1 15 0	
½ cwt white lead, £1 15s; 6 lbs red lead, 7s 6d; paints, 7s 10d.....	2 10 4	
Lamp black, 1s 8d; turpentine, 3s 9d; 2 paint stones and mullers, 3s.....	0 8 5	
1 diamond and 14 camel hair pencils.....	2 1 6	
30 brushes and 12 paint pots.....	2 8 6	
1 paint mill, £4 10s; 2 measures, 8d.....	4 10 8	
67 gallons linseed oil, at 5s 6d, £18 18s 6d; cask, 7s 6d.....	18 16 0	
STONE SHED, &c.		
702 lbs cast steel tools, at 2s 4d; 519 lbs brush hair, at 6d.....		94 17 6
93 mallets, at 2s 6d; 2 lath hammers, at 1s 6d.....		11 15 6
30 straight edges, at 4d; 60 squares and rules, at 2s.....		6 10 0
31 masons' trowels, at 3s 6d.....	5 8 6	
12 plumb lines, at 6d; 4 levels, at 7s 6d; 40 gauges, at 3d.....		2 6 0
39 spades and shovels, at 3s; 2 writing desks, 5s.....	5 17 6	0 5 0
Quarry picks, wedges, drills, &c., 1643 lbs, at 6½d.....		44 9 11
610 lbs scaffold rope, at 6d.....		15 5 0
6050 feet cut stone, at 1s 8d; 50 feet cornice do, 2s.....		509 3 4
8 column blocks, at 10s; 6 pieces ornamental cut do, 20s.....		10 0 0
1000 bushels road metal, at 8s; 1000 bushels lime, at 5d.....		24 16 8
300 bushels sand, at 2d; 40 bushels hair, at 1s 6d.....	5 10 0	
300 bushels mixed mortar, at 8d; 1 pair compasses, 2s 6d.....		10 2 6
3 stone trucks, £15; 3 stone waggons, £1 10s.....		16 10 0
2 windlasses, £7 5s; 2 pumps, £2 10.....		9 15 0
5 lime scives, at 25s; 700 putlock and scaffold poles, £45 1s 9d.....	51 6 9	
1 pair shear poles and tackle, £5 15s; 4 pails, at 1s 6d.....		6 1 0
32 wheelbarrows, at 5s; 15 handbarrows, at 2s; 8 mortar hods, at 2s 6d.....		10 10 0
35 mortar boxes, at 1s 6d; 8 bevils, at 1s 6d; 60 scaffold horses, at 10d.....		5 14 6
4 wood-saws, at 7s; 4 wood-axes, at 7s; 4 wood-horses, at 1s 6d.....		3 2 0
1 ladder, 5s; 2 doz masons' lines, 12s.....	0 12 0	0 5 0
140 cords pine wood.....	52 10 0	
114,200 bricks, at 24s 3d per m.....	138 9 4	
Carried forward.....	£ 700 4 1	1237 12 1

Appendix
(G. G.)

5th November.

RETURN of the PROPERTY of the Province on hand in the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G. G.)

8th November.

	PURCHASED.	MADE AT THE PENITENTIARY.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ROPE WALK.		
Brought forward	700 4 1	1237 12 1
43 coils rope, 10,601 lbs at 7½d.....		331 5 7
Bobbin machine, £12; rack and conducting frame, £11.....		26 0 0
Tin plate and frame, £3 5; tripe post and windlass, £2.....		5 5 0
1 laying slide and hooks, £5 5; 2 iron cranks, £2 3.....		7 8 0
3 large hutchels, £14; 120 bobbins, at 1s 6d; 5 reels, at 1s.....		24 5 0
19 tubes, £10 8 9; 10 hand reels for cords, at 1s.....	10 8 9	0 10 0
53 winders for yarn, at 2s 6d; 2 gins, at 10s; 94 hooks, at 2d.....		8 8 2
6 tops for laying rope, at 2d; 2 rope yarn wheels, £11.....		11 12 0
1 paste kettle, £1 10; small scales and weights, 5s.....		1 15 0
Large beam scales and weights.....	4 19 8	3 0 0
1 press machine, 10s; 1 small tackle and blocks, 10s.....		1 0 0
1 writing desk and table, 17s 6d; patterns for castings, £3.....		3 17 6
Cost of building a rail way.....		520 0 0
2 large jacks, £-0; 1 small do. £10.....		90 0 0
Horse power and buildings.....		90 0 9
Endless round, 639 lbs at 1½d.....		3 19 10
SHOE SHOP.		
97½ lbs sole leather, at 1s 3d; 36¾ upper at 2s.....	9 15 4	
3½ lbs calfskin, at 5s; 12½ yards canvas, £1.....	1 17 6	
1 hatchet 2s; spoke shave, 1s 3d; 11 heel balls, 1s 2d.....	0 2 5	0 2 0
Bristles, 3s; shoe thread, 7s; lasting tacks, 3s.....	0 13 0	
14 hammers, 14s; 7 pair pincers, 9s; 5 nippers, 2s 6d; rasps, 6s.....	1 11 6	
Rag stones, 1s 8d; knives, 3s 6d; binding skin, 1s 9d.....	0 6 11	
Shoe stamps, 8d; hand leather, 1 4d; clamps, 3s; straps, 1 3d.....		0 6 3
10 benches, 12s; 84 lasts, £3 10; cramps, 1d.....		4 3 0
1 pair men's boots, 12s 6d; 2 pair women's, 13s 9d; 3 pair boys' shoes, 9s.....		1 15 3
10 youths' cobourgs, at 5s; 71 pair shoes, £26 12 6.....		29 2 6
Heel sprigs, 4s 11d; awl blades, 7s; gum dryer, 1s 3d.....	0 13 2	
Awl hafts, 1s 5d; cutter's board and cupboard, &c. 19s 7d.....		1 4 0
Boot trees, 9s; hooks, 1s; bench and stand, 7s 6d; punch, 1s 3d.....		0 18 9
23 pair men's cobourgs.....		9 10 9
TAILORS' SHOP.		
1 cupboard, £2; 3 benches, 1s 6d; 1 cutter's board, 7s 6d.....		3 2 0
8 pair scissors, £1 12s 6d; 2 pair shears, 12s 6d; 2 irons, 12s 6d.....	2 11 3	0 6 3
Writing desk and table, 7s 6d; 6 sleeve boards, 6s; box, 1s 6d.....		0 15 0
Needles, 6s 6d; thimbles, 3s 2d.....	0 9 8	
59 yards fustian, at 1s 8d; 29 yards linen, at 1s; 21 do. at 1s ½d.....	7 10 11	
MATRON'S ROOM.		
69 yards flannel, at 1s 6d; 21 yard cotton, at 9d; 1 lb. yarn, 3s 6d.....	6 5 0	
5½ doz buttons, at 2s; 1 piece wire, 6d; 9 pair scissors, 1s 3d.....	1 2 9	
Needles and tape, 1s 6d; 20 handkerchiefs, at 7d.....	0 13 2	
50 pair socks, at 2s; 21 gowns, at 6d; 12 flannel petticoats, at 5s.....		14 6 0
5 coloured petticoats, at 5s; 25 aprons, at 1s 6d; 18 shifts, at 2s 6d.....		5 7 6
9 pair stays, at 3s; 12 caps, at 6d; 8 pocket-handkerchiefs, at 3d; 10 towels, at 6d; 3 ditto, at 1d.....		2 3 0
3 table-covers, at 9d; 12 bonnets, at 1s; 9 pair slippers, at 1s 6d.....		1 7 9
16 pairs stockings, at 1s 6d; 1 funeral sheet, 5s.....		1 9 0
STORE ROOM.		
91 yards gray fustian, at 1s 2d; 406 yards white duck, at 1s.....	25 12 2	
420 yards black duck, at 1s ½d; 36 yards white duck, at 1s 2d.....	25 14 6	
27 yards factory cotton, at 8½d; 126 yards ditto, at 4d.....	3 1 1	
52 yards wide cotton, at 1s 7d; 19 yards ticken, at 1s 3d.....	5 6 1	
49 yards check, at 8d; 4 pieces flannel, at 70s.....	15 12 8	
13½ yards flannel, at 1s 6d; 151 yards serge, at 1s 4d.....	11 1 7	
265½ yards linen sheeting, at 10d; 94 yards ditto, at 8½d.....	14 5 10	
1 cotton rug, 2s. 6d; 5 5-12 dozen cotton handkerchiefs, at 5s 6d.....	1 12 3	
3½ gross black cotton tape, 5s 10; 9½ dozen white ditto, 1s. 3d.....	1 0 1	
49 lbs. thread, a 3s 6d; ¼ gross black berling, 2s 3d.....	8 13 9	
2 7-12 dozen rack combs, at 3s 6d; 5 2-12 ditto, at 4s 6d.....	1 12 4	
7 4-12 dozen woollen socks, at 1s 6d.....	6 12 0	
2 dozen knives and forks, a 7s. 6d; 5 dozen iron spoons, at 1s 6d.....	1 2 6	
2 paint brushes, at 1s 6d; 2 stove ditto, at 1s 3d. 6 razors, at 2s. 6d.....	1 0 6	
8 gross imperial buttons, at 1s 3d; 9 gross drill eyes, at 7½d; 12 gross bone ditto, at 1s.....	1 7 8	
3 pieces webbing, 15s; sewing silk, 4s 6d; 1 bottle varnish, 2s 3d.....	1 1 9	
Needles, 5s; wax, 5s. 6d; black lead, 2s; tacks, 1s 6d; 1 pair scissors, 1s 6d.....	0 15 6	
6½ lbs. yarn, at 3s. 8d; 8 lbs. cotton wick, at 1s. 6d.....	1 15 10	
4 pair serge drawers, at 3s 6d; 11 glazed hats, at 1s 8d.....	0 18 4	0 14 0
3 cotton shirts, at 3s 6d; 3 pairs tick pantaloons, at 5s 6d.....		1 7 0
5 pairs fustian pants, at 6s 1d; 1 fustian vest, 7s 10d.....		1 18 3
94 linen jackets, at 6s 1d; 119 vests, at 3s.....		46 8 10
125 linen pantaloons, at 5s; 112 pairs mits, at 10d.....		35 18 4
26 linen aprons, at 1s 3d; 96 woollen socks, at 10d.....		5 12 6
43 caps, at 1s. 10d; 67 pairs braces, at 6d.....		5 12 4
FURNITURE, ETC.		
13 metal stoves, £52; 5 sheet iron ditto, £2 10s.....	52 0 0	2 10 0
240 lengths of stove pipes, at 6d.....		6 0 0
2 metal kettles, and three ditto boilers.....	34 10 0	
2 sheet iron boilers.....		2 0 0
Carried forward.....	£ 964 1 6	2549 18 5

RETURN of the PROPERTY of the Province on hand in the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G. G.)

8th November.

Appendix
(G. G.)

8th November.

FURNITURE, ETC.—(continued.)	PURCHASED.	MADE AT THE PENITENTIARY.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward.....	964 1 6	2549 18 5
26 wash tubs, at 4s; 21 ditto, at 2s. 6d; 5 meat buckets, at 5s		9 1 6
34 water pails, at 2s 6d; 246 night buckets—208 tubs—at 1s 6d.....		50 12 0
238 piggins, at 1s 3d; 8 barber's chairs, at 3s.....		16 1 6
437 stools, at 1s. 6d; 40 tables, at 5s; 2 ditto, at 12s 6d.....		44 0 6
1 barber's chest, 10s; 1 bread bin, 25s; 1 meat ditto, 25s.....		3 0 0
3 wooden measures and a tray		0 18 0
1 pulpit, 40s; 1 mangle, £1 17s 6d; 1 measuring stand, 10s.....		7 7 6
16 spittoons, at 6d; 2 writing desks, 10s.....		0 18 0
9 cupboards, at 15s; 5 chapel forms, at 4s 6d.....		7 17 6
2 iron bushels, £1 10; 1 iron pan, 2s.....		1 12 0
3 sauce-pans, 10s 6d; 4 iron scoopers, 6s.....	0 10 6	0 6 0
248 tin coffee cups, at 5d; 193 tin breakfast dishes, at 6d		9 19 10
182 tin soup dishes, at 7½d; 7 large ditto, at 1s.....		6 0 9
4 measures, 6s; 92 salts, at 3d; 16 shaving cups, at 6d		1 17 0
1 tin cullender, 1s 6d; 4 tin water cups, at 3s 6d.....		0 15 6
6 tin wash-basins, at 2s; 2 tin kettles, 5s.....	0 5 0	0 12 0
4 tin pails, at 2s 6d; 2 ditto tea-pots, at 1s 6d.....	0 3 0	0 10 0
19 razors, at 2s 6d; 1 hono, 2s. 6d; 9 straps, at 7½d.....	2 10 0	0 5 7
6 pairs scissors, at 1s 6d; 8 shaving brushes, at 1s 6d.....	1 1 0	
3 sets stove brushes, 10s 6d; 1 scive, 2s. 6d	0 13 0	
2 looking glasses, 3s; 6 pair spectacles, at 1s; 2 flat irons, 4s.....	0 13 0	
8 neck yokes, at 1s 6d; 3 potato bags, at 1s 6d; 1 ditto shovel, 1s 6d		0 18 0
28 pot nets, at 1s 6d; 4 mats, at 10s; 32 brooms, at 6d; 126 ditto, at 3d.....		6 9 6
16 dozen & 10 knives and forks, at 7s 6d; 17½ dozen spoons, at 1s 6d.....	7 12 1	
2 carving knives, at 2s 6d; 1 fork, 1s 6d; 1 iron fork and spoon, 2s.....	0 8 6	
2 bread knives, 5s; 2 files, 1s; 2 axes, 15s; scraper and paddle, 3s.....		1 4 0
2 tin funnels, 1s 6d; 7 iron poker, 8s 9; 2 shovels, 3s 9d		0 14 0
1 set large scales and weights, £1 10; 2 tin coffee pots, 5s.....	4 15 0	
5 dippers, 5s; 1 wash stand, 3s; 3 clothes horses, 15s; 1 firkin, 1s 6d		1 4 6
1 sharpening steel, 1s 6d; 2 ink stands, 5s; thread and twine, 4s 3d; 2 baskets, 3s.....	0 13 9	
1 set triangles, 15s; 1 brass clock, £10; 3 cast bells, £15.....		25 15 0
1 meat tray, 1s 6d; 8 chairs, at 3s; 1 ditto, 7s 6d; 1 tract-case and stand, 15s		2 8 0
24 lbs. candles, at 8d; 300 lbs. hard soap, at 3½d.....	5 3 6	
2 coffee mills.....	0 17 6	
130 gallons soft soap, at 1s; 6 hnds. for ditto.....		10 5 0
5 wood-boxes, at 10s; 1 meat safe, 7s 6d; 2 cupboards, £1 10s.....		4 7 6
1 ash-pan, 5s; 34 tin lamps, at 1s 3d; 16 glass ditto, at 5s 6d.....	4 8 0	2 7 6
61bs wick, at 1s 6d; 7 tin candlesticks, at 1s 3d; packing needles, &c., 5s	0 14 0	0 8 9
1 boat		10 0 0
1 military bedstead, £3 10s; 9 hospital ditto, at 4s.....		23 6 0
118 common iron ditto, at 15s; 116 wood ditto, at 3s.....		105 18 0
182 straw beds, at 3s 3d; 386 pillows and pillow-cases, at 8d.....		42 8 10
179½ pair blankets, at 15s.....	134 12 6	
202½ pairs sheets, at 3s		30 7 6
165 coverlits, at 3s.....	24 15 0	
159 rack combs, at 5d; 72 fine ditto, at 9d	6 0 3	
180 coarse towels, at 6d; 21 fine ditto, at 1s.....		5 11 0
4 hair mattresses and bolsters.....		7 0 0
1 feather pillow, 3s; 1 quilt, 7s	0 7 0	0 3 0
CLOTHING.		
104 woollen jackets, at 14s 6d; 112 ditto pantaloons, at 11s 1d.....		137 9 4
156 linen vests, at 3s; 156 ditto jackets, at 4s; 164 ditto pantaloons, at 3s 6d.....		83 6 0
97 flannel shirts, at 4s; 252 cotton ditto, at 2s.....		44 12 0
270 pairs socks, at 10d; 155 pairs shoes, at 2s 6d		30 12 6
149 pairs slippers, at 1s 9d; 155 stocks, at 3d.....		14 19 6
156 pairs suspenders, at 6d; 155 woollen caps, at 1s		11 13 0
ARMS.		
20 carbines, at 40s; 24 pistols, at 30s.....	76 0 0	
16 small pistols, at 17s 6d; 1 horse ditto, at 6s.....	14 6 0	
3 dozen gun flints, 3s; 22 leather cases, at 1s.....	0 3 0	1 2 0
6 tin pouches, at 1s; 1 cupboard for arms, £1 10s		1 16 0
BOOKS.		
170 bibles, at 4s 6d; 46 testaments, at 2s 3d.....	43 8 6	
57 prayer books, at 2s; 32 spellings, at 7½d.....	6 14 0	
SURGERY.		
Medicine bottles, jars, &c.....	8 10 9	
2 cases of instruments, £5 17s 6d; 2 syringes, £1 10s.....	7 7 6	
2 squirts and 1 cathar, 8s 9d; 1 old truss, 10s.....	0 18 9	
2 beam scales and weights	1 7 6	
1 bed-pan, 19s 6d; 1 thermometer, 10s.....	1 9 6	
1 tin canister.....	0 1 6	
Books of registry, &c.....	7 10 0	
STABLE.		
3 horses, £45; 4 yoke of oxen, £77; 1 carriage, £20.....	122 0 0	20 0 0
8 carts, £32; 1 cutter, £9; 1 train, 12s 6d.....		41 12 6
5 buffalo robes, £10; 1 string bells, 8s 9d; 1 saddle, £5.....	15 8 9	
4 sets cart harness, £15 10s; 2 sets carriage harness, £10 10s.....	10 10 0	15 10 0
3 horse rugs, 9s; curry combs and brushes, 10s.....	0 19 0	
1 bridle, 10s; head stall and sursingle, 3s 6d; pitch and dung forks, and 2 buckets, 7s 6d.....		1 1 0
Carried forward.....	£ 1476 18 10	3396 3 6

Appendix
(G. G.)

5th November.

RETURN of the PROPERTY of the Province on hand in the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G. G.)

8th November.

CLERK'S OFFICE.	PURCHASED.			MADE AT THE PENITENTIARY.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....	1476	18	10	3396	3	6
6 chairs, at 3s; 1 settee, 10s; table and boxes, 12s 6d; dog irons, 12s 6d.....				2	13	0
1 pair candlesticks and sconces, 13 6d; tin case, 15s.....	1	8	6			
1 desk, £5; 1 cupboard, £2 10.....	7	10	7			
Munite, letter, and red books, £35; stationery, £3.....	38	0	0			
WARDEN'S OFFICE.						
1 pair dog irons, £2 10s; 1 fender, £2.....	2	0	0	2	10	0
1 walnut desk, £4 10s; 1 table, £4 10s; 12 chairs, at 4s.....				11	8	0
1 painted cupboard, £6; 1 carpet, £10.....				16	0	0
6 lobby chairs, at 12s 6d.....				3	15	0
BUILDINGS.						
Value of lime kiln, £5; value of stone cottage, £450.....				455	0	0
" Frame cottage, £35; shanty, £4.....	39	0	0			
" Blacksmith's shop and iron house.....				30	0	0
" Carpenter's shop, £25; stone shed, £14.....				39	0	0
" Stables, £14; lumber and drying house, £5.....				19	0	0
" Of land.....	1055	0	0			
	£	2619	17 4	3975	9	6

H. SMITH,
Warden.Provincial Penitentiary, }
1st October, 1842. }

Henry Smith, Warden, and Francis Bickerton, Clerk of the Provincial Penitentiary, severally make oath, that the foregoing contains a true and correct "Return of the property of the Province on hand at the Provincial Penitentiary, 1st October, 1842."

H. SMITH,
F. BICKERTON.Sworn before me, at Kingston, the }
24th day of October, 1842. }

JAS. SAMPSON, J. P.

F.

RETURN, shewing the manner in which the Convicts are employed at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.
30th September, 1842.

Shoemakers,	6	Tailors,	7
Blacksmiths,	11	Scamstresses,	9
Quarrymen,	9	Cook,	1
Carpenters,	7	Barber,	1
Cooper,	1	Labourers,	76
Painter,	1	Sick,	9
Stone Masons,	26	In all,	164

H. SMITH, Warden.

Provincial Penitentiary, }
1st October, 1842. }

G.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF DISBURSEMENTS during the year ending 1st October, 1842.

Appendix
(G. G.)Appendix
(G. G.)

5th November.

5th November.

DATE.	No.	NAME.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1841.				£ s. d.
October	1..	1 Thomas Cousins.....	Hospital	0 9 4
"	"..	2 Aaron Vely.....	Travelling expenses.....	0 10 0
"	"..	3 Thomas Davis.....	Hay.....	2 6 6
"	4..	4 Armour & Ramsay.....	Advertising	2 18 7
"	"..	5 Dennis Salmon.....	Travelling allowance.....	0 10 0
"	"..	6 Jos. Force.....	Do.	0 15 0
"	5..	7 William Martin.....	Attending lime-kiln.....	0 14 0
"	"..	8 Eliza Graham.....	Bread	1 1 7
"	"..	9 N. F. Dayton.....	Travelling allowance.....	0 10 0
"	11..	10 John Baker.....	Hay.....	2 3 10
"	12..	11 William Hurley.....	Potatoes	1 1 3
"	"..	12 Alexander Peterson.....	Travelling allowance.....	0 15 0
"	15..	13 James Menser.....	Do.	0 5 0
"	"..	14 George Collis.....	Do.	0 5 0
"	"..	15 Solomon Washington.....	Do.	0 15 0
"	16..	16 George Doty.....	Do.	0 15 0
"	18..	17 D. Lee.....	Potatoes	0 18 5
"	"..	18 James McSourley.....	Drawing lumber.....	5 15 0
"	"..	19 Thomas Scott.....	Hay.....	2 19 0
"	21..	20 N. Palmer.....	Medicine.....	15 5 11
"	22..	21 John Anderson.....	Hay.....	2 9 7
"	"..	22 John Shaw.....	Flour.....	2 10 0
"	"..	23 John Ovens.....	Potatoes	1 4 0
"	"..	24 Patrick Daley.....	Do.	1 14 6
"	"..	25 McLeod and Logan.....	Stone and lumber.....	79 12 9
"	29..	26 Glassford & Co.....	Hay and potatoes.....	6 19 11
"	"..	27 Martin Davy.....	Travelling allowance.....	0 12 6
"	"..	28 Parke & Company.....	Advertising.....	0 10 0
"	"..	29 Fisk & Yourcx.....	Potatoes and oats.....	4 0 6
November	1..	30 Robert Hyke.....	Travelling allowance.....	0 12 6
"	"..	31 Jacob Price.....	Do.	0 12 6
"	"..	32 Alva Hill.....	Do.	0 15 0
"	"..	33 William Reid.....	Do.	0 15 0
"	"..	34 Theophilus Vale.....	Wages.....	4 13 0
"	"..	35 Eliza Vale.....	Do.	2 0 0
"	"..	36 M. Peabody.....	Engraving seal.....	2 10 0
"	"..	37 John Yourcx.....	Potatoes	1 17 6
"	"..	38 R. McGill.....	Soap and candles.....	19 13 2
"	3..	39 Ferris & Co.....	Hay.....	8 2 2
"	"..	40 James O'Brien.....	Oats.....	5 0 0
"	"..	40½ William Ford.....	Leather.....	94 3 2
"	4..	41 William Wilson.....	Clothing.....	271 7 4
"	"..	42 Andrew McGitty.....	Travelling allowance.....	0 15 0
"	5..	43 D. Reid.....	Potatoes	1 14 10
"	"..	44 W. Reid.....	Charcoal.....	4 0 0
"	"..	45 R. Cady.....	Do.	3 0 10
"	"..	46 John H. Greer.....	Stone coal.....	68 6 10
"	13..	47 Milton Fisk.....	Hay.....	6 1 2
"	16..	48 John Wright & Co.....	Do. and Potatoes.....	11 12 9
"	19..	49 James Abrams.....	Straw.....	2 1 8
"	"..	50 James Glassford.....	Turnips.....	5 6 9
"	21..	51 Thomas Macnider.....	Clothing.....	68 17 6
"	"..	52 Thomas Overend.....	Lumber.....	101 5 9
"	30..	53 James Hickey.....	Potatoes	1 10 0
"	"..	54 John Wood.....	Wages.....	4 1 0
"	"..	55 W. King.....	Do.	15 8 4
"	"..	56 John Watkins & Co.....	Hardwares.....	121 3 8
December	1..	57 N. Palmer.....	Medicine.....	8 10 9
"	2..	58 W. Brown.....	Travelling allowance.....	0 12 6
"	"..	59 James O'Rourke.....	Do.	0 12 6
"	"..	60 George Wheeler.....	Do.	0 12 6
"	"..	61 Hucket & Co.....	Potatoes	2 12 10
"	4..	62 James McSourley.....	Drawing lumber.....	4 15 0
"	8..	63 D. Perry.....	Oats.....	2 8 0
"	"..	64 William Read.....	Charcoal.....	5 2 5
"	11..	65 Boyle & McMahon.....	Interest.....	3 14 0
"	16..	66 D. Christie.....	Rations.....	627 0 6
"	"..	67 Do.....	Discount.....	5 14 11
		Carried forward.....		£ 1629 10 6

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF DISBURSEMENTS during the year ending 1st October, 1842—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G. G.)
8th November.Appendix
(G. G.)
8th November.

DATE.	No.	NAME.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
				£ s. d.
1841.			Brought forward.....	1629 10 6
December	16..	68 D. Christie	Oats	8 2 0
"	"	69 J. Watkins & Co.,	Hardwares	127 13 8
"	18..	70 Thurkell & Co.,	Castings	91 2 10
"	20..	71 Briggs & Co.	Hardwares	65 19 0
"	"	72 John Dawson	Bricks	181 17 6
"	"	73 James Hickey	Potatoes	2 1 0
"	21..	74 James Fraser	Oil &c.	79 13 0
"	"	75 Deykes & Co.	Thread &c.	6 11 8
"	"	76 James Glossford	Potatoes	1 10 6
"	28..	77 George Graham	Sand	117 18 0
"	30..	78 Ezra Homer	Travelling allowance	0 10 0
"	"	79 Wm. Dawson	Hay	3 2 9
1842.				
January	4..	80 A. Main	Walnut plank	1 6 6
"	5..	81 James Cowan	Potatoes	1 2 6
"	"	82 John Nugent	Oats	2 19 5
"	6..	83 Collin & Co.	Reward	25 0 0
"	7..	84 Armstrong & Greer	Candles	9 10 2
"	8..	85 F. Hess & Co.	Forage	11 1 1
"	11..	86 Forshan & Co.	Do.	6 7 10
"	12..	87 Chronicle & Gazette	Advertising &c.	29 6 11
"	"	88 D. McCarthy	Attending lime-kiln	0 10 0
"	13..	89 R. Berth	Potatoes	7 7 0
"	"	90 John Dodd & Co.	Forage	8 16 6
"	18..	91 John Wood	Wages	0 16 6
"	20..	92 W. N. Rombourgh	Forage	11 8 5
"	21..	93 Jos. Lossie	Oats	3 18 0
"	22..	94 James Glassford	Hay	30 3 6
"	25..	95 W. Venny & Co.	Oats and Potatoes	3 12 0
"	26..	96 William Wilkinson	Harness	6 0 0
"	28..	97 Thomas Shaw & Co.	Forage	7 10 3
"	"	98 L. Boyle	Travelling allowance	1 0 0
"	29..	99 C. O'Farrel	Do.	0 10 0
"	"	100 B. Parker	Do.	0 10 0
"	31..	101 H. Stone	Do.	0 10 0
February	2..	102 Briggs & Co.	Hardwares	243 1 2
"	3..	103 Thomas Johnson	Cash	44 6 7
"	7..	104 James MacSourly	Drawing lumber	2 15 0
"	10..	105 C. & J. McDonald	Lumber	62 19 8
"	"	106 James Powell	Stoves	21 1 1
"	"	107 William Ford	Leather	82 9 3
"	11..	108 Thomas Overend	Lumber	42 0 0
"	"	109 Hugh Calder	Plaster	5 15 0
"	12..	110 William Wilson	Woollen cloth	162 7 0
"	"	111 G. H. Haines & Co.	Buffalo robes	5 5 0
"	"	112 R. Cady	Charcoal	3 8 3
"	14..	113 R. Coons	Socks	17 17 0
"	17..	114 J. W. Brent	Medicine	24 15 8
"	18..	115 A. Brown & Co.	Forage	5 10 8
"	19..	116 John Watkins & Co.	Hardwares	112 2 5
"	"	117 John Frazer	Iron	9 4 11
"	21..	118 D. Leahy	Bread	2 8 8
"	"	119 John Swift	Hospital	0 5 1
"	"	120 D. Leahy	Rent	50 0 0
"	"	121 John Gibson & Co.	Forage	21 14 5
"	23..	122 John Frazer	Oil, &c.	26 8 0
"	26..	123 William Brown	Turnips	0 16 6
"	"	124 Boyle & Co.	Wood	444 0 0
"	"	125 William Jenman	Wages	16 13 0
"	28..	126 R. Shannon	Turnips	1 5 0
"	"	127 G. Hardy	Bibles	19 4 6
March	1..	128 Shannon & Co.	Oats, &c.	2 16 6
"	4..	129 William Molloy	Travelling allowance	0 15 0
"	"	130 Eliza Mitchell	Do.	0 15 0
"	"	131 George Dermody	Do.	0 15 0
"	7..	132 W. Cunningham	Repairing clock	0 8 9
"	12..	133 John Yourex	Hay and straw	8 1 3
"	19..	134 McLeod & Co.	Lumber	2 17 6
		Carried forward.....		£ 3928 1 10

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF DISBURSEMENTS during the year ending 1st October, 1842—(Continued.)

Appendix (G. G.) 8th November		GENERAL ACCOUNT OF DISBURSEMENTS during the year ending 1st October, 1842—(Continued.)				Appendix (G. G.) 8th November	
DATE.	No.	NAME.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.			
1842.		Brought forward.....		£ 3928.	s. 1	ù. 10	
March	26..	135 Townsend & Co.....	Oats.....	4	13	0	
"	"	136 C. Willard.....	Hardwares.....	48	17	8	
"	20..	137 John Braden.....	Forage.....	117	16	2	
April	2..	138 David Leahy.....	Bread.....	0	12	0	
"	"	139 Thomas Townsend.....	Oats.....	1	2	6	
"	4..	140 Janet Watt.....	Assistance.....	1	5	0	
"	8..	141 John Walker.....	Travelling allowance.....	0	15	0	
"	"	142 Joseph Normandy.....	Do.....	0	17	6	
"	"	143 Hiram Flint.....	Do.....	0	17	6	
"	"	144 John Bodkin.....	Do.....	0	17	6	
"	"	145 John Carr.....	Do.....	0	17	6	
"	"	146 Morley & Jenkins.....	Hardwares.....	98	3	6	
"	14..	147 George Hardman.....	Travelling allowance.....	0	15	0	
"	"	148 William Connell.....	Do.....	0	15	0	
"	"	149 William Edwards.....	Do.....	0	15	0	
"	"	150 John Youex.....	Straw.....	2	13	5	
"	15..	151 John Taylor.....	Travelling allowance.....	1	0	0	
"	27..	152 James Mc Sourley.....	Drawing lumber.....	2	7	6	
"	20..	153 Armour & Ramsay.....	Advertising.....	2	18	8	
"	"	154 Hagerman & Co.....	Oats.....	4	2	6	
"	30..	155 Bronson & Croker.....	Freight.....	2	10	0	
May	2..	156 Charles Wallis.....	Travelling allowance.....	0	10	0	
"	"	157 William Agar.....	Do.....	0	10	0	
"	3..	158 Esther Briggs.....	Do.....	1	0	0	
"	4..	159 Briggs & Lasher.....	Iron, &c.....	243	1	3	
"	6..	160 Mary Bellair.....	Travelling allowance.....	0	12	6	
"	"	161 D. Bellair.....	Do.....	0	12	6	
"	"	162 E. La Baye.....	Do.....	0	12	6	
"	9..	163 Sargt. Horsepool.....	Reward.....	1	5	0	
"	10..	164 A. Foster.....	Oil, &c.....	7	8	5	
"	11..	165 Isaac Daniel.....	Charcoal.....	1	5	0	
"	14..	166 George Graham.....	Sand.....	64	1	4	
"	16..	167 John Dawson.....	Bricks.....	83	2	0	
"	"	168 Thomas Macnider.....	Clothing.....	50	17	3	
"	"	169 Thomas Overend.....	Lumber.....	10	15	0	
"	"	170 William Ford.....	Leather.....	69	10	10	
"	"	171 George Mitchell.....	Wages.....	39	13	3	
"	"	172 Jacob Keller.....	Charcoal.....	0	12	0	
"	"	173 William Scott.....	Potatoes.....	79	18	8	
"	21..	174 John Kelly.....	Travelling allowance.....	0	18	4	
"	"	175 John Simpson.....	Do.....	0	10	0	
"	"	176 John Watts.....	Do.....	0	10	0	
"	"	177 William White.....	Do.....	0	10	0	
"	"	178 Neil Sherdefat.....	Do.....	0	10	0	
"	"	179 William Davis.....	Do.....	0	10	0	
"	23..	180 John Brewster.....	Do.....	1	8	1	
"	"	181 Robert Gradon.....	Do.....	0	12	6	
"	25..	182 J. C. Monroe.....	Do.....	1	0	0	
"	"	183 Thomas Brown.....	Do.....	1	0	0	
"	26..	184 Alfred Berry.....	Do.....	0	15	0	
"	28..	185 Adam Main.....	Walnut-pank.....	0	11	8	
"	"	186 J. H. Townsend.....	Old lead.....	6	9	6	
"	"	187 Thirkell & Co.....	Castings.....	114	0	11	
June	1..	188 D. McCarthy.....	Attending lime-kiln.....	2	0	0	
"	2..	189 John Snider & Co.....	Oats.....	3	15	0	
"	8..	190 Emma Whitney.....	Travelling allowance.....	1	0	0	
"	"	191 William Wilson.....	Clothing.....	52	18	3	
"	11..	192 John Armitage.....	Oats.....	2	10	0	
"	"	193 M. H. Farrell.....	Travelling allowance.....	0	15	0	
"	"	194 John Carr.....	Do.....	0	12	6	
"	"	195 Richard Yeo.....	Do.....	0	12	6	
"	"	196 Thomas Wilson.....	Do.....	0	12	6	
"	"	197 John Yourex.....	Pine wood.....	30	0	0	
"	21..	198 S. Millar.....	Oats.....	5	6	6	
"	24..	199 D. Preutiss.....	Socks.....	11	0	6	
"	"	200 John Brewer.....	Charcoal.....	0	17	0	
July	1..	201 Thomas Cozen.....	Wages.....	9	0	0	
"	"	202 D. Leahy.....	Bread.....	0	14	0	
"	7..	203 William Dalton.....	Advertising.....	2	7	10	
Carried forward.....				£ 5132.	s. 8	ù. 10	

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF DISBURSEMENTS during the year ending the 1st October, 1842—Continued.)

Appendix
(G. G.)Appendix
(G. G.)

8th November.

8th November.

DATE.	No	NAME.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
				£ s. d.
1842.		Brought forward.....		5132 8 10
July	7.	204 James Morton	Rent	25 0 0
"	"	205 John Gosling	Attending lime-kiln.....	2 0 0
"	"	206 James Mc Sourley.....	Drawing lumber	4 5 0
"	8.	207 Thomas Overend.....	Lumber.....	27 0 0
"	14.	208 George Graham	Sand	12 16 8
"	"	209 James Cunningham.....	Travelling allowance.....	0 12 6
"	"	210 William O'Farrell	Do.	0 10 0
"	"	211 John O'Farrell	Do.	0 10 0
"	19.	212 F. Lawrence.....	Cow hair	1 12 0
"	21.	213 James Williamson	Gunpowder	11 5 0
"	"	214 James Powell	Old brass	11 11 9
"	22.	215 Isaac Vanalstine.....	Charcoal.....	2 11 2
"	"	216 Kerr & Co.....	Clothing	7 0 1
"	"	217 William Caldwell.....	Hay.....	1 6 0
"	"	218 Samuel Gordin.....	Oats	1 12 8
August	4.	219 R. Weir.....	Advertising	1 8 6
"	5.	220 J. D. Boyce & Co.....	Factory cotton.....	3 16 7
"	11.	221 Hiram Ash.....	Hay.....	1 16 3
"	19.	222 W. Miller.....	Do.	1 8 1
"	25.	223 Mary McCarthy.....	Bread	0 5 4
"	26.	224 John Dawson.....	Bricks	50 0 0
"	27.	225 George Graham	Sand	24 3 4
"	"	226 John Yourex.....	Pine wood	11 5 0
"	"	227 James Horn	Oats	4 8 8
"	"	228 Hiram Ash	Hay.....	3 2 3
"	"	229 Oliver Johnson.....	Travelling allowance.....	0 12 6
September	1.	230 Ann Morrison.....	Do.	0 15 0
"	"	231 Eliza Brian.....	Do.	0 15 0
"	"	232 Samuel Hurd	Do.	0 12 6
"	5.	233 Archibald Stewart.....	Do.	0 15 0
"	10.	234 D. Baxter	Do.	0 15 0
"	"	235 M. Woodmaney.....	Do.	0 15 0
"	"	236 Joseph Green.....	Do.	0 15 0
"	12.	237 Michael McAvoy	Do.	0 10 0
"	"	238 D. Myers.....	Do.	1 0 0
"	17.	239 Elizabeth Mott.....	Do.	0 15 0
"	19.	240 C. H. Lintre.....	Digging grave	0 5 0
"	23.	241 Charles Wallace.....	Travelling allowance.....	1 0 0
"	"	242 Patrick Sheney.....	Old brass	2 2 5
"	26.	243 H. Fraser	Soap	1 4 0
"	28.	244 A. Bowan.....	Travelling allowance.....	0 12 6
"	"	245 Thomas Campbell	Do.	0 10 0
"	29.	246 James Gillespie.....	Do.	0 17 6
"	"	247 John Waudby.....	Printing, &c.	13 8 8
"	30.	248 Thomas Palmer	Rations	925 0 0
"	"	249 H. Smith.....	Salary	300 0 0
"	"	250 F. Bickerton	Do.	175 0 0
"	"	251 E. Uttering	Do.	150 0 0
"	"	252 James Sampson	Do.	200 0 0
"	"	253 Rev. M. Herchmer	Do.	150 0 0
"	"	254 W. Coverdale.....	Do.	145 16 8
"	"	255 Mrs. Parsons.....	Do.	60 0 0
"	"	256 F. W. Smith.....	Do.	79 0 0
"	"	257 John Hooper.....	Wages	93 3 4
"	"	258 Terence McGarvey	Do.	94 8 4
"	"	259 William Smith	Do.	93 18 4
"	"	260 James McCarthy	Do.	81 14 7
"	"	261 M. Keely.....	Do.	94 2 9
"	"	262 Thomas Costen.....	Do.	93 17 9
"	"	263 A. Ballenhand.....	Do.	94 8 4
"	"	264 John Richardson.....	Do.	94 7 8
"	"	265 C. Inlin.....	Do.	94 3 4
"	"	266 John Swift	Do.	60 13 6
"	"	267 Edward Crawford.....	Do.	60 13 6
"	"	268 Richard Tyner.....	Do.	60 13 6
"	"	269 Richard Nuncy.....	Do.	60 13 6
"	"	270 John Watt	Do.	60 10 0
"	"	271 James Stewart	Do.	56 5 6
"	"	272 Thomas Smith	Do.	56 5 6
		Carried forward.....		8806 11 10

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF DISBURSEMENTS, during the year ending 1st October, 1842—(Continued.)

Appendix (G. G.)

Appendix (G. G.)

8th November.

8th November.

DATE.	No.	NAME.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1842.		Brought forward		£ 8806 11 10
September 30.	273	Robert Argus	Wages	56 5 6
" "	274	William Johnston	Do.	55 18 6
" "	275	John Wood	Do.	37 4 0
" "	276	F. Delphir	Do.	47 2 0
" "	277	John Smith	Do.	54 0 0
" "	278	D. Lewis	Do.	7 3 6
" "	279	Contingencies &c.—Postages		4 5 1
" "	280	Commercial Bank—Returned Notes		3015 0 9
		Total		£ 12083 11 2

Provincial Penitentiary, }
1st October, 1842. }

H. SMITH, Warden.

HENRY SMITH, Warden, and FRANCIS BICKERTON, Clerk, of the Provincial Penitentiary, severally make oath, that the foregoing contains a true and correct "General Account of Disbursements at the Penitentiary, during the year ending 1st October, 1842."

H. SMITH.
F. BICKERTON.

Sworn before me, at Kingston, the 24th day of October, 1842.

JAMES SAMPSON, J. P.

H.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of Receipts and Disbursements at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, in the year ending 1st October, 1842.

1841.		£ s. d.	1842.		£ s. d.
October 1	To balance of cash on hand, as per last year's Report	2266 10 6	October 1	By amount paid for materials, salaries, wages, &c., as per vouchers in statement marked G.	12083 11 2
September 30	To cash per Provincial Government ...	8771 0 0	" "	By balance of cash on hand	305 2 4
	" " Stone shed. £375 9 0				
	" " Shoe shop... 158 1 10				
	" " Tailors' shop. 51 13 9				
	" " Carpenters' do 170 4 9				
	" " Blacksmiths' shop..... 37 14 9				
	" " Lime kiln.... 13 10 3				
	" " Rope walk ... 522 16 10				
	" " Matron's room 6 1 9				
		1335 12 11			
	" " Convicts received into the Penitentiary	0 7 9			
	" " Subsistence of military convicts	7 12 7			
	" " Rent of shanty	6 0 0			
	" " Sundry small sums	1 9 9			
		£ 12388 13 6			£ 12388 13 6

HENRY SMITH,
Warden.

Provincial Penitentiary, }
1st October, 1842. }

Henry Smith, Warden, and Francis Bickerton, Clerk of the Provincial Penitentiary, severally make oath, that the foregoing contains a true and correct "General Account of receipts and disbursements at the Provincial Penitentiary, in the year ending 1st October, 1842."

H. SMITH.
F. BICKERTON.

Sworn before me, at Kingston, the }
24th day of October, 1842. }

JAS. SAMPSON, J. P.

No. 5.

*Report of the Board of Inspectors.*Appendix
(G. G.)
5th November.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart., G. C. B., Governor General of British North America, &c. &c. &c.

The Board of Inspectors have the honor to submit to Your Excellency their Report of the transactions of the Provincial Penitentiary for the year ending the 1st instant. The Board trust that the full statements made to them by the Warden, of the affairs of the Institution for the past year will be found explicit and satisfactory. The Board, however, cannot refrain from expressing that their expectations in regard to the building of the wall, and other works of the establishment, have been fully realized.

When the Union of the Provinces was effected, the Board immediately turned their attention to the means of providing proper accommodation for the celebration of Divine Service at the Penitentiary according to the rites and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church, and for this purpose they directed the Warden to prepare a Chapel in the North wing which has been some time completed, but has not yet been used, as the law only authorizes the employment of one Chaplain who has already been appointed. However desirous the Board may have been to carry fully into effect their intentions of providing every facility for the religious services of the Roman Catholic Convicts, as they had no authority to engage a Clergyman of that denomination, they have hitherto been unable to make a proper classification of the prisoners for the purpose of Divine Worship. The Board of Inspectors therefore respectfully leave this matter in Your Excellency's hands to be laid before the Legislature, or to be dealt with in such other manner as Your Excellency may see fit.

The Inspectors entirely coincide in opinion with the Warden that the present allowance made to Convicts to defray their travelling expenses on their discharge from the Penitentiary is altogether insufficient, and they respectfully suggest that an increase of the same should be allowed by Legislative enactment. The effect produced by the present very limited allowance to discharged Convicts for this purpose, occasions many of them to remain in the vicinity of the Penitentiary, whereby they are unable to procure employment, and some of them too frequently become again inmates of the Prison.

The Board at their last meeting directed the Warden to prepare Estimates for the support of the Penitentiary from 1st January, 1843, to the 31st December, 1844. This it appears by the Report of that Officer has been accordingly done, but he has since been directed to submit the Estimate for one year only. The Board beg to observe that respecting the supplies for defraying the unavoidable expenses of the Institution, they submitted their views to the Government in their Report for the year 1841, to which they would respectfully refer for their opinion on this subject, which remains unchanged. For the support of the Establishment during the present year only £1250 sterling (being the estimated expenditure for three months) have been received from the Government, but the Warden has nevertheless been able to carry on the affairs of the establishment by the sale of articles manufactured at the Penitentiary, and from other sources which will appear on reference to the annual statement of receipts and disbursements accompanying his Report.

The Board would respectfully press this matter upon Your Excellency's consideration, as they are desirous of avoiding in future the personal responsibility under which they labored in the years 1840 and 1841.

Appendix
(G. G.)
8th November.

In submitting to Your Excellency the several Reports of the Warden, Surgeon, and Chaplain, the Board have again to record their sense of the efficiency with which their respective duties have been performed:

All which is most respectfully submitted.

THO. KIRKPATRICK.

President of the Board of Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary of Canada.

Kingston, 31st October, 1843.

No. 6.

Report of the Chaplain.

GENTLEMEN,

Having only been in the discharge of the office of Chaplain since June last, it will not allow me to report beyond that period.

Since then the usual duties of my office have been attended to. Public worship at 9 o'clock, A. M., each Sunday—visiting the Prison during the week as frequently as other duties permitted—superintending the School—lecturing to the assembled convicts from some part of the Bible once a week—private conversation, both at the door of each cell on Sunday, and in my room as often as the Prisoners desired such an interview, or as I thought it serviceable to them. In a word, endeavouring to exercise the Pastoral office among them in every way in which their peculiar situation permitted, both in season and out of season, reproving, rebuking, exhorting. What measure of success has followed cannot be decided on.

Moral and religious culture, unlike physical or natural, does not soon appear—nay, often is never witnessed by man. But to suppose that this great moral machinery accomplishes nothing is to question the Divine promises.

Testimony, however, of the most unexceptionable kind is not wanting as a reward for the past, and encouragement for the future.

Many a Convict on his last interview with the Chaplain, previously to regaining his liberty, has expressed his thanks for the privileges of the Penitentiary.

I copy from the Chaplain's Journal, without looking for special cases.

One expresses himself thus:—"The first few months of my imprisonment I had hard thoughts, arising from a feeling of unjust punishment. Latterly have seen the folly of such thoughts. Would rather stay than be liberated, if I could not enjoy more real happiness than I possessed before."

Another says:—"I have learnt to read since I have been here. Hope hereafter to attend a place of worship regularly, as I know that by being religious is the only way of keeping from this place."

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(G. G.)
8th Nov'r.

A third says:—"I have learnt much since I came in—to work, to make rope—have read my Bible twice through—and hope to shew that I have been improved by my confinement."

It must be admitted that our fairest prospects are sometimes blasted in the re-commitment of once hopeful Convicts. Whilst this will ever be a subject of deep regret, it ought not to be one of astonishment. The difficulties which meet a liberated Convict on his return to Society are neither few nor trifling. To be known, is to be shunned by the respectable portion of society! No one will employ a man who has been in the Penitentiary; and I believe it to be in no way improbable, that some have no alternative besides a re-commitment or starvation.

To remedy a defect of this magnitude should be the grand effort of the benevolent. Something has been done in the United States. The Chaplain of the House of Correction at Boston, writes:—

"Those of fair, and those of even tolerable promise are sent to families in the country, on handing from the Chaplain a card of introduction, to the Secretary of the Society of the Friends of Virtue. Through the maternal care of this lady and the Treasurer, of kindred spirit, the women are supplied with whatever may appear deficient in their apparel; so that none pass from their hands but are decently clad." He adds—"It will be gratifying to learn, that of *seventeen* individuals thus highly favored, *four* only have within the knowledge of the ladies forfeited their solemn pledge, and returned to their former wretched course." (See Prison Discipline Society's Report, 1842.)

The Agent of the Prison at Sing Sing asks, in reference to the liberated: "Cannot something be done to better their condition and elevate their character and fit them for respectable places in the society from which they have fallen?" He replies: "Allow me to suggest the propriety of employing a suitable man to take charge of, and carry on the State Farm, for, and on account of the State; allow him to employ, at a fixed rate of wages, such discharged Convicts as are disposed to work, and such as have no friends willing to receive them.

"Here they can learn the art of husbandry and gardening, and in a well regulated family, under religious and moral instruction, may establish a character that will recommend them to such as are in want of help, and save them from the contaminating influence of their vicious associates."

The Chaplain of the Prison says:—"The suggestions contained in the Agent's Report receive my hearty approbation;" and adds—"That this should be done, or that a Society should be formed consisting of benevolent individuals, living in different parts of the States, who should, in an unostentatious manner, take the supervision of the morals and employment of such of these men as can be recommended when discharged, appears to me to be very important."—(P. D. S. Rep. 1842, pp. 164-5.)

I have already entered into correspondence with the Secretary of the Prison Discipline Society, and hope, hereafter, to report some plan for the consideration of those interested in our Schools of Moral Reform.

It must be plain, however, to all, that without removing the obstacles from the path of the reformed, to his perseverance in virtue, the Penitentiary system, must, in a great degree, fail of its end.

Appendix
(G. G.)
8th Nov'r.

On the other hand, a plan, which sustained the feeble child of morality in his first efforts to walk; still held out the hand, 'till his senses, exercised by use, had attained their needed vigour, and many would be the monuments to God's grace, honouring the Penitentiary system.

Allow me to recommend that more time be given for the School; be held daily, and not thrice a week, as now: this might be accomplished by trespassing a little on the hour of labor. And surely for such an object as Education, some sacrifice should be made. Two points, however, seem to urge my plea:

First—The degraded state of the mind of the Convicts on entrance.

Second—The shortness of the opportunity for raising it to respectability—consisting of the period of their imprisonment only.

Not less than one hour, daily, can do anything worthy of the design of the Institution.

The School is much valued by the Convicts.—Within a few weeks, one, on taking leave, thanked me, again and again, for the blessing which he had gained in the Penitentiary of being able to read.

The relative value of the School, to the whole moral machinery, will appear at once, if it be considered, that without an acquaintance with letters, the Bible remains, in a great degree, a sealed book; and the Convict is debarred from all private means of self-improvement. And it must never be forgotten—"No other book, nor all other books together, can supply the place of the Bible in Prisons."—See Pris. Dis.—See Rep. for 1829, pp. 66-7.

Here I would call your attention to the Report of the Penitentiary School for the year ending 1843:

	Whites.	Colored.	Total.
Average attendance	37	11	48
Ages from	12 to 27	18 to 57	
Number who have learned to read	25		
Do. not attending School	12	37	
Do. reading the New Testament	27		

The result of the labour bestowed in the School, appears to be very encouraging, and the progress of the Convicts in reading is satisfactory. There have been more frequent applications, by the adult Convicts latterly, for admission into the School, which indicates an increased desire, on their part, to learn to read.

Allow me to plead most earnestly for the speedy erection of a Room suitable to the worship of Almighty God.

That the Dining Hall is not an eligible place, will appear to every reflecting mind. I need not specify the many points, which, from the laws of association, render the Refectory an inconvenient Chapel.

By careful and judicious arrangement, the Chapel might be used as the School Room, and thus admit of the better conducting of the School, as well as remove a hindrance to the discipline of the Prison, inseparable from the noise our mode of teaching produces.

In concluding the Report, may I be permitted to say, even at the expense of being charged with an undue respect for the office, that the Chaplaincy sustains a most important bearing on the well being of the whole Institution.

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(G. G.)
8th Nov'r.

The Chaplain looks, then, to the Board of Inspectors to be sustained in a fearless, upright, conscientious discharge of his duties. Whilst submitting to the general laws of the Institution, the peculiarity of his office will render him free from all controul, save his Ordination vows and the constant anticipation of that solemn account of his stewardship, which he will have to give, when the Great Shepherd shall appear.

With all esteem,
I remain, yours,

R. V. ROGERS,
Chaplain of the P. P.

No. 7.

Report of the Surgeon.

GENTLEMEN,

I herewith transmit the annual lists alphabetically arranged, of the cases of Convicts, which were taken on the sick report, and prescribed for, in and out of Hospitals during the year, ending on the 30th ultimo.

Nothing extraordinary will appear in the various items exhibited therein, save that of "Influenza" which is the first epidemic of a specific character known in the prison since its establishment. It prevailed in the neighbourhood some time previously, and made its appearance within the walls on the 5th July; continuing to affect Convicts during the remainder of that month, and furnishing however, but one case of severity sufficient to justify admission to Hospital.

It will be seen that two deaths have occurred during the year, both from "Pulmonary Consumption."

I have heretofore invited the attention of the Board of Inspectors, to the state of the present temporary Hospital, and suggested the necessity there exists for a sufficient building for the reception and treatment of sick. The present apartment set off for this purpose cannot with propriety be used to the extent required; as affording no means of separating patients, and of thereby preventing an intercourse subversive of the discipline of the Institution. For this reason, I have concurred with the Warden, in the propriety of placing as few as possible at any one time in such a situation.

The prison has been daily visited since my last report, and all extraordinary calls have been attended to.

In conclusion I have to report in the usual terms of satisfaction, respecting the cleanliness and ventilation of the Prison, and the wholesomeness of the Convicts' food; together with the prompt attention, which every suggestion made by me, in matters connected with the health of the Prison, has met with from the Superintending Officer.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,

JAMES SAMPSON,
Surgeon, P. P.

To the Inspector of the
Provincial Penitentiary,
October 1st. 1843.

YEARLY RETURN of Cases treated out of Hospital
in Provincial Penitentiary, to Sept. 30th 1843.

Appendix
(G. G.)
8th Nov'r.

Abcess,	6
Ague,	1
Amenorrhœa,	1
Anasarca,	2
Anthrax,	1
Boil,	21
Burn,	1
Cardialgia,	1
Cataract,	2
Catarrh,	51
Colic,	6
Constipation,	7
Cough,	3
Contusion,	20
Diarrhœa,	36
Discased Toe,	1
" Eye,	2
Dysuria,	3
Eruptions (not } Specific,	12
Ear Ache,	3
Empetigo,	2
Epilepsy,	1
Erysipilas,	1
Fevers, (slight) ...	27
Fistula in Ano.	1
Frost Bite,	1
Gonorrhœa,	3
Griping,	20
Hæmoptysis,	1
Hæmorrhoids,	6
Head Ache,	37
Hernia,	3
Jaundice,	3
Indigestion,	17
Inflamed Ankle, ..	4
" Eyes, ...	7
" Hand, ..	3
Influenza,	79
Injured Back,	7
" Hand, ...	4
" Eye,	2
Ischuria,	1
Itch,	5
Liver Affection, ..	1
Lumbago,	4
Menorrhagia,	1
Mental Derange- } ment,	2
Nausca,	7
Neuralgia,	1
Palpitation,	1
Pains, (Various } Internal) }	17
Pregnancy,	1
Prickly Heat,	1
Punished Back, ..	1
Rheumatism,	30
Sore Leg,	16
" Throat, ...	5
" Syphiles, ...	5
Scald,	2
Sciatica,	1
Sprain,	2
Tooth Ache, ... } Teeth extracted, }	30
Ulcers, Various, ..	11
Vertigo,	10
Worms,	1
Wound,	3

One Individual.

{ Not requiring Hospital
Treatment.

One Individual.

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The number of separate individuals composing the above list was 247.
(Signed) **JAMES SAMPSON,**
Surgeon.

The following is a statement of the crimes for which the Convicts now undergoing their sentences were found guilty :—

YEARLY RETURN of Cases treated in the Hospital of Provincial Penitentiary, to 30th Sept. 1843.

	Remained last Report.	Admitted.	Discharged	Died	Rem'g.
Fever	1	1	...	...
Pleurisy	1	1	...	...
Influenza	1	1	...	...
Phthisis	2	.....	2	.....
Injured eye from Rock Blasting	1	1	.....	.....
Injury of Ankle, Comp'd fracture, (Leg amputated)	1	1	.....	.....
Total.....		8	6	2	

DEATHS.

Ann Galbraith, Aged 25, died 4th January.
Edward Cooto, Aged 40, died 14th September.

(Signed) **JAMES SAMPSON,** Surgeon.

No. 8.

Report of the Warden.

To the Board of Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of laying before the Board my Report of the affairs of the Penitentiary for the year ending the 1st instant.

At the date of my last Report, the number of Convicts then in imprisonment was..... 164
Since which time there have been received.. 264

428

And there have been discharged during the year—
By expiration of sentence..... 163
By pardon..... 5
By death..... 4

172

Leaving in confinement, on the 1st October, 1843..... 256

The number of the above received from each District were as follows, viz :—

Montreal	55
Midland	46
Home	36
Niagara	25
London	19
Gore.....	19
Newcastle	17
Western.....	9
Eastern	5
Johnstown.....	4
Prince Edward	3
Colborne	3
Quebec	3
Dalhousie.....	3
Victoria	2
Gaspé.....	2
Simcoe	2
Wellington.....	1
St. Francis.....	1
Three Rivers.....	1

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Larceny	100
Horse Stealing	18
Do. and Larceny...	3
Murder	10
Manslaughter.....	8
Felony	18
Burglary	8
Stealing Mares	2
Do. Sheep	1
Do. an Ox	1
Forgery	2
Arson	4
Robbery	7
High Treason	1
Sodomy	2
Bigamy	1
House-breaking & Larceny ..	2
Rape	5
Stabbing	3
Assault	1
Assault with intent to Murder	4
Do. do. to Ravish ..	4
Do. do. to Maim..	1
Conspiracy.....	5
Perjury.....	1
Killing an Ox.....	1
Do. a Cow	1
Obt'g. Goods under false pret.	1
Do. Money do do.	1
Receiving Stolen Goods.....	3
Uttering Forged Note	1
Do. Base Coin	1
Breaking into and Stealing	
from a Shop	1
Malicious Shooting.....	1
Misdemeanour	1
Military offences.....	32
<hr/>	<hr/>
	256

The proportion of crimes according to the ages of the Convicts, may be classed as follows :

From 11 to 15 years of age ..	6
16 to 20 ..	38
21 to 30 ..	146
31 to 40 ..	45
41 to 50 ..	15
51 to 60 ..	3
61 to 62 ..	2
Unknown.....	1
<hr/>	<hr/>
	256

The following are the terms of confinement to which the Convicts were severally sentenced :—

3 for.....	1	year.
2	1½	"
17	2	"
115	3	"
2	3 1/3	"
10	4	"
19	5	"
3	6	"
1	6 1/2	"
36	7	"
3	10	"
8	14	"
6	Life.	
1	3 Lunar months.	
1	4	"
12	6	"
5	12	"
1	24	"
1 until.....	5 October, 1843	
1	10	"

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246 Brought forward.	
1 until.....	17 October, 1843.
1	26 February, 1844
1	21 May, "
1	12 August, "
5	Transported for life.
<u>257</u>	

The following are the places of nativity of the Prisoners now in confinement, with the several numbers of those born in each:—

Ireland.....	94
England.....	36
United States.....	33
Canada West.....	33
Do. East.....	32
Scotland.....	18
France.....	3
Germany.....	2
Nova Scotia.....	1
Newfoundland.....	1
Spain.....	1
Wales.....	1
At Sea.....	1
	<u>256</u>

It will be seen that a material increase has occurred in the number of Prisoners received during the last year, but this cannot be taken as a corresponding increase of crime, as among their numbers there were no less than 129 Soldiers, sentenced, by Courts Martial, to various periods of imprisonment, for Military offences.

During the last twelve months, the principal part of the Convicts' labour has been devoted to preparing the stone, and building the lodge and wall on the west side of the yard—the finishing of the south side of the east wing—and building part of the foundation of the intended shops, at the southern extremity of the yard. This latter work has been discontinued for a time, in order that the labour of the gang employed on that part of the works might be transferred to the wall, to ensure the completion of it to a sufficient height during the present fall, which is now nearly accomplished.

The work proposed for the occupation of the Convicts from the end of the season for building until next spring, will be the quarrying and dressing of the stone required for the northern wall, and the lodge and towers on that line. The blacksmiths and carpenters will be employed in a great measure in fitting up the east wing, so far as their respective trades are concerned, and the tailors and shoemakers will be principally engaged in making and mending the clothing required for the use of the convicts.

As, however, by the end of the fall season many of the prisoners now employed as labourers would be without work, I have, with the view of providing sufficient labour for them during the approaching winter, purchased a quantity of hemp, under direction of the Board, for the purpose of being manufactured into rope and cordage, to be disposed of for the benefit of the Institution. Notwithstanding the amount of work which has been performed on account of the Province, at an estimate far below what it would have cost, by hired labour, it will be seen that the Convicts have been otherwise profitably employed in work for the public, the profits of which have gone towards defraying the expences of the establishment.

A great reduction appears in the earnings of the Carpenters, when compared with those of last year. This arises from the number of Convicts who have been employed in this branch of work during the last twelve months, within which time, agreeably to the orders of the Board, another shop has been

erected, and the additional men employed therein having been altogether unacquainted with the trade required some time to gain sufficient knowledge whereby their labour would become valuable. In consequence of this, they were, for a long while, employed merely as labourers in the shops, or in such initiatory work as was necessary to give them an insight into the trade, and while so employed no credit was taken for their labour, consequently when the total amount of work in the Carpenters' shops is proportioned to every Convict employed there, the individual earnings appear to be small. For more particular information on this head, I beg to refer the Board to the statement marked D accompanying this Report.

By the Statute of Upper Canada, for the maintenance and Government of the Penitentiary, which has become the law of the United Province, I am authorized to furnish such sum of money, not exceeding one pound, as may be deemed proper and necessary, to each discharged convict, to support him, and enable him to return to the District from which he was sent. This sum is not sufficient to defray the expenses of a convict to the westernmost Districts of Upper Canada, and still less to the farthest District of Lower Canada, a distance from the Penitentiary of more than 1,100 miles. I therefore trust the Board will be pleased to make a representation of this to the Legislature, in order that if it may be judged proper, I should be authorized to give a larger amount for travelling expenses to those convicts who have to go so great a distance to reach their homes. According to the present law, a convict returning to the District of Gaspé will receive less than 1s. 9d. per hundred miles, to pay his necessary expenses in travelling to the place from whence he came.

Since the enactment of the Statute 4th and 5th Victoria, chap. 24, there have been fourteen re-convictions, for the second, third, and fourth times, not one of whom has been visited with the punishment intended to be inflicted on hardened offenders, by the 30th section of that Statute.

Discharged convicts, who are unreclaimed for their vicious courses, generally change the scene of their operations, by resorting to Districts where they are unknown, and thus escape discovery, so far as their previous crimes are concerned, whereby the law has been unoperative.

I would respectfully suggest, that in order more effectually to meet such cases, the Board of Inspectors should, if they see fit, recommend to the Legislature an alteration in the law, so that proof of former convictions of offenders should be had at the Penitentiary, where detection would be certain.

As the law now exists, there is no hope to the convict of a remission of his sentence, unless through the intercession of his friends, by petition to the Government, which in some cases is granted. There are, however, many prisoners in the Penitentiary, who have no friends in the country to intercede for them in the proper quarter, whose conduct has been equally good, and in some instances, better, than those who have been fortunate enough to meet with Executive clemency.

In a Report made by Captain Maconochie, the Superintendent of convicts at Norfolk Island, to the British Government, he recommends that the prisoners should be allowed to shorten their sentences by good behaviour; and for this purpose he is of opinion that they should receive a certain number of "marks" for praiseworthy conduct, a given quantity of which would entitle the convict to a remission of the remainder of his sentence. This recommendation has been adopted, and no evil has

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been found to arise from the system now in operation. On this subject I beg to quote from one of Capt. Maconochie's late Reports, his opinion on the shortening of punishments, by the convicts good behaviour:—"The right medium seems to be, to make distinction in prison, depend exclusively on conduct and disposition manifested in it. If men will be wicked, they must be confined; but if at any time they will repent and turn from their evil ways, the effort will always compass the end." I also beg leave to mention that in the State of Tennessee a law similar in effect is in force, but with the addition of further confinement in case of bad behaviour. In the Penitentiary of that State, punishment for offences committed within the prison, consists of solitary confinement, or spare diet, and for which five days are added to the term of the convicts' sentence for each day spent in punishment. On the other hand, as a motive for good conduct, a deduction of two days from every month is made from the term of the sentence, to such as behave well. I therefore beg to submit, with due deference to the Board, whether some such alteration in our Penitentiary system of punishment, as that before mentioned, might not advantageously be made, as at present the convict has nothing to incite him to good behaviour while undergoing his sentence, but the avoidance of disciplinary punishment, which too frequently is not sufficient to deter him from the commission of offences within the prison walls.

The Annual Reports of this Institution have been but seldom published for distribution.

It is very desirable, for the advantage of the Penitentiary, that, in the words of the Statute, "a suitable number of such Reports, when printed, shall be supplied," as I then should be enabled to exchange Reports with similar Institutions, which are now furnished to me without my being able to make a like return. It is not to be expected that such courtesy will be longer experienced from other Penitentiaries, if they do not receive the yearly Reports of this Institution, in which case this establishment will be deprived of the benefit to be derived from their experience.

Owing to the uncertainty of the crops at the time the tenders for the supply of rations for the ensuing year were received, they will not be furnished at so low a rate as during the last twelve months. The advance on prices, however, is but three-sixteenths of a penny on each day's rations which according to the present market rates may be considered equally low with the price paid last year.

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As the room now occupied by the female convicts will soon be required to be added to the Dining Hall, of which it was originally a part, and the Cells therein, which are built of wood, being in many respects inconvenient and uncomfortable, in regard to the health of the prisoners, I beg to suggest that the lower range of Cells to be built on the north side of the East Wing may be appropriated to their occupancy. These Cells can be commenced during the present fall, and completed before the ensuing spring, after which the remainder of them can be finished without inconvenience to the arrangement now proposed.

Agreeable to the direction of the Board, I prepared and forwarded to the Inspector General the estimate for the support of the Penitentiary, for the years 1843 and 1844, which has since been returned to me, with instructions that it should be submitted for 1843 alone, which I have accordingly done.

For further information as to the transactions of the Penitentiary, during the past year, I beg to refer the Board to the following documents which are severally marked as follows:—

- Return of Convicts received into the Penitentiary in the year ending 1st October, 1843..... } A.
- Return of Convicts discharged from the Penitentiary, during the year ending 1st October, 1843..... } B.
- Return of Convicts remaining in confinement at the Penitentiary, 1st October, 1843. } C.
- Statement shewing the value of the labour of the Convicts, from the 1st October, 1842, to the 1st October, 1843..... } D.
- Return of the Property of the Province on hand at the Penitentiary, 1st Oct., 1843.. } E.
- Return shewing the manner in which the Convicts are employed, 30th Sept., 1843. } F.
- General Statement of Disbursements at the Penitentiary, during the year ending 1st October, 1843..... } G.
- General Account of Receipts and Disbursements during the year ending 1st October, 1843..... } H.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

H. SMITH, Warden.

Provincial Penitentiary, 16th October, 1843.

A.

Appendix
(G. G.)RETURN OF CONVICTS received into the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, during the year ending 1st
October, 1843.Appendix
(G. G.)

5th November.

5th November.

No.	NAME.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED.	TERM.
612	John Coles	Midland	Military Offence	October 5, 1842	Three lunar months.
613	Thomas Harness	do	Larceny	" 8, "	Seven years.
614	Patrick O'Riley	do	Manslaughter	" " "	Seven.
615	Joseph Kibedeau	do	Horse stealing	" " "	Seven.
616	Patrick Brady	do	Military offence	" " "	Three lunar months.
617	William Johnston	Montreal	do	Sept. 26, "	Eighteen months.
618	John Dixon	Home	Felony	October 8, "	Five years.
619	Henry Sinclair	do	do	" " "	Five.
620	James Cooper	do	Military offence	" 11, "	Six months.
621	Eben Kenwick	do	do	" " "	One year.
622	Peter Elders	do	do	" 17, "	Six months.
623	Edward Lowe	do	do	" " "	Twelve.
624	Samuel Moore	Western	Sodomy	" " "	Life.
625	Patrick Kelly	do	do	" " "	Life.
626	Barnard Forshoe	Midland	Burglary	Nov. 2, "	Fourteen years.
627	James Goulding	do	Military offence	" 1, "	Forty days.
628	Charles Walker	do	do	" " "	Six months.
629	William Jones	Montreal	Larceny	October 29, "	Three years.
630	Joseph Paul	do	do	" " "	Three.
631	John Mc Donagh	do	Horse stealing	" 28, "	Seven.
632	Henry Lacroix	do	do	" " "	Seven.
633	Theo. old Vincent	Home	Larceny	Nov. 4, "	Five.
634	Patrick Murphy	do	do	" " "	Three.
635	Patrick Campbell	do	do	" " "	Three.
636	Thomas Wilkes	do	do	" " "	Three.
637	James O'Rourke	do	do	" " "	Three.
638	Hugh McNeil	do	Assault	" " "	Three.
639	William Whitter	do	Bigamy	" " "	Seven.
640	Thomas Smith	do	Arson	" " "	Seven.
641	Wm. B. Hford	do	Military offence	" " "	Twelve months.
642	Patrick Cain	Niagara	Intent to ravish	" 8, "	Two years.
643	John Brown	do	Malicious shooting	" 4, "	Three.
644	Owen Conigan	do	Assault, with intent to murder	" " "	Three.
645	John Murphy	do	Larceny	" " "	Three.
646	Patrick Barrett	do	do	" " "	Three.
647	Matthew Connor	do	do	" " "	Three.
648	John McCarthy	do	do	" " "	Three.
649	John Driscoll	do	Robbery	" " "	Three.
650	Lewis Donnelly	do	Conspiracy	" " "	Two.
651	Robert Richards	do	Larceny	October 15, "	Seven.
652	James Madders	Newcastle	Murder	Nov. 12, "	Fourteen years.
653	John Heart	do	Larceny	October 14, "	Three.
654	William Day	do	Horse stealing	Nov. 8, "	Five.
655	William Cane	do	Assault, with intent to ravish	" 3, "	Three.
656	William McLeod	Gore	Horse stealing	October 1, "	Seven.
657	David Brown	do	Breaking into a shop	" " "	Seven.
658	John Hughes	Midland	Military offence	Nov. 12, "	Four months.
659	Francis Gafney	do	do	" " "	Six.
660	Welling Saunders	Home	Murder	" 17, "	Life.
661	James Blackwood	Montreal	Military offence	" 10, "	One year.
662	Joseph Clavis	Newcastle	Murder	" 17, "	Life.
663	Edward Sweeney	Home	Military offence	" 8, "	168 days.
664	Richard Hawton	Midland	do	" 26, "	Two months.
665	Hugh Dunn	do	do	Dec. 3, "	Twenty days.
666	John Towers	do	do	" " "	Twenty.
667	John Carr	do	do	" " "	Forty.
668	William Bateson	do	do	" 2, "	Four months.
669	Richard Carr	do	do	" " "	Four.
670	John Denn	do	do	" " "	One year.
671	William Allen	do	do	" 21, "	Twenty days.
672	Patrick McDonald	do	do	" " "	Twenty.
673	Thomas Roe	do	do	" 24, "	Three months.
674	Thomas Crookes	do	do	" 31, "	Forty days.
675	Bartholomew Brosnan	do	do	January 10, 1843	Three months.
676	John Harrington	do	do	" 16, "	Six months.
677	Patrick Rooney	do	do	" " "	Four.
678	Patrick Foley	do	do	" " "	Four.
679	Michael Mulrick	do	do	" " "	Four.
680	George Crabbe	do	do	" " "	Four.
681	William Stephens	do	do	" " "	Four.
682	Richard Smith	do	do	" " "	Four.
683	Charles Frederick	Montreal	Larceny	" 12, "	Three years.
684	George Kelly	do	Falsely obtaining money	" 16, "	Three.
685	George Crynd	do	Larceny	" 17, "	Three.
686	Francois Dube	do	do	" 18, "	Three.
687	Charles Cuff	Midland	Military offence	" 23, "	Thirty days.
688	Thomas Delaney	do	do	" 21, "	Six weeks.
689	John Hubbard	do	do	" " "	Two months.
690	John Symmonds	do	do	" 23, "	Six months.
691	Mary Monaghan	do	Larceny	" 28, "	Three years.
692	Ann Holmes	do	do	" " "	Three.
693	Louis Varny	do	do	" " "	Three.
694	John Collons	do	do	" " "	Four.
695	Alexander Forsyth	do	do	" " "	Seven.
696	Gabriel Wright	do	do	" " "	Seven.
697	Conel Carrol	do	do	" " "	Three.
698	Peter Kelly	do	Military offence	" 25, "	Two.
699	James Mills	do	do	" " "	Two.
700	James Hogan	do	do	Feb. 3, "	Six months.
701	Joseph Ingham	do	do	" " "	Six.
702	Ephraim Meredith	do	do	" " "	Six.
703	James Rhodes	do	do	" " "	Six.

RETURN OF CONVICTS received into the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, 1843.—(Continued.)

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Appendix
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5th November.

No.	NAME.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED.	TERM.
704	Edward Whitehead	Midland	Military offence	February 3, 1843	Six months.
705	Robert Watts	do	do	" 9, "	Forty days.
706	James Thornley	do	do	" 3, "	Two years.
707	William Dope	do	do	" " "	Three.
708	William Jordan	Johnstown	Killing a cow	" 25, "	Five.
709	John Deleany	St. Francis	Intent to commit a rape	" 4, "	Eighteen months.
710	James Wells	Midland	Military offence	March 10, "	Three months.
711	Edward Allan	do	do	" 18, "	Forty days.
712	Alexander Jones	do	do	" 20, "	Forty days.
713	Thomas Greynan	do	do	" 18, "	Three months.
714	Patrick Kenly	do	do	" 20, "	Forty days.
715	Zepherin Gaillaux	Three Rivers	Receiving stolen goods	" 15, "	Three years.
716	Thomas Williams	Midland	Military offence	" 21, "	Six months.
717	Edward Anty	do	do	" 23, "	Forty days.
718	Patrick Keely	do	do	" 28, "	Thirty days.
719	Joseph Townson	do	do	April 6, "	Thirty days.
720	John Williams	do	do	" 7, "	Three months.
721	John Coles	do	do	" 21, "	Six months.
722	William Chamberlain	do	Larceny	" 27, "	Three years.
723	Fanny Johnston	do	do	" " "	Three.
724	George Rogers	do	do	" " "	Three.
725	James Cruikshanks	do	do	" " "	Three.
726	William Jones	do	Military offence	" 18, "	Six months.
727	William O'Brian	do	do	" 29, "	Thirty days.
728	William Holmes	do	do	May 2, "	Nine months.
729	John Simpson	Johnstown	Horse stealing	April 20, "	Three years.
730	William Harrison	Midland	Military offence	May 5, "	Forty days.
731	Philip M'Adam	Home	do	April 19, "	Three months.
732	Michael Collins	do	do	May 4, "	Six months.
733	Daniel Sinclair	do	Larceny	March 31, "	Three years.
734	Thomas Gornily	do	do	April 30, "	Three.
735	Hiram Haynes	do	Rape	" 20, "	Fourteen.
736	William Jones	do	Muliciously killing an ox	March 31, "	Five.
737	William Tate	do	Horse stealing	" 11, "	Three.
738	George Dermody	do	Larceny	" " "	Four.
739	William Ainsley	Niagara	do	January 13, "	Three.
740	William Mower	do	do	" " "	Three.
741	Thomas Perkins	do	do	April 13, "	Three.
742	Hugh McKeenagh	do	Robbery	" 11, "	Four.
743	Stephen Smith	do	do	" " "	Four.
744	Street Chase	do	Receiving stolen goods	" " "	Three.
745	Stephen Burns	do	do	" " "	Three.
746	Thomas Johnston	do	Larceny	" " "	Six.
747	Timothy Conway	do	Murder	" " "	Life.
748	John Taylor	Home	Military offence	May 9, "	One year.
749	Charles Johnston	Gaspé	Larceny and house-breaking	January 4, "	Three.
750	Joseph Laflaux	Quebec	Burglary	March 31, "	Three.
751	Henry Cooper	Gore	Larceny	April 27, "	Three.
752	Abraham Sero	do	do	" " "	Five.
753	Stephen Scuyler	do	Uttering a forged note	" " "	Four.
754	Eliz. J. Thompson	do	Felonious stabbing	" " "	Three.
755	William Perry	do	do	" " "	Three.
756	John Baker	do	do	" " "	Three.
757	George Russell	Midland	Military offence	May 15, "	Fourteen days.
758	Pasch. Massion	Eastern	Manslaughter	" " "	Seven years.
759	Alexander Matthews	do	Larceny	" " "	Three.
760	Prud. Blanchette	Gaspé	Manslaughter	March 4, "	Three.
761	William Jackson	Newcastle	Horse stealing	April 11, "	One, (two years remitted.)
762	Thomas Crookes	Midland	Military offence	May 16, "	Three months.
763	Thomas McLency	do	Larceny	" 17, "	Three years.
764	John Tiner	do	Manslaughter	" " "	Three.
765	Hugh Bailey	do	do	" " "	Three.
766	Patrick Kelley	do	Perjury	" " "	Two.
767	Peter McGunnity	Home	Military offence	" 18, "	Six months.
768	John Murphy	Midland	do	" 22, "	Thirty days.
769	Peter Waling	Colborne	Larceny	April 12, "	Three years.
770	Robert Fleming	do	Forgery	May 20, "	Four.
771	Cornelius Murray	Midland	Military offence	" 26, "	Fourteen days.
772	William Saunders	do	do	" 11, "	Twenty days.
773	Hugh Dunn	do	do	" " "	Forty days.
774	George Sper	Gore	Rape	" " "	Fourteen years.
775	Joseph Thompson	do	Murder	" " "	Seven.
776	Hugh McCulloch	do	do	" " "	Seven.
777	Richard Lane	Newcastle	Manslaughter	" 30, "	Three.
778	Thomas Jones	do	Larceny	" " "	Three.
779	John Kilroe	Dalhousie	Arson	" 26, "	Ten.
780	Patrick Clark	do	do	" " "	Ten.
781	Michael Collins	London	Larceny	" 23, "	Three.
782	George Lawton	do	do	" " "	Three.
783	Michael Coffey	do	do	" " "	Three.
784	Michael McEvoy	do	do	" " "	Three.
785	Richard Balmer	do	do	" " "	Three.
786	Murdock McLeman	Eastern	Murder	" " "	For life.
787	Charles Harpley	Montreal	Military offence	" 22, "	168 days.
788	William Kershaw	do	do	" 29, "	Twelve months.
789	Margaret Mitchell	Home	Larceny	" 31, "	Three years.
790	Michael Bailey	do	do	" " "	Three.
791	John Kane	do	Assault with intent to maim	" " "	Four.
792	John McTayne	Midland	Military offence	June 7, "	Two months.
793	Michael Delary	do	do	" 6, "	Three months.
794	John Cherry	do	do	" " "	Six months.
795	Robert Buchan	do	do	" 31, "	Six months.
796	George Parker	Western	Felony	May 30, "	Three years.
797	James Talouse	do	Larceny	" " "	Three.
798	William Bowman	do	do	" " "	Three.
799	John Burlis	do	Felony	" " "	Three.

RETURN OF CONVICTS received into the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, 1843.—(Continued.)

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No.	NAME.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED.	TERM.
800	Thomas Ward	Midland	Military offence	June 16, 1843	Thirty days.
801	Mary A Shartbolt	Montreal	Larceny	March 1, "	Three years.
802	Mary Burgone	do	do	" " "	Three.
803	Margaret Heywood	do	do	" " "	Three.
804	Hugh Cameron	do	Murder	May 30, "	Fourteen.
805	John Corbin	Midland	Military offence	June 23, "	Fourteen days.
806	John Hughes	do	do	" " "	Fourteen days.
807	Samuel Sheen	do	do	" " "	Fourteen days.
808	William Clement	do	do	" " "	Six months.
809	John Campbell	Ningara	do	" 19, "	Six months.
810	James Gladders	Midland	do	" 22, "	Three months.
811	James Glynn	do	do	" 21, "	Six months.
812	Daniel Maher	do	do	" 26, "	Forty days.
813	John Martin	Montreal	do	" 19, "	Twelve months.
814	John O'Kearty	do	do	" " "	Twenty four months.
815	Charles Price	Midland	do	" 29, "	Three months.
816	Thomas Clegg	do	do	July 1, "	Twenty days.
817	Patrick Neale	do	do	" 3, "	Thirty days.
818	John Egan	Montreal	do	June 27, "	Six months.
819	William Price	do	do	July 4, "	Six months.
820	Thomas Hawthorn	Midland	do	" 8, "	Twenty days.
821	Alexander Jones	do	do	" " "	Forty days.
822	Mary Murphy	do	Larceny	" 13, "	Three years.
823	George Newin	do	do	" 12, "	Three.
824	Brian Brodneck	do	do	" " "	Three.
825	Samuel Bass	do	do	" " "	Three.
826	Thomas Kerr	do	Military offence	" 18, "	Three months.
827	John Glass	Montreal	do	" 14, "	Six months.
828	James Nesbitt	do	do	" 12, "	Twelve months.
829	John Ackrill	Dalhousie	Felony	" 19, "	Three years.
830	James Gardner	Montreal	Stabbing	" 15, "	Three.
831	John Davis	do	Larceny	" " "	Three.
832	John McKenzie	Home	Military offence	" 21, "	Four months.
833	Cole Christian	Montreal	do	" 13, "	Two years.
834	Joseph Secker	Midland	do	August 3, "	Fourteen days.
835	George Russell	do	do	" " "	Forty days.
836	John Carr	do	do	" " "	Forty days.
837	Thomas Mallery	do	do	" 2, "	Three months.
838	Robert Gilgust	do	do	" 5, "	Forty days.
839	Richard Gibbons	do	do	" 7, "	Forty days.
840	James Brown	do	do	" 12, "	Forty-six days.
841	John Hammond	Johnstown	Larceny	" " "	Three years.
842	James Adams	Midland	Military offence	" 16, "	Four months.
843	Samuel Davis	do	do	" 18, "	Thirty-one days.
844	Jaques Bondeur	Quebec	Larceny	July 19, "	Three years.
845	Joseph Blaney	do	do	" " "	Three.
846	Isaac Wheatly	Midland	Military offence	August 19, "	Sixty days.
847	James Chhret	do	do	" " "	Sixty days.
848	Thomas Foster	Home	do	" 10, "	Two years.
849	Thomas Lynch	Montreal	do	" 14, "	Six months.
850	James Crowther	Midland	do	" 19, "	Three months.
851	Archibald Parkinson	Montreal	do	" 14, "	Six months.
852	Thomas Reynolds	do	do	" 22, "	Six months.
853	Robert Morley	Home	do	" 10, "	Two years.
854	Archibald McLean	Montreal	do	" 21, "	Six months.
855	Robert McKinley	do	do	" " "	Twelve do.
855	James Chalk	Midland	do	September 6, "	Two do.
857	James Hamcy	Montreal	do	" 4, "	336 days.
858	François Jabon	do	Stealing a Mare	" 2, "	Three years.
859	James King	do	Larceny	" " "	Three.
860	Paul Langton	do	Stealing a Mare	" " "	Three.
861	Pence Pym	do	Larceny	" " "	Three.
862	Urah Pettis	do	do	" 7, "	Three.
863	James H. Chan	do	Assault of Rape	" 9, "	Three.
864	Duncan Dower	do	do of Murder	" " "	Three.
865	Robert Richards	Midland	Military offence	" 6, "	Three months.
866	Oetive Desjardins	Montreal	Burglary	August 28, "	Seven years.
867	Andrie Desjardins	do	Horse stealing	" " "	Seven.
868	James Murphy	London	Military offence	" " "	To the 5th October, 1843.
869	James O'Hare	do	do	" " "	" 10th, "
870	C. Redmonds	do	do	" " "	" 17th, "
871	Edward Griffith	do	do	" " "	" 21st May, 1844.
872	Henry Smith	Sunee	Uttering base coin	Sept. 20, "	Two years.
873	John Rollins	do	Larceny	" " "	Three years.
874	John Wormald	Midland	Military offence	" " "	To the 12th August, 1844.
875	John Ghson	do	do	" " "	" 26th Feb'y. "

H. SMITH,
Warden.Provincial Penitentiary, }
1st October, 1842. }

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B.
RETURN OF CONVICTS DISCHARGED FROM THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, during the year ending 1st October, 1843.

No.	NAME.	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	When Sentenced.	Term.	Unexpired Terms.	When Discharged.	REMARKS.
204	Laughlin McLean	18	5 8	Freckled	Blue	Light brown	Gore	Horse stealing	Nov'ber 11, 1837	5 1/2	Yrs. m. d	11, 1843	Expiration of sentence.
239	Isaac Dutcher	22	6 2 1/2	Light	Light grey	do	Niagara	Larceny	June 9, 1838	5	1 1 0	9, "	do
345	Samuel Hamilton	37	6 0 1/2	Ruddy	Grey	Dark brown	Gore	do	8, "	5	1 1 0	31, "	Pardoned.
347	Simcon Hamilton	39	6 2	Fair	do	do	do	do	"	5	1 0 7	do	do
384	John Davis	23	5 3	Black	do	do	Hone	do	Nov'ber 2, 1839	3	"	Nov'ber 2, 1842	Expiration of sentence.
385	John Whittington	24	5 4 1/2	do	do	do	do	do	"	3	"	31, "	do
407	John Seate	18	5 7	Fair	Light blue	Light brown	Newcastle	Intent to commit a rape	April 28, 1840	3	"	April 28, 1843	do
408	James Henderson	18	5 6 1/2	do	do	do	do	Horse stealing	"	3	"	"	do
416	Ann Osgood	30	5 1	Florid	Grey	Black	Midland	Larceny	May 22, "	3	"	May 23, "	Died 4th January, 1843.
418	John Dove	21	5 11 1/2	Fair	Light blue	Light brown	Hone	do	23, "	3	"	"	Expiration of sentence.
419	John Dixie	22	5 11 1/2	Florid	Light grey	Dark brown	do	do	"	3	"	"	do
420	John Rawlinson	22	6 0	Sallow	do	Brown	do	do	"	3	"	"	do
421	George Cann	24	5 7 1/2	Fair	Light blue	Light brown	do	do	"	3	"	"	do
422	Anthony Denham	20	5 7 1/2	Sallow	Hazel	Dark brown	do	do	"	3	"	"	do
423	Enmanuel Davidson	19	5 8	do	Light blue	do	do	do	"	3	"	"	do
424	Alexander McLesh	26	5 7 1/2	do	Grey	do	do	do	"	3	"	"	do
433	Oscar Stevens	22	5 8	do	Light hazel	do	do	Horse stealing	" 30, "	3	"	May 30, "	do
439	Henry Johnson	23	5 7	Black	Dark hazel	do	do	Larceny	June 11, "	3	"	June 11, "	do
476	Andrew Graham	33	5 6	Florid	Grey	Brown	Niagara	do	October 24, 1842	2	"	October 24, 1842	do
479	Margaret Ryan	16	5 2 1/2	Sallow	Light grey	Light brown	Johnstown	Forgery	October 29, "	2	"	October 29, "	do
485	Isaac Pollard	23	6 0 1/2	Ruddy	Hazel	Brown	Hone	Larceny	January 28, 1841	2	"	January 28, 1843	do
484	John Hudson	20	5 11	Fair	Grey	do	Midland	do	"	2	"	"	do
489	Bridget Donnelly	19	5 5	Sallow	do	Dark brown	do	do	"	2	"	"	do
490	Margaret Young	23	5 5	Mulatto	Hazel	do	do	do	"	2	"	"	do
508	Exra Cronk	28	5 10	Sallow	Blue	Brown	Talbot	do	July 14, "	2	"	July 14, "	do
526	William Wade	28	5 8 1/2	Florid	Light grey	Dark brown	Gore	do	October 2, "	1	"	October 2, 1842	do
527	David Adams	19	5 11 1/2	Swartly	Hazel	do	do	Manslaughter	"	1	"	"	do
528	Isaac Duncomb	37	5 9	do	do	do	do	Stealing cattle	"	3	"	1, 1843	Pardoned.
531	Edwin Smith	19	5 8 1/2	Fair	Light blue	Light brown	Talbot	Larceny	April 12, "	1 1/2	"	April 12, "	Expiration of sentence.
538	Edward Feeharty	31	5 6	Florid	do	do	Hone	do	6, "	1	"	October 6, 1842	do
540	William Dunn	35	5 8	Pale	do	Light brown	Midland	do	January 29, 1842	2	"	January 29, 1843	Pardoned.
541	William Hansell	19	5 3	Light	Grey	Brown	do	Military offence	"	1 1/2	"	June 18, 1842	do
576	Evan Roberts	33	5 10	Fair	do	do	Montreal	do	Dec'r 18, 1842	Year	"	Dec'r 18, 1842	do
578	James McMahon	23	5 7 1/2	Dark	do	Dark brown	do	do	August 7, 1843	3 lunar months	"	August 7, 1843	do
586	William Harrison	33	5 9 1/2	Fresh	Light hazel	Sandy	Midland	do	October 19, 1842	6	"	October 19, 1842	do
588	William Alexander	33	5 11	do	Blue	Dark brown	Montreal	do	do	3 lunar months	"	do	do
592	James Henderson	22	5 6 1/2	Dark	Grey	Brown	Midland	do	August 22, "	12 months	"	August 22, "	do
593	William McCoy	26	5 11	Fair	do	Light brown	do	do	August 25, "	3	"	August 25, "	do
589	Thomas Watkin	21	5 5	do	Hazel	do	do	do	September 3, "	2	"	September 3, "	do
594	Daniel O'Brian	23	6 0 1/2	do	Grey	Brown	do	do	" 8, "	3	"	" 8, "	do
595	Patrick Kavanaugh	25	5 8	Fresh	Blue	Light brown	do	do	"	4	"	Dec'r 28, "	do
596	Edward Calanan	35	5 9 1/2	Dark	Dark	Dark brown	do	do	"	40 days	"	Dec'r 25, "	do
606	Alexander Jones	28	5 9 1/2	Fair	Grey	Brown	do	do	" 28, "	3 lunar months	"	Dec'r 20, "	do
610	Michael O'Brian	35	5 5 1/2	Sallow	do	Sandy	do	do	"	4	"	January 17, 1843	do
611	Thomas Smart	28	5 9	Fair	do	Light brown	do	do	"	4	"	do	do

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RETURN OF CONVICTS DISCHARGED FROM THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY DURING THE YEAR ENDING 1st OCTOBER, 1843.—(Continued.)

No.	NAME.	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	When Sentenced.	Term.	Unexpired Term.	When Discharged.	REMARKS.
612	John Coles	25	5 9	Fair	Blue	Dark brown	Midland	Military offence	October 5, 1842	3 lunar months		December 27, 1842	Expiration of Sentence.
616	Patrick Brady	24	5 8	do	do	Brown	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
620	James Cooper	22	5 7	do	Hazel	do	Home	do	do	do	do	March 27, 1843	do
622	Peter E'clers	22	5 8	do	do	Light brown	do	do	do	do	do	April 2,	do
627	James Gouding	19	5 6	Fresh	Blue	Brown	Midland	do	November 1,	40 days		December 10, 1842	do
628	Charles Walker	21	5 6	Fair	Hazel	do	do	do	do	do	do	April 17, 1843	do
641	Wm. Bellford	21	5 8	do	Dark do.	Sandy	do	do	do	do	do	June 19,	Discharged by military order.
651	Robert Richards	13	4 8	Black	Dark	Black	Niagara	Larceny	October 15,	7 years.		February 11,	{ Killed by a bank of earth falling upon them.
657	Charles Cuff	26	5 9	Fresh	Hazel	Brown	Midland	Military offence	January 23, 1843	36 months		March 3,	Expiration of Sentence.
658	John Hughes	22	5 8	do	Grey.	Light brown	do	do	Nov. 12,	4 months		April 28,	do
659	Francis Gabrey	24	5 8	do	Hazel	do	do	do	do	168 days		do	do
663	Edward Sweeney	36	5 7	do	Grey.	Brown	Home	do	do	do	do	do	do
664	Richard Hamilton	26	5 9	Fair	Hazel	do	Midland	do	do	2 lunar months		January 20,	do
665	Hugh Dunn	39	5 9	do	Grey.	Fair	do	do	do	20 days		December 22, 1842	do
666	John Towers	22	5 8	Dark	do	Brown	do	do	do	40 do.		do	do
667	John Carr	23	5 7	Fair	do	Fair	do	do	do	4 months		January 11, 1843	do
668	William Bateson	17	5 5	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	March 23,	do
669	Richard Carr	23	5 7	do	Grey	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
671	William Allen	26	5 8	do	Hazel	Light brown	do	do	do	20 days		January 9,	do
672	Pat McDonald	21	5 8	do	Grey	Brown	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
673	Thomas Roe	21	5 10	do	Grey	Fair	do	do	do	40 days		March 17,	do
674	Thomas Crookes	23	5 8	Dark	Brown	Brown	do	do	January 10,	18 3/4 months		February 8,	do
675	Bartholomew Bresner	23	5 7	do	Grey	do	do	do	do	6 do		June 16,	Removed by military order.
676	John Harrington	23	5 8	Fair	do	Light brown	do	do	do	do	do	May 16,	Expiration of Sentence.
677	Pat Rooney	20	5 8	Swarthy	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
678	Michael Mullick	19	5 8	Fair	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
679	Patrick Foley	19	5 8	do	Hazel	Brown	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
680	George Crabbe	19	5 8	do	Blue	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
681	William Stephens	22	5 8	Fresh	Grey	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
682	Richard Smith	20	5 6	Fair	Blue.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
688	Thomas Delaney	25	5 5	Dark	Hazel.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
689	John Hubbard	22	5 6	do	do	do	do	do	do	6 weeks		March 3,	do
690	John Symmonds	19	5 4	Fair	Grey.	Fair	do	do	do	2 months		June 17,	Removed by military order.
700	James Hegan	23	5 5	Fresh	Hazel	Brown	do	do	February 3,	6 do		do	do
701	Joseph Ingham	24	5 7	Fair	Grey	Sandy	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
702	Ephraim Meredith	23	5 8	Fresh	Blue.	Light brown	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
703	James Rhodes	23	5 8	do	Grey	Brown	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
704	Edward Whitehead	25	5 8	do	do	Light brown	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
705	Robert Watts	23	5 10	do	Blue	Dark brown	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
710	James Willis	19	5 5	Fair	Light hazel	Light brown	do	do	March 10,	3 months		March 20,	Expiration of Sentence.
711	Edward Allen	34	5 9	do	Grey	Brown	do	do	do	40 days		April 21,	Removed by military order.
712	Alexander Jones	26	5 9	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	Expiration of Sentence.
713	Thomas Gynan	23	5 8	Fresh	Hazel	do	do	do	do	40 do		do	do
714	Patrick Keely	22	5 8	do	do	do	do	do	do	3 months		June 18,	do
717	Edward Amry	26	5 11	Dark	Light brown	Dark do.	do	do	do	40 days		April 28,	do
718	Patrick Keely	21	5 9	Fresh	Blue.	Light brown	do	do	do	do	do	May 1,	do
719	Joseph Torrow	30	5 11	Fair	Grey	Brown	do	do	do	do	do	April 26,	do
720	John Williams	37	5 8	Dark	do	Sandy	do	do	April 6,	30 do		May 5,	do
730	William Harrison	33	5 9	Fresh	Hazel	Brown	do	do	May 7,	30 months		June 29,	do
					do	Sandy	do	do	5,	40 days		13,	do

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RETURN OF CONVICTS DISCHARGED FROM THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, during the year ending 1st October, 1843.—(Continued.)

No.	NAME.	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	When Sentenced.	Term.	Unexpired Term.	When Discharged.	REMARKS.
731	Philip McAdams	35	5 8 1/2	Dark	Brown	Dark brown.	Home	Military offence	April 19, 1843	3 months	Yrs. mos. dys. 2 8 15	July 11, 1843	Expiration of sentence.
734	Elizabeth J. Thomas	30	5 5 1/2	Mulatto	Black	Black.	Gore	Felonious stabbing	" 27, "	3 years		August 12, "	Pardoned.
763	Thomas Crooks	23	5 8	Dark	Brown	Brown	Midland	Military offence	May 16, "	3 months		June 16, "	Removed by a military order.
768	John Murphy	19	5 7 1/2	Fresh	Grey	do	do	do	" 26, "	14 days		" 8, "	do
771	Cornelius Murray	25	5 8 1/2	Dark	Hazel	Dark brown.	do	do	" 11, "	20 days		" 18, "	Expiration of sentence.
772	William Saunders	25	6 0	do	Grey	Brown	do	do	" 11, "	20 days		" 18, "	do
773	Hugh Dunn	39	5 9 1/2	Fair	do	Light brown.	do	do	June 7, "	2 months		July 8, "	Removed by a military order.
792	John McTague	20	5 8 1/2	do	do	do	do	do	June 16, "	30 days		July 16, "	Expiration of sentence.
800	Thomas Ward	21	5 9 1/2	do	Hazel	Brown	do	do	" 23, "	14 days		July 5, "	do
805	John Orbin	24	5 8 1/2	Fresh	do	do	do	do	" "	do		" "	do
806	John Hughes	24	5 8 1/2	do	Grey	Light brown.	do	do	" "	do		" "	do
807	Samuel Sheen	21	5 7 1/2	Sallow	Blue	Dark brown.	do	do	" "	do		" "	do
812	D. Maher	34	5 9 1/2	Fresh	do	Brown	do	do	" 26, "	40 days		August 4, "	do
816	Thomas Clegg	24	5 8	Fair	Grey	do	do	do	July 1, "	20 days		August 20, "	do
817	Patrick Weale	38	5 9 1/2	Florid	Light blue	Light brown.	do	do	" 8, "	39 days		July 30, "	do
820	Thomas Hawthorn	24	5 8 1/2	Dark	Hazel	Brown	do	do	" 8, "	20 days		" 27, "	do
821	Alexander Jones	29	5 9 1/2	Fair	Grey	do	do	do	" 3, "	40 days		August 16, "	do
824	Joseph Secker	29	5 7 1/2	Fresh	Hazel	do	do	do	August 7, "	14 days		" 26, "	Discharged by a military order.
829	Richard Gibbons	40	5 6 1/2	Dark	do	Dark brown.	do	do	June 6, "	40 days		" 28, "	Expiration of sentence.
793	Michael Delany	23	5 10 1/2	Fair	Grey	Brown	do	do	September 3, 1841	2 years		September 3, "	do
510	J. C. Burnett	32	5 8 1/2	Sallow	Light blue	do	Home	Larceny	" 21, "	2 years		" 4, "	do
511	Henry Reeks	22	5 7	Black.	Hazel	Black.	do	do	August 3, "	40 days		" 11, "	do
716	Thomas Williams	23	5 10	Fair	Grey	Light brown.	Midland	Military offence	March 21, "	1843 6 months		" 4, "	do
835	George Russel	27	5 7 1/2	Dark	Hazel	Dark brown.	do	do	August 3, "	40 days		" 11, "	do
836	John Carr	22	5 8	Swarthy	Grey	Brown	do	do	Sept'r 12, 1840	3 years		" 12, "	do
466	Alexander Falkner	22	5 10 1/2	Florid.	Hazel	do	Western	Larceny	June 22, 1843	3 months		" 13, "	do
810	James Glanders	31	5 10 1/2	Dark	Light hazel	Light brown.	Midland	Military offence	August 5, "	40 days		" 16, "	do
888	Robert Gilgrist	22	5 9	Fair	Grey	Brown	do	do	October 17, 1842	12 lunar mon's		" 17, "	do
423	Edward Lowe	34	5 7 1/2	Fresh	Hazel	Auburn	Home	do	August 23, 1843	31 days		" 17, "	do
843	James Davis	20	6 0 1/2	Fair	Grey	Brown	Midland	do	May 23, 1843	Life		" 19, "	Died 14th September, 1843.
560	Edward Coote	30	5 9 1/2	do	Hazel	Fair	do	Manslaughter	August 23, "	18 months		" 19, "	Removed by military order.
590	James Mullholland	20	5 10	do	Grey	Brown	do	Military offence	" 31, "	18 months		" 19, "	do
591	Michael Curran	22	5 7	Dark	do	Black	do	do	" "	2 years		" 19, "	do
597	James McCarthy	23	6 0 1/2	Fair	Hazel	Light brown.	do	do	December 2, "	1 year		" 19, "	do
598	George Blewer	23	5 8 1/2	do	do	do	do	do	January 25, 1843	2 years		" 19, "	do
670	John Dear	19	5 6 1/2	do	Grey	Brown	do	do	" "	2 years		" 19, "	do
698	Peter Kefley	22	5 7 1/2	do	do	do	do	do	" "	2 years		" 19, "	do
699	James Mills	22	5 6 1/2	Fresh	do	Sandy	do	do	" "	2 years		" 19, "	do
706	James Thornly	21	5 10 1/2	do	Hazel	Brown	do	do	February 3, "	3 years		" 19, "	do
707	William Dupe	22	5 9	Fair	do	Dark brown.	do	do	" "	6 months		" 19, "	do
721	William Jones	25	5 8 1/2	Sallow	Grey	Brown	do	do	April 18, "	9 months		" 19, "	do
728	William Hobnes	32	5 8 1/2	do	Blue.	do	do	do	May 2, "	6 months		" 19, "	do
808	William Clement	35	5 6 1/2	Fair	Grey	do	do	do	June 23, "	6 months		" 19, "	do

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RETURN OF CONVICTS discharged from the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, during the year ending 1st October, 1843.—(Continued.)

No.	NAME.	Age.	Height	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	When Sentenced.	Term.	Unexpired Term.	When Discharged.	REMARKS.
819	Charles Price.	25	5 10	Fresh	Grey	Sandy	Midland	Military offence	July 4, 1843	3 months.		September 19, 1843	Removed by a military order.
837	Thomas Multiny	26	5 10	Dark	do	Dark brown.	do	do	August 2, "	3 do		"	do
842	James Adams	22	5 7	Fair	Hazel	Fair	do	do	" 16, "	4 do		"	do
840	Isaac Wheatley	23	5 11	do	Grey.	Brown	do	do	" 19, "	60 days		"	do
847	John Cathedral.	25	5 10	Dark	Blue	do	do	do	" " "	60 do		"	do
848	James Crowthers	27	5 11	Fair	Grey	do	do	do	" " "	3 months		"	do
856	Joseph Chalk	23	5 9	do	do	do	do	do	September 6, "	2 months		"	do
857	Robert Richards.	23	5 9	Fresh	do	Brown	do	do	" " "	3 months.		"	do
811	James Glynn	31	6 0	do	Hazel	Auburn	do	do	June 24, "	16 months.		"	do
279	John Boyd	27	5 8	Sallow	Eight blue.	Brown	Ottawa	Larceny	Sept. 21, 1838	5 years.		"	Expiration of sentence.
849	Thomas Forster	24	5 6	Fresh	Blue	Dark brown.	Home	Military offence	August 10, 1842	2 do		"	Removed by a military order
853	Robert Montley	25	5 8	do	Hazel	Brown	do	do	" " "	2 do		"	do
518	Samuel Brown	26	5 5	Black	Dark brown	do	Midland	Larceny	Sept. 28, 1841	2 do		"	Expiration of sentence.
661	James Blackwood	32	5 9	Fresh	Grey.	Brown	Montreal	Military offence	Nov. 10, 1842	One year		"	Removed by a military order.
850	Thomas Lynch	25	5 9	do	Blue.	Dark brown.	do	do	August 14, 1843	6 months.		"	do
851	Ar. Parkinson.	30	6 0	do	do	do	do	do	" " "	5 do		"	do
530	Samuel Ross.	30	5 7	Light	Light blue	Brown	London	Horse stealing	Sept. 29, 1841	2 years		"	Expiration of sentence.
521	Henry Hovle.	24	5 3	Sallow	Grey	Light brown	do	Escape from Gaol	" " "	2 do		"	do
522	George Davidson	27	5 9	Light	Light blue	Brown	do	Miscellanor	" " "	2 do		"	do
523	John McLaughlan	32	5 10	Fair	Blue.	do	do	do	" " "	2 do		"	do
533	Allan Nixon.	22	5 7	do	Light hazel	Dark brown	Home	Larceny	October 18, "	One year		October 18, 1842	do
727	W. O'Brian.	31	5 11	Sallow	Grey	Brown	Mid and	Military offence	April 29, 1843	30 days		May 28, 1843	do
757	George Russell	27	5 7	Fresh	Hazel	Dark brown.	do	do	May " "	14 do		September 26, "	do
840	James Brown	24	5 10	Dark	do	do	do	do	August 12, "	16 do		November 7, 1842	do
65	Basil Amyott	33	5 6	Swarthy	do	do	Home.	Burglary	November 7, 1835	7 years		"	do
66	Michael Murphy	36	5 4	Sallow	Dark grey	Brown	Niagara	do	" " "	7 do		"	do
194	Richard Abbott	26	5 5	do	Hazel	Dark brown.	do	Horse stealing	" 4, 1837	5 do		"	do
196	Benjamin Abbott.	18	5 5	do	do	Black.	do	do	" " "	5 do		"	do
199	Joseph Leggett.	24	5 8	do	do	Brown.	do	do	" " "	5 do		"	do
364	Philip Doly	30	5 8	Light	Grey	do	Midland	Larceny	October 1, 1839	3 do		October 1, "	do
365	Michael Hoary	46	5 7	Swarthy	Hazel	Dark brown	do	do	" " "	3 do		"	do
372	David Wade.	54	5 4	Black	do	Grey.	London	do	" 4, "	3 do		"	do
373	James Stewart.	47	5 8	do	do	Black.	do	do	" " "	3 do		"	do
374	James Luiss	47	5 6	do	Hazel.	Brown	do	do	" " "	3 do		"	do
376	James Woodfolk	30	5 10	Black	do	Black.	Niagara.	do	" 15, "	3 do		"	do

H. SMITH, Warden.

Provincial Penitentiary,
30th September, 1843.

C.

RETURN OF CONVICTS in confinement at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, 1st October, 1843.

Appendix
(G. G.)Appendix
(G. G.)

8th November.

8th November.

No.	NAME.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED.	TERM OF YEARS.
181	John Walker	London	Horse stealing	October 6, 1837	Seven years.
286	William Maxwell	Johnstown	Forgery	Sept. 13, 1838	Five.
300	Patrick Doran	Gore	Burglary	Nov. 18, "	Fourteen.
325	John Parker	Widland	Horse stealing	May 2, 1839	Five.
331	Benjamin Dayton	London	Do.	April 24, "	Five.
332	Stephen Tuttle	Do.	Do.	" " "	Five.
336	Francis O'Conner	Niagara	Larceny	May 17, "	Five.
350	Charles Green	Gore	Felony	June 8, "	Five.
355	George Carmichael	Do.	Intent to murder	August 6, "	Five.
357	S. P. Hart	Newcastle	Conspiracy	Sept. 14, "	Seven.
358	W. P. Wilkins	Do.	Do.	" " "	Five.
359	H. Wilson	Do.	Do.	" " "	Five.
360	William Baker	Do.	Do.	" " "	Five.
378	Ephraim Hart	Gore	Horse stealing	October 5, "	Five.
389	John Hamlin	Home	Robbery	Nov. 18, "	Seven.
412	H. Harris	Victoria	Larceny	May 7, 1840	Five.
448	E. Coté	Midland	Arson	July 20, "	Seven.
451	L. Palmer	Home	High treason		To be transported.
452	James Lindsay	Wellington	Larceny	Sept. 8, 1840	Four years.
460	William Furnsworth	Western			To be transported.
461	Jacob Briggs	Do.			Do.
463	Lewis Putman	Do.	Misdemeanour	April 16, 1840	Four years.
468	Jesse Tillotson	London	Murder		To be transported.
478	Philander Spooner	Home	Horse stealing	October 29, 1843	Three years.
480	John Young	Do.	Burglary	Nov. 20, "	Fourteen.
481	William Welsh	Do.	Do.	" " "	Do.
482	James Brown	Western	Rape		Four.
495	George Sanderson	Niagara	Horse stealing	April 29, 1841	Three.
496	W. V. Hill	Do.	Larceny	" " "	Four.
497	Edward Wade	Gore	Do.	" 8, "	Three.
498	Luke Green	Do.	Horse stealing	" " "	Three.
499	James Patterson	Do.	Do.	" " "	Three.
501	Seth Robinson	London	Larceny	May 15, "	Five.
503	Daniel Cole	Midland	Felony	" 25, "	Five.
504	James Ray	Do.	Do.	" " "	Three.
513	Robert Mills	Prince Edward	Do.	" 15, "	Three.
514	John Hopkins	Do.	Do.	" " "	Two.
524	Thomas Kervey	Newcastle	Do.	October 9, "	Two.
525	George Campbell	Do.	Do.	" 11, "	Two.
539	Morgan Dunn	Home	Larceny	" 22, "	Two.
530	Thomas Broth	Do.	Do.	" " "	Two.
534	James Burns	Gore	Do.	" 2, "	Two.
535	William Henry	Do.	Do.	" " "	Two.
536	William Lack	Home	Do.	" 22, "	Two.
539	Richard White	Midland	Do.	January 29, 1842	Two.
542	Alice Boyle	Do.	Do.	" " "	Two.
543	Helen Wilcox	Do.	Do.	" " "	Two.
544	George Danby	Home	Do.	March 10, "	Seven.
545	Stephen Turney	Do.	Do.	April 8, "	Eight.
546	Jesse Serrault	Do.	Do.	March 10, "	Two.
547	John Daly	Newcastle	Do.	April 14, "	Seven.
548	John Lisle	Do.	Do.	" " "	Seven.
549	Martin Maloney	Colborne	Ox stealing	" 13, "	Two.
550	Catharine Salter	Midland	Larceny	Jan. 29, "	Two.
551	Thomas Blaker	Victoria	Manslaughter	May 7, "	Seven.
552	James Heneesy	Prince Edward	Do.	May 11, "	Ten.
553	Bapt. Provost	Midland	Larceny	" 23, "	Seven.
554	William Drummond	Do.	Burglary	" " "	Seven.
555	William Jackson	Do.	Horse stealing	" " "	Seven.
556	H. Cleveland	Do.	Larceny	" " "	Seven.
557	J. Obrian	Do.	Robbery	" " "	Seven.
558	Owen Egan	Do.	Do.	" " "	Seven.
559	J. Sharp	Do.	Do.	" " "	Seven.
561	Margaret Douglass	Newcastle	Murder	" 24, "	Ten.
562	Alexander Horen	Eastern	Attempt at ditto	" 21, "	Two.
563	Robert Robinson	Niagara	Misdemeanour	" 12, "	Two.
564	James Johnson	Do.	Larceny	" 15, "	Six years & 6 months
565	George Mouton	Do.	Horse stealing	" 12, "	Six.
566	Adam Henrick	London	Felony	" 30, "	Seven.
567	John Thompson	Montreal	Do.	March 10, "	Seven.
568	Thomas Hughes	Do.	Do.	April 28, "	Two.
569	Joseph Richardson	London	Larceny	May 25, "	Three.
570	Lewis Skinner	Do.	Do.	" " "	Five.
572	John Baker	Montreal	Desertion	July 2, "	Two.
573	John Comisky	Do.	Do.	" " "	Two.
574	Martin Roach	Midland	Larceny	" 15, "	Seven.
575	Isaac Hall	Do.	Do.	" " "	Seven.
579	Thomas Fulton	Montreal	Do.	" 13, "	Seven.
580	Archibald Scott	Do.	Do.	" " "	Seven.
581	John Curry	Do.	Do.	" " "	Seven.
582	Henry Turner	Do.	Do.	" " "	Seven.
583	Magd. Conhero	Do.	Do.	" 18, "	Seven.
584	Alexis Lafleur	Do.	Do.	" 19, "	Seven.
599	Thomas Norris	Do.	House-breaking	August 29, "	Seven.
600	John Smith	Do.	Obtaining goods falsely	" 31, "	Seven.
601	Petre Payette	Do.	Burglary	Sept. 1, "	Seven.
602	Louis Lamuir	Do.	Larceny	" " "	Seven.
603	Charles Charpentier	Do.	Do.	" " "	Seven.
604	Louis Delcoveur	Do.	Do.	" 6, "	Seven.
605	Louis Vincent	Do.	Do.	" 8, "	Seven.
607	Henry Young	London	Felony	May 30, "	Seven.
608	Jon. Lindsay	Do.	Do.	" " "	Seven.
609	John McDonnell	Eastern	Do.	Sept. 26, "	Seven.
613	Thomas Harness	Midland	Do.	October " "	Seven.

Appendix (G. G.) RETURN of CONVICTS in confinement in the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, in October, 1843.—(Continued.) Appendix (G. G.)

9th November. No.	NAME.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	When Sentenced.	TERM.	8th November.
614	Patrick O'Riley	Midland	Manslaughter	October 8, 1842	Seven years.	
615	Joseph Kehedean	do	Horse stealing	" " "	Seven.	
617	W. Johnston	Montreal	Military offence	" " "	Three lunar months.	
618	John Dixon	Home	Felony	" " "	Five years	
619	Henry Sinclair	do	do	" " "	Five.	
621	Ebenezer Kenwick	do	Military offence	" 11, "	One.	
624	Samuel Moore	Western	Sodomy	" " "	Life.	
625	Patrick Kelly	do	do	" " "	Life.	
626	Bernard Forshoe	Midland	Burglary	November 2, 1842	Fourteen years.	
629	Wm. Jones	Montreal	Larceny	October 29, "	Three.	
630	Jos. Paul	do	do	" " "	Three.	
631	John McDonagh	do	Horse stealing	" 28, "	Seven.	
632	Henry Lacroix	do	do	" " "	Seven.	
633	Theobald Vincent	Home	Larceny	November 4, "	Five.	
634	Patrick Murphy	do	do	" " "	Three.	
635	Patrick Campbell	do	do	" " "	Three.	
636	Thomas Walker	do	do	" " "	Three.	
637	James O'Rourke	do	do	" " "	Three.	
638	Hugh McNeill	do	Assault	" " "	Three.	
639	Wm. Whitter	do	Bigamy	" " "	Seven.	
640	Thomas Smith	do	Arsen	" " "	Seven.	
642	Patrick Kano	Niagara	Intent to ravish	" " "	Two.	
643	James Brann	do	Malicious shooting	" " "	Three.	
644	Owen Conligan	do	Intent to Murder	" " "	Three.	
645	John Murphy	do	Larceny	" " "	Three.	
646	Patrick Barrett	do	do	" " "	Three.	
647	Matthew Connor	do	do	" " "	Three.	
648	John McCarthy	do	do	" " "	Three.	
649	John Driscoll	do	Robbery	" " "	Three.	
650	Lewis Donnelly	do	Conspiracy	" " "	Two.	
652	James Maddens	Newcastle	Murder	" 12, "	Fourteen.	
653	John Hurd	do	Larceny	October 14, "	Three.	
654	Wm. Day	do	Horse stealing	November 8, "	Five.	
655	Wm. Cain	do	Assault with intent to ravish	" 3, "	Three.	
656	Wm. McLcod	Gore	Horse stealing	October 1, "	Seven.	
657	David Brown	do	Breaking into a shop	" " "	Seven.	
660	Wm. Saunders	Home	Murder	Nov. 17, "	Life.	
662	Joseph Glavisa	Newcastle	do	" " "	Life.	
683	Charles Frederick	Montreal	Larceny	January 12, 1843	Three.	
684	George Kelly	do	Falsely obtaining money	" 16, "	Three.	
685	George Cyrie	do	Larceny	" 17, "	Three.	
686	Francis Duho	do	do	" 18, "	Three.	
691	Mary Monaghan	Midland	do	" 28, "	Three.	
692	Ann Holmes	do	do	" " "	Three.	
693	Louis Verney	do	do	" " "	Three.	
694	John Cullen	do	do	" " "	Four.	
695	Alexander Forsyth	do	do	" " "	Seven.	
696	Gabriel Wright	do	do	" " "	Seven.	
997	Cornelius Carroll	do	do	" " "	Three.	
708	Wm. Jordan	Johnstown	Killing a cow	February 25, "	Five.	
709	John Delaty	Saint Francis	Intent to commit a rape	" 4, "	Eighteen months	
715	Zepherin Galloway	Three Rivers	Receiving stolen goods	March 15, "	Three years.	
722	John Coles	Midland	Military offence	April 21, "	Six lunar months.	
723	Wm. Chamberlin	do	Larceny	" 27, "	Three years.	
724	Francis Johnson	do	do	" " "	Three.	
725	Geo. Rogers	do	do	" " "	Three.	
726	Jas. Cruikshanks	do	do	" " "	Three.	
732	Michael Collins	Home	Military offence	May 4, "	Six months.	
733	Daniel Snelair	do	Larceny	March 31, "	Three years.	
734	Thomas Gorniley	do	do	April 30, "	Three.	
735	Hiram Haynes	do	Rape	" 20, "	Fourteen years.	
736	William Jones	do	Maliciously killing an ox	March 31, "	Five.	
737	William Tate	do	Horse stealing	" 11, "	Three.	
738	Geo. Dennody	do	Larceny	" " "	Five.	
739	William Ainsley	Niagara	do	January 13, "	Three.	
740	William Mower	do	do	" " "	Three.	
741	Thomas Pickens	do	do	April 13, "	Three.	
742	Hugh McKennaob	do	Robbery	" 11, "	Five.	
743	Stephen Smith	do	do	" " "	Four.	
744	Street Chase	do	Receiving stolen goods	" " "	Three.	
745	Stephen Burns	do	do	" " "	Three.	
746	Thomas Johnston	do	Larceny	" " "	Six.	
747	Timothy Conway	do	Murder	" " "	Life.	
748	John Taylor	Home	Military offence	May 9, "	One year.	
749	Charles Johnston	Gaspé	Larceny and Housebreaking	January 4, "	Three years.	
750	Joseph Lacroix	Quebec	Burglary	March 31, "	Three.	
751	Henry Cooper	Gore	Larceny	April 27, "	Three.	
752	Abraham Gero	do	do	" " "	Five.	
753	Stephen Schyler	do	Uttering a forged note	" " "	Four.	
755	Wm. Perry	do	Felony stubbing	" " "	Three.	
756	John Baker	do	do	" " "	Three.	
758	Pat. Massion	Eastern	Manslaughter	March 4, "	Seven.	
759	Robert Matthews	do	Larceny	" " "	Three.	
729	John Simpson	Johnstown	Horse stealing	April 29, "	Three.	
760	Pru. Blanchette	Gaspé	Manslaughter	March 4, "	Three years.	
761	Wm. Jackson	Newcastle	Horse stealing	April 11, "	One year.	
763	Thomas McLaney	Midland	Larceny	May 17, "	Three years.	
764	John Tiner	do	Manslaughter	" " "	Three.	
765	Hugh Bailley	do	do	" " "	Three.	
766	Patrick Kelly	do	Perjury	" " "	Two.	
767	Peter McGunnity	Home	Military offence	" 18, "	Six months.	
769	Peter Whaling	Colborne	Larceny	April 12, "	Three years.	
770	Robert Fleming	do	Forgery	May 20, "	Four.	
774	George Spar	Gore	Rape	" 11, "	Fourteen years.	

RETURN of CONVICTS in confinement in the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, in October, 1843.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G. G.)Appendix
(G. G.)

5th November.No

NAME.

DISTRICT.

CRIME.

WHEN SENTENCED.

TERM.

8th November.

5th November.No	NAME.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED.	TERM.	8th November.
775	Joseph Thompson	Gore	Murder	May 20, 1843	Seven years.	
776	Hugh McCulloch	do	do	" " "	Seven.	
777	Richard Lane	Newcastle	Manslaughter	" 30, "	Three.	
778	Thomas Jones	do	Larceny	" " "	Three.	
779	John Kilroe	Dalhousie	Arson	" 26, "	Ten.	
780	Patrick Clark	do	do	" " "	Ten.	
781	Michael Collins	London	Larceny	" 23, "	Three.	
782	George Linton	do	do	" " "	Three.	
783	Michael Coffy	do	do	" " "	Three.	
784	Michael McEvoy	do	do	" " "	Three.	
785	Richard Bulmer	do	do	" " "	Three.	
786	Murdock McLennan	Eastern	Murder		For life.	
787	Charles Harpley	Montreal	Military offence	" 22, "	168 days.	
788	William Kershaw	do	do	" 29, "	Twelve months.	
789	Margaret Mitchel	Home	Larceny	" 31, "	Three years.	
790	Michael Bailly	do	do	" " "	Three.	
791	John Kane	do	Assault with intent to maim	" " "	Four.	
794	John Cherry	Midland	Military offence	June 6, "	Six months.	
795	Robert Buchan	do	do	May 31, "	Six months.	
796	William Bowman	Western	Larceny	May 30, "	Three years.	
797	George Parker	do	Felony	" " "	Three.	
798	James Toulouse	do	Larceny	" " "	Three.	
799	John Burlis	do	Felony	" " "	Three.	
801	Mary Ann Sadtolt	Montreal	Larceny	March 1, "	Three.	
802	Margaret Burgoine	do	do	" " "	Three.	
803	Margaret Heywood	do	do	" " "	Three.	
804	Hugh Cameron	do	Murder	May 30, "	Fourteen.	
809	John Campbell	Niagara	Military offence	June 19, "	Six months.	
813	John Martin	Montreal	do	" " "	Twelve months.	
814	John O'Kearty	do	do	" " "	Twenty-four months.	
818	John Egan	do	do	" 27, "	Six months.	
819	William Price	do	do	July 4, "	Six months.	
822	Mary Murphy	Midland	Larceny	" 13, "	Three years.	
823	George Newman	do	do	" 12, "	Three.	
824	Ryan Roderick	do	do	" " "	Three.	
825	Samuel Bass	do	do	" " "	Three.	
826	Thomas Kerr	do	Military offence	" 18, "	Three months.	
827	John Glass	Montreal	do	" 14, "	Six months.	
828	James Nesbet	do	do	" 12, "	Twelve months.	
829	John Ackereil	Dalhousie	Felony	" 19, "	Three years.	
830	James Gardener	Montreal	Stabbing	" 15, "	Three.	
831	John Davis	do	Larceny	" " "	Three.	
832	John McKenzie	Home	Military offence	" 21, "	Four months.	
833	Cole Christian	Montreal	do	" 13, "	Two years.	
841	John B. Hammond	Johnstown	Larceny	" 12, "	Three.	
844	Jacques Beardeau	Quebec	do	" 19, "	Three.	
845	James Blaney	do	do	" " "	Three.	
853	Thomas Reynolds	Montreal	Military offence	" " "	Six months.	
854	Arthur McLcan	do	do	August 24, "	Six months.	
855	Robert McKinley	do	do	" " "	Twelve months.	
858	James Murray	do	do	September 4, "	336 days.	
859	Francis Jobien	do	Stealing a mare	" 2, "	Three years.	
860	James King	do	Larceny	" " "	Three.	
861	Paul Langstin	do	Stealing a mare	" " "	Three.	
862	Perce Piven	do	Larceny	" " "	Three.	
863	Uriah Pettis	do	do	" 7, "	Three.	
864	James Hylan	do	Assault of rape	" 9, "	Three.	
865	Duncan Dewar	do	Assault of murder	" " "	Three.	
866	Octave Desjardins	do	Burglary	August 28, "	Seven.	
867	Andre Disordmeur	do	Horse stealing	" " "	Seven.	
868	James Murphy	London	Military offence		To the 5th October, 1843.	
869	James O'Hare	do	do		To the 10th October, 1843.	
870	C. Redmonds	do	do		To the 17th October, 1843.	
871	Edward Griffith	do	do		To the 21st May, 1844.	
872	Henry Smith	Simcoe	Uttering base coin	Sept'r 20, "	Two years.	
873	John Rollins	do	Larceny	" " "	Three.	
874	John Wormold	Midland	Military offence		To the 12th August, 1844.	
875	Jeremi Gleeson	do	do		To the 26th February, 1844.	

H. SMITH,
Warden.Provincial Penitentiary, }
30th September, 1843. }

Appendix
(G. G.)
8th November.

D.

STATEMENT showing the value of the labour of the Convicts at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, from the 1st October, 1842, to the 30th September, 1843.

Appendix
(G. G.)
8th November.

	Labour devoted towards the Buildings, and support of the Convicts.			Earnings of the Prisoners by work done on hire.		
	DAYS.	RATE.	£ s. D.	DAYS.	RATE.	£ s. D.
Blacksmiths	3695	6s. 3d.	1156 13 11	262	5s. 7d.	73 16 4
Carpenters	4711	1s. 1d.	270 0 4	650	3s. 6d.	115 19 5
Masons & Stone-cutters	13433	3s. 1d.	2095 17 10	81	4s. 9d.	19 5 11
Tailors	2474	3s. 2d.	397 17 2	190	3s. 3d.	31 0 8
Shoemakers	2060	3s. 3d.	312 4 4	658	2s. 10d.	93 14 2
Quarry-men	3142	3s. 0d.	471 6 0			
Seamstresses	2574	1s. 0d.	128 14 0			
Barber	313	2s. 6d.	39 2 6			
Cook	365	2s. 6d.	45 12 6			
Rope-makers				2028	1s. 7d.	162 16 1
Labourers	36674	2s. 6d.	4581 5 0			
			£ 9531 13 7			496 12 7

H. SMITH,
Warden.

Provincial Penitentiary, }
30th September, 1843. }

E.

RETURN of the PROPERTY of the PROVINCE on hand at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, 1st October, 1843.

BLACKSMITHS' SHOP.	PURCHASED.		MADE AT PENITENTIARY.	
	£	s. D.	£	s. D.
English bar iron, 5 tons, 3 cwt. at 15s	77	5 0		
Swedes do 2 cwt. at 30s	3	0 0		
40 lbs cast steel, at 1s 1d ; 30 lbs blister, at 10d	3	8 4		
100 sheets white tin, at 3d ; old iron 1 ton, at 3d, £5	6	5 0		
Iron cut for cell doors, 1 ton 8 cwt. at 15s	21	0 0		
3 iron doors, 510lbs, at 6d	12	15 0		
100 brass castings at 2s 6d ; 80 sheets lock patterns at 1s			16	10 0
56 lock bolts, at 6d ; 28 newalls for gallery, 70s			4	18 0
40 screws for locks, £10 ; 3 old sheet iron doors, 25s	0	10 0	10	15 0
20 lbs spring steel, at 9d ; 5 horse shoes, at 25s	0	15 0	1	5 0
1500 bushels stone coal, at 1s ; 800 bushels charcoal, at 3d	85	0 0		
3 pairs bellows, £12 ; 2 pairs do., £8	12	0 0	8	0 0
5 anvils, £14 ; 7 anvil blocks, 25s	14	12 6	0	12 6
4 vices, £4 15s ; 1 turning lathe and spindle, £6 2s 6d	10	5 0	0	12 6
1 grind stone and crank, 25s ; 1 punching machine, £4 10s	2	10 0	3	5 0
1 screw plate, 2s 6d ; 30 old files, 15s ; 3 iron squares, 6s	0	17 6	0	6 0
1 pair steel yards, 15s ; 1 patent beam and weights, 17s 6d	0	15 0	0	17 6
35 turning tools, 50s ; 3 sets stocks and dies, £4 10s			7	0 0
25 screw taps, £2 ; 2 drill stocks, 17s 6d			2	17 6
30 pairs tongs, 45s ; 10 hammers, 25s ; 5 ditto, 6s 3d			3	16 3
28 drills, £3 5s 6d ; 2 iron cutting shears, £4			7	5 6
1 lock press machine			0	10 0
9 do partitions, 10s 6d ; 1 do press, 17s 6d			1	8 0
1 try square, 2s 6d ; 2 black lead pots, 10s ; rasp, 5s	0	17 6		
2 pairs clams, 5s ; 3 iron stakes, 7s 6d ; 2 pairs callipers, 5s			0	17 6
20 bolt heading tools, £2 ; 2 drilling machines, 30s			3	10 0
6 swedges, 30s ; 1 brand iron, 5s ; 4 braces, 30s			3	5 0
1 screw cutting machine, 20s			1	0 0
2 sets horse shoeing tools, 25s ; 30 stamps, 25s			2	10 0
1 ox shoeing stocks, 20s ; 30 hot iron punches, 30s			2	10 0
28 eye wedges, 28s ; 37 small punches, 18s 6d			2	6 6
40 cold and hot iron chisels			1	0 0
Carried forward	£251	15 10	£86	17 9

RETURN of the PROPERTY of the Province on hand at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, 1843.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G. G.)
6th November.Appendix
(G. G.)
6th November.

BLACKSMITHS' SHOP—(continued.)	PURCHASED.	MADE AT PENITENTIARY.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	251 15 10	86 17 9
7 sets hammers, 17s 6d ; 1 set stove tools, 12s 6d ; 1 do tin, 13s 6d.....		2 3 6
18 fullers, £1 7s 6d ; 4 axe eye wedges, £1		2 7 6
1 pair dividers, 2s 6d ; 14 grating rivet tools, 30s		1 12 6
1 iron cutting saw, 5s ; 1 fiddle drill, 5s 6d		0 10 6
1 screw drill and wheel, 25s ; 50 steel drills, 50s.....		3 15 0
25 steel do, 12 6d ; 12 set top and bottom swedges, £3.....		3 12 6
4 sets fullers, 20s ; 3 steel rimmers, 5s		1 5 0
24 rivet tools, 20s ; 18 screw cutting do, £1 12s 6d.....		2 12 6
6 screw wrenches, 20s ; 1 box do, 10s		1 10 0
2 sets swedges, 12s 6d ; 24 sets tools, 4s 6d		0 17 0
27 grating heading tools, 65s ; 4 wheel size do, 10s.....		3 15 0
25 wood turning tools, 25s ; 3 pairs small shears, 7s 6d.....	0 2 6	1 10 0
14 milling tools, 40s ; 1 writing desk, 7s 6d		2 7 6
2 stools, 5s ; 1 cupboard, 7s 6d ; 2 wash dishes, 2s 6d ; 6 tin cups, 1s.....		0 16 0
4 coal barrows, 20s ; 1 tin water can, 3s 6d.....		1 3 6
2 water buckets, 5s ; 5 water troughs, 12s 6d.....		0 17 6
12 wooden wash dishes.....		0 12 0
CARPENTERS' STOCK.		
10,000 feet 2-inch plank, £3 ; 12,000 feet 1½-inch do, £2 10s.....	60 0 0	
2,000 do oak, £10 ; 80 feet oak timber, at 7d	12 6 8	
2,560 do scantling, £4 16s 3d ; 3,500 inch boards, at 5s.....	13 11 3	
20 panel doors and casings.....	1 12 0	6 1 8
47 window frames and sashes, £37 ; ½ set hollows and rounds, 45s.....	3 9 5	
1 plough plane and bits, 7s ; 1 do do, 9s	0 9 0	0 7 0
3 astragal planes, 3s ; 2 pilasters, 10s 6d.....		0 13 6
1 do do, 4s ; 2 do, 8s.....	0 8 0	0 4 0
12 bevil planes, 25s ; 20 moulding do, £3 4s.....	4 9 0	
3 sash planes, 10s ; 1 brace and bits, 8s.....	0 18 0	
2 rabbit planes, 5s ; 7 do do, 8s.....	0 13 0	
2 whip saws, 30s ; 1 cross cut do, 15s.....	2 5 0	
2 bow do, 5s ; 4 circular do, £1 5s 9d.....	1 10 9	
1 pair compasses, 1s 3d ; 9 mallets, 7s 6d ; 8 screw drivers, 5s.....		0 13 9
1 pair pincers, 1s ; 12 hand and 7 tenon saws, £4 6s.....	4 7 0	
36 firmer chisels, £1 15s ; 21 moulding planes, £3 10s.....	5 5 0	
8 socket chisels, 6s ; 7 mortice do, 8s	0 14 0	
2 duck bills, £1s 3d ; 18 gimblets, 6s.....	0 7 3	
2 rasps and 3 files.....	0 6 0	
3 framing squares, 15s ; 14 bench do, £1 12s.....	2 7 0	
6 pair match planes, 25s ; 8 brad awls and 21 gauges, 14s 6d.....	1 19 6	
1 grind stone, 16s ; 1 turning lathe and tools, £1 17s 6d, and 10s.....	2 13 6	0 10 0
20 hand screws, 24s ; 9 axes and 3 adzes, £2 1s.....	1 5 0	2 0 0
10 augurs, 2 braces, and 8 bits.....	0 7 6	0 10 0
1 pump augur and 3 bits.....		1 10 0
4 jointers and 25 trying planes.....	1 10 0	3 12 0
22 jack and 17 smoothing planes.....	1 14 6	1 5 0
5 oil stones and 2 glue kettles.....	1 2 0	
2 panel gauges and 25 common do.....		1 10 0
5 carving tools and 3 floats.....	0 7 6	
10 draw knives, £1 ; 17 hammers, £1 4s.....		2 4 0
2 raising planes, 4 circular do.....	0 12 0	0 10 0
1 snick, 2 screws, taps, and machine, 15s ; 1 cramp, 15s.....		1 10 0
19 work benches and 2 trammels, £8 10s ; 2 desks and chests, £1.....		9 10 0
500 lbs cut nails, at 3d ; 250 lbs wrought do, at 6d	12 10 9	
1 gross screws ; 3 papers brads.....	0 8 6	
COOPERS' STOCK.		
4 jointers, 16s 6d ; 1 anvil, 7s 6d ; 3 shave horses, 4s 6d.....	0 7 6	1 1 0
4 spoke shaves ; 12 draw knives, 24s.....	0 2 0	1 9 0
2 saws and 2 frames, 10s ; 2 setts, 2s.....	0 7 6	0 4 6
1 rounding plane, 2s ; 3 hammers, 6s.....		0 8 0
1 adze and 1 axe, 5s ; 1 levelling plane, 3s.....	0 8 0	
3 cold chisels, 1s 6d ; 4 files and 6 punches, 4s 9d	0 3 6	0 2 9
2 rasps, 2s ; 4 crozers, 3s 6d ; 6 truss hoops, 5s 6d.....	0 2 0	0 9 0
150 lbs hoop iron at 3d ; 47 lbs wire at 5d	2 17 1	
Carried forward.....	331 9 10	154 10 5

Appendix
(G. G.)

RETURN of the PROPERTY of the Province on hand at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, 1843—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G. G.)

8th November.

8th November.

PAINTERS' STOCK.	PURCHASED.		MADE AT PENITENTIARY	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Brought forward.....	331	9 10	154	10 5
56 gallons oil at, 5s 6d ; 2 gallons turpentine, at 3s 9d	15	15 6		
56 lbs white lead. £1 .0s ; 360 lbs whiting, 17s 2d	2	7 2		
Prussian blue and burnt umber ; Venetian red ochre, &c., 6s 1.....	0	16 1		
15 paint brushes, £1 2s ; 10 paint pots, 7s 6d	1	9 6		
1 jar, 1s 3d ; 2 oil cans, 2s 6d ; 2 putty knives, pallet, &c., 3s 3d.....	0	6 0	0	1 0
1 paint flag and muller, 2s ; 1 diamond, 20s.....	1	2 0		
1 paint mill, £1 10s ; 30 lbs putty, at 4d	5	0 0		
1 pair scales and weights, 2s 6d ; 45 feet glass, £1 2s.....	1	2 0	0	2 6
2 camel hair pencils, 1s ; 4 measures, 1s 3d ; 1 oil cask, 7s 6d.....	0	9 9		
STONE SHED, ETC.				
1,296 lbs cast steel tools, at 2s 4d ; 1201 lbs bush hammers, at 6d.....			181	4 6
236 mallets, at 2s 6d ; 60 straight edges, at 4d.....			30	10 0
47 trowels, at 3s 6d ; 1 lath hammer, 1s 6d.....	8	6 0		
100 squares and rules, at 2s ; 12 gauges, at 3d.....			10	3 0
20 plumb lines, at 6d ; 8 levels, at 7s 6d.....			3	10 0
Quarry picks, wedges and drills, 18 cwt and 40 lbs, at 6½d.....			55	13 8
52 spades and shovels, at 3s ; 5 writing desks, at 2s 6d.....	7	16 0	0	12 6
25 lbs gunpowder, at 9d.....	0	18 9		
14 cwt of scaffold rope, at 6d.....			39	4 0
7,000 feet cut stone, at 1s 8d ; 50 feet coursers, at 2s.....			588	6 8
8 column blocks, at 10s ; 6 pieces cut stone, at 20s			10	0 0
5,000 bushels road metal, at 7s ; 60 toise rubble stone, at 5s.....			32	10 0
165 bushels lime, at 5d ; 16 water pails, at 1s 6d.....			4	12 9
40 bushels hair, at 1s ; 5 lime sieves, at 25s.....	8	5 0		
400 bushels mixed mortar, 8d ; 1 pair compasses, 2s 6d.....			13	9 2
4 stone trucks, at £5 ; 2 windlasses, £7 5s.....			27	5 0
2 sets shear poles and tackle, £13 ; 2 pumps, £2 10s.....			15	10 0
34 wheel barrows, at 5s ; 22 hand barrows, at 2s.....			10	14 0
16 mortar hods, at 2s 6d ; 41 mortar boxes, at 1s 6d.....			5	1 6
4 bevels, at 1s 6d ; 40 scaffold horses, at 10d.....			1	19 4
550 scaffold poles, at 6d.....	13	15 0		
4 wood saws, at 7s ; 3 wood axes, at 7s ; 3 horses, 1s 6d ; 1 ladder, 5s.....	1	8 0	1	10 6
375 cords fire wood, at 5s 10½d ; 600 putlock poles, at 2d.....	115	3 2		
1 doz mason's lines, 6s.....	0	6 0		
40,000 bricks, at 23s 6d	47	0 0		
15,000 feet scaffold plank, at 30s.....	22	10 0		
ROPE WALK.				
Value of 35 bales of hemp.....	212	10 6		
173 coils of rope, at 7½d.....			306	14 4
Bobbin machine, £12 ; rack and frame, £14.....			26	0 0
Iron plate and frame, £3 5s ; tube post and windlass, £2.....			5	5 0
1 laying blade and hooks, £5 5s ; 2 iron cranks, £2 3s.....			7	8 0
3 large hetchels, £14 ; 120 bobbins, at 1s 6d.....			23	0 0
19 tubes, £10 8s 9d ; 5 reels for rope, at 5s.....	10	8 0	1	5 0
10 hand reels, at 1s ; 53 winders, at 2s 6d.....			7	2 6
6 laying tops, at 2s ; 2 gins, at 10s.....			1	12 0
94 hooks, at 2d ; 2 rope yarn wheels, £11 ; 1 paste kettle, 30s.....			14	5 8
Large beam scales and weights	4	19 8	3	0 0
Small do. 5s ; 1 press machine, 10s ; 1 tackle and blocks, 10s.....			1	5 0
1 writing desk and table, 17s 6d ; patterns for castings, £3.....			3	17 6
2 large jacks, £80 ; 1 small jack, £10.....			90	0 0
Cost of building and rail-way.....			520	0 0
Horse power and buildings.....			90	0 0
Endless band, 630 lbs, at 1d			2	12 6
SHOE SHOP.				
16 lbs kip skin, at 3s ; 111 lbs sole leather, at 1s. 1d ; 103 lbs upper, at 1s 8d..	16	19 11		
4-oz bristles, 4s ; 4 lbs yellow thread, at 4s 6d ; 4 lbs green thread, at 3s 9d	1	17 0		
Lasting tack knives, &c. 2s 1d ; 14 rasps and 17 wrag stones, 14s	0	16 1		
4 hammers, 3s 4d ; 2 pincers, 2s ; 2 knives, 1s.....	0	6 4		
5 nippers, 2s 6d ; hawl leather clams, &c. 9d.....			0	11 6
24 shoe brushes, £3 ; 33 lasts, £2 7s.....			5	7 0
9 strap leathers, 3s ; awl hafts and blades, 7s 4d.....	0	3 8	0	6 8
11 yards canvas, at 1s. 3d ; 5 lbs harness leather, at 1s 6d ; 1 binding skin, 2s.	1	3 3		
10½ lbs heel and toe sprigs, at 5d ; heel balls, 9d	0	5 1		
Carried forward.....	£	934 16 0	2295	3 2

RETURN of the PROPERTY of the Province on hand at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, 1843.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G. G.)Appendix
(G. G.)

8th November.

8th November

SHOE SHOP—(continued.)	PURCHASED.			MADE AT PENITENTIARY		
	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.
Brought forward.....	934	16	0	2295	3	2
148 pair men's shoes, £58 12s 10d; 7 pairs men's boots, £5 5s				63	17	10
17 pair youths, £4; 3 pairs canvas slippers, 9s 6d				4	9	6
3 pair pruncella boots, 16s 3d; 25 instep leathers, 11s 8d				1	17	11
4 cramps, 3s; boot-trees, 5s 6d.....				0	8	6
11 cutting boards, 2s 6d; knife, 1s 3d.....				0	3	9
2 saddlers' benches, 4s; 2 creepers and pistol case, at 1s 7d.....				0	5	7
11 lap stones, 6s; 2 shoe chests, 7s 6d.....				0	13	6
3 peg floats, 5s; desk, 4s; counter and bench, 9s; cupboard, 8s 9d				1	6	9
Sundry small articles, 5s 8d; wood horse and saw, 3s 9d				0	9	5
Punch, 1s; scales and weights, 2s 6d				0	3	6
TAILOR'S SHOP.						
1 cupboard, £2; 4 benches, £1 9s.....				3	9	0
18 pair scissors, £3 9s; 1 pair shears, 12s 6d.....	4	1	6			
2 irons, 12s 6d; 1 doz thimbles, 1s.....	0	7	3	0	6	3
1 cutting board, 7s 6d; writing desk, 7s 6d.....				0	15	0
6 sleeve boards, 6s; 1 box, 1s 6d; 2 benches, 7s 6d.....				0	15	0
26½ yards fustian, at 1s 4d; 39 yards black linen, at 1s 1d	3	16	6			
36 yards white linen, at 11d; 13 yards cotton, at 9d.....	2	2	9			
MATRON'S ROOM.						
31 yards linsey, at 1s 6d; 42 yards factory cotton, at 9d; 1½ yards canvas, 2s.	4	0	0			
1½ lbs thread, at 3s 9d; 1½ lbs yarn, at 3s 9d; 9 sets knitting needles, 1s 6d	0	13	8			
Needles, pins and scissors, and shirt buttons, 4s 3d; 28 combs, 11s 8d....	0	15	11			
34 blue gowns, at 6s; 9 flannel petticoats, at 5s.....				12	9	0
17 linsy petticoats, at 5s; 31 check aprons, at 1s 6d.....				6	11	6
5 pocket handkerchiefs, at 3d; 30 neck do. at 6d.....	0	15	0	0	1	3
27 shifts, at 2s 6d; 9 pairs stays, at 3s.....				4	14	6
24 pair stockings, at 1s 6d; 13 yarn do. at 1s 9d	1	16	0	1	2	9
Ironing blanket and sheets, 5s and 2s 6d.....	0	5	0	0	2	6
13 bonnets, at 1s; 3 night gowns, at 2s 6d.....				1	0	6
15 night caps, at 6d; 2 table covers, at 9d.....				0	9	0
1 funeral sheet, 5s; 2 table cloths, at 1s.....				0	7	0
1 knife board, 6d; 1 sleeve board, 6d.....				0	1	0
STORE ROOMS.						
684 yards white duck, 11d; 711 yards black duck, at 1s 1d.....	69	17	3			
37½ yards white canvas, at 1s 5d; 19½ yards check, at 8d.....	3	7	3			
10 yards tick, at 1s 3d; 15 yards diaper, at 11d.....	1	6	3			
27 yards white linen, at 1s; 73½ yards black sheeting, at 11d.....	4	14	4			
154½ yards fustian, at 1s 4d; 88 yards plaiding, at 1s 5d.....	16	10	8			
30 yards brown cotton, at 3½d; 113 yards brown linen, at 11½d.....	5	17	1			
153½ yards osnaburgh, at 7d; 54 yards fine brown linen, at 1s 2d.....	7	12	6			
11 flannel shirts, at 6s; 26 cotton shirts, at 3s 6d.....				7	17	0
2 striped shirts, at 3s 6d; 15 pair serge drawers, at 4s 6d.....				3	14	6
5 fustian waistcoats, at 3s 10d; 8 trowsers, at 6s 1d; 2 jackets, 7s 10d....				4	3	6
14 lbs w. b. thread, at 2s 6d; 34 lbs colored thread, 3s 9d	8	2	6			
8½ dozen tapes, 16s 6d; 3½ dozen cotton spools, 8s 3d.....	1	4	9			
21 pieces firrets, 19s 3d; 2 pieces black silk ribbon, 10s 9d.....	1	10	0			
2 dozen mixed and sheet pins.....	0	11	3			
3½ dozen cotton handkerchiefs, at 5s 6d; 13 tooth combs, at 4½d; 30 rack combs, at 3½d.....	1	15	2			
69 skeins silk, at 2d; 6 painters tools, at 1s. 6d; 1 brush, 1s 6d.....	1	1	6			
2 pair razors, at 5s; 20 gross shirt buttons, at 10d	1	6	8			
12 gross brace buttons, at 1s 3d; 7 gross waist buttons, at 7½d; 3 awls, 6d..	0	19	10			
1 caster, 2s 6d; tacks, 1s 6d; twine, 1s; 24 papers needles, 12s.....	0	17	0			
2 dozen knives and forks, at 7s 6d; 2 pairs scissors, at 1s 6d.....	0	18	0			
14 heslit caps, at 1s 10d; 5 thrashers, at 1s 8d.....	1	14	0			
37 pairs woollen socks, at 15d; 10 pairs cotton socks, at 10d.....	2	15	7			
4 lbs bees wax, at 2s; 2½ lbs woollen yarn, at 3s 9d.....	0	17	4			
8 lbs cotton wick.....	0	7	4			
FURNITURE, &c.						
15 metal stoves, £58; 1 cooking do, £8.....	66	0	0			
7 sheet iron do, £3 10; 5 iron boilers, £34 10s.....	34	10	0	3	10	0
2 do boilers, £2; 2 iron saucepans.....	0	7	0	2	10	0
Carried forward.....	£	1187	11 10	2424	11	2

RETURN of the PROPERTY of the Province on hand at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, 1843—(continued.)

Appendix
(G. G.)
8th November.Appendix
(G. G.)
8th November.

FURNITURE, &c.—(continued.)	PURCHASED.			MADE AT PENITENTIARY.		
	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.
Brought forward	1187	11	10	2421	11	2
1 coffee roaster, 2s 6d ; 2 pans for pease, 2s 6d.....				0	5	0
4 pokers, 1 paddle, and 2 scrapers, 12s 6d ; 1 iron spoon and fork.....	0	3	0	0	12	6
1 file, 6d ; 3 axes, £1 ; 3 shovels and 4 pokers, 15s 6d.....				1	16	0
2 coffee mills, £1 ; 4 carving knives and 1 fork, 9s.....	1	9	0			
1 set weights and scales.....	4	10	0			
22½ dozen iron spoons, at 1s 6d ; 21½ dozen knives and forks, at 7s 6d	9	15	0			
5 flat irons, 10s ; 5 iron saucepans, 12s 6d.....	1	2	6			
1 iron poker and shovel, 3s 9d ; 297 lengths of stove pipe, at 6d				7	12	3
1 triangle, 10s ; 1 iron dust box and pan, 2s 6d.....				0	12	6
18 pair scissors, at 1s 6d ; 28 razors, at 2s 6d	4	17	0			
17 shaving brushes, at 1s 6d ; 14 do strops, at 7½d.....	1	14	3			
1 brass clock, £10 ; 2 large bells, £14 ; 2 small do, 15s				24	15	0
3 stove brushes, at 1s 3d ; 2 sieves, at 2s ; 2 looking-glasses, 2s	0	9	9			
2 lbs twine, 5s ; 14 pair spectacles, at 1s 6d ; 3 packing needles, 2s	1	8	0			
9 raw hides, at 7½d ; 3 whitewash brushes, at 3s	0	12	9			
6 neck yokes, at 1s 6d ; 4 potatoe bags, at 1s 6d ; 1 shovel, 3s 6d.....				1	3	0
36 potatoe nets, at 1s 6d ; 3 bread baskets, at 2s 6d.....				3	1	6
11 baskets, at 1s 6d ; 3 matts, at 2s 6d ; 2 rulers, 6d.....				1	4	6
3 cat-o-nine-tails, at 2s 6d ; 1 screen, 12s 6d ; 1 bucket, 2s.....				1	2	0
6 tin measures, 9s ; 16 shaving cups, at 6d ; 1 cullender, 1s 6d.....				0	18	6
8 water cans, at 3s 6d ; 9 wash basins, at 2s ; 2 teapots, at 2s 6d.....				2	11	0
2 kettles, 5s ; 2 inkstands, 2s 6d ; 3½ lbs. wick, at 1s 8d.....	0	15	10			
337 plates, at 6d ; 352 coffee cups, at 5d				15	15	2
309 soup dishes, at 6½d ; 3 milk cans, at 1s 6d.....				8	11	10
34 lamps (tin) at 1s 3d ; 12 tin candlesticks, at 1s 3d.....				2	17	6
21 glass lamps, 5s 6d ; 1 do, lobby, 30s.....	7	5	6			
10 lamp stands, at 3d ; 2 rulers, 1s.....				0	3	6
4 clothes horses, at 5s ; 2 mangles, £9 15s.....				10	15	0
13 dozen clothes pins at 2s 6d ; 13 barbers' chairs, 5s.....				4	17	6
1 barbers' chest, 7s 6d ; 1 bread bin, 30s ; 1 meal do, 17s 6d.....				2	15	0
9 trays, at 1s 6d ; 16 spittoons, at 1s 3d.....				1	13	6
1 pulpit and stool, £2 1s 6d ; 1 wash stand, basin, &c., 10s				2	11	6
7 soap hogsheads, £3 10s ; 6 water casks, £1 10s				5	0	0
80 gallons soft soap, at 1s ; 180 brooms, at 3d ; 23 large, 6d.....				6	16	6
1 measuring stand, 10s ; 1 wood box, 5s ; 1 wheel and yard measure, 13s ..				1	8	0
½ lb thread, 3s 9d.....	0	1	10			
62 tables, at 5s ; 12 cupboards, 20s				27	10	0
18 forms, at 2s 6d ; 352 stools, at 1s 6d				28	13	0
308 cell stools, at 1s 3d ; 17 chairs, at 3s 9d.....				22	8	9
48 water pails, at 2s 6d ; 8 meat buckets, at 5s				8	0	0
31 wash tubs, 5s ; 370 do, 1s 6d ; 317 piggins, 1s				51	7	0
353 night buckets, at 2s 6d ; 22 do large, at 3s 6d				47	19	6
2 working desks, at 3s 6d ; 2 wash boards, 2s 6d.....				0	12	0
1 salt box, 1s 6d ; 1 knife do, 1s 6d ; 144 salt cellars, at 3d.....				1	19	0
3 leech tubs, at 7s 6d ; 1 do large, 15s.....				1	17	6
1 wash stand, 2s 6d ; 2 trays, at 2s 6d				0	5	6
3½ bushel measurss.....	0	3	0	0	7	6
2 tin coffee pots, at 2s 6d.....	0	5	0			
10 dippers, at 1s ; 1 wash dish, 1s 6d ; 2 funnels, at 1s 6d.....				0	14	6
BEDDING, &c.						
1 military bedstead, 70s ; 9 common do. at 44s.....				23	6	0
295 pair blankets, at 15s.....	221	5	0			
352 pair sheets, at 3s ; 738 straw pillows and cases, at 8d.....				77	8	0
350 bed ticks, at 3s 3d ; 296 bed boards, at 3s.....				97	4	6
548 coarse towels, at 6d ; 24 white do. at 1s.....				14	18	0
71 iron bedstead, at 15s ; 337 rugs, at 2s.....				86	19	0
237 rack combs, at 5d ; 143 fine do, at 7d.....	9	3	0			
4 hair mattresses and bolster, £7 ; feather pillow, 3s.....				7	3	0
1 quilt	5	0	0			
CLOTHING.						
70 woollen jackets, at 14s 6d.....				50	15	0
88 woollen trowsers, at 11s ; 352 stocks, at 3d.....				52	16	0
402 woollen caps, at 1s ; 280 suspenders, at 6d.....				27	2	0
315 linen jackets, at 4s ; 333 pair linen trowsers, at 3s 6d.....				121	5	6
329 linen vests, at 2s 6d ; 441 aprons, at 6d.....				52	3	0
335 cotton shirts, at 2s ; 100 flannel do. at 4s.....				53	10	0
Carried forward.....	1452	17	3	3389	14	2

RETURN of the PROPERTY of the Province, on hand at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, 1843.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G. G.)Appendix
(G. G.)

8th November.

8th November.

CLOTHING—(continued.)	PURCHASED.	MADE AT PENITENTIARY.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward.....	1452 17 3	3389 14 2
455 pair socks, at 10d ; 465 handkerchiefs, at 3d.....		24 15 5
284 pair shoes, at 2s 6d ; 260 pair slippers, at 1s 9d.....		59 0 9
82 pair linen trowsers, (new,) at 5s.....		20 10 0
80 vests, at 3s ; 10 pair large drawers, at 4s 6d.....		14 5 0
BOOKS.		
293 bibles, at 4s 6d ; 37 testaments, at 2s.....	69 12 6	
150 prayer-books, at 1s 3d ; 86 spelling-books, at 7d.....	11 15 2	
1 pulpit bible.....	1 12 6	
SUNDRIES.		
5 wood boxes, at 10s ; 1 meat safe, 7s 6d.....		2 17 6
3 cupboards, £3 ; 1 ash pan, 5s.....		3 5 0
1 boat, £10 ; 4 lobby mats, at 10s.....		12 0 0
128 lbs soap, at 3d ; 67 lbs candles, at 8d.....	3 16 8	
1½ barrels oatmeal, £1 13s 9d ; 1 barrel pot barley, £1 7s 6d.....	3 11 3	
1 barrel flour, £1 7s 6d ; 105 lbs Muscovado sugar, at 6d.....	4 0 0	
ARMS.		
20 carbines, £40 ; 25 pistols, £37 10s.....	77 10 0	
17 small pistols, £14 17s 6d ; 1 horse pistol, 6s.....	15 3 6	
3 dozen gun flints.....	0 3 0	
1 box cartridges, 2s 6d ; 1 cupboard for arms, 30s ; cases and pouches, 28s.....		3 0 6
SURGERY.		
Medicine bottles, jars, &c.....	7 19 0	
2 cases of instruments, and 2 syringes.....	7 5 0	
1 squirt, and 1 cathetar.....	0 8 6	
2 beams and scales, £1 7s 6d ; 3 trusses (old), £1 1s.....	2 8 6	
1 tin cannister, 1s 6d ; 1 thermometer, 10s.....	0 11 6	
1 bed pan.....	0 19 6	
Books of registry, &c.....	7 10 0	
STABLE.		
5 horses, £95 ; 5 yoke of oxen, £93 5s.....	188 5 0	
1 carriage, £20 ; 8 carts, £32.....		52 0 0
1 cutter, £9 ; 1 train, 12s 6d.....		9 12 6
5 buffalo robes, £10 ; 1 strap, and 4 open bells, 14s 9d.....	10 14 9	
4 sets cart harness, £15 10s ; 2 sets do. £7.....	7 0 0	15 10 0
2 sets carriage harness, £9 10s ; curry-combs, brush, &c. 10s.....	10 0 0	
Steel bits, pole shaft, and martingal, £1, 3 horse rugs, 9s.....	1 9 0	
1 riding bridle, 10s ; 1 saddle, £5.....	5 0 0	0 10 0
Head-stall, sursingle, forks and buckets.....		0 11 0
CLERK'S OFFICE.		
6 chairs, at 3s ; 1 settee, 10s.....		1 8 0
1 pair candle-sticks and sconces.....	0 13 6	
1 desk, £5 ; 1 cupboard, £2 10s.....	7 10 0	
1 painted table.....		0 7 6
1 tin case.....	0 15 0	
Deal table, and 2 boxes.....		0 12 6
1 pair dog irons, stools, &c.....		0 12 6
Minute, letter, and account books.....	35 0 0	
Stationery.....	10 0 0	
WARDEN'S OFFICE.		
1 pair dog irons, £2 10s ; 1 fender, £2.....	2 0 0	2 10 0
1 walnut desk, £4 10s ; 1 table, £4 10s.....		9 0 0
1 painted cupboard, £6 ; 1 carpet, £10.....		16 0 0
12 chairs, at 12s 6d ; 6 lobby chairs, at 12s 6d.....		11 5 0
Carried forward..... £	1945 11 1	3649 7 4

RETURN of the PROPERTY of the Province, on hand at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, 1843—(continued.)

Appendix
(G. G.)
8th November.

Appendix
(G. G.)
8th November.

BUILDINGS.	PURCHASED.			MADE AT PENITENTIARY.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	1945	11	1	3649	7	4
Value of stone cottage.....				450	0	0
Do. lime kiln				5	0	0
Do. frame cottage.....	35	0	0			
Do. shanty	4	0	0			
Blacksmiths' shop and iron house.....				30	0	0
Carpenters' shops.....				75	0	0
Stone sheds.....				22	0	0
Stables.....				14	0	0
Lumber and drying house.....				5	0	0
Value of land	1055	0	0			
	£	3039	11 1	4250	7	4

H. SMITH,
Warden.

Provincial Penitentiary, }
30th September, 1843. }

Henry Smith, Warden, and Francis Bickerton, Clerk of the Provincial Penitentiary, severally make oath, that the foregoing "Return of the property of the Province on hand at the Penitentiary, 1st October, 1843," is correct and true in every respect, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

H. SMITH,
F. BICKERTON.

Sworn before me, at Kingston,)
the 17th day of October, 1843.)
Jas. SAMPSON, J. P.

F.

RETURN shewing the manner in which the Convicts were employed at the Provincial Penitentiary, 30th September, 1843.

Masons and Stone-cutters	64	Seamstresses	11
Carpenters	17	Tinsmith	1
Coopers	3	Cook	1
Painters	1	Barber	1
Blacksmiths.....	12	Labourers	113
Shoemakers	9	Sick	7
Tailors.....	6	Solitary confinement	2
Quarry-men	8	In all	256

H. SMITH,
Warden.

Provincial Penitentiary, }
30th September, 1843. }

G.

Appendix (G. G.) GENERAL ACCOUNT OF DISBURSEMENTS at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, for the year ending 1st October, 1843.

Appendix (G. G.)
8th November.

DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	£	s.	D.
1842.						
October	1	Philip Doty	Travelling allowance	0	10	0
"	2	Michael Hoary	do	0	10	0
"	3	W. Wade	do	0	15	0
"	4	D. Adams	do	0	15	0
"	5	Liny Simmons	Socks	2	5	0
"	6	James Lucas	Travelling charges	0	7	6
"	7	James Stewart	do	0	17	6
"	8	D. Wade	do	0	17	6
"	9	E. Fecharly	do	0	12	6
"	10	Mrs. Worden	Socks	1	6	3
"	11	James Morton	Rent	25	0	0
"	15	Joseph Woodfolk	Travelling allowance	0	15	0
"	18	Allen Nixon	do	0	12	6
"	19	W. Cunningham	Repairing the clock	0	5	0
"	24	An. Graham	Travelling charges	0	10	0
"	26	Briggs and Co.	Hardware	30	11	9
"	17	W. Wilson	Clothing	107	0	11
"	18	John Dawson	Bricks	88	9	4
"	19	S. B. Hall	Oil, &c.	12	15	0
"	20	John Watkins and Co.	Hardwares	111	19	9
"	21	James Fraser	Oils, &c.	34	10	0
"	22	Hugh Scobie	Advertising	0	12	9
"	23	Mary Ryan	Travelling allowance	1	0	0
"	24	Armour and Co.	Stationery	1	15	6
"	25	Wm. Ford	Leather	133	3	3
"	26	Thirkell and Co.	Castings	42	15	1
"	27	D. Lewis	Wages	5	5	0
November	1	John Yourex	Pine Wood	15	5	3
"	2	John Whittington	Travelling allowance	0	12	6
"	3	John Davis	do	0	12	6
"	31	Wm. Rowsell	Stationery	1	9	0
"	32	Joseph Leggett	Travelling allowance	0	15	0
"	33	Richard Abbott	do	0	15	0
"	34	Benjamin Abbott	do	0	15	0
"	35	R. McGill	Soap	27	1	6
"	7	Basil Amyott	Travelling allowance	0	12	6
"	37	Michael Murphy	do	0	12	6
"	38	D. McCarthy	Attending lime kiln	3	4	0
"	39	Thomas Macnider	Clothing	108	13	7
"	40	C. and J. McDonald & Co.	Lumber	5	7	10
"	41	Charles Heath	Medicine	0	17	10
"	42	Wm. Gunn	Walnut Lumber	1	11	3
"	43	F. W. Smith	Salary	3	2	6
"	44	Thomas Palmer	Flour	1	17	6
"	45	Joseph W. Townsend	Making a pump	193	0	0
"	46	Thomas Palmer	Rations	179	3	5
"	47	Chronicle and Gazette office	Stationery, &c.	16	14	0
December	6	C. Holmes	Toll-gate	1	0	1
"	24	John Fraser	Hardwares	26	2	9
"	50	Custom-house	Duty	2	12	6
"	51	A. Main	Walnut plank	5	9	3
"	52	Joseph Amy	Oats	0	9	0
"	27	Thomas Macnider	Woollen cloth	90	0	0
"	54	James Morton	Rent	25	0	0
"	28	Boyle and Co.	Cordwood	202	1	6
"	56	John Burley and Co.	Lumber	22	3	9
"	57	George Graham	Sand	98	0	0
"	29	Philip Roblin	Horses	50	0	0
"	59	Irvine and Co.	Forage	70	10	3
1843.						
January	2	James Galloway	Charcoal	1	17	0
"	4	George Bennington	Lath	1	10	0
"	5	Calvin and Co.	Stone Coal	83	6	0
"	9	Wm. Wilson	Clothing	58	11	8
"	64	Mary McCarthy	Hospital	1	7	2
"	10	James Williamson	Gunpowder	19	2	6
"	13	John Heaslip	Making footpath	4	10	0
"	67	C. Linter	Digging grave	0	5	0
Carried forward				£	1991	18 2

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF DISBURSEMENTS at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, 1843.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G. G.)
8th November.Appendix
(G. G.)
8th November.

DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	£	s.	D.
1843.		Brought forward.....		1931	18	2
January	13....	68 William Ford.....	Leather.....	40	15	10
"	14....	69 James Powell.....	Old brass.....	1	10	0
"	16....	70 Samuel Green.....	Charcoal.....	2	14	0
"	17....	71 John Watkins & Co.....	Hardware.....	67	11	4
"	"....	72 William Wilkinson.....	Harness.....	7	17	0
"	20....	73 N. S. Coons.....	Socks.....	25	6	0
"	25....	74 William Gunn.....	Walnut lumber.....	1	14	0
"	"....	75 Mrs. Watt.....	Wages.....	2	5	6
"	"....	76 Isaac Vanalstine.....	Charcoal.....	3	1	6
"	28....	77 Isaac Pollard.....	Travelling allowance.....	0	10	0
"	"....	78 John Hudson.....	do.....	0	10	0
"	"....	79 Bridget Donnelly.....	do.....	1	0	0
"	"....	80 M. A. Gibson.....	do.....	1	0	0
"	"....	81 Angus McLeod.....	Building stone.....	5	0	0
February	1....	82 Isaac Duncomb.....	Travelling allowance.....	0	15	0
"	"....	83 James Briggs.....	Hardware.....	41	10	1
"	4....	84 John Little.....	Charcoal.....	1	1	0
"	10....	85 B. Serle.....	do.....	4	13	0
"	14....	86 J. D. Bryce & Co.....	Cottons.....	52	5	2
"	15....	87 A. Cary.....	Charcoal.....	1	15	9
"	"....	88 D. Macpherson.....	Lumber.....	28	1	6
"	16....	89 Irvine & Towne.....	Forage.....	71	9	7
"	21....	90 John Cearns.....	Charcoal.....	6	19	9
March	2....	91 George Graham.....	Sand.....	24	16	8
"	3....	92 James Brown.....	Oil, &c.....	24	16	11
"	9....	93 Thomas Palmer.....	Interest.....	1	10	0
"	"....	94 William Ranser.....	Charcoal.....	0	18	7
"	10....	95 C. Holme.....	Toll-gate.....	0	7	0
"	11....	96 C. Linter.....	Digging grave.....	0	5	0
"	17....	97 Mrs. Watt.....	Attendance.....	1	5	0
"	18....	98 James Morton.....	Rent.....	25	0	0
"	21....	99 B. Searle.....	Charcoal.....	4	15	3
"	22....	100 Greenshields & Co.....	Cotton yarn.....	0	15	0
"	"....	101 R. & J. Fisher.....	Lumber.....	32	19	5
"	"....	102 John Yourex.....	Pine wood.....	25	10	0
April	1....	103 George Hardy.....	Bibles.....	6	2	0
"	"....	104 R. H. Rae.....	Canada plate.....	1	3	9
"	5....	105 Bonsor & Co.....	Stone coal.....	15	0	0
"	7....	106 William Gunn.....	Lumber.....	0	18	6
"	"....	107 Thomas Overend.....	do.....	130	15	1
"	"....	108 Edward Smith.....	Travelling allowance.....	0	15	0
"	25....	109 John Burley & Co.....	Lumber.....	25	3	2
"	"....	110 James Williamson.....	Gunpowder.....	20	5	0
"	28....	111 James Henderson.....	Travelling allowance.....	0	12	6
"	"....	112 John Searle.....	do.....	0	12	6
"	"....	113 J. W. Brent.....	Medicines.....	35	16	6
May	1....	114 William Ford.....	Leather.....	56	2	2
"	"....	115 Lockwood & Co.....	Stove.....	8	0	0
"	"....	116 James Fraser.....	Oil, &c.....	31	6	5
"	"....	117 Chronicle & Gazette office.....	Advertizing, &c.....	12	2	3
"	"....	118 M. Donaghue.....	Hospital.....	1	0	0
"	"....	119 M. McCarthy.....	do.....	2	8	0
"	4....	120 John Watkins & Co.....	Hardware.....	93	11	2
"	5....	121 William Wilson.....	Clothing.....	103	4	5
"	"....	122 Irvine & Co.....	Forage.....	51	1	9
"	8....	123 S. Hamilton.....	Travelling allowance.....	0	15	0
"	10....	124 L. McLean.....	do.....	0	15	0
"	11....	125 E. E. Shelton.....	Scaffold rope.....	10	18	4
"	15....	126 D. McCarthy.....	Attending lime kiln.....	1	12	0
"	"....	127 T. O. Butler.....	Walnut vincer.....	0	6	3
"	20....	128 Thomas Overend.....	Lumber.....	54	16	3
"	22....	129 G. Graham.....	Sand.....	50	3	4
"	23....	130 E. Davidson.....	Travelling allowance.....	0	12	6
"	"....	131 George Cann.....	do.....	0	12	6
"	"....	132 John Dove.....	do.....	0	12	6
"	"....	133 John Rollinson.....	do.....	0	12	6
"	"....	134 John Duxie.....	do.....	0	12	6
"	"....	135 Anthony Denham.....	do.....	0	12	6
"	"....	136 Alexander McLeish.....	do.....	0	12	0
"	25....	137 B. Sorale.....	Charcoal.....	3	12	3
"	30....	138 O. Stevens.....	Travelling allowance.....	0	12	6
		Carried forward.....		£	3170	1 10

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF DISBURSEMENTS at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, 1843.—(Continued.)

Appendix (G. G.) 8th November.		GENERAL ACCOUNT OF DISBURSEMENTS at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, 1843.—(Continued.)				Appendix (G. G.) 8th November.	
DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	£	s.	d.	
		Brought forward.....		3170	1	10	
May	31	139 S Hamilton	Travelling allowance.....	0	15	0	
"	"	140 W. M. Herchimer	Salary	100	0	0	
June	1	141 James Stewart.....	Wages.....	42	13	5	
"	"	142 Francis Delpher.....	do	42	2	7	
"	"	143 C. Holmes.....	Toll-gate	0	17	6	
"	"	144 A. Main.....	Lumber.....	4	9	0	
"	7	145 Morley and Co.....	Hardware	13	19	7	
"	"	146 John Fraser.....	do	13	11	10	
"	"	147 Jac. Dutcher.....	Travelling allowance.....	0	15	0	
"	"	148 Wm. Dunn.....	do	0	10	0	
"	"	149 Henry Johnston.....	do	0	15	0	
"	"	150 Wm. Templeton.....	Leather	8	3	0	
"	"	151 James Morton.....	Rent	25	0	0	
"	"	152 Alexander Gordon.....	Hair	1	17	0	
"	"	153 John Hurley.....	Telescope	3	0	0	
"	"	154 W. Wilkinson.....	Horse collar	0	12	6	
"	"	155 Irvine and Co.....	Forage.....	31	15	11	
"	"	156 James Morton.....	Stone coal.....	90	15	0	
"	"	157 John Foster.....	Books.....	6	4	0	
July	13	158 F. Lawrence.....	Hair	1	4	0	
"	"	159 E. Cronk	Travelling allowance.....	1	0	0	
"	15	160 M. McCarthy.....	Hospital	1	8	6	
"	"	161 Peter Leonard	Scaffold poles.....	3	0	0	
"	26	162 James Williamson	Gunpowder.....	16	15	0	
"	28	163 J. D. Bryce and Co.....	Clothing	53	18	1	
"	29	164 Wm. Hansell	Travelling allowance.....	0	10	0	
"	"	165 Thomas Smith	Hospital.....	0	9	3	
"	30	165½ George Graham.....	Sand	26	15	0	
August	1	166 D. McCarthy	Lime kiln.....	3	4	0	
"	"	167 John Murray	Sundries	8	2	1	
"	2	168 James Fawcett.....	Lumber	24	15	0	
"	"	169 Philip Talbot	Hardware	8	19	8	
"	5	170 John Hooper.....	Wages.....	80	4	9	
"	"	171 Mrs. Watt.....	Acting matron	1	8	0	
"	8	172 James Purdy.....	Yoke of oxen	16	5	0	
"	9	173 Batw. Serle.....	Charcoal	4	1	0	
"	"	174 James Powell.....	Old brass.....	14	2	6	
"	11	175 Wm. Templeton.....	Leather.....	6	5	10	
"	12	176 E. Thompson	Travelling allowance.....	0	15	0	
"	15	177 Wm. Ford.....	Leather	93	13	3	
"	21	178 M. McDonald.....	Books.....	3	18	0	
"	"	179 John Foster.....	do	2	2	6	
"	26	180 John Watkins and Co	Hardware.....	86	18	4	
"	"	181 Wm. Wilson	Clothing.....	85	15	7	
"	29	182 James Fraser	Oil	16	4	0	
"	30	183 John Rowe	Old brass.....	4	6	3	
"	31	184 M. McCarthy	Hospital.....	1	9	4	
September	2	185 J. C. Bennett	Travelling allowance.....	0	12	6	
"	"	186 Henry Ricks.....	do	0	12	6	
"	8	187 W. A. Orme.....	Bran.....	0	12	6	
"	9	188 James H. Townsend	Lead.....	17	5	0	
"	"	189 Thomas Overend.....	Lumber	21	13	6	
"	11	190 Alexander Falkner.....	Travelling allowance.....	1	0	0	
"	"	191 S. Miller	Stationery.....	9	4	1	
"	"	192 Hugh Scobie.....	Advertising.....	1	7	9	
"	13	193 John Brade	Rations	1054	10	0	
"	"	194 J. C. Linter.....	Church fee.....	1	17	6	
"	14	195 James Morton.....	Rent.....	25	0	0	
"	16	196 Wm. Templeton.....	Leather	15	16	0	
"	18	197 Irvine and Co.....	Forage.....	52	10	8	
"	"	198 Thomas Cuddly	Digging grave.....	0	5	0	
"	"	199 P. Leonard	Quarrying.....	63	8	3	
"	"	200 John Boyd.....	Travelling allowance.....	0	12	6	
"	20	201 John Waudby.....	Advertising.....	4	5	3	
"	22	202 S. W. Brady.....	Socks.....	5	3	0	
"	"	203 Hugh Calder.....	Walnut boards.....	4	6	9	
"	"	204 A. Thibedo	Turpentine.....	0	12	0	
"	"	205 R. and J. Fisher.....	Lumber.....	20	0	0	
"	"	206 Wm. McLaughlin	Cordwood	77	12	6	
		Carried forward.....		£5504	15	5	

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF DISBURSEMENTS at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, 1843.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G. G.)
5th November.Appendix
(G. G.)
5th November.

DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	£	s.	D.
1843.		Brought forward.....		5504	15	5
September 22.....	207	George Graham.....	Sand.....	35	6	10
" ".....	208	A. Macpherson.....	Lumber.....	137	3	1
" 27.....	209	Samuel Brown.....	Travelling allowance.....	0	10	0
" ".....	210	M. McCarthy.....	Hospital.....	0	14	8
" 28.....	211	Briggs & Co.....	Hardware.....	12	14	8
" ".....	212	John McLaughlin.....	Travelling allowance.....	0	10	0
" ".....	213	Samuel Ross.....	do.....	0	17	6
" ".....	214	Henry Hoyle.....	do.....	0	17	6
" ".....	215	John Davidson.....	do.....	0	10	0
" 30.....	216	Commercial Bank.....	Commission, &c.....	5	3	8
" ".....	217	Contingencies.....	Postages.....	4	15	5
" ".....	218	Henry Smith.....	Salary.....	300	0	0
" ".....	219	F. Bickerton.....	do.....	175	0	0
" ".....	220	Edward Utting.....	do.....	150	0	0
" ".....	221	James Sampson.....	do.....	200	0	0
" ".....	222	R. V. Rogers.....	do.....	50	0	0
" ".....	223	William Coverdale.....	do.....	125	0	0
" ".....	224	Mrs. Parsons.....	do.....	59	13	1
" ".....	225	C. Julian.....	do.....	102	16	3
" ".....	226	James McCarthy.....	Wages.....	90	5	7
" ".....	227	Thomas Coster.....	do.....	102	2	6
" ".....	228	T. McGarvey.....	do.....	102	1	10
" ".....	229	William Smith.....	do.....	102	11	3
" ".....	230	M. Keely.....	do.....	100	7	0
" ".....	231	A. Ballantine.....	do.....	102	2	6
" ".....	232	John Richardson.....	do.....	102	17	6
" ".....	233	C. Reid.....	do.....	61	12	6
" ".....	234	John Swift.....	do.....	100	0	2
" ".....	235	Thomas Early.....	do.....	18	3	8
" ".....	236	John Matthews.....	do.....	19	12	4
" ".....	237	Edward Crawford.....	do.....	62	16	6
" ".....	238	Richard Tyner.....	do.....	63	17	6
" ".....	239	Richard Nursey.....	do.....	63	14	6
" ".....	240	Thomas Smith.....	do.....	63	12	3
" ".....	241	John Watt.....	do.....	62	7	9
" ".....	242	William Johnston.....	do.....	62	5	2
" ".....	243	John Wood.....	do.....	59	9	2
" ".....	244	D. Lawson.....	do.....	19	10	3
" ".....	245	Samuel O'Neil.....	do.....	55	7	9
" ".....	246	Richard Robinson.....	do.....	14	7	0
" ".....	247	Thomas Fitzgerald.....	do.....	15	16	9
" ".....	248	William Waldron.....	do.....	15	4	6
" ".....	249	James Mills.....	do.....	20	18	3
" ".....	250	Samuel Henry.....	do.....	20	11	3
" ".....	251	John Smith.....	do.....	52	11	6
" ".....	252	Robert Angus.....	do.....	55	10	0
" ".....	253	Thomas McCarthy.....	do.....	13	11	10
" ".....	254	John Ellwell & Co.....	Hemp.....	36	16	3
" ".....	255	P. J. Francis.....	do.....	44	1	1
" ".....	256	Goodhue & Co.....	do.....	50	19	10
" ".....	257	A. Whitlock & Co.....	do.....	75	9	8
				£	8697	6 8

H. SMITH.
Warden.Provincial Penitentiary. }
30th September, 1843. }

Henry Smith, Warden, and Francis Bickerton, Clerk of the Provincial Penitentiary, severally make oath, that the foregoing "General account of disbursements at the Provincial Penitentiary, for the year ending 1st October, 1843," is correct and true in every respect, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

H. SMITH.
F. BICKERTON.

Sworn before me, at Kingston, }
this 17th day of October, 1843. }

JAS. SAMPSON, J. P.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, IN THE YEAR ENDING 1st OCTOBER, 1843.

		1843.			1843.			1843.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1842.	To balance, as per last year's return.....	305	2	4	7025	12	7	By amount paid for materials, salaries, wages, &c. as per statement marked G.....	8697	6	8
1843.	To grant per Provincial Government.....				416	16	1	By cash on hand.....	486	4	1
Sept'r 30....	To cash received from Stone shed.....										
	Do. do. Shoe shop.....										
	Do. do. Tailors' shop.....										
	Do. do. Carpenters' shop.....										
	Do. do. Blacksmiths' shop.....										
	Do. do. Lime kiln.....										
	Do. do. Rope-walk.....										
	Do. do. Matron's room.....										
	Do. do. Rent of shanty.....				1429	4	2				
	Do. do. Sundries.....				4	10	0				
					2	5	7				
					£ 9183	10	9		£ 9183	10	9

H. SMITH,
Warden.

Provincial Penitentiary,
30th September, 1843. }

Henry Smith, Warden, and Francis Bickerton, Clerk of the Provincial Penitentiary, severally make oath, that the foregoing 'General statement of receipts and disbursements at the Provincial Penitentiary, in the year ending 1st October, 1843,' is correct and true in every respect, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, at Kingston, the }
17th day of October, 1843. }

JAMES SAMPSON, J. P.

H. SMITH,
F. BICKERTON.

RETURN

Appendix (H. H.) 21st Nov'r. To AN ADDRESS of the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY to the GOVERNOR GENERAL, bearing date the 27th ultimo, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, a Tabular Return of the several Agents and other persons employed by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, during and subsequent to 1840, and who are accountable to the Government for the receipt of monies in that Department : designating the name of the Agent, or other person employed, the date of his appointment, whether on the permanent establishment, or for a temporary occasion, the amount outstanding in the hands of such Agent on the 1st September of each year, inclusive, and the reason of the detention thereof, the salary, per centage, or other emolument receivable by such persons. Appendix (H. H.) 21st Nov'r.

By Command,

D. DALY,

Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Kingston, }
18th November, 1843. }

Letter from the Assistant Commissioner for the Sale of Crown Lands, to the Provincial Secretary.

Crown Land Department, }
Kingston, 16th November, 1843. }

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose Tabular Returns of the several Agents of the Department of Crown Lands, prepared in compliance with the Address to His Excellency the Governor General from the Legislative Assembly of the 27th ultimo.

I beg leave to observe, however, that at the dates required by the Address, no commission had been credited to the District Agents for the preceding five or eleven months, and that the balances against them on those dates appear in consequence larger than they ought to be.

I have, therefore, deemed it due to those Officers to add another statement in explanation of the first, exhibiting the correct state of their respective accounts with the Department on the 30th September, 1840, and the 31st December, 1841 and 1842, the periods at which they have received credit for their commission, and other incidental charges to which they were entitled.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

T. BOUTHILLIER.

The Honorable }
The Provincial Secretary. }

Appendix
(H. H.)
21st Nov'r.

Appendix
(H. H.)
21st Nov'r.

STATEMENT shewing the names of the District Agents of the Department of Crown Lands, Canada East, the dates of their appointment, the amount outstanding in the hands of, or balances due to each Agent, on the 1st of September, in the years 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, together with the salary, per centage, or other emolument receivable by them—prepared in obedience to a Resolution of the Honourable the Legislative Assembly, of 27th October, 1843.

NAME OF AGENT.	DISTRICT.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	1st September, 1840.		1st September, 1841.		1st September, 1842.		1st September, 1843.		Receipts to 1st Sept. 1843, on which Agent entitled to a commission.	Estimated Commission.
			Balance against Agent.	Balance in favor of Agent.	Balance against Agent.	Balance in favor of Agent.	Balance against Agent.	Balance in favor of Agent.	Balance against Agent.	Balance in favor of Agent.		
Barron, Thomas.....	Two Mountains.....	Old appointment.....	£ 1 13 4	£ 1 17 10	£ 1 17 10	£ 16 15 10	£ 1 18 10	£ 1 18 10	£ 1 18 10	£ 14 0 0	£ 0 14 0	
Bigelow, Levi.....	Port of Sydenham.....	do.....	38 12 11	33 13 2	33 13 2	33 13 2	8 3 2	8 3 2	8 3 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Black, George.....	do.....	do.....	7 18 8	7 18 8	7 18 8	18 1 4	18 1 4	18 1 4	18 1 4	2 16 3	0 2 9	
Burrows, John.....	do.....	do.....	14 19 1	18 2 6	18 2 6	28 9 8	49 6 7	49 6 7	49 6 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Bowron, William.....	Beauharnois.....	do.....										
Duburger, George.....	Sherbrooke.....	do.....	510 13 6	26 4 2	26 4 2	80 16 2	29 4 7	29 4 7	162 10 0	200 0 0	10 0 0	
Felton, John.....	St. Thomas.....	do.....		12 6 1	12 6 1	18 15 1	2 11 10	2 11 10		730 9 9	36 10 6	
Fournier, C. F.....	Chaudière.....	do.....	19 1 7	19 10 7	19 10 7	130 9 5				300 0 0	15 0 0	
Hargrave, Walter.....	do.....	do.....	2 10 6	3 5 6	3 5 6	*						
Hall, William.....	Lacolle.....	do.....	*	0 5 7	0 5 7							
Hoyle, Henry.....	Quebec.....	June, 1843.....										
Huot, H. S.....	Saguenay.....	do.....							37 10 0			
Kane, John.....	Terrebonne.....	do.....										
Lavelle, André.....	Nicolet.....	August, 1843.....	0 13 2	7 9 3	7 9 3	79 13 3			120 13 11	75 0 0	3 15 0	
Maier, G. L.....	do.....	Old appointment.....	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 16 0			0 16 0			
McGie, Edward.....	do.....	do.....	32 13 10	30 4 6	30 4 6	30 4 6			30 4 6			
McLean, Donald.....	do.....	do.....	125 13 0	65 13 4	65 13 4							
McDonald, William.....	do.....	do.....	11 11 6	11 11 6	11 11 6	35 5 5			9 11 9	100 0 0	5 0 0	
Morrison, William.....	Berthier.....	do.....										
Martin, J. B.....	Kanouraska.....	June, 1843.....										
Feel, Edmund.....	Missisquoi.....	do.....	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0			0 7 0	145 0 0	7 5 0	
Quin, Owen.....	Two Mountains.....	July, 1843.....	2 17 8	0 14 3	0 14 3	3 9 2			9 9 2	9 0 0	0 9 0	
Ross, Andrew.....	Chaudière.....	Old appointment.....										
Radford, Walter.....	Port of Sydenham.....	do.....	28 0 7	51 0 4	51 0 4	27 10 0			28 5 3	116 8 1	5 16 6	
Simpson, John.....	Montreal.....	do.....	15 18 9	15 18 9	15 18 9	2 16 9			14 8 9	13 8 2	0 13 6	

* Balanced.

Up to the 31st December, 1842, the District Agents for Canada East have been credited a commission of five per cent on all their collections of instalments, and ten per cent on their collections of annual rents.

Crown Land Office,
Kingston, 11th November, 1843.

T. BOUTHILLIER.

Appendix
(H. H.)
21st Nov'r.

STATEMENT shewing the names of the District Agents of the Department of Crown Lands in Canada West, the dates of their appointment, the amount outstanding in the hands of, or balances due to each Agent on the 1st September, in the years 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, together with the salary, per centage, or other emoluments receivable by them—prepared in obedience to a Resolution of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, of the 27th October, 1843.

NAME OF AGENT.	DISTRICT.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	1840.		1841.		1842.		1843.		Amount on which Commission is payable to Agents on 1st Sept'r 1843.	Amount claimed for contingencies exclusive of commission.	
			Balance against Agent.	Balance in favor of Agent.	Balance against Agent.	Balance in favor of Agent.	Balance against Agent.	Balance in favor of Agent.	£	s			d
Aikin, J. B.	London	July, 1839	61 3 6		36 1 1		11 19 8		29 18 8	1631 18 7	3	8	3
Allan, Francis	Rathurst	July, 1839	43 19 2		23 2 4		51 9 0		158 0 2	1423 2 9			
Alexander, J.	Simcoe	April, 1841							1 11 11	456 8 10			
Baines, T.	Huron	July, 1841			40 0 0		345 11 6		163 3 2	1449 4 6	1125	8	2
Carroll, P.	Brock	May, 1840					36 5 9		1 2 18 11	1033 11 5	1	7	3
Campbell, A.	Geor.	May, 1841								46 12 1			
Campbell, Duncan	Talbot	July, 1839								205 10 3			
Durand, J.	Wellington	May, 1842			11 18 5		32 7 9		56 16 2	205 10 3			
Gilchrist, J.	Colborne	May, 1842								50 15 11			
Hawkins, W.	Huron	July, 1839	165 0 0		291 12 0		1 12 3		218 3 6	2750 1 7	82	10	9
Lyons, John	Niagara	July, 1839	30 0 0				39 2 9		35 6 0	1792 16 0			
Lyons, G. B.	Dalhousie	May, 1843								37 8 0	25	6	2
McAnany, F.	Victoria	May, 1840			14 0 0		70 4 5		27 19 1	1877 17 11	24	3	0
Manahan, Anthony	Middleland	July, 1839	491 19 6		393 16 11		779 2 9		395 3 1	461 18 9	917	11	3
McDonnell, D. A.	Eastern	May, 1843								210 0 7			
Rorke, William	Prince Edward	July, 1839	4 12 0		27 15 9		2 15 9		17 3 2	228 5 7	109	15	0
Steele, Thomas	Western	July, 1839	60 18 1		416 0 2		185 13 0		537 16 6	1695 11 2	608	2	9
Smith, E.	Newcastle	February, 1843								5 3 11			
Scott, W. J.	Johannstown	July, 1839			36 15 6		19 6 2		81 12 9	919 11 10	7	1	0
Stewart, Neil	Ottawa	July, 1839	0 7 0				18 7 10		64 15 8	364 12 2	3	10	10
FORMER AGENTS.													
Blair, Marcus	Geor.	Deceased.	54 2 3		132 16 1		123 19 1		133 19 1		56	14	10
McDonnell, A.	Newcastle	Retired.	554 16 6		167 16 9		133 16 9				40	12	5
Pringle, James	Eastern	Retired.			0 2 1		41 2 2				6	3	0

* Balanced.

Up to the 31st December, 1842, the District Agents in Canada West have been credited for their Commissions at the rates established by the Order in Council of the 2d June, 1840, being ten per cent. on the first £500 collected by them, five per cent. on the next £1000, and two and a half per cent. on all sums over £1500, and not exceeding £5500. The maximum salary of each Agent being limited for this section of the Province to £200 per annum.

T. BOUTHILLIER.

Crown Land Office.
Kingston, 11th November, 1843.

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Return shewing the state of the Accounts of the different Agents of the Crown Land Department, Canada East, on the 31st December, 1840, 1841, and 1842, the periods at which they have received credit for their Commissions, and also on the 1st September, 1843, together with the amount of Collections upon which they were entitled to Commission, and amount of Contingencies claimed by them, in addition to their Commissions on said 1st September, 1843.

NAME OF AGENT.	31st December, 1840.		31st December, 1841.		31st December, 1842.		1st September, 1843.		Receipts to the 1st Sept. 1843, on which Agent is entitled to Commission.		Estimated Commission.			
	Balance against Agent.	Balance in favor of Agent.	Balance against Agent.	Balance in favor of Agent.	Balance against Agent.	Balance in favor of Agent.	Balance against Agent.	Balance in favor of Agent.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Barron, Thomas.....														
Bigelow, Levi.....		1 14 10		2 0 0		2 13 10		1 18 10	14	0	0	0	14	0
Black, George.....		3 13 2		33 13 2		8 3 2		6 3 2						
Burrows, John.....		7 18 8		7 18 8		5 1 4		18 1 4						
Bowron, William.....		15 11 7		21 8 2		51 18 3		49 6 7						
Duberger, George.....														
Felton, John.....	41	7 5		30 1 0		106 19 3		29 4 7	200	0	0	10	0	0
Fournier, C. F.....		11 5 10		131 15 5		4 11 9		2 11 10	730	9	9	36	10	6
Hargrave, W.....		21 6 7		19 10 7		49 18 7			300	0	0	15	0	0
Hall, William.....		3 5 6		63 5 6		2 8 0								
Hoyle, Henry.....				0 5 7		0 5 7								
Huot, H. S.....														
Kane, John.....														
Lavalleye André.....														
Marter, G. L.....														
McGie, Edward.....		10 5 3		112 14 6		124 9 11			75	0	0	3	15	0
McLean, Donald.....		0 16 0		0 16 0		0 16 0								
McDonald, William.....		16 13 11		30 4 6		30 4 6								
Morrison, William.....		571 4 0		606 18 3		126 5 0			100	0	0	5	0	0
Morrison, William.....				139 1 0		14 16 9								
Martin, J. B.....														
Martin, J. B.....														
Peel, Edmund.....														
Quinn, Owen.....		0 7 0		0 7 0		0 7 0			145	0	0	7	5	0
Ross, Andrew.....				0 19 2		9 9 2								
Radford, William.....				21 0 4		33 8 4								
Simpson, John.....	60	2 5		21 0 4		1 6 9								
	15	18 9		2 16 9										

* Balanced.

T. BOUTHILLIER.

Crown Land Office,
Kingston, 11th November, 1843.

Appendix
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Return shewing the state of the Accounts of the different Agents of the Crown Land Department, Canada West, on the 30th September, 1840, and on the 31st December, 1841 and 1842, the periods at which they have received credit for their commissions, and also on 1st September, 1843, together with the amount of collections upon which they were entitled to their commissions, and amount of contingencies claimed by them in addition to their commissions, on said 1st September, 1843.

NAME OF AGENT.	30th September, 1840.		31st December, 1841.		31st December, 1842.		1st September, 1843.		Amount claimed for contingencies, exclusive of commission.
	Balance against Agent.	Balance in favor of Agent.	Balance against Agent.	Balance in favor of Agent.	Balance against Agent.	Balance in favor of Agent.	Balance against Agent.	Balance in favor of Agent.	
Askin, J. B.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Allan, Francis	10 4 0	8 9 1	65 1 10	29 18 8	1631 18 7	3 8 3	1423 2 9	456 8 10	1125 8 2
Alexander, J.	33 17 2	3 5 10	1051 14 7	1 18 11	14409 4 6	1 18 11	1033 11 5	1033 11 5	1 7 3
Baines, Thomas		40 0 0	55 12 3	1028 3 2	46 12 1	183 18 11	205 10 3	46 12 1	
Carroll, Peter			122 18 8	56 16 2	2750 1 7		2750 1 7	2750 1 7	82 10 9
Campbell, A.			93 3 7	70 16 9	1792 16 0		1792 16 0	1792 16 0	23 6 2
Campbell, D.	11 18 5		23 9 9		37 8 0		37 8 0	37 8 0	
Durand, J.			166 9 8	42 7 10	27 10 8		27 10 8	27 10 8	
Gilchrist, J.			4 1 0	78 6 1	1577 17 11		1577 17 11	1577 17 11	28 3 0
Hawkins, W.	68 15 0				461 18 9		461 18 9	461 18 9	917 14 3
Lyons, John					210 0 7		210 0 7	210 0 7	
Lyons, G. B.					225 5 7		225 5 7	225 5 7	169 15 0
McAnnam, F.	20 0 0	6 0 0	97 18 7	27 19 1	1605 11 2		1605 11 2	1605 11 2	608 2 9
Manahan, A.	397 13 9	560 12 4	542 8 2	306 3 1	105 14 2		105 14 2	105 14 2	7 1 0
McDonell, D. E.					361 12 2		361 12 2	361 12 2	3 10 10
Roske, William	22 0 0	2 15 9	1 8 8	17 3 2	5 3 11		5 3 11	5 3 11	7 1 0
Steers, Thomas	41 11 4	174 7 7	499 9 5	537 16 6	81 12 9		81 12 9	81 12 9	3 10 10
Smith, E. P.					61 15 8		61 15 8	61 15 8	56 14 10
Scott, W. J.					123 19 1		123 19 1	123 19 1	6 3 0
Stewart, N.	91 5 6	59 0 6	75 2 0	59 0 6	95 17 1		95 17 1	95 17 1	40 12 5
Blair, Marcus	18 10 10	27 8 8	61 13 10	27 8 8					
Pringle, James	56 2 1	123 19 1	123 19 1	123 19 1					
McDonell, A.	27 4 0	137 17 6	1 19 4	1 19 4					

* Balanced.

T. BOUTHILLIER.

Crown Land Office,
Kingston, 11th November, 1843.

Appendix
(H. H.)

21st Nov'r.

RETURN

To an Address from the House of Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before them, copies of all Papers, Documents and Communications, relating in any way to the DISMISSAL OF WILLIAM MOORE KELLY, ESQUIRE, from the situation of COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, at the PORT OF TORONTO.

By command,

D. DALY,

Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Kingston, 21st November, 1843. }

SCHEDULE.

- No. 1. Letter from the Honorable S. B. Harrison to William Moore Kelly, Esq., dated 31st July, 1843.
 No. 2. Letter from W. M. Kelly, Esquire, to His Excellency the Governor General, with a Statement and other inclosures, dated 26th September, 1843.
 No. 3. Report of the Inspector General on the Statement of W. M. Kelly, Esquire, of the 26th September, 1843, dated 2d October, 1843.
 No. 4. Letter from Mr. Assistant Secretary Hopkirk, to Mr. Kelly, dated 6th October, 1843.
 No. 5. Mr. Kelly's answer to the preceding Letter, dated 11th October, 1843.
 No. 6. Report of the Inspector General on Mr. Kelly's answer, dated 12th October, 1843.
 No. 7. Letter from the Honorable Dominick Daly, to Mr. Kelly, dated 16th October, 1843.
 No. 8. Letter from Mr. Kelly, to the Honorable Dominick Daly, dated 23d October, 1843.
 No. 9. Letter from the same to the same, dated 9th November, 1843.
 No. 10. Letter from the Honorable Dominick Daly, to the Inspector General, dated 11th November, 1843.
 No. 11. Letter from the Inspector General, to the Honorable Dominick Daly, dated 13th Nov., 1843.
 No. 12. Letter from the Honorable Dominick Daly, to Mr. Kelly, dated 21st November, 1843.
 No. 13. Letter from the same to Malcolm Cameron, Esquire, dated 21st November, 1843.

No. 1.

Letter from the Honorable S. B. Harrison, to William Moore Kelly, Esquire.

(Copy.)

Secretary's Office,
Kingston, 31st July, 1843.

Sir,

I have the honor, by command of the Governor General, to acquaint you that His Excellency has had under his consideration, a Report of Malcolm Cameron, Esquire, Commissioner of Enquiry, on the manner in which the duties of your office, of Collector of Customs at the Port of Toronto, have been conducted, and that His Excellency regrets to find that the irregularities have been of so grave a character, as to render it incompatible with a due regard to the public interest, to permit you to continue to hold the office:

I am therefore to acquaint you that His Excellency has been pleased to remove you from the said office, and that you are discharged from hereafter performing its duties.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) S. B. HARRISON.

Wm. M. Kelly, Esq.,
Collector of Customs, Toronto.

No. 2.

Letter from William M. Kelly, Esquire, to His Excellency, the Governor General, with inclosures.

(Copy.)

Kingston, 26th Sept. 1843.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In the hope of entitling myself to the fulfilment of Your Excellency's gracious assurance of being re-instated in the office of Collector of H. M. Customs and Revenue, in the Port of Toronto, in the event of my disproving the charges of grave irregularities imputed to me, and upon which my dismissal was founded, I applied for a copy of the Reports referred to in Mr. Secretary Harrison's letter of 31st July last; and Mr. Manahan was, with some reluctance, furnished with extracts from them.

The explanations and justification, now humbly offered to Your Excellency, are prepared under much disadvantage. The extracts from Mr. Cameron's Report, do not state, in a specific form, the irregularities imputed to me, comprising a mass of matter put together in a desultory and unmethodical manner, they convey by insinuation and vague surmise, rather than by direct allegation, a variety

Appendix
(I. I.)
22d Novr.

of imputations, calculated very greatly to aggravate any official irregularity on my part; and from the grave character they give to the alleged irregularities, irreparably to injure me, not merely by the deprivation of office, but by the loss of character, and the forfeiture of the esteem of those to whom I am publicly and privately known.

The tendency of these Reports is not simply to charge me with mismanagement and irregularity in the performance of the duties of the office of Collector of Customs at Toronto, but to impute to me a corrupt misstatement of my accounts, and an irregular and dishonest use of the public moneys.

Upon the consideration which Your Excellency's sense of justice, will, I am persuaded, induce you to give to the statement now offered in vindication of my conduct, Your Excellency will be convinced that there was no foundation for these imputations; and if there were any irregularities in my office, they were not of so grave a character, or such as to render it incompatible with the public interest to permit me to hold the office.

The disadvantage under which I have labored in preparing the enclosed statement, compels me to entreat Your Excellency's indulgence, in adverting to a despatch from Lord Glenelg to Sir Francis B. Head, dated 5th April, 1837, in which his Lordship stated that he was not aware of so much as a single instance in which a public officer had been dismissed as a punishment and on the ground of misconduct, without the most explicit disclosure to him of the circumstances upon which his removal was grounded.

Your Excellency is aware that the first intimation which I received of the existence of any charge against me of irregularity and misconduct, was the communication of Your Excellency's pleasure that I should be discharged from my office. I have since been furnished with extracts, but not with copies, of the Reports which led to my dismissal. These extracts do not state in a distinct and specific form, the particular irregularities imputed to me, and on which my discharge from office was grounded; but I have endeavored, in the enclosed statement, to give a full and candid reply to every case of complaint which I would suppose to be founded on the matter contained in Mr. Cameron's Reports; and if anything should remain without a satisfactory answer and explanation, I would humbly hope, that, in a matter so deeply affecting my character and prospects in life, Your Excellency will consider me entitled to the benefit of the principle laid down in Lord Glenelg's Despatch above quoted, and direct me to be informed of the particular circumstances in which blame is still imputed to me, and on which Your Excellency may still deem me obnoxious to censure and to deprivation of office.

I have the honor to be,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed,) W. MOORE KELLY.

His Excellency,
Sir Charles T. Metcalfe, Baronet,
Governor General.

(Inclosure.)

Statement of William Moore Kelly, Esq., late Collector of H. M. Customs and Revenue in the Port of Toronto, Canada, in explanation of, and in reply to

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the several matters contained in certain extracts from the Reports of Malcolm Cameron, Esq., Commissioner of Inquiry, dated the 17th and 28th July, 1843, furnished to Mr. Kelly, as containing the grounds upon which he was dismissed from the office of Collector of Customs at Toronto.

The extracts from Mr. Cameron's Reports, above referred to, do not state, in a specific form, the charges of misconduct or neglect of duty imputed to Mr. Kelly, it is presumed that such charges may be comprised under the following heads, viz. :—

First.—Charges supposed to be founded on Mr. Cameron's Report of the 17th July, 1842.

1st. Mr. Kelly had not closed his accounts on the 13th July.

2d. There was no system of doing business in Mr. Kelly's Office, and no Bonded Warehouse-book being kept, the only trace of the goods bonded was by reference to the bonds.

3d. No account was opened in Mr. Kelly's books for harbor dues; but the entries were made in the blotter "several small craft" with no names, dates or particulars.

4th. There was no account for money received for auction dues or auction licenses.

5th. The plaster imported by James Brown, on the 17th April, was not entered, and the duty thereon was not paid until the 4th July.

6th. The salt imported by Charles Robertson, on 20th June was not entered on 17th July.

7th. Carelessness and irregularity on the part of Mr. Kelly, or of those acting under him, in having, in eighty-seven instances, of which a written list was furnished to Mr. Kelly, omitted to make proper entries in his books.

8th. Having suffered Messrs. Hamilton & Wilson to remove certain goods before entry and payment of duty, upon an understanding that the amount of duties was to be a set-off against a private debt due from Mr. Kelly to Messrs. Hamilton & Wilson.

9th. All the goods received since the 5th July were entered on a few sheets of paper sewed together.

Second.—Charges supposed to be founded on Mr. Cameron's Report of 28th July.

10th. The goods imported by Doane, on the 30th June, were entered since the 5th July, also the goods that arrived on the 5th July, and the goods imported by Burke & O'Neill, by which the duties under the old Tariff were served.

11th. Certain sums received from Mr. Strange were kept back or borrowed from one period to another.

12th. The sums credited to the Government by Mr. Kelly for the steamers "Gore," "Britannia," and "America," do not correspond with the sums entered in Mr. Bethune's books, as paid for these steamers.

13th. The Harbor Dues were collected in an imperfect manner.

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14th. The sums paid by Robertson, Ogilvie & Brown, for Harbor and Tonnage Dues, cannot be traced in Mr. Kelly's Returns, and the sum of £6 6s. for Tonnage Dues on "The Sir F. B. Head," was omitted to be credited to the Government.

15th. Several sums (enumerated in Mr. Cameron's Report) were not deposited at the Bank to the credit of the Receiver General, nor rendered in account, but were borrowed.

It is proposed to reply to these charges in the order in which they are enumerated, and which corresponds to the order in which the paragraphs in Mr. Cameron's Reports, on which they are founded, occur.

In support of the subjoined statement, copies are hereto annexed by the following affidavits and documents, together with copies of the extracts from Mr. Cameron's Reports furnished to Mr. Kelly.

- No. 1.—Extract from the Report of Malcolm Cameron, Esq., dated 17th July, 1843.
- No. 2.—Extract from Report of Mr. Cameron, dated 28th July, 1843.
- No. 3.—Letter from Mr. Alfred Laing to W. M. Kelly, Esq., dated Toronto, 28th August, 1843.
- No. 4.—Statement of Charles Robertson respecting the salt imported by him into the Port of Toronto.
- No. 5.—Affidavit of Mr. Alexander Hamilton, sworn at Toronto, 29th August, 1843.
- No. 6.—Affidavit of Mr. Joseph Wilson, sworn at Toronto, 11th August, 1843.
- No. 7.—Copy of Letter from Alexr. Hamilton to Malcolm Cameron, Esq., dated Toronto, 8th August, 1843.
- No. 8.—Letter from Mr. Alexr. Ogilvie to Wm. Moore Kelly, dated Toronto, 24th August, 1843, respecting Harbor Dues said to have been paid by him to Mr. Kelly.
- No. 9.—Letter from A. Manahan, Esq., formerly Collector of Customs at Toronto, to the Inspector General, dated 15th January, 1843.
- No. 10.—The certificate of James M. Strange, Esq., stating that his cheque on the Bank, dated 6th April, was withheld from Mr. Kelly until some days after.

First Charge.—Mr. Kelly had not closed his accounts on the 13th July.

The quarter ended on the 5th July. By the Provincial Statute of Upper Canada of 3rd Vic: cap. 9: sec. 2, the Collectors of H. M. Revenue are allowed 20 clear days after the termination of each quarter, to make up their accounts, and to transmit copies verified by a solemn declaration before a Magistrate to the Inspector General. Mr. Kelly therefore was required, neither by Law, nor by the usage of the department to complete his accounts and transmit them to the Government until the 26th July; and it could not in fairness be a ground of complaint that his accounts had not been completed on the 13th July; besides, Mr. Cameron in his report adverts to the fact of Mr. Kelly being very ill and obliged to leave his office. If, therefore, there had been any unusual delay in the making up and transmission of Mr. Kelly's accounts to the Inspector General, Mr.

Kelly might humbly advert to this fact, and to the circumstance of Mr. Cameron's visit to Toronto, at the very time when Mr. Kelly was engaged in making up his quarterly accounts for transmission to Government, and to Mr. Cameron's mode of examination in extenuation of that delay.

But it will be found by referring to the second paragraph of Mr. Cameron's Report of 28th July—that Mr. Kelly's accounts were on that day in Mr. Cameron's hands and transmitted by him to the Inspector General; so that, in point of fact, Mr. Kelly's accounts were delayed only one day beyond the period allowed by Law for their transmission to Government, notwithstanding the ill state of Mr. Kelly's health, and the interruption and distraction occasioned by Mr. Cameron's mode of investigation, which, by impressing the Merchants and the Public of Toronto with the belief that Mr. Kelly was suspected of dishonest practices, could not fail to disturb his mind and impair his ability to attend the duties of his office.

Second Charge.—There was no system of doing business in Mr. Kelly's office, and no Bonded Warehouse Book being kept, the only trace of the goods bonded, was by reference to the bonds.

In the paragraph in Mr. Cameron's Report which comprises this charge, it is stated that Mr. Kelly found it necessary some time ago to dismiss Mr. Laing, his Book-keeper, and to employ Mr. Graham, "a good penman, but a young man of no experience, and who evidently had no system of doing business." It is true that Mr. Kelly was under the necessity of dismissing Mr. Laing, his Book-keeper. Mr. Laing was dismissed from no want of ability, but in consequence of a difficulty between him and the Hon. Mr. Gage of the 83rd Regiment, which in Mr. Kelly's opinion, justified such dismissal. It is also true that Mr. Graham, though an excellent penman, and a person of unimpeachable character and integrity, was slow, and wanted experience; but under Mr. Kelly's directions he pursued precisely the same system of business which had been followed in Mr. Laing's time, and which on previous visits had been approved by Mr. Cameron. If therefore there was a want of system in the office, doubtless the responsibility for that want must devolve on Mr. Kelly and not on Mr. Graham; but Mr. Kelly respectfully denies that there was any want of system, and humbly insists, that after Mr. Laing's dismissal, and whilst Mr. Graham was Mr. Kelly's Clerk, the same system was pursued in transacting the business of the office, and in keeping the Books which had been approved of by Mr. Cameron on former occasions, and which that Officer had enjoined Mr. Kelly to continue without change, until a uniform system should be adopted by all the Collectors of H. M. Revenue in this part of Canada, and an uniform series of ruled Books should be supplied to them.

With regard to the charge of there being no bonded Warehouse book, and that the only trace of the goods bonded was by reference to the bonds—Mr. Kelly apprehends that the charge must be founded on a mistake, as there was a bonded warehouse book at the time to which Mr. Cameron refers. The bonded warehouse book which was in use at the time referred to by Mr. Cameron, is now in the possession of Mr. Kelly's successor, as Collector of Customs at Toronto, and a copy of it has been furnished to Mr. Kelly since his removal from Office, by that Gentleman. It is scarcely necessary to add that the statement that the only trace of the goods bonded was by reference to the bonds, is inaccurate and unfounded in fact.

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Third Charge.—No account was opened in Mr. Kelly's Books for Harbour dues, and the entries were made in the blotter "several small craft," with no names, dates or particulars.

It will be found, on reference to Mr. Kelly's Books, that the sums received by him for Harbour dues, were, as received, regularly entered in the blotter or day-book, as all other sums received by him on the public account were entered. It is true that there are two instances, and two instances only, in the Quarter to which Mr. Cameron's Reports refer—the entry of "sundry small craft." In all the other instances of sums received for Harbour dues, the precise day of receipt, and the name of the party or vessel in respect of which the sums were paid, are stated. As to the two instances of payments which occur in the form stated by Mr. Cameron, the one occurred at the commencement of the season, before the business of the port had regularly commenced, and the other was an amount collected and received by the Keeper of the Light-house on the Government Pier, and by him paid over to Mr. Kelly. In previous Quarters, the sums collected by this individual were in like manner paid over to Mr. Kelly, and entered by him in his Books, in the same form, without censure or observation by Mr. Cameron or the Inspector General.

For further explanation on the subject of Harbour dues, Mr. Kelly respectfully refers to his reply to the *Fourteenth* charge.

Fourth Charge.—There was no account for moneys received for auction dues or auction licenses.

The sums received by Mr. Kelly, from time to time, for auction dues, were, on the day of receipt, entered in the blotter or day-book, as all other sums received by him on the public account were entered; and at the end of each quarter the sums so received were stated and entered in a separate account, and in that form transmitted to the Inspector General.

Fifth Charge.—The plaster imported by James Brown, on the 17th April, was not entered, and the duty thereon was not paid until the 4th July. Mr. Brown is the principal Forwarder resident in the Port of Toronto.

In consequence of the Government not being provided with a warehouse for the reception of goods imported into the Port of Toronto, and not entered for the payment of duty, within the period required by law, it has of necessity been the custom in that Port to allow the Forwarders, on the arrival of the steamers and other vessels resorting to Toronto, to land and deposit the cargoes in the Forwarders' own warehouses, where they are supposed to remain in the same state as they would have been in had they remained on board the importing vessel. By the provisions of the Imperial Act 3 & 4 Wm. IV. ch. 59, importers of goods are required, within twenty days after the arrival of the vessel in which such goods are imported, to enter the same for payment of duty, and in default of such entry, the Collectors of H. M. Customs are empowered, at the expiration of the twenty days, to land the goods and secure them in proper places, at the expense of the importers, and if the goods shall not be entered within three months after such landing, the Collectors are empowered to sell the same—out of the proceeds of the sale to pay the duties to which such goods were liable, and after payment thereof, and of all the expense incurred in the landing, warehousing and sale, to pay over the balance of the proceeds to the importer.

The plaster referred to in Mr. Cameron's Report, as imported by Mr. Browne, arrived in Toronto on the 17th April, as appears by the entry in the manifest book, kept by Mr. Kelly in his office, as Collector of Customs at Toronto. On the 17th May, had the custom referred to not existed, and the vessel in which the plaster was imported had still remained in the Port of Toronto, and the entry of such plaster for the payment of duty had not been made, as in fact it had not, Mr. Kelly might, under the provisions of the Act above quoted have caused the plaster to be landed and properly secured on that day, but under the custom which has hitherto prevailed under the sanction of the Government, the plaster had already been landed and secured to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs. If, however, on the 7th of August, the day on which the three months expired, the plaster had still remained unentered, Mr. Kelly might then have caused the same to be sold. But the plaster was entered, and the duty thereon paid, on the 4th July, long before Mr. Kelly could, under the provisions of the Imperial Act of 3 and 4, William IV., do more than in point of fact was done. If, therefore, there was in point of form, an official irregularity in this instance, it was merely in point of form, for substantially, all was done that the law enabled Mr. Kelly to do; and the irregularity is to be ascribed rather to the want of proper Government ware houses, than to neglect or incapacity on the part of Mr. Kelly.

Sixth Charge.—The Salt imported by Charles Robertson, on the 20th June, was not entered on the 17th July.

In this case, Mr. Kelly refers to the annexed statement (marked No. 4.) of Mr. Charles Robertson, a most respectable merchant, at Toronto, and who fully explained all the circumstances attendant on this charge, to Mr. Cameron, with which explanation (as Mr. Robertson has stated to Mr. Kelly,) Mr. Cameron appeared perfectly satisfied, and that no loss could by possibility accrue to the Revenue, by the accommodation granted to Mr. Robertson by Mr. Kelly.

Seventh Charge.—Carelessness and irregularity on the part of Mr. Kelly, or of those acting under him, in having in eighty-seven instances, of which a written list was furnished Mr. Kelly, omitted to make proper entries.

In replying to this charge, it is necessary to refer to the statement made in reply to the first charge, which was, that Mr. Kelly had not, on the 13th July, closed his accounts. The reply to that charge was, that Mr. Kelly was allowed by law for that purpose, twenty clear days, and that the twenty days did not expire until the 27th July, a date subsequent to that of the Report, containing the first charge against Mr. Kelly, and the charge now under consideration.

It is true that in posting the books, Mr. Kelly had omitted some entries, (the gross amount of the duties on which do not exceed £18,) but those omissions would have been discovered by Mr. Kelly himself, had Mr. Cameron postponed his visit until the expiration of the period allowed by law to Mr. Kelly for making up his books. They were, in point of fact, discovered previous to the expiration of the period allowed for making up the accounts, and were, with all the other instances, contained in Mr. Cameron's string of memoranda, except eight, included in the Return transmitted to the Inspector General, on the 23d July, as Mr. Cameron admits himself, in his second Report.

By the annexed letter from Mr. Laing, to Mr. Kelly, dated 28th August, 1843, it will appear that

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it was the practice of Mr. Kelly, after the close of the quarter, to compare the deliveries of the manifest book, with the entries for the past quarter, and to rectify such omissions as were then found to have occurred.

Eighth Charge.—Having suffered Messrs. Hamilton & Wilson to remove certain goods before entry and payment of duty, upon an understanding that the amount of duties was to be a set off against a private debt due from Mr. Kelly to Messrs. Hamilton & Wilson.

In referring to this transaction, Mr. Cameron says "but the most unpleasant matter in the whole of these errors is in the case of Hamilton & Wilson."

If it were true, as insinuated in Mr. Cameron's Report, that the indulgence extended by Mr. Kelly to Messrs. Hamilton & Wilson proceeded from any other motive than a wish to accommodate a respectable firm, without loss or injury to the public Revenue, undoubtedly this case would be the most unpleasant matter in the whole of the instances of misconduct imputed to Mr. Kelly. But the annexed affidavits from disinterested parties, who have no purposes to serve by misrepresenting any of the circumstances, distinctly prove that there is not a shadow of foundation for imputing to Mr. Kelly any other motive, and that Mr. Cameron had, from misapprehension, or from some other cause, been led into a statement of circumstances, and induced to give a colour to the transaction, wholly unsustainable. It is stated by Mr. Cameron that Mr. Kelly was, according to the representation of Messrs. Hamilton & Wilson, to pay the duties leviable on the goods in question, in discharge of a private debt due from Mr. Kelly to Messrs. Hamilton & Wilson.

This statement is distinctly negatived by the annexed affidavits at the time in question. Mr. Kelly was indebted to Messrs. Hamilton & Wilson, only in a small and inconsiderable amount for goods supplied since the commencement of the current year, and to be paid for at the close of the year, like other tradesmen's accounts. The whole of the circumstances of the case, are clearly and impartially stated in the annexed affidavits, and to them Mr. Kelly refers as relieving him from the heavy charge which is insinuated rather than made against him, by Mr. Cameron, in reference to this transaction.

Ninth Charge.—All the goods received since the 5th of July, were entered on a few sheets of paper sewed together.

This statement, if unexplained, would unquestionably tend to show that the business of Mr. Kelly's office was conducted in a very slovenly and irregular manner.

It is not pretended that the entries of goods arriving previous to the 5th of July, were entered on sheets of paper sewed together. From the assumption of the office of Collector by Mr. Kelly, up to the period in question, the entries had been made in proper books, and such books had been approved of by Mr. Cameron. On the 5th July, the new tariff came into operation, and under that tariff, the entries required a new set of forms, and rendered the old books useless. For a few days after the new duties became leviable, and until books ordered by Mr. Kelly to be ruled according to the forms required under the new tariff were obtained, Mr. Kelly was under the necessity of making the entries in a temporary book, ruled in the proper manner, and consisting of a sufficient number of sheets of paper sewed together, to receive all the entries likely to be required, until the new books reached Mr. Kelly's office. But it is respectfully submitted that in this circumstance, there was nothing irregular or improper; and that it does not in the slightest degree sustain the charges of grave irregularity imputed to Mr. Kelly.

Tenth Charge.—The goods imported by Doane, on the 30th June, were entered since the 5th July; also the goods that arrived on the 5th July, and the goods imported by Burke & O'Neill, by which the duties under the old tariff were saved.

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It has already been shewn that under the Imperial Act, the Collector of Customs has no power until after the expiration of twenty days from the arrival of the vessel in which the goods were imported, to take any steps to compel an importer to make entry of his goods, and that on the expiration of twenty days, he is only empowered to land and store them, and that his power to do more does not arise, until the expiration of three months from such landing and storing of the goods. Mr. Kelly therefore was not in a condition to compel the importers to make entries in the cases in question, at the date of Mr. Cameron's complaint that the goods were unentered, whether the importers did or did not, by their delay to make entry, save the difference between the old and new duties. On these grounds it is submitted that no charge of irregularity can be sustained against Mr. Kelly in respect of these cases, but that the charge has resulted entirely from Mr. Cameron's misapprehension of the duties and powers of a Collector of Customs.

Eleventh Charge.—Certain sums received from Mr. Strange were kept back, or borrowed from one period to another.

Mr. Cameron states that "he called on Mr. Strange, and found that Mr. Kelly called on him (Mr. Strange) personally, and received on the 6th April £25 2s. 10d.; but Mr. Kelly neglected to return it that quarter, (meaning the quarter ending on the 5th April,) and returns it now." By the enclosed certificate from Mr. Strange, it will be seen that though Mr. Strange's check was dated on the 6th April, it was not called for until some days afterwards. In point of fact it was not called for and received until the 13th April, when it was duly entered and credited to the Government in Mr. Kelly's Books.

Mr. Cameron's Report goes on to say that "Mr. Kelly omits this quarter £20 8s. 8d. which he received from Mr. Strange for the past quarter. His receipt is dated the 6th July."

Mr. Kelly received the sum in question on the 6th July, and on the 13th July it was paid by him into the Bank of Upper Canada, to the credit of the Receiver General of the Province. Mr. Cameron's Report adds "that I find by his (Mr. Kelly's) return from the 5th October to the 5th January, that he (Mr. Kelly) returned only £16 15s., while Mr. Strange holds a receipt, dated 4th November, for £8 3s. 1d. It is possible Mr. Kelly may have returned this in the previous quarter.

By reference to Mr. Kelly's returns to the Inspector General for the Quarter ending on the 5th October, 1842, it will be seen that the sum of £8 3s. 1d., for which Mr. Strange holds Mr. Kelly's receipt, was accounted for in that quarter and paid over to the Government, although Mr. Kelly did not, as appears by the receipt to which Mr. Cameron refers, obtain the money until the 4th November.

The insinuation in these statements is that Mr. Kelly obtained an irregular and unwarrantable use of the public monies. There is no foundation whatever for the imputation.

Twelfth Charge.—The sums credited to the Government by Mr. Kelly for the Steamers Gore, Britannia, and America, do not correspond with the sums entered in Mr. Bethune's Books as paid for those steamers.

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The statement in Mr. Cameron's Report is as follows:—"I have examined the accounts of the different Steam Boats for harbor dues, and I find no way of reconciling the returns in these cases; at Mr. Bethune's office the Boats were charged with having paid Mr. Kelly as follows:—

The Gore,.....	£20	6	0
The Britannia,....	8	18	0
The America,.....	32	15	3

"Mr. Kelly returns, 5th October, 1842:—

The Gore,.....	£16	3	6
The America,....	32	15	3
The Britannia,....	6	11	5"

The imputation against Mr. Kelly conveyed by the above passage is, that Mr. Kelly received a larger sum from Mr. Bethune's Agents, for the harbor dues on the Steamers Gore, Britannia and America, than he (Mr. Kelly) credited to the Government. It is true that the differences are not large, amounting, on the Steamer Gore, to the sum of £1 3s. 6d., and on the Steamer Britannia to the sum of £2 3s. 6.; but the charge against Mr. Kelly is not diminished by the smallness of the sums, which it is the obvious intention of this paragraph to insinuate that Mr. Kelly has not accounted for and has misappropriated.

Mr. Kelly cannot, it is submitted, be considered accountable for the entries in Mr. Bethune's books.

To sustain a charge that Mr. Kelly had accounted to the Government for less than he actually received from Mr. Bethune's office, some evidence of the payment of the sums said to be received by him, and of the dates of payment, and of the particulars for which such payments were said to be made, ought to be adduced. But no such particulars are given, and heavy as the imputation on Mr. Kelly is, it is impossible for him to do more than to insist on investigation, it will be found to be utterly without foundation, and that he has honestly accounted to Government for every sum, however small, which has been paid to him on Mr. Bethune's account.

In conclusion it may be remarked, that in regard to the Steamer "America" there is no difference between the sum said to have been paid to Mr. Kelly and the sum accounted for by him. It is difficult to understand upon what ground this Steamer is included among the Steamers in regard to which a difference is asserted to exist.

Thirteenth Charge.—The Harbour dues were collected in an imperfect manner.

In replying to this charge, Mr. Kelly is called upon to solicit attention to the manner in which the subject is introduced by Mr. Cameron.

Immediately after the paragraph in which Mr. Cameron attempts to shew that Mr. Kelly has accounted for less than he actually received from Mr. Bethune, he proceeds to say "I am of opinion that the greatest loss to the Government, this quarter, is from the imperfect manner in which the harbour dues are collected."

In the succeeding passage to that quoted above, Mr. Cameron adds, "I have also found that many individuals pay their own dues, of which I cannot trace the accounts in Mr. Kelly's return."

If these statements were made for any purpose, it is obvious that they were made for the purpose of creating an impression that Mr. Kelly was in the

habit of receiving sums on account of harbour dues, for which he did not account to the Government, and that during the quarter to which Mr. Cameron refers, the greatest loss accruing to the Government, in the Port of Toronto resulted from the manner in which the harbour dues had been collected.

If Mr. Cameron intended merely to represent to the Government that there was an imperfection in the system of collecting the harbour dues, for which Mr. Kelly was not responsible, either on the ground of negligence or misappropriation, the statements referred to would not have been introduced and connected in Mr. Cameron's report, with the representation to Government on the subject. Mr. Cameron would have confined himself to the explanation that the "schooners only pay when sharply looked after, which, he says, cannot be done at present, when the landing officer is attending the arrival of foreign goods, and the Clerk busy in entering them, half a dozen schooners may discharge and be off."

If, on the other hand, it was intended to charge Mr. Kelly as accessory to the loss to Government, either on the score of negligence or misappropriation, it would have been clearly a matter of simple justice to an officer whose character and livelihood were at stake, to have stated the charges broadly, and to have set forth clearly and distinctly the facts upon which the charge was grounded. It is far from improbable that the harbour dues might be more advantageously collected, but Mr. Cameron himself admits that at present, and with the means possessed by Mr. Kelly, it was impossible that he could collect them more perfectly.

This subject was distinctly brought to the notice of Government by Mr. Manahan, the immediate predecessor of Mr. Kelly, in the office of Collector, in a letter addressed to the Inspector General, and dated "Custom House, Toronto, 13th January, 1842." From that letter Mr. Kelly begs leave to transcribe the following extract:—

"It is my duty to state, that, in the absence of any power to punish, summarily, persons who evade the payment of the harbour dues, for wood and stone landed at this Port, the tithe of the proper charges upon those articles is not collected, and although an increased commission of five per cent. is allowed to the Collector, yet the entire commission would not sufficiently remunerate a person for the time necessary to be bestowed upon the exact collection of this revenue, any infringement of which must, according to the law, be prosecuted in a Court of Record. I would also suggest for your consideration, whether under an order in Council I might not be justified in entering complaints before one or more Magistrates. Small vessels come to the wharves, and no power is given to prevent them from landing their cargoes, and when landed, no power exists to enforce payment unless by a tedious and expensive course of prosecution in a Court of Record. On this subject, in so far as I am acquainted with the matter, the best course would seem to me to appoint a Wharfinger at a small salary whose duty it would be to attend chiefly, if not exclusively, to the collection of the dues, for whose intromission I would be responsible."

"In a Port of the growing importance of Toronto, giving at present so large a sum of Revenue, a regular and respectable Custom House should be established, and the means of securing the due collection of the Revenue and efficiently conducting the preventive service, should be limited only to the actual exigencies of the service."

To that letter Mr. Manahan received a reply, and if any imperfection in the mode of collecting and

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accounting for the Harbour Dues existed at the time of Mr. Kelly's dismissal, it was no other than the same imperfection which had existed with the knowledge of the Department before the appointment of Mr. Kelly, and for which the Government, though solicited to do so, had provided no remedy.

Fourteenth Charge.—The sums paid by Robertson, Ogilvie & Brown, for Harbour and Tonnage Dues, cannot be traced, and the sum of £6 6s. for Tonnage Dues on the "Sir F. B. Head," was omitted to be credited to Government.

Mr. Cameron's statement in the first part of this charge is as follows:—"I have also found that many individuals pay their own dues, of which I cannot trace the accounts in Mr. Kelly's return; I find that John Robertson paid £5 19s. 9d.; Mr. Ogilvie, £6 12s. 9d.; Eagle & Richmond, per Mr. Brown, £24 7s. 2d.

The annexed letter, from Mr. Ogilvie to Mr. Kelly, will shew that Mr. Cameron's statement, so far as regards Mr. Ogilvie, is wholly unsustainable. Mr. Ogilvie certifies that he did not pay into Mr. Kelly's Office any "Harbour Dues, from the 5th April to the 5th July, the Harbour Dues being always paid by the Wharfingers."

With respect to the sum of £24 7s. 2d. paid by Mr. Brown, it will be found accounted for in Mr. Kelly's accounts, as follows:—

Credited to the Receiver General, 5th July	£ 7 1 6
Lodged in the Bank of Upper Canada, on the 31st July, as follows:—	
Harbour dues.....	£10 10 6
Sir F. B. Head.....	6 6 0
Dues on Marble.....	0 9 2
	—————
	£17 5 8
	—————
	£24 7 2

Two of the sums which Mr. Cameron states that he cannot trace being accounted for, and the sum of £6 6s. for the "Sir F. B. Head," which Mr. Cameron states had not been credited to Government, under the head of "Schooners 'Isabella' and 'Leopard' now in the possession of the Inspector General.

Fifteenth Charge.—Several sums enumerated in Mr. Cameron's Report were not deposited at the Bank to the credit of the Receiver General, but were borrowed. Mr. Cameron's statement is as follows:—

"On examining Mr. K.'s books before leaving this morning, I found the following sums received, but not deposited nor rendered to me in the accounts:

6th July—Schr. Isabella, 20 tons merchandize.....	£ 1 3 0
7th " J. M. Strange, Auction Dues..	20 18 5
Capt. Richardson, Light Money and Harbour Dues....	40 11 9
T. Reed, Auction Duties....	4 12 8
R. McClure, Auction Duty..	4 7 3
Smith, Light-House money..	2 10 0
Harbour Dues, 3 Friends and Propeller	4 2 4
20th " Schooner Isabella, 20 tons merchandize	1 3 0
Schooner Smuggler.....	0 2 6
R. Tinning.....	1 5 0
Toronto.....	1 17 10
	—————
Carried forward.....	£ 82 13 9

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Brought forward.....	£ 82 13 9
20th July—Kent & Friend, 7s. 5d., Emily, 13s. 4d.	1 0 9
Robertson, Harbour Dues (see last page).....	5 19 9
Ogilvie's do.	6 12 9
Harbour Dues and Light-money, paid by Brown	24 7 2
	—————
	£120 14 2

"These sums show the amount received by Mr. Kelly, which should have come into this quarters account; but were borrowed."

In this instance Mr. Cameron's charge is sufficiently specific and distinct; it is, that the sums enumerated were not, on the 28th July, the date of Mr. Cameron's Report, deposited nor rendered in account, but were borrowed.

It is difficult to account for Mr. Cameron's statement, for, not only were the sums accounted for to the Government, at the date of Mr. Cameron's Report, but they had actually been deposited at the Bank of Upper Canada to the credit of the Receiver General, and Mr. Cameron had himself checked off, in Mr. Kelly's Cash Book and Day Book, the several sums enumerated as so deposited.

The following is a statement of the sums so paid, and of the dates when received by Mr. Kelly, and when paid over by him.

Lodged to the credit of the Receiver General, on the 15th July, as follows:—

July 6th—J. M. Strange.....	£ 20 10 8
" 8th—Henry Smith.....	2 10 0
" 11th—Capt. Richardson.....	40 11 9
" " —J. Read.....	4 12 8
" 12th—R. McClure.....	4 7 3
" 14th—Harbour dues.....	4 2 4
	—————
	£77 2 8

Lodged to the credit of the Receiver General as follows, on the 22d July:—

July 18th—Schooner Isabella.....	£1 5 0
" " " Smuggler.....	0 2 6
" 20th— " R. Tinning.....	1 5 0
" 22d— " Toronto.....	1 17 10
" " — " Kent and Friends,	0 7 5
	—————
	£ 82 0 5

Mr. Browne's Harbour Dues accounted for under the previous charge...	24 7 2
Mr. Robertson's do.....	5 19 9
Mr. Ogilvie's do.....	6 12 9
	—————
	£119 0 1

It is respectfully submitted that this statement, which will be corroborated by Mr. Kelly's letters and accounts, in the possession of Government, fully refutes Mr. Cameron's allegation, that these sums were not deposited nor rendered in account, but were borrowed by Mr. Kelly.

(Sub-Inclosure, No. 1.)

(Copy.)

Extracts from the Report on Mr. Kelly's case.

July 17th, 1843.

"Found Mr. Kelly had not closed his quarter's account; I commenced an examination of his en-

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tries, and regret to inform you that I found them very unsatisfactory (as matters were so far behind): I requested him to attend on Friday morning at 6 A. M., that we might get matters adjusted before business hours, as I supposed we could; however, the more we examined, the worse the case appeared; I remained all day Saturday, and again attended at 6 A. M., with Mr. K.; he was very ill, and obliged to return home; I pursued my investigation until 5 in the evening, when I handed Mr. K. a string of memoranda for explanation, and requested him to prepare a statement of the monies received from the several sources of revenue, and close his account.

"Mr. Kelly found it necessary some time ago to dismiss Mr. Laing, his book-keeper, and employ a Mr. Graham, a good penman, but a young man of no experience, and who evidently has no system of doing business; for instance, there is no bonded warehouse book, and the only trace of the goods bonded is by reference to the bonds. There is no account opened for harbor dues, and the entries are in the blotter, "several small craft £6 19s.—several small craft £5 19s."—no names, dates or particulars, no account for monies received for auction dues or auction licenses, and no account crediting Government for licenses received, in fact I believe Mr. K. has had no licenses although several Auctioneers have paid him; of course if this be allowed there is no check. When here before, I observed there was a manifest of a large quantity of Plaster of Paris, and Salt, not entered at all; the Plaster was received on the 17th April, but it was entered and duty paid 4th July. The Salt imported by Charles Robertson on the 20th June is not entered yet."—Here follows a list of errors, with which Mr. Kelly has been furnished. "But the most unpleasant matter in the whole of these errors is in the case of Hamilton & Wilson; you will observe in the above list two memoranda of goods received.

17th April, . . . 2 Cases.

23d May, 1 Box Looking Glasses and 2 Cases.

"On enquiring what became of these goods, Mr. Kelly told me they were in Store. However, being so much dissatisfied with the state of things, I went to the Store House and took a memorandum of all the goods said to be in Store on Friday, and made Mr. Roy go with me to check them off. I then found only *two* cases marked Hamilton & Wilson (in chalk, evidently newly covered.) As I could find no entry of them or invoices, I called on Mr. Hamilton, and introduced myself, and asked for his invoices, he said he had already given two copies to Mr. Kelly. I then asked him how long these goods were in the warehouse, he said only since Friday. I enquired how was that? why, he said, Mr. Kelly came to him and said I was here, and he was going to get his head in his hand, and I must send them down; and so we packed up two boxes and sent them to him.

"He then produced his original Invoices, \$1030 95, he said part of them came in last fall, 1 case, and 5 this spring; but, said he, I will tell you the truth: Mr. Kelly owes me a debt and was to pay this himself. Mr. Roy knew nothing of the receipt or delivery of these, nor what became of the three cases missing still.

"I gave Mr. Kelly a list of all my memoranda, many more than I send you; and he asked leave to perfect as many of the entries as he can and close his account, which he says he can do in 8 days. If he can it is so much saved.

"His books for the quarter ending 5th July are not closed at all; and all the goods received since are entered on a few sheets of paper sewed together.

I have given him notice to close his quarterly accounts immediately, and furnish me with a detailed statement of all his receipts. I have furnished him a Cash Book and Warehouse Book for goods stored until cleared, and I have made a form of Bonded Warehouse Book, and ordered him to get one printed.

("Signed,)

"M. CAMERON."

(Sub-Inclosure, No. 2.)

(Copy.)

*Extract from the Report on Mr. Kelly's case,
July 28th, 1843.*

"Mr. Kelly has been enabled to trace the greater part of the entries, omitted as per my Report of the 17th inst., either by seeing the parties who paid, or finding their invoices. I cannot, perhaps, so well explain the matter as by enclosing the original set of memoranda which I handed to Mr. Kelly, and the remarks he has placed on the margin.

"You will observe on examination of the quarterly accounts transmitted by me to the Inspector General's Office this day, that the last 21 entries were made after the 19th inst. the goods were imported at the dates entered on the paper marked No. 1, and and in most cases paid for at the time. There are yet seven entries of small articles omitted, which Mr. Kelly will trace out and see the parties; one case is that of Mr. Thorpe, reported 20th May, the man was a stranger, and both Mr. Kelly and Mr. Roy *think* that the case of Merchandize was Tobacco and of little value.

"1 barrel to Quin, 4th May, Mr. K. says was fish.

"1 box to Mr. Stewart, 14th May, do. do.

"The two cases of Hamilton and Wilson's are still in store. Mr. Kelly informed me of the fact of their delivery to the parties and his ordering them back; and says they contain all the goods not entered by Hamilton and Wilson, and the duty will be about £45, but they could not pay it now.

"The Goods entered by Doane on the 30th, are entered since the 5th July, also all the goods entered on the 5th, and those of Burke and O'Neil which were in store since the 10th June, by which they saved the higher duty on Shoes, Clocks, &c., in fact, the last 14 entries are explained and brought into the current quarter.

"My attention was called to the fact of Mr. J. M. Strange not having paid any Auction duty for the quarter ending 5th April. I therefore called on him and found that Mr. Kelly called on him, personally, and received on the 6th April, £25 2s. 10d., but Mr. K. neglected to return it that quarter, and returns it now; and omits this quarter £20 8s. 8. which he received from Mr. Strange for the past quarter, his receipt is dated 6th July. I find by his return from the 5th October to 5th January, that he returns only £16 15s. 0d. while Mr. Strange holds a receipt dated 4th Nov. for £8 3. 1.

"It is possible Mr. Kelly may have returned this in the previous quarter.

"I have examined the accounts of the different steamboats, for Harbour Dues, and I find no way of reconciling the Returns in these cases; at Mr.

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Bethune's office the boats are charged with having paid Mr. Kelly as follows:—

The Gore.....	£20	6	0
Britannia.....	8	18	2
America.....	32	15	3

Mr. Kelly returns, 5th Oct. 1842—

The Gore.....	£16	3	6
America.....	32	15	3
Britannia.....	6	11	5

For 1843 the Gore has paid	£8	14	4	} See Mr. K.'s Return from 5th Jan. to 5th April.
“ “ America “	8	3	11	
“ “ Britannia “	2	15	6	

“It appears these sums were a balance due in 1842. I have also compared the accounts of the other Lake Boats with Mr. Kelly's, but not having the return from 5th January to 5th April, cannot make any remarks upon them till I get to Kingston.

“I am of opinion that the greatest loss to the Government, this quarter, is from the imperfect manner in which the Harbour Dues are collected.

“The steam vessels keep an account themselves, and pay over quarterly to the Custom House, and the schooners only pay when sharply looked after, which cannot be done at present; when the landing officer is attending the arrival of foreign goods, and the clerks busy entering them, half a dozen schooners may discharge and be off. I have also found that many individuals pay their own dues, of which I cannot trace the accounts in Mr. Kelly's Return.

“I find that Mr. Robertson paid.....	£	5	19	9
“ Mr. Ogilvie.....		6	12	9
“ Eagle & Richmond, per Mr. Brown.....		24	7	2
		£39		19 8

“These I could only ascertain last night, on examining the accounts, and hand Mr. Kelly a memorandum for explanation of the sum received from Mr. Brown; however it must be remarked, that £6 6s. is for tonnage dues on the ‘Sir F. B. Head,’ omitted to be credited to the Government.

“You will perceive, by reference to the returns that the steamboats and schooners are all entered without date; no account having been kept, the statement is made from memory.

On examining Mr. K.'s Books before leaving this morning, I found the following sums received, but not deposited nor rendered to me in the accounts:—

Schooner “Isabella,” 20 tons merchandise.....	£	1	3	0
J. M. Strange, Auction Dues.....		20	18	5
Captain Richardson, light money and Harbour Dues.....		40	11	9
T. Bird, Auction Dues.....		4	12	8
R. McClure, Auction Duty.....		4	7	3
Smith, Light House Money.....		2	10	0
Harbour Dues “Three Friends” and “Propeller”.....		4	2	4
Schooner “Isabella,” 20 tons merchandise.....		1	3	0
Schooner “Smuggler,”.....		0	2	6
R. Tinning.....		1	5	0
Schooner “Toronto.”.....		1	17	10

Carried forward..... £82 13 9

Brought forward.....	£	82	13	9
“Kent” & “Friend,” 7s. 5d.; “Emily,” 13s. 4d.....		1	0	9
		£83		14 6
Robertson's Harbour Dues.....		5	19	9
Ogilvie's do do.....		6	12	9
Harbour and Light Dues paid by Mr. Brown.....		24	7	2
		£120		14 2

“These sums shew the amounts received by Mr. Kelly which should have come into this quarter's account, but was borrowed.”

(Sub-Inclosure, No. 3.)

Letter from Mr. Alfred Laing to W. M. Kelly, Esq.

(Copy.)

Toronto, 28th August, 1843.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of this date, I beg to state that at the expiration of each quarter the practice was to compare the deliveries of the Manifest Book with the entries for the past quarter; while I was in your Office, such omissions as were found here, as far as I am at present able to state, were rectified before the returns were transmitted to the Inspector General.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) ALFRED LAING.

To W. M. Kelly, Esquire.

(Sub-Inclosure No. 4.)

Statement of Mr. Charles Robertson.

(Copy.)

Being called on to state the nature of a transaction between the Collector (Kelly) of this Port and myself, which occurred about the 22d June last, I have only to repeat what I stated to Mr. Cameron when called on by him for the like information a few days ago. In June, I purchased 500 bbls. salt, from Lewis & Co., Oswego, to be delivered here, by a specified time, in one cargo; that a part (250 bbls.) of said 500 arrived in the schooner “Leopard,” on or about the 22d June, which I reported to the Collector and his Deputy, and requested Mr. Kelly to allow me to remove part of it, being in immediate want of it, and defer making the entry until the balance came over, which I was assured would be in a few days, when the whole 500 bbls. could go into a bond.

This he agreed to do, after some hesitation, and I got a permit accordingly; but, as salt subsequently became very scarce in Oswego, I could not get the party there to perform their agreement within the specified time, and further requested Mr. Kelly to extend the time of entry for a few days, which he agreed to, until Mr. Cameron arrived in town, when Mr. Kelly called on me for the amount at once, as there was no immediate prospect of the balance coming over.

I stated the above circumstances to Mr. Cameron, who seemed satisfied that it was a mere irregularity in Mr. Kelly's mode of doing business, and that if any blame was attached to any one, it was solely at my

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instance, and proceeding from the Collector's well known obliging manner.

(Signed,) CHARLES ROBERTSON.

Toronto, August, 1843.

(Sub-Inclosure, No. 5.)

Affidavit of Mr. Alexander Hamilton.

(Copy.)

HOME DISTRICT, } Alexander Hamilton, of the
TO WIT. } City of Toronto, merchant, maketh oath and saith, that he and his partner, Joseph Wilson, purchased a quantity of goods in New York, but owing to the early setting in of the winter, all the packages did not arrive; on those which did, this deponent and his said partner paid the duties, and at the same time furnished Mr. Kelly, the Collector of Customs, with the original invoices: not only for the goods that had, but also for the packages which had not arrived. That on the arrival of the goods which had, as this deponent has before stated, been delayed by the closing of the navigation, it was not in the power of this deponent to declare the contents of each of the packages, and to set forth the invoice prices thereof, without an examination and comparison with the original invoice, that was, as this deponent has already mentioned, shewn to the Collector when the first parcels had been received, in the month of November preceding, and that such an examination was requisite in order to the furnishing copies to the Collector of the original invoice; and this deponent further saith neither at the time of the arrival of the first goods in November, nor when the remaining packages were, for the above mentioned purpose, allowed by the said Collector to be removed, was there any conversation, direct or indirect, that the private account of the said Collector should be set off against the duties that might be found to be due on the said goods.

And this deponent further saith, that on or about the first day of July last, the said Collector called at the shop of this deponent, and told this deponent that as the period had arrived at which he had to make up his returns to the Government, this deponent must pay the duties on the before mentioned goods; that this deponent then said that money was very scarce, and that he had not as much, by him as the amount of the duties, (forty-six pounds,) but that he and his partner would call at the Custom House and arrange for the payment. That accordingly this deponent and his said partner did call, and among other things, as they had not the money wherewith to pay the duties, they proposed to Mr. Kelly that he should allow the amount of a private account due from him to them, to stand against so much of the duties, to which Mr. Kelly objected, stating that he never mixed his public and private accounts. That this deponent then suggested that he and his said partner should make him a note for the duties, which Mr. Kelly also refused; this deponent then stated that the goods in question had not been used, on which Mr. Kelly said that as with regard to that description of goods, there was no difference in the old and new tariff, they might be returned to the warehouse to secure the payment of the duties to the Government, which this deponent promised should be done. That on the evening of the thirteenth July, Mr. Kelly called and asked whether the goods had been sent down to the warehouse, to which this deponent replied that they had not, as he had been waiting to see if they could arrange the amount in the manner before mentioned, by setting off Mr. Kelly's private account, which Mr. Kelly still objected to, and said that unless the goods were sent down that evening, he might be censured, as the Inspector of Customs

was up, and the money must appear on his books, or the goods in the store, remarking it was not necessary to pack them all up, if a sufficient quantity were sent down to cover the duties due; "pack up a couple of cases," were the words, as this deponent recollects. This deponent then stated that he would do so, however inconvenient it was to deponent, rather than have any censure attach to the said Collector; and this deponent further saith that he did so pack up plate glass at the New York cost price of £71 9s. 6d., which is in the cases yet, (unless taken out without the knowledge or consent of this deponent;) and this deponent further saith, that Mr. Kelly never stated to this deponent "that his head would be in his hands" if the cases were not sent down.

(Signed,) ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

Sworn before me, at Toronto, this twenty-ninth day of August, 1843.

(Signed,) JOHN H. HAGGARTY,
Commissioner &c., Queen's Bench,
Home District.

(Sub-Inclosure No. 6.)

Affidavit of Mr. Joseph Wilson.

(Copy.)

HOME DISTRICT, } Joseph Wilson, of the City of
TO WIT. } Toronto, cabinet maker, partner of Alexander Hamilton, maketh oath and saith, that William M. Kelly, Esq., at that time Collector of Customs for the Port of Toronto, owed this deponent and his said partner, an account for various articles, amounting to £66 17s. 6d., which said account was paid on the fifth day of November last; and this deponent further saith, that at the time when the said W. M. Kelly paid his said account, that he stated to this deponent, that, on the event of his purchasing any more articles from this deponent and his said partner, that it was to be understood that he was not to be called on for payment until the end of this present year, to which this deponent assented; and this deponent further saith, that at the time when the said W. M. Kelly permitted the said Alexander Hamilton, to remove certain packages of glass, there was no understanding or proposal of any kind, that any amount due on the private account of the said W. M. Kelly, should be set off or allowed in settling for the duties, that I am aware of.

(Signed,) JOSEPH WILSON.

Sworn before me, at Toronto, this, eleventh August, 1843.

(Signed,) SKIFFINGTON CONNOR,
A Com'r in B. R. for the Home Dist.

(Sub-Inclosure, No. 7.)

*Letter from Mr. Hamilton to Malcolm Cameron,
Esquire.*

(Copy.)

Toronto, 8th August, 1843.

Sir,

Yours of the 5th came to hand, I hasten to reply.

The circumstances and conversation are these:—
Early on the morning of the 15th or 16th July youAppendix
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came into the store and enquired if we were not in the habit of importing from the United States; I said, some little. You asked what duties we paid last year; I took you up stairs and shewed you our Invoices and Receipts for the duties; you said they corresponded with the entries in Mr. Kelly's books. You then asked what we paid, or were owing this year; I told you we had paid nothing for goods imported this year, that any duties accruing upon goods imported this year, were still due, amounting to about £10. You then asked if we had any goods in the bonded warehouse; I said we had 2 cases. You asked when they were put there; I told you two or three evenings before. You remarked, Mr. Kelly, Roy, or some one about the Collector's office had attempted to hoodwink, humbug or deceive you, or words to that effect. You asked me if those cases contained the goods mentioned in the Invoices shewn you, and upon which duties were due; I said not, only part, Mr. Kelly when he requested me to send them having remarked, it was not necessary to pack all up, if sufficient were put up to secure the duties, or the Government from loss, it would do. I said I thought there was about double as much value in the cases as would do that.

At that time I had not made up the value of what was put in them, but find upon making it up my guess was nearly correct. I remarked further, when Mr. Savage was Collector, the goods were always sent up to me without even waiting for the Invoice; when Mr. Carfrae was Collector, the Invoice was required ere a permit was granted, but the duties were not wanted sometimes for months, and that Mr. Kelly followed the course of Mr. Carfrae, only more strict.

(Nearly a copy of the Letter to Mr. Cameron.)

(Signed,) A. H.

To M. Cameron, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

(Sub-Inclosure. No. 8.)

Letter from Alexander Ogilvie & Co. to W. M. Kelly, Esquire.

(Copy.)

Toronto, 24th August, 1843.

DEAR SIR,

In reply to your note of this date, we beg to inform you that we have not paid into your office any harbour dues from the 5th April to the 5th July, 1843; the harbour dues being always paid by the Wharfinger.

(Signed,) ALEXANDER OGILVIE, & Co.

W. M. Kelly, Esq.,

(Sub-Inclosure, No. 9.)

Letter from Anthony Munahan, Esquire, to the Honorable John Macaulay.

(Copy.)

Custom House,
Toronto, 13th January, 1842.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit, by Philip Graham, Esquire, R. N., the quarterly accounts of this Port.

ending on the 5th instant, with my account current for the same quarter, shewing a balance of Revenue in favor of the Provincial Government of £1144 1s. 7d., which amount I have, as accustomed, placed to the credit of the Receiver General, in the Bank of Upper Canada, of which deposit I shall duly inform the Honorable Mr. Dunn in due course of mail. I avail myself of the present occasion to remark the great inconvenience and disadvantage I labor under, for want of a proper Custom House and Public Stores, and I again respectfully assert the actual necessity there exists for such; and I suggest, for your consideration, the propriety of being authorized to rent some safe and commodious premises to answer present purposes and until a Custom House and Public Stores, commensurate with the importance of the increasing commerce of this City, shall be erected. This increase of commerce will be ascertained by a reference to the Annual Returns of Revenue received here, the amount this year exceeding eight thousand six hundred pounds.

Of this obvious necessity, the best evidence will be found in the facts publicly known that there is no safe place of deposit for goods seized, and that on late occasions, and at the present moment, goods seized for illicit importation, were, of necessity, deposited in the dwelling-house of Mr. John Laing, the Deputy Collector, to avoid the recurrence of the burglarious taking away, upon one occasion, of forty chests of tea, deposited in the store of J. M. Strange, Esquire, the Auctioneer directed to sell them and from whose premises a wagon, condemned as the vehicle, contraband tea, was, at another time, taken under cloak of night. The urgency, therefore, is so manifest, that I hope the Government will not hesitate to instruct me to rent, temporarily, a secure place for offices and stores, and to authorize such reasonable expenses as may be, from time to time, necessarily incurred in the seizure and safe custody of any merchandize or other commodities which may be seized for infraction of the Revenue Laws, for which, at present, no allowance is warranted, to the entire discouragement of any information of the illicit and contraband trade which, it is said, is carried on to great extent.

It is my duty to state, that in the absence of any person to punish summarily persons who evade the payment of the Harbour Dues, for wood and stone landed at this port, the tythe of the proper charges upon these articles is not collected, and although an increased commission of five per cent. is allowed to the Collector, yet the entire commission would not be sufficiently remunerating to a person for the time necessary to be bestowed upon the exact collection of this revenue, any infringement of which, must, according to the law, be prosecuted in a Court of Record. I would also suggest, for your consideration, whether under an Order in Council, I might not be justified in entering complaints before one or more Magistrates. Small vessels come to the wharves, and no power is given to prevent them landing their cargoes, and when landed, no power exists to enforce payment, unless by a tedious and expensive course of prosecution, in a Court of Record. On this subject, in so far as I am acquainted with the matter, the best course would seem to me, to appoint a Wharfinger, at a small salary, whose duty it would be to attend chiefly, if not exclusively, to the collection of the dues, for whose intrusions I would be responsible.

In a port of the growing importance of Toronto, giving at present so large a sum of revenue, a regular and respectable Custom House should be established, and the means of securing the due collection of the revenue, and efficiently conducting the pre-

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ventive service, should be limited only to the actual exigence of the service.

At present, with no means at my disposal to compensate persons for giving information of breaches of the Revenue Laws, or to amply remunerate any services rendered in assistance of seizures, it is impracticable for me to prevent, in any great degree, the extensive contraband and illicit trade now carrying on; I therefore not only suggest, but strongly recommend, the propriety of asking Executive sanction to allow me to pay persons for such services as they may render from the general revenue, deducting, of course, a corresponding share of any expenses incurred in seizures in which I participate. Without recurrence to this plan, I am convinced smuggling will increase, despite the utmost diligence of myself or deputy, and I think it would be unreasonable to expect that I should diminish the small remuneration which I receive as Collector of this port, which, after paying my Deputy, does not at most exceed £350 per annum, by incurring the risk of paying informers and assistants to seizures, which, when even effected, I have not the means of properly securing, until disposed of by law.

(Signed,) A. MANAHAN.

The Hon. John Macaulay,
Inspector General.

(Copy)

Extract from the Honorable John Macaulay's Letter, in reply to A. Manahan, Esquire.

"I concur with you in thinking that a more summary mode of punishing offenders against the Harbour regulations than that prescribed by the 5th sec. of the Act 3d Wm. IV., ch. 32, is desirable, yet until further provision was made by law, you could not prefer a complaint, as you suggest, before Magistrates, for a breach of the Regulations. By way of deterring offenders, however, I conceive that an example might be made of some one of them, possessing the means of paying any penalty which might be recovered by the mode now authorized in a Court of Record. The appointment of a Wharfinger, which you suggest, would occasion an expense, which, without further consideration, I could not recommend to the Government."

(Sub-inclosure, No. 10.)

Certificate of Mr. J. M. Strange.

(Copy.)

This is to certify that on the 6th April last, I drew out a cheque in favor of Wm. M. Kelly, Esq., for £25 2s. 10d. C'y. being amount of duties on goods sold the previous 3 months, and that the cheque remained in my office for several days before Mr. Kelly received it from me.

(Signed,) J. M. STRANGE.

Toronto, 11th August, 1843.

No. 3.

Copy of the Report of the Inspector General on the Statement of W. Moore Kelly, Esq., of the 26th September, 1843.

I cannot think it advisable that any further inquiry should be made into Mr. Kelly's accounts, until he

has sent in his returns of collections from the 6th July to the period of his removal, which ought to have been furnished long since, and until he has handed over his books, either to his successor or to this Office.

(Signed,)

F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.Inspector General's Office,
2nd October, 1843.

No. 4.

*Copy of a Letter from Mr. Assistant Secretary Hopkirk to Mr. Kelly.*Secretary's Office,
6th October, 1843.

Sir,

I am commanded by the Governor General to acknowledge the receipt of your memorial, praying a further investigation into the charges under which you were removed from the office of Collector of Customs at Toronto.

In reply, I have the honor to acquaint you that His Excellency learns on inquiry that you have not as yet sent in to the Inspector General, your return of collections from the 6th July to the period of your removal, which ought to have been furnished long since, and that you have not handed in your books, either to that Officer or to your successor at Toronto. I am therefore to call on you to do so, without further delay, preliminary to His Excellency's directing any further investigation of your case.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

JAMES HOPKIRK.

W. Moore Kelly, Esq.

No. 5.

Copy of Mr. Kelly's answer to the foregoing.

Kingston, 11th Oct., 1843.

Sir,

I was favored, on Saturday evening, with Mr. Hopkirk's communication of the 6th instant, requiring me to send in to the Inspector General, a return of all collections I made, as Collector of Toronto, from the 6th July to the period of my dismissal from office, observing that my return should have been long since furnished, an essential preliminary to the Governor General's directing any further investigation of my case.

In reply, I respectfully beg leave to observe, that it was not in my power to close my accounts with the Government from the 6th July up to the day of my dismissal, (nor yet can I do so,) until I am furnished with a correct account by the Inspector General, of the sales of seizures sold by auction, the proceeds of which that gentleman had ordered my successor to retain;—as soon as I receive an account of those sales, my accounts shall be forthwith furnished.

As regards my books, I would have had no hesitation to deliver them to my successor, but from the

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summary, harsh and unjust manner in which I was treated in my dismissal, I deemed it proper to retain in my own hands the power of vindicating myself against secret charges, not one of which I ever heard of, and according to the rules of office, those books were and are my property, but I beg leave to observe that my detention of the books did not cause the slightest inconvenience to my successor, nor was the public business in any way retarded by it. I left with Mr. Stanton, my manifest, every entry and every official document, connected with my office, from the day of my appointment to my dismissal.

I have no object to serve by retaining the books longer than is necessary for me to vindicate my character from the insidious aspersions attempted to be cast on me—that accomplished, they are at the service of the Inspector General, or my successor.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. MOORE KELLY.

No. 6.

Copy of the Report of the Inspector General on the foregoing.

The only remark that I feel it necessary to make on Mr. Kelly's letter is, that he has offered no excuse whatever, for not rendering his account of collections, and paying up the amount to the Receiver General.

His not having furnished these accounts, rendered it necessary for me to order the Collector at Toronto not to pay over the amount of seizures to Mr. Kelly.

With regard Mr. Kelly's refusal to hand over his books, I have only to express my regret that he has determined to adopt such a course. Legal steps may be taken to compel him to do so, but in the mean time, I have only to repeat my former opinion, that, until Mr. Kelly furnishes to this Department the fullest information regarding his accounts, it would not be expedient to take his case into further consideration.

(Signed) F. HINCKS,
Insp'r. Gen'l.

12th Oct., 1843.

No. 7.

Copy of a Letter addressed to Mr. Kelly, by Mr. Secretary Daly.

Secretary's Office, 16th Octr. 1843.

SIR,

I have the honor, by command of the Governor General, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., containing remarks on his Excellency's determination relative to your case, as communicated in Mr. Assistant Secretary Hopkirk's letter of the 6th instant.

Your letter having, by His Excellency's desire, been referred to the Inspector General of Public Accounts, for his observations, I am now to transmit to you an extract from his remarks thereon, and again to state that, until you have rendered your account of collections, and paid up the amount

to the Receiver General, and handed over your books, His Excellency cannot order another investigation of your case.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) D. DALY.

No. 8.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Kelly to the Hon. Dominick Daly.

Kingston, 23d October, 1843.

SIR,

I was duly honored with your communication of the 16th instant, accompanied with an extract from the Inspector General's remark on my letter of the 10th instant, which was referred to him by order of His Excellency the Governor General.

I received the accounts of the sales of seizures, which enabled me to close my accounts with the Government up to the day of my dismissal, and by those accounts it will be found that there is a balance in my favor of £73 2s. 7d., without including the special statement for contingencies, quarterly paid by me, amounting to £320 3s. 4d.

Although the books I retain are my vouchers, and contain the only record of the transactions, as Collector of Customs at Toronto, upon which I can rely in my vindication against the charges so unjustly made against me, I had not, nor have I now any hesitation in giving them up, upon the promise that they will be forthcoming at any time I may require them for my justification.

I cannot conclude this letter without again earnestly entreating that His Excellency will be pleased to cause an immediate investigation of the charges against me.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) WM. MOORE KELLY.

The Hon. Dominick Daly,
Provincial Secretary.

NOTE.—This letter was referred to the Inspector General, on the 24th October, for his Report as to the facts stated.

No. 9.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Kelly to the Honorable Dominick Daly.

Kingston, 9th Nov. 1843.

SIR,

Permit me to call your attention to my letter of the 23d ult. which still remains unanswered.

Shortly after despatching that letter, I handed my books connected with the Collectorship of Toronto, to the Inspector General, in the expectation that as their retention by me was the only ground of delay to the investigation I solicited, that investigation would be speedily accorded.

The recent observations used in the Legislative Assembly by a Member of the Executive Council, attributing *robbery* and *peculation* as the reason for all the dismissals from office, renders me the more anxious for this investigation, and I hope His Excellency the Governor General will see the justice of affording me the opportunity of proving that those terms were inapplicable to me.

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It certainly should be enough that I lost my Office, and that with that loss I should be permitted to free my character from any stigma attempted to be directly or indirectly cast upon it.

I therefore request you will be pleased to urge the matter upon the notice of His Excellency at his earliest convenience, with a view that I may ascertain whether I may have the investigation or not.

(Signed,) W^M. MOORE KELLY.

The Hon. D. Daly.

No. 10.

Copy of a Letter from the Honorable Dominick Daly to the Honorable Francis Hincks, Inspector General.

Secretary's Office,
Kingston, 11th November, 1843.

SIR,

I have the honor by command of the Governor General to request that you will furnish me, for His Excellency's information, with an early Report on the application of Mr. Wm. Moore Kelly, late Collector of Customs for the Port of Toronto, which was referred to you for your Report by His Excellency's desire on the 24th ult.

(Signed,) D. DALY.

The Hon. Francis Hincks,
Inspector General.

No. 11.

Copy of a Letter from the Honorable Francis Hincks to the Honorable Dominick Daly, in reply to the preceding Letter.

Inspector General's office,
Kingston, 13th Nov'r 1843.

SIR,

In reply to your Letter of the 11th inst. I have the honor to state for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, that I can see no reason whatever for entering into any further investigation with regard to the conduct of Mr. W. M. Kelly as Collector of Customs at the Port of Toronto. Mr. Kelly was removed from Office for irregularity in the discharge of his duty, and he has had many opportunities of offering such explanations in his own vindication as he thought proper. The audit of Mr. Kelly's accounts has not yet been finally made, owing to my being under the necessity of investigating some apparent omissions which have been discovered in the examination of his accounts, and which will require a reference to parties in Toronto.

I may observe that Mr. Kelly has rendered his accounts, and handed over his books to this department.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

Honorable D. Daly,
Provincial Secretary.

No. 12.

Copy of a Letter from the Honorable Dominick Daly to Mr. Kelly.

Secretary's Office,
Kingston, 21st Nov. 1843.

SIR,

I have the honour, by command of the Governor General, to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 23d October, and 9th instant, and to acquaint you, in reply, that as it appears that you have now handed over your books, as Collector of Customs at Toronto to the Inspector General, and furnished a statement of your accounts, His Excellency will now call for a further Report, on your explanations of the circumstances which led to your removal from office.

I am to add, that your not having sooner received an answer, was in consequence of waiting a reply from the Inspector General to an official reference, relative to your having handed over the books.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

D. DALY,
Secretary.

Wm. Moore Kelly, Esq.

No. 13.

Copy of a Letter from the Honorable Dominick Daly to Malcolm Cameron, Esquire.

Secretary's Office,
Kingston, 21st Nov. 1843.

SIR,

I have the honor, by command of the Governor General, to transmit you a further correspondence which has taken place with Mr. Kelly, Collector of Customs at Toronto, and to desire that you will make a further investigation into the case, as requested by Mr. Kelly, and report thereon, with your earliest convenience, for His Excellency's information.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

D. DALY,
Secretary.

To Malcolm Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.

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FIRST REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to investigate and report on the Outrages alleged to have been committed at the General Election in the Counties of Terrebonne, Montreal, Vaudreuil, Beauharnois, Chambly and Rouville, with power to report from time to time, have the honor to REPORT in part:—

That, in the event of an early prorogation of this Session, they have resolved to report the Evidence taken before this time.

J. NEILSON, Chairman.

30th November, 1843.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

THE HONORABLE JOHN NEILSON, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

MONDAY, 9TH OCTOBER, 1843.

John Mackenzie, Esquire, of Terrebonne, called in and examined:

1. Will you state your name, residence, and additions?—My name is John Mackenzie, of Terrebonne. I am a Merchant, and a Justice of the Peace.
2. Were you Returning Officer at the last General Election for the County of Terrebonne?—I was.
3. Where was the Election notified to be held?—At New Glasgow in the rear of the Seigniorship of Terrebonne, opposite Mr. John Lloyd's store.
4. Was the Election opened at the time, and place notified?—It was.
5. Who were the Candidates?—Michael McCulloch and Louis Hypolite Lafontaine, Esquires.
6. Were the Writs read, and did the Candidates or any other person address the electors from the Hustings?—The Writs were read, and the two Candidates only addressed the electors from the Hustings.
7. Was there a show of hands?—There was.
8. In favor of whom was the shew of hands?—In favor of Mr. Lafontaine.
9. Was a Poll demanded, and by whom?—The Poll was demanded by Dr. McCulloch.
10. Did you commence the polling, and when?—The polling was not commenced, Mr. Lafontaine having retired protesting against the Election.

The following is a copy of the Protest:

(Translation.)

On the twenty-fourth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, at the instance and request of Joseph Ovide Turgeon, Esquire, Joseph Octave Alfred Turgeon, Esquire,

George Menasippe Prevost, Gentleman and Notary Jean Baptiste Roy, Esquire, and Messrs. Antoine Dumas the Elder, Edouard Bouc, François Dugal, P. Domptail Prevost, Joseph Rochon, Pierre Fortin, Charles Roy, Antoine Fortin, and Alexandre Roussel, Electors of the County of Terrebonne, in the District of Montreal, in the Province of Canada, and of Louis Hypolite Lafontaine, Esquire, advocate, of the city of Montreal, in the said District, one of the Candidates at the Election which ought to have taken place on the day before yesterday, of a person to represent the said electors in the Assembly of the United Legislature, we the undersigned Notaries Public, for the Province of Lower Canada, residing at the village of Terrebonne in the said County, proceeded to the house in the said Parish of Terrebonne, occupied as a store by John Mackenzie, Esquire, the Returning Officer appointed to preside at the said Election; and being at the house aforesaid and speaking to himself, we notified him on behalf of the parties aforesaid in their respective names and qualities, that they protest against any Proclamation which the said John Mackenzie may have made on the day before yesterday in his said quality of Returning Officer, of the pretended Election of any person, and among others, of Dr. McCulloch, to represent the Electors of the said County of Terrebonne in the Assembly of the Legislature of the said Province of Canada; re-iterating, moreover, on behalf of the parties aforesaid, and more especially on behalf of the said Louis Hypolite Lafontaine, Esquire, the protest by them and each of them made verbally on the day before yesterday at the Poll or Hustings of the said Election, at New Glasgow, before the said Proclamation was made,—and this for divers reasons which they intend to adduce in support of their contestation of the said pretended Election, and for the following among others:

Firstly,—Because the Poll was not opened at the place announced in the Notices issued by the said Returning Officer.

Secondly,—Because the said Returning Officer, after reading the Writ of Election in a certain

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place, determined to receive the votes of the Electors in a house situate at another and more distant place, which was then and there, to the knowledge of the said Returning Officer, guarded and surrounded with force and violence by several hundred men armed with clubs, sticks, and other offensive weapons, and the greater number of whom consisted of persons who were strangers in the said County, and having no right to vote therein, and this with a view to prevent the Electors from going to vote at the said Election.

Thirdly,—Because the said Returning Officer proceeded to the said pretended Election in the presence of several hundred men armed with clubs, sticks, and other offensive weapons, without his having taken any means to disperse or arrest them, or to remove them to a distance from the Poll or Hustings, and without his having even endeavoured to do so, he having then and there declared himself unable to interpose his authority, for the purpose of obtaining for the Electors free access to the Poll or Hustings.

Fourthly,—Because many of the Electors, while proceeding peaceably to the place of Election, were assaulted and beaten with clubs, sticks, and other offensive weapons, and this both before and after the said Returning Officer had begun to proceed to the said Election, and under the eyes and with the knowledge of the said Returning Officer, who then and there declared himself unable to keep the peace and to preserve order at the said Election.

Fifthly.—Because scenes of violence by armed force occurred during the proceedings of the said Returning Officer, the purpose of which was to prevent the peaceable Electors from exercising freely the elective franchise; and it was evident from the threats and conduct of the large body of men, who were then and there, during the proceedings of the said Returning Officer and in his presence, armed with clubs, sticks, and other offensive weapons, that the peaceable Electors could not have approached the Poll to give their votes, without inevitably occasioning other scenes of violence which must have been attended with the effusion of blood and the murder of a great number of persons, all which was then and there admitted and acknowledged by the said Returning Officer who excused himself by alleging his inability to preserve peace and order.

Sixthly.—Because means of corruption have been employed to obtain votes at the said Election, and to prevent the Electors from giving their votes thereat; and because, at the cost and charge of the said Dr. McCulloch (the Candidate illegally proclaimed as elected by the said Returning Officer) and as well by himself as by others on his behalf, there have been opened and maintained before and during the said pretended Election, houses of public entertainment within the limits of the said County,—the whole in contravention of the Law.

Having stated all these reasons, we the said Notaries in the name of the parties aforesaid, are authorized to protest against the said John Mackenzie the Returning Officer as aforesaid, with regard to any such Proclamation declaring the said Dr. McCulloch the Representative of the said County.

To which the said John Mackenzie made us answer, saying that he had no answer to make.

And to the end that the said John Mackenzie may not plead ignorance of this Protest, we the said Notaries have left with him and delivered into his hands a copy thereof in due form, signed by the

said parties at whose instance it was made, at the village of Terobonne on the day and year aforesaid. Appendix
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And the said John Mackenzie being requested to sign, he refused so to do.

(Signed,)

L. H. LA FONTAINE,	JOSEPH ROCHON,
J. O. ALFRED TURGEON,	CHARLES ROY,
EDUARD BOUC,	J. BTE. ROY,
P. D. PREVOST,	ANTOINE FORTIN,
PIERRE FORTIN,	ANTOINE DUMAS,
J. O. TURGEON,	ALEX. ROUSSEL,
G. M. PREVOST,	F. X. VALADE, N. P., &
FRS. DOUGAL,	L. J. PREVOST, N. P.,

As appears by the minute remaining of record in the office of the undersigned.

J. L. PREVOST, N. P.

11. Was the polling proposed to be held at the place where the Writs were read and where the Candidates addressed the Electors?—The polling was to have taken place about five or six acres from where the Writ was read.

12. Was the place where it was proposed to take the Poll a house, or what was it?—It was a School-house.

13. Was there free access to the place for polling for all the Electors indifferently?—There was. I did not go to the place of polling, but would have gone, had not Mr. Lafontaine retired.

14. Did you see any acts of violence at the place of election, or in the immediate neighbourhood?—The only violence I discovered was, that there were two men running after another man, and having observed a slight movement before the hustings, as if an affray was about to take place. I went and restored order.

15. Were there any persons present armed with offensive or dangerous weapons?—Both parties were with sticks; a bayonet was brought to me, while the Writ was being read, as coming from one of Mr. Lafontaine's men; and among the people assembled there, I saw several armed with *garçettes*.—what is commonly called life-preservers.

16. Were there any threats of violence, or any excitement indicative of a disposition to resort to violence?—None, except what I have described.

17. Did you retire from the place of election immediately after proclaiming Mr. McCulloch?—I retired to my home, five leagues distant, after I had drawn out the indenture.

18. Did you observe any appearance of acts of violence on your way home?—I did not. The two parties took different directions, and I overtook Mr. Lafontaine's party and passed them.

19. Have you got a copy of the advertisement fixing the place of the hustings?—I here produce a copy thereof:

COUNTY OF TERREBONNE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the Electors in the County of Terrebonne, qualified to elect and constitute a Member to serve in the Assembly of this Province, and in pursuance of Her Majesty's Writ to me directed, bearing date the nineteenth day of February last, I do require the attendance of the Electors of the said County of Terrebonne, on the place in front of John Lloyd's store, New Glas-

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gow, on Monday, the twenty-second day of March, instant, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a person to represent them in the ensuing Assembly of this Province.

And I do give further notice that I shall continue the said Election in such manner as by law directed, of which all persons are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JNO. MCKENZIE,

Returning Officer.

Terrebonne, 6th March, 1841.

20. What occasioned the polling place to be fixed at another place than that at which the election was to be opened?—Having been informed by Mr. Lafontaine that Mr. McCulloch's party had taken possession of all the houses in the place, and he having proposed the School-house, I told him that should I not be able to get a better place, I would fix upon the School-house for a polling-place.

21. Do you know where the elections for the County of Terrebonne were formerly held?—They were formerly held at Ste. Anne and Ste. Rose alternately.

22. Under what authority were they fixed to be held at New Glasgow?—By the Writ, and by my Commission.

23. Can you give any idea of the present number of inhabitants in the County?—I cannot.

24. In what part of the County is the most numerous population?—In the front part of the County, viz. : in the Parishes of Terrebonne, Ste. Thérèse, and in the three Parishes of l'Isle Jesus.

25. How far back do these Parishes extend from the River?—They extend about three or four leagues from the River?

26. To what distances do the settlements you have mentioned extend back from the Rivière des Prairies?—I suppose from four leagues to four and a half.

27. At what distance is the place where the election was opened, from the Rivière des Prairies?—About six leagues.

28. Of what description are the inhabitants on the front parts of the County?—They are all Canadian farmers, with the exception of a very few old country people resident amongst them.

29. Of what description are those in the rear?—They are English, Scotch and Irish.

30. Are they very numerous?—I cannot say exactly, but a great portion of the lands are taken up.

31. Have you any personal knowledge of who were the most active persons in the Election, or in the County, in favor of the different candidates?—For Mr. Lafontaine, Mr. Alfred Turgeon, and some others whom I do not recollect. On Mr. McCulloch's side were Drummond Buchanan, Esquire, and John McAllister, (this latter since dead,) both of Ste. Thérèse.

32. Are you aware of any numerous bodies of strangers from other Counties, having made their appearance in Terrebonne County, at or about the time of the Election?—Yes, I saw a great many persons there whom I had never seen before.

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33. Did they appear to go in a body, or be armed with offensive weapons?—I saw them arrive in a body, on the Saturday and Sunday preceding the Election, headed by their leaders, and armed with sticks and garcettes.

34. Can you tell where they put up?—They hired houses to put up at. Among others, at a Carding Mill belonging to a person of the name of Marshall. They occupied all the houses at the village where the Election took place.

35. Can you name any person who came with strangers from other Counties, into the County of Terrebonne?—Not having mixed with them, I cannot name any of the persons who were there.

36. Can you say of what description of people they were, and where they chiefly came from?—I knew nothing personally of what description they were.

37. What was the general rumour on the subject?—A general rumour prevailed that people came from Glengary and the Gore, which last place I think is in the County.

38. Have you any knowledge of a person having been killed at or about the time of the Election?—I was told after the Election, that a man had died of wounds received at about a mile from the place of Election.

39. Did you hear of a Coroner's Inquest having been held on the body?—I did not hear that there had been one held.

40. Has it come to your knowledge that any public house, or houses of public entertainment were opened in the County during the election?—It has not.

41. Have you any knowledge of any extraordinary supplies of liquors and provisions having been sent into the County about the time of the election, or of any unusual payment of money?—I understood, from rumour, that provisions had been brought in by Dr. McCulloch's party, but I cannot say any thing on the subject from personal knowledge.

42. From your local knowledge of the County, do you conceive that New Glasgow was the most convenient place for the election?—It was, in my opinion, the worst place which could have been chosen, being at the extremity of the County.

43. Have you any knowledge of a *Charivari*, or other unusual noises having been made at New Glasgow on the evening or night previous to the election?—I heard them hurraing at a great rate—I do not recollect whether it was on the Saturday or Sunday evening preceding the election.

44. Did you say, at the time of the election, to Mr. Lafontaine and Mr. Turgeon, that you were unable to preserve peace?—I do not recollect having said so.

45. You stated that Mr. Lafontaine had informed you that all the houses in New Glasgow had been occupied by Mr. McCulloch's party; have you a personal knowledge of their being so occupied, and at what time it occurred?—Yes, it was on Saturday, that I went to enquire for a house, and I was told that they were all occupied by Mr. McCulloch's party.

46. Did you ever serve as Returning Officer prior to the last Election; if so, say when, where, and how often?—I did—three times before, for the

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County of Terrebonne. The first time I served as Returning Officer was when Mr. Lafontaine was first elected.

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47. In whose favor did the three elections, prior to 1841, result, and if they were contested state so, and by whom, and what was the majority in favor of the successful candidate?—The three first Elections always resulted in the return of Mr. Lafontaine. The first Election was contested by Messrs. Bellefeuille and Lacroix, who obtained but very few votes, and on the second day retired. At the two next Elections no opposing Candidate appeared, and there was no Poll opened.

48. Did you receive any and what instructions or directions for the execution of the Writ of Election, and if so, from whom and produce the same if in writing?—I never received any instructions but those contained in the Writ and in my Commission.

49. For what reason was the polling place altered from Mr. Lloyd's store to the School-house?—I could get no place nearer.

50. Why did you mention Lloyd's store in your notice, if you were not certain of obtaining the use of it?—There was no Church there, and I thought that Lloyd's store was the most public place; and it was usual, when a Poll was demanded, to adjourn to some house in the neighbourhood to take the votes.

51. Did you anticipate that the election of 1841 would be contested, and that it would be necessary to poll the votes of the County?—I did.

52. When did you first take steps to secure a polling place? What place did you select?—I went out on the Saturday preceding the day of the election, for the purpose of securing a place for the election, when I selected the School-house.

53. Did you select the School-house as being the most fitting place, or had you any other, and if so, what reason for taking it?—I selected that place, as I could not get any other near enough to the place of election.

54. Why did you not take steps to secure a polling place prior to the Saturday before the election?—I thought two days sufficient time to secure a polling place.

55. How many houses or other places were there in the vicinity of Lloyd's store capable of serving as polling places?—Not more than four or five houses. The School-house was the largest.

56. Where did you spend the Sunday previous to the election?—I remained at Mr. Marshall's house during all Sunday. There were no persons of either party in this house, as I did not wish to mix with any body.

57. Were the strangers, whose arrival at New Glasgow you have mentioned as having taken place on Saturday and Sunday, on foot, or did they come in carriages? If in the latter way, state the manner of their conveyance?—Some came on foot, but the greater part came in *trains* and *carioles*, and other carriages; I cannot state the number of carriages, but there was a long file of them. They came in divisions, bearing flags and sticks, and cheering, I think, for Mr. McCulloch.

58. What was the color of the flags; and did they bear any inscriptions or devices?—I do not remember the colors of the flags, nor the inscriptions thereon.

59. Do you know a person of the name of Nicholas Fullam?—I saw a person of that name during the Election.

60. Was this Mr. Fullam a Freholder, or Elector? Was he a resident of the County, and if so, for how long had he resided there?—I never had seen the person before. He did not belong to the County.

61. Do you know where that individual resides now? Do you know how long he has resided in Canada; and what his occupation or business was? State all that you know respecting him and his business and occupation?—I understood that he resided at that time in Montreal, but I was told that he is now in England. I never heard what was his business or occupation.

62. Did he take any part in the Election of Terrebonne; if so, state what part, and specify and detail his conduct upon that occasion, in so far as it may relate to the Election?—About an hour before the Election, I met him as he was coming to me; he asked me if I was Returning Officer, and then desired me to show him the place of polling. He went with me to the polling place, where he helped me to arrange the desks.

63. How did he introduce himself to you, and what reason did he assign for calling upon you, and for interfering in your proceedings?—He came up and accosted me, and I took him for an elector. He assigned no reasons for interfering in my proceedings.

64. Did you hear at any time either before, during, or after the Election, of a description of persons called *Black-feet*, or *Pied-noirs*, or some other such name?—I never did at any time.

65. Prior to the Election, did you ever hear that men were expected from Upper Canada, or some other part remote from the County, for the purpose of taking part in the Election?—I did not.

66. On the day fixed for the Election, did you hear that people from Glengary had arrived, or were about to arrive, or were expected at New Glasgow?—On the day after the Election, I heard that a party of Glengary men had left Terrebonne for the Election at St. Laurent, but I saw nothing of them at New Glasgow.

67. Previous to the Elections, did you hear, or did you read in any of the public prints, that the Terrebonne Election would be carried by force, if it could not be carried otherwise?—I frequently met Mr. Turgeon, who mentioned to me that his party would go to the Election armed with sticks, as he had heard that the other party would be armed also.

68. You have spoken of a *Charivari* the night before the election; by what description of persons was the *Charivari* made, and by the supporters of which of the Candidates?—The *Charivari* must have been made by Dr. McCulloch's party.

69. Under whose command were the Gore people?—I can't say. There were a number of gentlemen who called themselves leaders.

70. Were there among the leaders any who held Commissions in the Militia, or who were in the Commission of the Peace?—I believe there were.

71. Be pleased to mention, by name, all the Officers of Militia and Justices of the Peace whom you saw upon the occasion?—Mr. McAllister, who is

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now dead, was a Justice of the Peace at the time ; the late Mr. Lloyd was also a Magistrate, he pointed out to me the house where I was to reside. I do not recollect having seen any other Magistrate there.

72. Do you know a gentleman of the name of Barron, a Major of Militia and Justice of the Peace ?—I may have seen him, but I am not acquainted with him.

73. Before reaching the School-house where the polling was to take place, was it not necessary to pass the place appointed for the Hustings, when the election Writ was read ?—It was.

74. When the Writ of Election was read, or being read, were there many persons within hearing, and state the number ?—While the Writ of Election was read, there were near the Hustings about two thousand of Mr. Lafontaine's supporters, among whom I saw a great many strangers from the other Counties. There were about fifty or sixty of Mr. McCulloch's supporters, and the remainder were at the School-house.

75. Describe the situation of the School-house, with reference to the place where the Hustings were, and also the approach to the School-house from the Hustings ?—The School-house was about four or five acres from the Hustings. The Hustings were in a hollow extending from the eminence upon which was the School-house, and the Hustings were at the foot of another eminence, corresponding with that upon which the School-house was built, but higher.

76. Are the Committee to understand that electors wishing to proceed to the School-house from the Hustings had to ascend an eminence ?—Yes.

77. How many roads were there by which yourself and the Electors at the Hustings could avail yourselves of in order to reach the School-house ?—There is but one road.

78. What was the breadth or width of this road ?—In winter this road is not more than four or five feet broad.

79. What was the depth of snow on each side of the road at the time of the Election ?—It was very deep ; I cannot say exactly how deep.

80. Were any of the persons who surrounded the Hustings armed, and state in what manner ?—They were all armed with sticks.

81. Were the sticks used either during the reading of the Writ, or at any time after, and if so, state at what time ?—The sticks were crossed, but not made use of during the reading of the Writ. I went down and separated them twenty paces apart.

82. While the Writ was reading, or shortly after, did you observe what was going on at the School-house ?—I could see the people there in a body hallooing and brandishing their sticks.

83. Who were those people, and what was their number ?—They were Dr. McCulloch's people, to the number of about eight or nine hundred.

84. Are the Committee to understand that the School-house at the time of the reading of the Writ was in the possession of the eight hundred or nine hundred armed men you have just mentioned ?—Yes, they had the ground ; and Mr. Lafontaine's men might have kept it too had they not gone down the hill to go to the Hustings, for they came up like an army from Desplaines.

85. Did you see any quantity of broken stones

upon the road near the School-house ?—On my return from the Election I saw stones strewn on each side of the road leading to Desplaines, which road was used by Mr. Lafontaine's people going and returning.

86. What position did the fifty or sixty supporters of Dr. McCulloch who were at the Hustings occupy, with reference to the School-house ?—When Mr. Lafontaine's men came up they were fatigued, and sat down upon saw logs which were in the place mentioned in the notice. The fifty or sixty supporters of Dr. McCulloch who were at the Hustings, were between the School-house and the Hustings.

87. Were the fifty or sixty supporters of Dr. McCulloch, who stood near the Hustings, Electors ?—Those whom I saw were Electors.

88. Did they seem to be conducted by any person ?—There was a person at the head of them in the same manner as there was an Irish *bully* at the head of Mr. Lafontaine's supporters, and this *bully* was the cause of the trouble, as he spoke the same language as the other party.

89. Did you observe at the time of the reading of the Writ or after, a movement from some of the people standing on the School-house hill, and state what ?—I saw none except what I have stated before.

90. Were you present at any conversation between Mr. Lafontaine and Dr. McCulloch, and state all that occurred after the reading of the Writ ?—Immediately after the shew of hands, which was in favor of Mr. Lafontaine, Mr. Lafontaine called me aside along with Dr. McCulloch and several of the Electors of both parties, and asked me whether I could procure military assistance in case of any effusion of blood. I told him that the distance was so great that it was impossible to send for troops, but I told him that he could have as many special Constables as he pleased. He laughed at this and said it was of no use ; and I am of opinion it was perfectly useless. Mr. Lafontaine told me that to prevent murder and bloodshed he would retire.

91. Was it in your power to have prevented a resort to violence by either of the parties ?—It was wholly out of my power, and I told Mr. Lafontaine so at the time.

92. What would have been the consequence if Mr. Lafontaine had persisted in going to the School-house ?—In my opinion, and as a matter of course, there would have been a conflict between the two parties.

93. Are the Committee to understand that Mr. Lafontaine's party arrived at the Hustings on the morning of the election, and that Dr. McCulloch's arrived on the Saturday and Sunday previous ?—Dr. McCulloch's party arrived on the Saturday and Sunday preceding the election, and on the morning of the election ; but Mr. Lafontaine's party only arrived on the morning of the election.

94. Do you know Mr. A. P. Hart, of Montreal, Advocate ? Was he at New Glasgow during the election, and what did he do there ?—He was at the election assisting Dr. McCulloch, I suppose, as a legal advisor.

95. Have you ever said that if the parties had come into collision many lives would have been lost ?—I have said so, and I say so still ; and my life would have been at stake too.

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96. Did you observe any quantity of liquors or provisions in Marshall's house?—I saw none whatever; Marshall's house is a temperance house. Mr. Marshall was not connected with either party.

97. Had you any conversations or communications, previous to the election, with any public officer, or with Dr. McCulloch or any of his friends, upon the manner of conducting the election, or any thing relating to it; if so, state the same fully and in detail?—Several weeks before I had received notice of being appointed Returning Officer, Dr. McCulloch told me that there was to be an election, and that he would very likely set up for the County. I had no conversation nor communication with any other Public Officer.

98. Has Mr. Drummond Buchanan been appointed to any office since the election, and state what? Is he related to Dr. McCulloch?—He is a brother-in-law of Dr. McCulloch, and has been since appointed Registrar for the County of Terrebonne.

99. Have you had any conversation with Mr. Benjamin Delisle respecting the Election, and state what it was?—I might have had a conversation with him, but I do not recollect it.

100. Did you ever make any statement to Mr. Delisle, or to any other person, in relation to the appointment of Mr. D. Buchanan to the office of Registrar?—I do not recollect having made any.

101. When you were on the Hustings, did Dr. McCulloch's friends call your attention to the fact that Mr. Lafontaine's party had come armed, and had you not arms in your possession taken from them?—Yes; I have already mentioned it in my preceding answers.

THURSDAY, 12TH OCTOBER, 1843.

Louis Michel Lefebvre, Esquire, called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, residence, and additions?—My name is Louis Michel Lefebvre, I reside in the Parish of Vaudreuil, and am a merchant.

2. Were you Returning Officer at the last General Election for the County of Vaudreuil?—I was.

3. Where was the Election notified to be held?—At the Village of the Cedars, on the eighth of March, 1841.

4. Who were the Candidates?—John Simpson and André Jobin, Esquires.

5. Was the Election opened at the time and place notified?—It was.

6. Were the Writs read, and did the Candidates, or any other person, address the Electors from the Hustings?—I read the Writ, and the Candidates addressed the Electors.

7. Was there a show of hands, and in favor of whom?—There was a show of hands in favor of Mr. Jobin.

8. Was a Poll demanded, and by whom?—The Poll was demanded by Mr. Simpson.

9. Did you commence the polling, and when?—I began to take the votes at ten o'clock, A. M.

10. Did you see any acts of violence at the place of Election, or in the immediate neighbourhood?—Not on the first day. It was agreed between the

two candidates to take a vote alternatively. The second day, the election continued with tranquillity till about two o'clock in the afternoon, when Mr. Jobin was about 50 ahead. A disturbance then took place, blows were exchanged, and pitchforks, axes and clubs were made use of. Mr. Simpson's party took possession of the Hustings, so that Mr. Jobin's electors could not get near to give their votes. The fight lasted about three quarters of an hour. At four o'clock I closed the Poll; Mr. Simpson had then a majority. The next morning I reopened the Poll. Mr. Jobin did not come, and I proclaimed Mr. Simpson duly elected. I am persuaded that all the Electors had not free access to the Poll. I believe nobody was killed, but several persons were severely wounded. I was myself under the influence of fear.

11. Have you any knowledge of places of public entertainment or Taverns being kept open during the Election, where persons were treated gratuitously?—I know nothing of this.

12. Did you perceive any extraordinary distribution of money or effects during the Election?—I have no knowledge of any thing of the sort.

13. Of what description generally were the persons engaged in the acts of violence at the Election; did they all seem to belong to the country?—I believe some of them were from Glengary in Upper Canada, and others were Dragoons who were stationed at the Cedars. There were also some of the Volunteers from the Coteau-du-Lac, some of whom were engaged in the disturbance. The Dragoon were armed with sticks, but I did not see whether they made use of them.

14. How many persons do you suppose were from Glengary in the late Province of Upper Canada?—There were about 150 Glengary men.

15. Were they armed, and how?—The fight began with fists; they did not appear to be armed till the second day, when they laid hold of every thing that came under their hands; and they even broke the gallery of the Poll-house to make sticks.

16. Who appeared to be the most active persons in favor of the respective Candidates?—Mr. Roebuck for Mr. Simpson, and for Mr. Jobin there were in the Poll-house two Messrs. Desjardins, influential persons, but who did not, I believe, take a very active part in the Election.

17. Do you know who conducted the Glengary men into the County?—I do not; they came in a body in sleighs.

18. What may have been the number of Volunteers and Cavalry present at the Election?—I saw eight or ten Volunteers there.

19. On the morning of the third day, did you observe whether or not Mr. Simpson's supporters came armed to the Hustings?—Yes; they did come armed, and jumped out of their carioles brandishing their sticks, and making use of very violent language.

20. Had you any means in your power to suppress the violence which occurred at the Election?—I had none whatever; on the contrary, when I commanded silence and peace, I was insulted by ill language.

21. Have you here the protest of Mr. Jobin?—I have only a copy of Mr. Jobin's protest, which I

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Appendix here hand in. The original is written in the Poll-book. (J. J.)

(Copy of the Protest.)

Vaudreuil, March 9th, 1841.

Province of Canada,
and
District of Montreal.

To Michel Lefevre, Esquire, Returning Officer of the County of Vaudreuil, in the said District, &c.

I, André Jobin, of Ste. Geneviève, in the said District, one of the Candidates named in the Poll-book now opened for the Election of one Member to represent the said County of Vaudreuil, do hereby protest against the continuation of the Poll now holding for the Election aforesaid, on account of the violences and ill-treatments exercised as well against me as against the Electors of the said County supporting my Election:—

1st. Because several persons, excited and headed by one Henry Roebuck, of Coteau du Lac, in the said District, about two o'clock this afternoon, assailed with sticks, shovels, and other weapons, the Electors supporting me, dispersed them, broke open the houses wherein these Electors had retreated, and assailed and did beat them with the intention of murder.

2ndly. Because the said Electors, as well as I, cannot appear at the Poll to continue the said Election without endangering our lives.

3dly. Because Mr. Simpson himself, the other Candidate, contending for his Election as Member for the said County, did tell me himself that my life should be exposed, should I be willing to assist tomorrow, the 10th day of March instant, to the said Poll, for the purpose of continuing the said Election.

Wherefore, I do hereby, for and by reason of said threats, ill-treatments, exercised against me and the said Electors, and endangering our lives, protest against the continuation of the Poll now holding for the Election of one Member to represent the County of Vaudreuil aforesaid, and against the proclamation of said Mr. Simpson, my opponent candidate, as Member duly elected for the said County of Vaudreuil, because the majority now obtained against me by said Mr. Simpson, has been obtained unlawfully and by violence; it being well testified by the votes given previous to the time when the riotors dispersed the Electors aforesaid, that I was then more than sixty votes a-head.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, at Vaudreuil aforesaid, the ninth day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-one.

(Signed,) A. JOBIN.

Signed and delivered in the presence of us, the subscribers, three of the Electors for the County aforesaid of Vaudreuil.

(Signed,) H. CHARLEBOIS.
JOSEPH VALOIS.
DAVID DUPOND.

22. What was the number of sleighs used by the Glengary men to come to the Hustings?—There were about thirty sleighs, in each of which were about five or six men.

23. Did you observe the conduct pursued by Mr. Roebuck; was it peaceable and orderly, or otherwise, and state how?—His conduct was not peace-

able. He was at the Poll window obstructing the Electors from coming to the Poll, and behaving so that I threatened several times to send him to Gaol. Appendix (J. J.)

24. Did either of the Candidates excite to or countenance violence at the Election?—Not to my knowledge.

25. Was it in the power of the supporters of Mr. Jobin, legally qualified to vote at the Election, to exercise their elective franchise; if not, assign the reason, and to what extent it operated?—They were not at liberty to give their votes, for this reason, that after the fight, Mr. Jobin's Electors could not approach the Poll, and it would have been very imprudent for them to do so.

FRIDAY, 13TH OCTOBER, 1843.

Auguste Delisle, Esquire, called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, additions, and place of residence?—Auguste Delisle, Notary Public.—I reside at Boucherville.

2. Were you Returning Officer for the County of Chambly at the last General Election?—I was.

3. At what place did you notify the Election to be held, and what time?—At St. Johns, for Monday, the 22d March, 1841.

4. Do you know where the Election for the County of Chambly was formerly held?—At Longueuil.

5. By what authority did you change the place?—By virtue of the Commission sent to me by His Excellency the late Lord Sydenham.

6. Did you open the Election at the time and place appointed?—I did.

7. Who were the Candidates?—Louis Michel Viger, and John Yule, Esquires.

8. Did they address the Electors from the Hustings?—They did.

9. Was there a show of hands?—There was.

10. In favor of whom?—There appeared to be a majority in favor of Mr. Viger.

11. Was a Poll demanded, and by whom?—The Poll was demanded by several of the Electors.

12. At what o'clock did the polling commence?—It was between ten and eleven o'clock in the morning.

13. Is St. Johns in the centre of the population of the County, and as equally convenient as possible for the attendance of all the Electors?—I believe not; I never thought it so.

14. In what part of the County is it situated?—I believe it is at the extreme south part of the County.

15. Are the Electors of the northern and southern parts of the County of different descriptions as to their national origin?—In the northern part they are principally Canadians, in the southern part they are English, Scotch, Irish and Canadians.

16. After the Poll was opened, did the voting proceed peaceably?—In the beginning it was pretty quiet.

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17. Did any acts of violence afterwards occur, and at what time?—On the evening of the first day, at about four or five o'clock, there was a disturbance outside which was so great that I was obliged to call in the assistance of the troops.

18. Can you say who had the majority of votes at that time?—From the commencement of the polling till the disturbance began, Mr. L. M. Viger had a majority of votes.

19. After you called out the troops, did the polling continue without interruption?—I adjourned soon after, that is, at about five o'clock.

20. Did violence occur at any other time during the Election?—Yes; the next day there was another disturbance, and I was obliged again to call in the assistance of the troops.

21. Were those who were going or coming forward to vote assaulted, or in evident danger?—I was inside the room, but I heard complaints made that the voters were not at perfect liberty to approach the Poll.

22. Did the Military actually attend in consequence of your requisition?—They came the first time; the second time I wrote to the Commandant, but I received a verbal answer through Mr. Marchand, the Magistrate, purporting that they were at my disposal, ready to come out as soon as they were called. I here hand in all the correspondence which took place on the subject.

Copy of a Letter from the Returning Officer to Colonel Grey, 71st Regiment.

St. Johns, 22d March, 1841.

SIR,

As Returning Officer of the County of Chambly, I beg you would be so kind as to send to-morrow, at nine of the clock, at the opening of the Poll, a Detachment of Troops to maintain order and peace, and protect the Electors for the County of Chambly.

I remain, Sir,
Your most obedient,
humble servant,

AUG. DELISLE.

Colonel Grey, 71st.

Colonel Grey's Answer.

St. Johns, March 22d, 1841.

SIR,

In answer to your letter of this date, I have the honor to inform you that it is not in my power, consistently with the orders which I have received, to comply with your requisition, unless it shall be proved "that the ordinary civil force is insufficient, either to maintain the peace, or to overcome any manifestly illegal and forcible resistance to the due execution of the Laws;" in which case it is also necessary that the troops "employed in aid of the civil power, should be constantly accompanied by a Magistrate, and act under his orders only."

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. GREY, Lt.-Col. 71st Regt.
Commanding at St. Johns.

A. Delisle, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Copy of a Letter from the Returning Officer to Col. Grey, 71st Regiment. Appendix
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St. John's, March 23d, 1841.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d instant, and beg to inform you that the Magistrates of this place, jointly with the Returning Officer for the County of Chambly, are of opinion, after what they have seen yesterday, that the ordinary civil force is insufficient either to maintain the peace or to overcome any manifestly illegal and forcible resistance to the execution of the Laws, and that the troops in this moment is the only means to maintain peace and preserve order at the holding of the Poll at this Election; therefore we require the presence of the troops this morning at nine o'clock, A.M. at the opening and invasion of the Poll, and during the subsequent days. The troops employed in aid of the civil power shall be constantly accompanied by a Magistrate, who will give them the necessary orders.

I have, &c.

23. Have you any knowledge of persons being stationed on any road or roads, to prevent Electors from coming forward?—I have no personal knowledge of it, but it was the general rumour among the Canadian party.

24. Were the supporters of any one of the Candidates at any time absolute masters of the Poll?—Yes: it appeared to me, on the second day, that Mr. Yule's party had actually taken possession of the Poll, and that Mr. Viger's Electors were not in consequence at liberty to poll their votes.

25. Were the Electors on either side threatened with violence by the other side, or did they actually receive personal injury, or were they in danger of it in coming to or attending the Poll?—I did not see any body myself. I saw a man, I think an Irishman, who had been struck on the head while he was coming to the Poll. From the noise outside, I judged there was personal danger in coming to the Poll.

26. Did you see many intoxicated persons at the Election?—I saw two men come to the Poll drunk.

27. Have you any knowledge of houses having been opened for treating the Electors?—I heard that there were, but I have no personal knowledge thereof.

28. Did you see numbers of persons, apparently the supporters of any particular candidate, assembled at or about any tavern?—Having remained in the Hustings, I did not observe any.

29. From all that fell under your view, or came to your knowledge, do you think that the Electors generally of the County of Chambly had perfect freedom of attending and giving their votes at the Election?—They had not, in my opinion.

30. Will you state the names of any gentlemen not belonging the County, who attended at or during the Election?—I recollect having seen Mr. Porteous of St. Thérèse there, but I do not remember having seen any one else.

31. Did any of the Electors, or Mr. Viger, state to you on the first day of the Election, that the Electors had not free admission to the Poll?—They did; and it was in consequence of that, that I applied to the Magistrates to lend their assistance to preserve order.

32. Could you name any of the Electors who made that statement to you?—Mr. Lacasse was

Appendix (J. J.) one; and so was Mr. De Boucherville. I do not remember any others.

33. Had you a meeting with any of the magistrates of the County in consequence of these statements made to you, and if so, who were they?—I spoke to Mr. M'Crae, Mr. Holmes, and Mr. Louis Marchand, and asked them to lend their assistance to preserve order. Mr. M'Crae told me that his duties prevented him from interfering in the matter; but Messrs. Holmes and Marchand did all in their power to prevent disturbance, and even went into the hotels to put down the flags, &c.

34. Did any of those magistrates shew themselves partisans of either of the Candidates?—I did not observe any thing to induce me to think so.

35. Did any of the Electors or Mr. Viger, on the second day, intimate to you that they wished to have the assistance of troops?—They asked me to call in the troops, but I cannot exactly state the time.

36. Did you receive a protest from Mr. Viger?—I did.

37. Did you annex the protest to your return?—I did not. I wrote to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery on the subject; and I here produce the answer which I received:—

(Copy of the Answer produced.)

Montreal, 28th April, 1841.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 21st, I have the honor to inform you, that as the law has not provided for the case you mention, I think it my duty to tell you that you may act as you may think best with regard to the protest in question; and that I am not in the habit of mentioning in my returns the protests which are therewith transmitted to me.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

THOMAS AMIOT.

Auguste Delisle, Esquire.

38. Were you informed at any time during the Election that the roads leading to the polling place were obstructed?—I remember that Mr. Viger complained of this to me, and I told him if such were the case, the magistrates would see to it, and do what was in their power to preserve order.

39. Was the house in which the poll was held two stories in height?—It was.

40. Did you see sticks thrown out of the upper story for the people down below?—I did not see them myself; but I heard after the Election that they had been thrown out and made use of.

41. You asked troops for the second day; did any attend, and if they did not attend, can you state the reason?—I have already stated that I received a verbal answer through Mr. Marchand, purporting that the troops were ready to come out, if required. I did not ask the magistrate to bring them out on the second day, as I trusted to him to call them out if necessary.

Hiram Washington Hitchcock, Esquire, called in; and examined:—

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1. Will you state your name, residence, and additions?—Hiram Washington Hitchcock; I reside at Rouville Mountain, and am a manufacturer.

2. Were you Returning Officer at the last General Election for the County of Rouville?—I was, in 1841.

3. Where was the Election notified to be held?—At Henryville, in the County of Rouville.

4. Was the Election held at the time and place notified?—It was on the 8th March, 1841.

5. Who were the Candidates?—Melchior Alphonse De Salaberry, and Thimothée Franchère, Esquires.

6. Were the Writs read, and did the Candidates address the Electors from the Hustings?—The Writs were read, and the Candidates addressed the Electors.

7. Was there a shew of hands?—I did not call for a shew of hands.

8. Was there a Poll demanded, and by whom?—There was a Poll demanded, I believe, by some of Mr. De Salaberry's supporters.

9. When did you commence polling?—I commenced at one P.M., on the same day.

10. By what authority was the Election held at Henryville?—By the Writ of Election.

11. Do you know where the Elections for the County of Rouville were usually held?—I do not; I think there had been one Election held at Ste. Marie Monnoir.

12. Is Henryville in the centre of the population of the County, or nearly so?—I should think not: it is in the extreme south part of the County.

13. Do you think it affords equal, or nearly equal facilities for the Electors generally to attend the Hustings and give their votes?—I do not think that it is convenient for some part of them.

14. To what part do you consider it the most inconvenient?—To the northern part.

15. Are the inhabitants of the northern and southern parts of the County of a different description of people?—I believe they are.

16. Will you describe in what consists the principal difference?—The people in the northern part are Canadians; those in the southern part are English, Scotch, Irish and Americans.

17. Have you any knowledge of acts of violence having occurred at the election near the Hustings, or in the vicinity?—There was, I believe, a man killed about fifty rods from the Poll on the third day, and a great many other acts of violence committed.

18. Who had the majority of votes on the first day and on the second day?—I think that, on the second day, Mr. Franchère had the majority, but I would not be positive; the Poll-book will shew more fully.

19. At what time did the first acts of violence

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occur?—On the second day, after I had closed the Poll, an affray took place in the Poll-house; on the third day there was also, I heard, another affray while I was taking the votes.

20. Did you observe, in the vicinity of the Hustings, any person or persons armed with bludgeons or other weapons, and using threats against any of the Electors?—I saw several individuals with pretty large sticks, but I did not hear any one threaten to strike, or any thing of that kind.

21. At what o'clock did you adjourn the Poll on the second day?—At five o'clock, P. M., till the next day at nine. It was a general rule to close the Poll at five.

22. Did you observe a number of sleighs come to the Poll on the morning of the third day, with persons in them armed with weapons and carrying flags?—I did not.

23. Is there a tavern in the vicinity known as "Goodenough's"?—There is.

24. Did you observe any collection of Mr. De Salaberry's supporters there?—There was a collection of Mr. De Salaberry's supporters there.

25. Was it in that vicinity that the affray, in which you said a person was killed, occurred?—It was, as I heard, on the road, about twenty-five rods west of Goodenough's.

26. Do you recollect the name of the person killed?—His name was Julien Choquette. I had been acquainted with him several years.

27. Have you any knowledge of his being a supporter of Mr. Franchère?—I suppose that he was one.

28. Did you take any steps to prevent or suppress violence at the Election, and would you state them?—I got Special Constables appointed; and after that, at the request of Mr. Franchère, who was fearful of more disturbance, and having told me that Mr. Duchesnay, who was Stipendiary Magistrate, would give me the necessary assistance, I wrote to Mr. Duchesnay, and on the morning of the fourth day he arrived with thirteen or fourteen Policemen. I also wrote to Mr. Burton, at St. Johns, Commissioner of Police, and received an answer from him.

29. When was it that you first applied for the assistance of the Police?—I applied for the Police on the third day.

30. Was every thing peaceable after the arrival of the Police?—It was.

31. Did the polling go on without interruption afterwards?—It did; the taking of votes at the Poll was never interrupted for more than a few minutes at a time.

32. Who had the majority of votes on the third day?—I am not positive, but the Poll-book will prove it.

33. When did the Election close, and how stood the votes?—The Election closed on the fourth day; I think Mr. De Salaberry had then a majority of nine.

34. Were there no more voters to come forward, or what induced you to close at that time?—I wait-

ed an hour; no more voters appeared, and I then, after having made a proclamation to that effect, closed the Election.

35. Had Mr. Franchère, or his representatives, left the Hustings, and if so, at what time?—Mr. Franchère did not come on the fourth day. I am not positive whether he had a representative or not.

36. Did he notify you that he would not come or protest, and when?—I do not remember if he notified me in any other way than by sending me the protest, which was sent within the hour. I, however, received a letter from Mr. Franchère on the 10th. I here hand in the letter, and also one from Mr. De Salaberry. On the morning of the fourth day, Mr. Davignon told me that if I could not assure him that there would be no more disturbance, he would advise Mr. Franchère to retire. I told him that every thing that depended on me should be done.

[The following are the Documents handed in by Witness:]

Henryville, 10th March, 1841.

To H. Hitchcock,
Returning Officer.

SIR,

As I have heard that great preparations are made to make trouble, by the partizans of Mr. De Salaberry, against the Canadians, and as that I now see a party of the partizans of the said Mr. De Salaberry just passed here with sticks, and insulting the Canadians, I am very much afraid for such or more trouble than we had last night.

And inasmuch as I have sent your letters to their different directions, I have reason to expect that we shall have some Police Magistrates here to-morrow at ten o'clock, A.M.

Consequently, I request you to adjourn the Poll at to-morrow, ten o'clock, A.M. I hope that, in the present circumstances, you will have the goodness to assent to my request; and, also, that you will have the goodness to send me your answer by the bearer. By so doing, you will oblige,

Your most humble servant,

THIM. FRANCHERE,
Candidate.

P. BERTRAND.
Jos. GARIÉPY.

My only intention is to save blood.

Henryville, 10th March, 1841.

Hiram Hitchcock, Esq.,
Returning Officer,
Henryville.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that I have read the letter which you have enclosed me from Mr. Franchère, and I am sorry I cannot comply with his request. My friends are here ready to give their votes, and I could not prevail on them to return to-

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morrow. I beg you will make the circumstance known to Mr. Franchère.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. DE SALABERRY,
Candidate, C. R.

N.B.—I believe you are aware that the disturbance which took place yesterday afternoon, originated with Mr. Franchère's party, one of whom struck Mr. Miller, one of my voters, in the first instance.

A. DE SALABERRY,
Candidate, C. Rouville.

St. Johns, 10th March, 1841.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of this day's date, and regret that indisposition, and being in the hands of the Doctor, will prevent my going to Henryville to-day, but trust to be able to go to-morrow. Henryville is in Mr. Duchesnay's district, and I am glad you have written to him. The police stationed here are not under my orders; however, I have desired the constable to go to your assistance immediately.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. BURTON, J. P.

Hiram Hitchcock, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

37. Are you aware of any cause then existing that could have prevented the Electors of the County from attending the Poll and giving their Votes?—I know of no cause to have prevented them.

38. Are you aware of any taverns or houses of public entertainment having been opened in the County during the Election?—I have no knowledge of any such houses having been opened.

39. Did you observe at the Election any number of persons apparently strangers to the County?—Most of the people from the southern part of the County being strangers to me, I cannot tell whether there were any strangers to the County or not.

40. Who appeared to you to be the principal persons acting in favor of the several Candidates?—Mr. McGillivray spoke at the hustings in favor of Mr. De Salaberry, and Mr. Pierre Davignon in favor of Mr. Franchère.

41. From what you saw or know, was there perfect freedom for the Electors in favor of Mr. Franchère in coming to and going from the polling place, and voting on the afternoon of Wednesday the third day of the Election?—There was as far as I know personally. I was not in a position to see exactly what was going on outside; but I think that had I been a voter I would have tried to give my vote, and might or might not have had my head broken in doing so—but I speak only from report.

42. Has it come to your knowledge that any house or houses were attacked in the neighborhood of the polling place or in the adjacent village, and

that persons abandoned their houses through fear?—I heard that the houses of Mr. Darche and Mr. Gariépy had been broken in; but I have no knowledge personally.

43. Did you observe any Magistrates, Officers of Militia, or persons holding office, present taking an active part in the Election?—I certainly saw some of them taking an active part in the Election, but nothing which may be considered illegal.

44. Will you name those that you saw?—Mr. James McGillivray, who spoke in favor of Mr. De Salaberry; Mr. A. Chapman; also, Mr. G. H. Johnston, Lieut. Canadian Regiment.

45. Have you ever seen men come to the Poll with bludgeons reddened with blood; and to what party did they belong?—I have not seen any one come to the Poll in that manner.

46. Have you declared that neither you nor the Magistrates were capable of preserving order at the Election?—I have no positive recollection of having said so to any one.

47. What other kind of recollection have you on that subject?—I think I said to some one that it was impossible for me to prevent disturbance at a distance, while I was not informed of it.

48. What did you answer to Mr. Franchère when he pointed out to you a man with a bludgeon stained with blood?—I do not recollect having made any reply, but I kept my eye upon the individual in question.

49. You have stated that an individual was killed at the last Election; were you present when he was struck?—I was not.

50. Were the Hustings closed or open, and were you enabled to see what took place around them?—The windows and door were opened occasionally.

51. Do you know who were the persons around the house where the Hustings were held on the last day of the Election and the day previous?—On the last day I think they were mostly English, Scotch or Irish, and very few Canadians. On the day previous, I do not know, but I believe there were Canadians at all times.

52. Was there any difference in the attendance at the Hustings, on the part of the Canadians, on the last day of the Election and the day preceding, and all the former days?—There was a very material difference on the last day, for there were only two votes taken on that day for Mr. Franchère.

53. How do you account for this circumstance?—I believe it was from fear. The circumstances of the case shew it plainly.

54. Be pleased to state the circumstances to which you have alluded in your last answer.—The fact of violence having been used (as it was reported to me) was the cause of the falling off.

55. By whom was the violence used, and against whom was it directed?—I do not know, except from report. Report said that the violence had been committed against the Canadians, and on the part of Mr. De Salaberry's supporters.

56. Who were the supporters of Mr. De Salaberry, that is, to what class of the population did

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they belong?—I believe they were principally from the southern part, and a few French Canadians.

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58. Had you been a Canadian desirous of giving your vote to Mr. Franchère, would you have felt yourself safe in going to the Hustings the day the Election closed or the day previous?—I should not have felt myself safe. There was, no doubt, reason for a Canadian to fear.

SATURDAY, 14th OCTOBER, 1843.

Mr. Angus McDonell called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, additions, and place of residence?—Angus McDonell; I am a Carpenter and a Farmer, and I reside at Glengary.

2. Have you any knowledge of any persons from your part of the country having proceeded to Lower Canada during the last General Election?—I have; I went part of the way myself.

3. What induced you to go there, and for what purpose?—A gentleman from Montreal came to ask a number of friends to make a show to support Mr. McCulloch's Election.

4. Can you name that gentleman?—Neil McIntosh,—I believe a Merchant in Montreal.

5. Were there many of you that went?—There were between 80 and 100.

6. How did they proceed?—They went in sleighs, from Williamstown down to Montreal, by the Côteau.

7. Who paid the expenses?—I suppose Mr. McIntosh did.

8. How much did the men get?—I do not know what the others got, but I received one dollar-a-day, and my expenses were paid.

9. Was it from the time of their leaving home till their return that they were paid?—It was.

10. How long were they away?—I believe five days; they started on Saturday, and returned on Thursday.

11. Did you go into the Town of Montreal?—We were one night there.

12. Where did they lodge?—Some at John Grant's, near the College. I can't tell where the others lodged.

13. Who had the management or direction of them?—Mr. McIntosh himself conducted them.

14. From Montreal where did you go?—We went through St. Laurent, and from there to Ste. Thérèse.

15. Was there an election going on at St. Laurent at the time?—When we passed through it had not begun, and when we returned it was over.

16. When did you arrive at Ste. Thérèse?—I think it was about one o'clock on Monday afternoon.

17. Where did you go then?—When we left Ste.

Thérèse, we proceeded to a place called Paisley, about four or five miles from Ste. Thérèse, and we met a man coming from the Terrebonne Election, who told us that it was over.

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18. Had you any kind of weapons?—Some of them had sticks; and I cut one in the bush on my return to St. Laurent.

19. After you left Paisley, where did you go?—We returned by the same route, and passed through St. Laurent.

20. Did you go to Montreal after passing through St. Laurent?—Yes; we staid there on Tuesday night.

21. Did you leave for home the next day, and by the same road you came?—We did, on Wednesday.

22. How many sleighs or carriages came of the party?—We were, to the best of my recollection, eighteen cutters and sleighs.

23. Can you state for what purpose the men were brought into Lower Canada at that time?—We understood that it was to make a show at the Elections.

24. Were you prepared to fight if needful?—No, unless we were attacked; we did not leave home with the intention of fighting.

25. What sort of a show did they intend; was it a show of force, and for what purpose?—I cannot say; it was never intimated to me that we were to fight, but I heard since that we would have had to fight if the French had attacked us; but I must say, that I never met more civil people than they were.

26. Have you any knowledge of who furnished the money to pay for the expenses?—I have no knowledge of any other than Mr. McIntosh.

27. Who went round to get the people to go?—I was warned at an election at Williamstown.—I suppose the others were gathered at the same place.

28. Was there any person in any Public Office among the party that went to the Elections?—There were two or three Captains of Militia, and some Subalterns.

29. Do you recollect the names of any of them?—Yes; Captains William Urquhart, Alexander McDougall and James McDonell.

30. Are you an Elector of Terrebonne, and were the men with you Electors or not of that County?—I am not one; I do not think the others who came from Glengary were Electors.

31. Who paid you, and how much did you receive altogether?—James McDonell gave me the money—it was one dollar a-day; Donald McNicol also paid some of the people. These persons both reside near Williamstown.

MONDAY, 16th OCTOBER, 1843.

Mr. John Lloyd, of New Glasgow, called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, additions and residence?—John Lloyd, New Glasgow; I am a Merchant, a Post Master, and a Captain of Militia.

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2. Were there any strangers that lodged at your House, Store, or your premises, at or about the time of the late General Election for the County of Terrebonne?—There were.

3. Of what description were they, or were they supporters of any particular Candidate?—There were a number who came the evening before the Election, from Ste. Thérèse, and one from Montreal. They were friends of Dr. McCulloch.

4. Was there any gratuitous distribution of liquors or provisions among them?—I furnished them with no liquors, but I believe that some were brought in during the night without my knowledge. I gave them their supper and breakfast, for which I was paid.

5. By whom were you paid?—By Dr. McCulloch.

6. About what time was the payment made?—A few days after the Election, but I cannot state the day precisely.

7. Was there any quantity of liquors or provisions sent on to you from Montreal shortly before or during the Election?—There was not from Montreal. There was a quantity of provisions and liquors sent by Dr. McCulloch's supporters from Ste. Thérèse. They were not addressed particularly to me, but merely that I should take charge of them.

8. Did the persons who arrived at your place on the Sunday evening before the Election, come on foot or in carriages?—They came in carriages.

9. Did they come in a body, and how many carriages were there?—Those who came to my house did not come in a body. I cannot state the number of carriages.

10. Have you had occasion to know the name of the person who forwarded the liquors and provisions from Ste. Thérèse, or from any other place?—Jas. Porteous, Esquire, of Ste. Thérèse, and Drummond Buchanan, Esquire, were, I believe, the only persons who forwarded them from Ste. Thérèse.

11. Were you present at the Hustings on the day of Election?—I was at my own house, at a short distance from the place; but I could not see the Hustings from there.

12. Did you observe any persons armed with offensive weapons about the place, before or during the Election?—Every body was armed with sticks.

13. Did you see any acts of violence committed?—I did not.

14. From what you saw and observed, do you believe that all descriptions of Electors could attend the Election without imminent danger of bodily injury?—My conviction is, that both parties came there armed and prepared for a struggle; but I cannot say whether there would have been one or not had they come to the Poll.

15. Can you state the names of any of the persons who appeared to be the most active leaders or managers for the respective Candidates?—On the part of Mr. McCulloch, were Messrs. Jas. Porteous, Drummond Buchanan, John Morris, a Mr. Barron, from the Gore, and some others whom I did not know. On Mr. Lafontaine's part was Mr. Alfred Turgeon.

16. Where do they reside, and do any of them

hold any official situations?—Mr. Morris is Postmaster at Ste. Thérèse. I do not know if Mr. Buchanan has a situation. Mr. Barron being a stranger to me, I cannot either say if he has one.

17. Did you observe at the time of Election many strangers to the County?—Yes; there were on both sides during the Election persons who were strangers to the County.

18. Have you had occasion to know Mr. Fullam who resided some time at Montreal?—I think I saw him at my father's on the morning of the Election. I am not acquainted with the person, but I heard his name mentioned.

19. Would you state the amount, or as nearly as you can recollect, of the money paid to you as mentioned in answer to a former question?—I do not remember the amount. As I keep a store, I sold a number of things to Mr. McCulloch's party. I dare say that I received about £60; but I would not be positive.

20. You have also stated in your evidence that there was a quantity of liquors and provisions forwarded to your charge from Ste. Thérèse; can you state the quantity?—I cannot state exactly, but there was a large quantity.

21. You have said that both parties came to the place of Election prepared to fight; would that have been the case if strangers had not been brought to the place of the Election a day or two previous to the Election?—I cannot say: the Gore people came in on Saturday. Common report said one party would destroy the other; so that the party which was nearest to the place of Election armed themselves in expectation of a struggle.

22. Is it to your knowledge that when the Returning Officer gave notice that the votes should be taken in the School-house, it was then in possession of armed men?—There were a number of Mr. McCulloch's supporters on the road adjoining the Poll-house, which was at a little distance from where the Writ was read; some were armed, others were not. From the position of my house from which I did not stir, I could not see anything that was going on at the Poll; but I know that from the advantageous position which Mr. McCulloch's supporters had, six of them could have prevented a very great number of Mr. Lafontaine's friends from coming to the Poll.

23. What part did Mr. Fullam, or the person pointed out to you as Mr. Fullam, take in the Election?—I saw him at my father's house about breakfast time. I then returned to my own house, and as I stated before, not having stirred from thence all day, I lost sight of him.

24. Can you undertake to say that your account against Dr. McCulloch for the Election expenses did not amount to £150?—I have already stated about £60. It might have been more; perhaps between £60 and £70.

25. Will you describe the items of your account?—I cannot.

26. Did the account comprise any thing but boarding, lodging, meat, provisions, tobacco, pipes, carriage hire and conveyance for the supporters of Mr. McCulloch?—It comprised all these except carriage hire.

27. What period of time was embraced in your account; was it more than three days; if so, be

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pleased to state what time?—I cannot state exactly the number of days. There were some of Dr. McCulloch's supporters on Friday evening; they were all gone by Tuesday evening.

28. Were there any other persons occupied in supplying Dr. McCulloch's supporters with provisions, and other things, besides yourself: be pleased to state their names?—There were a number: Messrs. John Walker, Furse, and John Murray. A number of other persons furnished stabling, &c., and provisions were carried to some of their houses.

29. Do you know one John Knox, who took a part in the Election; do you know whether he was paid the sum of five dollars, and the service for which he was so paid?—I know John Knox. I do not know what part he took, except that he was employed in distributing provisions, for which service he was paid. He was an Apprentice to a Blacksmith. He was a very quiet young man, and could not have taken an active part in the Election.

30. Do you know one Gilbert Smith; did he receive any money, and for what purpose; did he make himself active during the Election?—I know him. He was a distributor of provisions.—He was paid, but I do not remember how much.

31. Do you know to how much John Monteith's account amounted; was it not £20?—I cannot tell.

32. Do you know one Thomas Aiken; did he supply anything during the Election, and to whom?—I do know him. He supplied hay, oats, and provisions to some people from the Gore, supporters of Mr. McCulloch.

33. Do you know how much his bill came to; who paid him?—I do not know the amount. I believe I paid him myself.

34. How much money did Dr. McCulloch send to you?—To the best of my recollection it was between £160 and £180.

35. Did you pay anything to Mr. Porteous, to John Murray, to Thomas Bennett, to John Walker, and John Monteith, and how much?—I paid nothing to Mr. Porteous. I paid John Murray about £15; to Thomas Bennett, £2 or £3. I do not recollect what I paid to John Walker.

36. Did Dr. McCulloch ever tell you how much the Election cost him; did he ever tell you whether the expense was defrayed by himself or others?—He never did.

37. What part did Major Barron take at the Election?—He came with the Gore people; in what capacity I cannot tell. He was trying to pacify them and keep them quiet.

38. Do you know who it was that managed the Election for Dr. McCulloch; how did they manage to bring it about?—I do not know. I saw several strangers, among whom were a Mr. Hart, and a Mr. McAllister and James Porteous conversing about the ground apparently. Mr. McCulloch and his legal advisers then went into the Hustings, and so did Mr. Lafontaine, who after a short while retired. I heard that he had expressed as his reasons for retiring, that it was to prevent the evil consequences which might ensue, and the blood that would be spilled in the event of his contesting the Election.

39. Who suggested to Dr. McCulloch's support-

ers to take possession of the hill where the School House is built?—That I cannot tell.

William King McCord, Esquire, called in; and examined:

1. Will you be pleased to state your name, additions, and residence?—*William King McCord*, District Judge; I reside at Aylmer.

2. Have you at any time acted as Coroner within the County of Terrebonne?—I have, in my capacity of Stipendiary Magistrate and Captain of Militia. I then resided at Ste. Scholastique.

3. Were you called upon to act as Coroner within the said County, at any time during or subsequent to the last General Election?—I was.

4. Had you any inquest?—At the requisition of Dr. Smallwood, a gentleman who generally acted as Clerk to the Magistrates on those occasions, immediately on my arrival at the village of St. Martin. My motive for holding the inquest was, that I was exempt from party feeling, and I thought most of the Magistrates and Captains of Militia were not.

5. Can you state the name of the person on whom the inquest was held?—His name was *Rosc*; I do not recollect his Christian name.

6. Will you state the substance of the case as appeared in evidence before you, and the verdict of the Jury?—It appeared in evidence before me, and the Jury assembled, that after the Election was over, the deceased was quietly walking across the road, when some person or persons unknown to the witnesses, came behind him and struck him a little above the right ear, and fractured his skull in an angular manner, about an inch and a quarter each way; which, according to the opinion of Dr. Smallwood and my own conviction, was the cause of his death. The deceased was upwards of 70; had a repute of being a peaceable and quiet man, and had not a stick or anything of the sort in his hand. I then charged the Jury from the circumstances, to bring in a verdict of wilful murder against a person or persons unknown. That was accordingly the verdict of the Jury.

7. Did it appear in the evidence, what description of people were in company with the person who crossed over to strike the deceased?—They were said to be opponents of Mr. Lafontaine, and people speaking English.

8. Did you make a return of the verdict of the Jury, and if so, to whom did you make it?—Dr. Smallwood, acting as my Clerk, made a return to Mr. Jones, one of the acting Coroners for the District of Montreal.

TUESDAY, 17TH OCTOBER, 1843.

Mr. John Walker called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, addition, and residence?—*John Walker*, Carpenter, Ste Thérèse.

2. Are you an Elector of the County of Terrebonne?—I am.

3. Can you say in whose favor you intended to vote at the last General Election?—In favor of Dr. McCulloch.

4. Did you attend at the place of Election?—I did.

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5. Did you notice any acts of violence committed there, or any threats of violence by persons armed with offensive weapons?—I never left my house at the time, so that I did not see any acts of violence committed.

6. Will you look at the Affidavit now handed to you, and say if the signature "John Walker" is written by you?—It is.

(Affidavit.)

District of Montreal.

John Walker, now of the Parish of Ste. Thérèse, in the said District, and late of New Glasgow, in the Seigniorie of Terrebonne, carpenter, being duly sworn, deposed and saith: That since last Fall up to last Thursday, this deponent resided at New Glasgow aforesaid, during which time he occupied a house situate at a short distance from the place appointed for taking votes at the last Election. That some ten days previous to the twenty-second day of March last, Mr. Drummond Buchanan, of Ste. Thérèse, Distiller, and Messrs. Kempton, Morris, and McAllister, also of Ste. Thérèse, called at the said dwelling-house of the deponent in New Glasgow aforesaid, and enquired of him whether or not they could rent his house from that time until the close of the Election, for the purpose of storing therein liquors and other provisions. That the deponent answered in the affirmative, upon being informed by the said Buchanan, that he, the deponent, should be paid for his trouble. About the eighteenth day of March last, the deponent received the letter hereunto annexed, and marked A, purporting to be a letter from the said Buchanan; this letter was brought by one of three carters, who at the same time deposited in deponent's house three hogsheads of beer. On the following day five or six barrels of beer were brought to the deponent's house, together with a middle-sized barrel of whiskey, a cask of brandy, and a cask of wine, and a quantity of bread, beef, pork and other provisions, and on the same day the deponent received another letter purporting to be from the said Buchanan, which is also hereunto annexed, and marked B; this letter was brought by one of the three individuals therein named. On Saturday, the twentieth day of March, about two hundred and fifty men, from the Gore, arrived at New Glasgow, and knowing that the provisions stored in deponent's house had been forwarded for them and others, they used freely of them. On the following day (Sunday) a large party of stone-breakers from the neighbourhood of Montreal, and others from Ste. Thérèse and that vicinity, also arrived. These men spent the night at Monteith's, at my house, and at other houses in New Glasgow, and a party was established in the school-house, which was the place appointed as the Polling-booth. All these men, as well as the people from Gore, as the stone-breakers and others above mentioned, arrived at New Glasgow armed with sticks and other weapons. The Gore men were provided with sticks well polished, and evidently prepared for the purpose of a contest. One man amongst the latter was armed with a bayonet, and one of the stone-breakers had brought with him a gun. The deponent is sincerely of opinion that had Mr. Lafontaine not withdrawn from the contest, a dreadful scene of slaughter would have ensued, and many lives would have been lost. Although no contest took place, a Canadian of the name of Rose was killed, from blows received on the hill near the school-house, on his way to the place where the Writ was read. On the day after the Election, Tuesday, the 23d day of March last, John Lloyd, junior, came to the deponent's, and intimated to the deponent that he, Lloyd, wished to take away the barrels and other things remaining

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out of the provisions placed under deponent's care. The deponent said that he was responsible for them to Mr. Buchanan, having received from that gentleman orders to keep the things until he, Mr. Buchanan, should send for them. Soon after, several other persons, amongst whom was one Thomas Aikens, came to deponent's house, and threatened to carry away the barrels and other things by force; but not having succeeded, a search warrant was brought to deponent's house by one Bryan Goodman, who took away the remains of the provisions sent under Mr. Buchanan's orders to deponent's house as aforesaid. And further the deponent saith that for the storage of the above mentioned liquors and provisions, and for his trouble in distributing the same, he received from the said John Lloyd, Junior, the sum of ten pounds currency; and further the deponent saith not, and hath signed.

JOHN WALKER.

Sworn before me, at Montreal, this 21st day of April, 1841.

E. M. LEPROHON, J. P.

7. Are you aware of the statements made therein; are they true?—They are.

8. Will you look at these three notes marked (A), (B), (C), now shewn to you, signed "D. Buchanan," and "Hugh McAdam," and will you state if you received them, and by whom?—I received them from the carters who brought the provisions mentioned in my Affidavit.

(A.)

18th March, 1841.

Mr. Walker.

DEAR SIR,

You will please to receive three hogsheads of Beer, which it would be well to place in such a manner as the Beer may be drawn off, and give it time to settle; the rest of the things will be sent to-morrow or next day.

I am, dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,

D. BUCHANAN.

Please send me a receipt of what you receive from these Carters.

(B.)

19th March, 1841.

Mr. Walker.

DEAR SIR,

The bearers, Messrs. John Bishop, James Orr, and William Wright, will assist you in the charge of the Beer, Whiskey, &c.

I am, dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,

D. BUCHANAN.

(C.)

NEW GLASGOW, 21st March,
Sunday morning, 6 o'clock.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have just time to inform you that the Gore peo-

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ple arrived here last night, about seven o'clock, their number is about 135.

I am, my dear Sir, yours,

HUGH McADAM.

P. S.—We are afraid that there are spies out to observe if they can see any thing.

H. McA.

I will endeavour to meet you in Laplaine, say about four o'clock, afternoon.

9. Have you stated, in your Affidavit, all you know about the Terrebonne Election; if not, will you state any thing further you know of acts of violence, treating, and corruption?—Every thing that I know is stated therein.

10. Did you observe any strangers from other parts of the country conspicuous in interfering in the Election; will you name them?—Yes, there were a great many; but I cannot name them.

11. Do you know if there is any connection between any one of the Candidates and Mr. D. Buchanan, and do you know of any connection between Mr. Buchanan and any person of note in Montreal?—Mr. Buchanan is a brother-in-law of Dr. McCulloch; I do not know of any other connection of Mr. Buchanan in Montreal, except it be Dr. Campbell, with whom Dr. McCulloch resided.

12. Since the Election, have you had any conversation or communication with Dr. McCulloch respecting the expense of the Election, or any other matter connected with; if so, state the same?—I had none.

13. Do you know Major Barron; did you see him at the Election, and what part, if any, did he take in it?—I do not know him.

14. When were you first made aware that the stone-breakers would come to the Election; from whom and in what manner did you obtain your information?—I never knew anything of them till they came to my house.

15. On what day did the stone-breakers come to your house; how long did they remain; and in what manner did they employ the time while there?—They came on Sunday, and left on Monday. They spent their time in eating and drinking, and talking. I heard them say that they were sent there by Mr. Rigney, their Overseer.

Joseph Ovide Turgeon, Esquire, called in; and examined:—

1. Will you state your name, additions, and residence?—*Joseph Ovide Turgeon*; I am a Proprietor; and I reside at the village of Terrebonne.

2. Were you present at the time and place notified for holding the Election for the County of Terrebonne at the last General Election?—I was; it was held at New Glasgow on the 22d March, 1841.

3. Did you witness any acts of violence committed there or in the vicinity, or threats of violence by men armed with offensive weapons; and will you state what on these subjects is within your own knowledge?—On the Saturday preceding the Election, I went to Ste. Thérèse. I saw, at about five in the afternoon, about fifteen or sixteen carriages or sleighs, in which were men armed with sticks,

and who were crying out and threatening the inhabitants of the village. They appeared to me partizans of Dr. McCulloch. On the Monday morning, we saw, on a hill about a mile from the Poll-house, an assemblage of men who were armed with sticks and crying out. The party of Mr. Lafontaine, among which I was, passed them at about seven or eight feet distance. We were threatened; and after the main body of our party had passed, those remaining behind were attacked by Mr. McCulloch's party, and several blows were exchanged; our party was driven into the snow on the lower side of the road. Mr. McCulloch's supporters appeared to me to have prepared the ground, and trodden down the snow on their side so as to secure their footing. I asked Mr. McCulloch if he could not preserve the peace; he said, that was none of his business. On Saturday, as our party had heard that the other had come in prepared to fight, we took up sticks in our defence. After the Writ had been read, the Returning Officer told us that we were to go up a hill; where he would take the votes. We thought this very difficult, as Mr. McCulloch's party was in possession of the hill; and as, from its position, it was impossible to approach the Poll-house without effusion of blood, several others with myself advised Mr. Lafontaine to retire, to prevent the evil consequences which might ensue in the event of his contesting the Election.

4. As a friend of Mr. Lafontaine's, and an Elector of the County, did you apply to the Returning Officer to protect the freedom of Election, or have you any knowledge of such application having been made by others?—Mr. Lafontaine and several of the Electors, with myself, asked the Returning Officer if it was possible to preserve the peace. He said it was impossible; that the only means he had was to appoint Special Constables, a step which would be difficult to take, as they would have to be chosen from the different parties, which would be a subject of great inconvenience. I am persuaded myself that it was impossible for him to preserve order.

5. Have you a personal knowledge of any person peaceably attending the Election, having been beaten, or otherwise ill-treated?—I saw an old man named Rose, who had received several blows on the head at the time of the Election. I was informed afterwards that he had died in consequence of these blows. I also saw two other Canadians who had been beaten.

6. Have you any personal knowledge of houses having been opened after the notification of the Election, where persons were gratuitously treated with liquors and provisions?—I do not know. All the houses were shut to us. After having walked a long while through the snow, and being very tired, I asked Mr. Lloyd, whom I knew very well, for a glass of water, but he refused to let me into his house.

7. Do you know any of the persons who were concerned in bringing the party you saw armed at Ste. Thérèse, into the County?—*James Porteous* was at the head of the party of sleighs that I saw; he had a flag in his hand, and was crying out. He is, I believe, a Major of Militia. He was a supporter of Dr. McCulloch.

8. Do you know of any provisions and liquors having been sent into the County after the notification of, or during the Election, for gratuitous distribution; and if so, have you any knowledge of who paid for them, and who furnished the money?—I did not see any myself. It was a general rumour that provisions had been brought in. Some carters

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told me that they had brought in liquors and provisions for the Electors of Mr. McCulloch; I cannot speak as to any payments having been made.

9. Did you see any persons not resident in the County, at or during the Election, taking an active part in support of either of the Candidates; and will you state the names of the most conspicuous, and their additions and usual residences?—The principal supporters of Mr. Lafontaine were residents in the County. On Mr. McCulloch's side, I saw a person called Major Barron, who appeared to be the leader of the Gore party. All the strangers who were there appeared to me to be Mr. McCulloch's supporters. I also saw a person there who was pointed out to me as a Mr. Fullam.

10. Do you know at what time prior to the Election Mr. Lafontaine arrived at New Glasgow; and how do you know this?—Mr. Lafontaine arrived with me at New Glasgow on the morning of the Election, at about ten. He had slept at Ste. Anne Desplaines the night previous, having left my house at Terrebonne the day before.

11. The Committee understand that you represented the County of Terrebonne in the Parliament of Lower Canada; if this be the case, be pleased to state how long and when you represented the County, and who was your Colleague?—I represented the County during three Parliaments; my Colleague in the first Parliament was Mr. Tétard de Montigny; in the second, Mr. André Papineau, and in the third, Mr. Lafontaine.

12. Who was the Returning Officer at your last Election; were you acquainted with him; if so, for how long?—Mr. McKenzie was; he was always opposed to Mr. Louis Joseph Papineau and the majority of the Parliament in Lower Canada.

13. Can you say if it was to the knowledge of the Returning Officer that the School House where the Candidates and Electors had to go to poll their votes, immediately after the reading of the Writ, was in the possession of Dr. McCulloch's party?—It could not be otherwise. Only a few of the persons who were in the School House came to hear the Writs read; the remainder kept possession of the hill upon which the School House was situated.

Mr. William Furse called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, addition, and residence?—William Furse, I am a tailor by trade, and I reside at New Glasgow.

2. Are you an Elector of the County of Terrebonne?—I am.

3. In whose favor did you intend to vote?—I intended to vote for Mr. Lafontaine.

4. Were you present at the place where the Election was notified to be held, when it was opened?—I was.

5. Have you any knowledge of acts of violence committed at the Election, and will you state the particulars?—I know of but one that I could give any particulars of. I saw several blows given to a man who died in consequence. It was about six acres from my house. This man's name was, I heard, Davis or Davidson; I heard also that he died ten days after. It was at the time that they were opening the Election at Mr. Lloyd's house.

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6. Did you let a house to the friends of any Candidate during the Election?—Yes; I let two.

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7. To what party?—To Dr. McCulloch, through Mr. Buchanan, who hired them, and gave me a note for the payment of them.

8. To what uses were these houses applied?—For men to sleep in them.

9. What description of persons slept in them?—They were called stone-breakers.

10. Can you say how many there were of them, and by whom they were conducted?—There were, I suppose, about 50 or 60, I cannot state exactly: I do not know who conducted them.

11. Do you know if they were supplied gratuitously with liquor and provisions, and by whom?—Yes, they were supplied with provisions and liquors taken from Mr. Walker's house, and issued by Mr. Lloyd.

12. Are there many stone-breakers usually employed at New Glasgow?—There are none that I know of.

13. When did they come there, and have you heard where from?—They came on Sunday about nine or ten o'clock. They told me they had come from Montreal, and were employed by Dr. McCulloch.

14. Did you get paid for the rent of your houses, how much, and by whom were you paid?—I received £10 from Mr. Lloyd on presenting the note which Mr. Buchanan had given me when he rented the houses; I received also about £3 for damages done to the houses.

15. Did you see the Gore men arrive, and what time, and by whom did they appear to be conducted?—I saw them arrive on the day before the Election; I cannot state at what hour. They were conducted by a person whom they called Captain; I did not hear his name. I do not remember which, of the stone-breakers or the Gore men, arrived first; they occupied both of my houses.

16. Did you observe any persons in a state of intoxication on the day before the Election, or on the day it was notified to be held?—I saw a great many both on Sunday and Monday. They were constantly coming and going from one of my houses to the other.

17. Did they appear well disposed for a fight?—Yes; they were well armed too.

18. When was it that you leased your houses, to whom did you lease them, and were you told the purpose for which they were wanted?—About a week I think before the Election; Mr. Buchanan leased them personally, and told me they were intended for men to sleep in.

19. When did you first hear that the stone-breakers were expected?—They came unexpected.

WEDNESDAY, 18th OCTOBER, 1843.

William Bowron, Esquire, called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, addition, and residence?—William Bowron, Proprietor and Justice of the Peace; I reside at Hinchinbrook.

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2. Were you Returning Officer for the County of Beauharnois at the last General Election?—I was

3. Where was the Election notified to be held?—At Durham, in Ormstown; I believe on the 19th March, 1841.

4. Do you know where the Elections for the County were formerly held?—At St. Clément, in Beauharnois, and at Huntingdon.

5. By what authority was it held at Ormstown?—By the authority of the Writ.

6. How far is Durham, in Ormstown, back from the St. Lawrence?—About 18 miles by the road.

7. Are the Inhabitants of the Parishes on the St. Lawrence and the Townships in the rear, of different national origins?—Those in the front are of French origin: those in the rear are principally Irish and Scotch, and a few from the United States.

8. What do you suppose is the most numerous?—The English, Irish and Scotch are the most numerous. There are a few Americans.

9. In what part of the Townships is the most numerous population?—Hinchinbrook, Hemmingford, Godmanchester and Dundee.

10. Which are the most populous of the Parishes?—I believe St. Martin, St. Clément and St. Timothée are.

11. Was the Election opened at the time and place notified?—It was. A Poll was demanded and held.

12. Who were the Candidates?—John Wm. Dunscomb and Jacob De Witt, Esquires.

13. Were there any disturbances at or near the place of Election?—There was a great deal of disturbance outside, and a great deal of confusion inside of the Hustings.

14. Have you any knowledge of many strangers to the County having attended at the place of Election?—I saw some strangers there; there were some from the United States.

15. Were there any of them that you recognized?—Mr. Chesley from Cornwall was there.

16. Was Mr. Fullam there?—There was a person of that name there.

17. Who appeared to be the leading active supporters of the several Candidates, and did any of them hold any public Office?—For Mr. Dunscomb, was Mr. John Macdonald, of Chateauguay, then a Justice of the Peace, Messrs. James and Alexander Davidson, John White, two Messrs. Somerville, — Gairdner, Captain of Dragoons, and many others.

18. Did you observe if any persons came armed with offensive weapons of any kind?—Through the windows I saw people armed with clubs.

19. Do you understand the French language?—Very little.

20. Did you at any time before you were appointed Returning Officer, canvass for Mr. Dunscomb, and invite him to become a Candidate?—I called upon him personally, at the request of a meeting,

and invited him to become a Candidate; but I did not take any part in canvassing.

21. You were a Candidate at a former Election?—I was.

22. How long did the Election last, and who was returned?—The Election continued about eight days, and resulted in the return of Mr. De Witt.

23. Did you see any one wearing the uniform of Volunteers at or near the place of Election at the last General Election?—I saw some straggling Volunteers in uniform; there were several Officers and Privates there not in uniform.

24. Did you see any of them with their side arms, or otherwise armed?—I do not recollect having seen any with their side arms.

25. Were there a large number of people lodging in and resorting to a Mill and Miller's house, near the Poll?—There were a great many; I went there only at the close of the Election.

26. How long did the Election hold?—The day upon which the Poll was opened, and the greater part of the following day.

27. Have you any knowledge of any Electors having been obstructed on their way to the Poll, or going from the Poll, in any part of the County, by men armed with offensive weapons?—I have no personal knowledge thereof, but I understood that it was the case. It was pretty notorious that one or two affrays had taken place within a few miles of the Poll.

28. Have you heard of any threats or preparations to resort to force and violence against any portion of the Electors, before or during the Election?—I did not hear of any threats, nor do I know of any preparations to resort to force.

29. Did you, at any time on the second day, adjourn the Poll for a short time, and if so, for what reason?—I did not. There was great confusion, pushing and shoving, so that I threatened to adjourn the Poll if it were not more quiet, and that I would not go on while the confusion lasted. In about five minutes every thing was quiet, and Mr. Dunscomb requested me to continue the polling, but Mr. De Witt wished me to adjourn. Mr. De Witt retired shortly after, and left Mr. Patrick Brennan, of Montreal, to represent him.

30. Did you observe many persons, at or about the Poll, in a state of intoxication, or excited by liquor?—There was a great number.

31. Have you any reason to believe that liquor and provisions were gratuitously distributed?—I have reason to believe so.

32. Can you say where and by whom?—I believe both at the Public House and at the Grist Mill, but more particularly at the latter place; the Miller told me that a great deal of liquor had been drank.

33. Did the Miller state that he had received any money for lodging and treating, and if so, from whom?—He did not tell me that he had.

34. Was there liquor sent to the Mill, and have you understood where it came from and by whom it was sent?—I could only give my opinion on the subject. I understood that carters had brought up the liquor from Montreal.

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35. Are you aware of any money having been distributed among voters during or immediately after the Election?—I am not.

36. Are you of opinion that the Electors disposed to vote in favor of the several Candidates had perfect and equal freedom of attending the Poll and giving their votes, without imminent danger of personal injury?—I think there was danger of personal injury; in the early part of the Election, Mr. De Witt had the greater number of supporters, and towards the close, Mr. Dunscomb. I think that had the Election continued another day, the danger would have been very great.

37. You have stated that there was great strife and violence at the Poll, and that you declared you would adjourn the Poll if order was not restored; will you say that you did not, about eleven o'clock on the second day of the Election, proclaim the Poll to be adjourned for an hour, and, after a few moments delay, at the request of Mr. Dunscomb, and contrary to the remonstrance of Mr. De Witt, immediately go on polling or receiving the votes for Mr. Dunscomb; and after that time, is it not true that no more votes were given for Mr. De Witt?—I have stated already that I did not adjourn the Poll. After eleven, a number of votes were given to Mr. De Witt.

38. Did you not see persons coming to the Poll with clubs, striking and beating people on the first as well as on the second day of the Election?—I saw but one person with a club, whether on the first or second day I do not recollect; I called out immediately, and the club disappeared. I could not learn who it was that had the club.

39. Can you say that there were no other acts of violence committed than what you have stated?—I do not know that there was anything but pushing and shoving; I heard no threats, nor did I see a blow struck.

40. Were there any Magistrates in the Polling House on either of those two days, and who were they?—I saw James Reid there, and James Davidson, John McDonell and Thomas Gairdner. I do not know if Mr. Gairdner was acting as a Magistrate at the time; the others were acting as Magistrates.

41. Were there not any other Magistrates, Mr. Brown and Mr. Norval for instance?—They were both there; they were Magistrates.

42. Is it not to your knowledge that all these Magistrates were partizans and supporters of Mr. Dunscomb against Mr. De Witt?—I believe they were.

43. Did you not, several times previous to the late general Election for United Canada, call at your house, and elsewhere attend, meetings of persons who were opposed to Mr. De Witt, for the purpose of conferring with them on the best mode of opposing Mr. De Witt at the then ensuing election?—I do not know that I ever had any persons coming to my house for that purpose. I only attended one meeting, and that was to confer upon who should be invited to come forward, as already mentioned.

44. Did you not write letters to gentlemen in the different Townships and Parishes in the County of Beauharnois, previous to the Election for a member to represent that County in the United Parliament of Canada, requesting them to assemble together for the purpose of inducing some person to become

a Candidate to oppose Mr. De Witt at the approaching Election?—I did.

45. Did you attend a meeting, called by your circular letters, at Durham, about fifteen days before the Election, when John Davidson, Esquire, then of Quebec, and J. W. Dunscomb of Montreal, were proposed as Candidates, and that the majority were in favor of inviting Mr. Dunscomb to become a Candidate; and were you, at the said meeting, appointed a delegate to go to Montreal, with authority to invite Mr. Dunscomb to come forward as a Candidate to oppose Mr. De Witt?—Yes; I wrote some circulars at the request of the Electors, to convene a meeting. I was desired by the meeting to go to Montreal, to invite Mr. Dunscomb to come forward.

46. Is it not true that the Volunteer Cavalry were employed to carry messages, to call meetings, and other services to favor the election of Mr. Dunscomb?—I believe that it was the case, from what I heard.

47. Has it come to your knowledge that Volunteers, both Cavalry and Infantry, were to be employed in different parts of the County, and at the Poll, to prevent the Electors favorable to Mr. De Witt from voting, or that they were employed for that purpose?—I have no knowledge that they were employed for that purpose. I heard that some of the Officers of Infantry were employed in taking an active part in the Election in different parts of the County.

48. Is it not true that at a meeting of the supporters of Mr. Dunscomb, in your village of Huntingdon, or elsewhere, it was agreed or admitted that if the Canadian Electors were permitted to vote at the Election, Mr. Dunscomb had no chance of being elected by the Electors?—I do not recollect hearing anything of the kind.

49. Did you make an application to the Governor to be appointed Returning Officer for the County of Beauharnois?—There was an application written, I think, by Mr. Lighthall, the Registrar of the County; whether I signed it or not, I do not recollect. The application was in my favour. I cannot positively say who presented it; but I think Mr. Lighthall forwarded it.

50. Was there not some understanding between you and some agent on the part of the Executive Government, with reference to your appointment as Returning Officer; was not your appointment contingent upon the fact of standing yourself as a Candidate, or some other fact, and state what?—There was, to my recollection, no understanding on the subject between myself and any person whatever.

51. Was there no understanding of a similar description between you and some person or persons, whether avowedly an agent or not?—I have stated in my preceding answer that there was not.

52. When were you first made aware of the intention of the Government to appoint you Returning Officer; from what person, and in what manner did you obtain the information?—I was in Montreal, and I made inquiry at the Government Offices. This was the day before I received the Commission. It was, I believe, Mr. Daly, or some Clerk in his office, who informed me, upon my going into the office, that I had been appointed.

53. Previously to this, had not the appointment

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been promised to you?—There had been no promise made to me.

54. What induced you to go to the Public Offices if no promise had been made to you?—Because I knew the application had been made, and I went to see if it had succeeded.

55. Who were the parties who originated this application?—I cannot tell who they were.

56. Was not the application suggested to Light-hall and the others by yourself, or by some person with your knowledge and concurrence?—It might have been, but I cannot say if I suggested it myself, or if any one else did.

57. At the commencement of the Election, did not Mr. Dunscomb enjoy a free and uninterrupted hearing, while Mr. De Witt was interrupted by noise and disturbance on the part of some of the bystanders?—There was a great deal of confusion in the beginning. I do not think that Mr. Dunscomb enjoyed entirely, a free and uninterrupted hearing, but much more so than Mr. De Witt.

58. How many Clerks were employed to write in the Poll-book at the Election?—I employed only one. Mr. Norval was there; he occasionally relieved him. I think the Clerk's name was either Robinson or Henderson. He was a Clerk of a Mr. Bogue of Beauharnois.

59. Were they sworn as Clerks?—The Clerk of Mr. Bogue was sworn; I do not recollect that Mr. Norval was. He acted nevertheless with the consent of both Candidates.

60. Who was that Mr. Brown of whom you have spoken as being a Magistrate at the Poll?—He was an Agent of Mr. Ellice, who was then proprietor of the seigniory of Beauharnois.

61. Was Mr. Norval the person employed as Clerk of the Poll the same person as Mr. Norval the magistrate?—He was the same person.

62. Was there not a Committee formed for the purpose of forwarding Mr. Dunscomb's Election; who composed this Committee?—I have no knowledge of such a Committee having been formed.

63. Was not one of the Candidates designated as the Government Candidate, and state which?—I have no recollection that such a designation had been given to any of the Candidates.

64. Who were the Volunteer Officers whom you saw at the Election; and who was the officer in command of the whole; where were they stationed?—Lt. John Miller was the most active and stirring one, probably. I saw there also Captain Alexander Davidson, and Captain Gairdner of the Cavalry, and Ensign Foster; there were others whom I do not recollect. Colonel Campbell, one of the officers on particular service, was in command of the whole; they were stationed at Huntingdon, 10 miles from Durham, where the Election was held. There were two companies of Cavalry and two of Infantry in the County.

65. Was Colonel Campbell present at the Election?—I could not say positively if he was there.

66. Were not the privates in the Volunteer companies who were present at the Election, and out of uniform, armed with sticks, or in some other, and state what manner?—I do not recollect having seen any of them armed in any way.

67. Were these men qualified Electors?—Some of them were, and some of them were not. Appendix (J. J.)

68. Had you any conversation with Mr. Fullam during the Election?—I had none whatever at any time. 30th Nov'r.

69. What was Mr. Fullam's business at the Election, and what part did he take in it?—I cannot say what his business was. He was pretty much engaged with the Electors outside.

70. Did your duty inside of the Hustings enable you to see all that was going on outside?—Not at all.

71. Is it to your knowledge that money was expended at the Election for the purpose of securing Mr. Dunscomb's return?—I only heard that the teamsters had been paid who had conveyed Mr. Dunscomb's Electors to the Poll.

72. Do you know anything respecting the presence at the Election of a detachment of persons from Glengary, in Upper Canada?—I do not.

73. Not having seen what was passing outside of the Hustings, are you nevertheless enabled to say that the Election was a free one, and that all the Electors had a full opportunity of giving their votes without fear or apprehension of violence—or the reverse?—I do not think that the voters had all free access to the Poll. I should have sworn in Special Constables, had I not been afraid that, owing to the excitement which prevailed at the time, they would have fought among themselves.

74. Could you with safety have called upon the Military to assist you in keeping the Peace?—I do not think that I could with safety have called in the assistance of the Volunteers which were in the County.

75. What made you distrust the assistance of the Volunteer Corps?—I conceived that they were taking an active part in the Election.

André Benjamin Papineau, Esquire, called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, additions and residence?—*André Benjamin Papineau*, Notary, residing at St. Martin, Isle Jesus, District of Montreal.

2. Are you an Elector of the County of Terrebonne?—I am.

3. Did you attend at the time and place notified for holding the Election at the last general Election?—I did.

4. Did you observe any acts of violence that occurred at the place or in the vicinity of the Election; and will you state what is within your own knowledge?—About three days before the Election, about three hundred strangers arrived at St. Martin, partly on foot and partly in sleighs; they were all armed with sticks, and had a supply of sticks in their sleighs; they remained there about an hour. I went up to one of them, and asked him where they were going; he told me they were going to New Glasgow. I asked him what they were going to do with their sticks, and what brought them to New Glasgow; another from among them, who was listening, made signs to him and told him not to say a word. Thereupon I told the people of the Parish where I lived, and who were rather frightened, that inasmuch as the law and the authorities called us to

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fulfil our duty, that they should go to the place of Election, and that they were to act very prudently, and not to provoke any body, and that none of them were to drink. I gave the same advice to the people of Ste. Thérèse; I however told them that as our adversaries were armed with sticks, it would be well to use the same precaution, to defend ourselves in case of an attack. After we had started for the Election, and before we arrived at the Hustings, we went down by a road which had been made along a hill upon which were a great many of Mr. McCulloch's supporters, who were flourishing their sticks over our heads, and screaming in all sorts of ways. When I had arrived at the bottom of the hill, I perceived that a great many of our people had remained behind on the road. I returned to them, to make them come down and join the body of our party. While I was coming down with them, two or three of McCulloch's supporters (among whom was a man named Masson), who were near the Poll, came up to us and told us that we could go down, and that they would not harm us; and told us join our party, which had gone down. They then left us, and returned to their party. I said to some of those who were round me, that we were not to trust to that advice. About five minutes after, about ten of McCulloch's supporters came up to us, threatening, with oaths and curses, to strike us with their sticks if we did not go down the hill; and telling us, at the same time, that they had something better than sticks, and that in a short time a great number of Mr. Lafontaine's supporters would be killed, and that Mr. Lafontaine himself would not return alive. They then left us. I said to our people that there was no doubt that it was a net into which they wanted to draw us, that they only waited till we got to the bottom of the hill to fall on us; and that we were to stay where we were, so as to be ready to help our friends. Then came about fifteen of McCulloch's party, who got among us and began to search us and to take away our sticks. I told our people to keep their sticks, as it would be shameful to allow themselves to be disarmed. At the same time five of them surrounded me and took away my stick. When I turned round, I saw a man, named St. Aubin, stuck in the snow up to the waist, whose head and face were covered with blood, and five of Mr. McCulloch's supporters who were striking him with sticks. This occurred during the opening of the Election. I called out for help. Nobody came. I then went up to strike one of them, so as to turn their blows upon myself, and to save the man's life. Two men, named Desjardins and Simon, were also struck and covered with blood. It was immediately after this that a couple of men proceeded from McCulloch's party and went after a man named Rose, who was returning from the Hustings, slowly and bent over his stick, and crossing a field about an arpent and a half from where I was. They went behind him, lifted the hood of his coat, looked him in the face, and struck him with a club behind the head. The man fell from the blow, and never recovered, but died eight days after. I attended as a witness at the Inquest which took place at Rose's house. He was an old peaceable man, above seventy, and was walking quietly when he was struck.

5. Did you know any of those who conducted the party of strangers that you saw arrive at St. Martin?—No.

6. Do you know where they came from?—They came from Montreal.

7. Did you visit the Parishes in the County before the Election, and become acquainted with the sentiments of the Electors generally, in favor of any Candidate?—I visited several Parishes, where I

found that the general sentiment was in favor of Mr. Lafontaine.

8. How many voters might there have been in the party that went to the place of Election with you?—About eight hundred, who were in the hopes of voting for Mr. Lafontaine.

9. Were there any other parties proceeding to the place of the Election, from the parishes in the south of the County?—No; all the Electors of the different parishes had met at Ste. Anne des Plaines, and we all proceeded together to the Hustings.

10. From what part of the County, and of what description of persons were those who were drawn up on the road, and who threatened and attacked your party?—Those who attacked us appeared to be strangers to the County, and were said to be stone-breakers from Montreal.

11. Are you of opinion that you and the supporters of Mr. Lafontaine could have got to the place where the polling was to be held, without danger to your lives?—I consider that my own life, and the lives of those who were with me, were in danger.

12. Are you aware of any person having applied to the Returning Officer for protection to ensure a free Election?—I am not.

13. Was it necessary to pass through a wood to get at the place of Election?—Yes, a wood of more than one league in length.

14. Do you know if a great many Electors were prevented, through fear, from going to the Poll?—Yes, a great number were. I am of opinion that more than 2000 persons would have voted for Mr. Lafontaine, had they not been prevented through fear.

Edward Martial Leprohon, Esquire, called in: and examined:—

1. Will you state your name, additions, and residence?—Edouard Martial Leprohon, of the City of Montreal, Inspector of Potash, and Justice of the Peace.

2. Were you Returning Officer at the last General Election for the County of Montreal?—I was.

3. Where was the Election held?—At St. Laurent.

4. Can you state where it has usually been held?—It has usually been held there.

5. Did you open the Election at the time and place notified by you?—I did.

6. Who were the Candidates?—Alexandre Maurice Delisle, and James Leslie, Esquires.

7. Did they address the Electors from the Hustings?—They did.

8. Was there a shew of hands?—There was.

9. In whose favor?—The shew of hands was in favor of Mr. Leslie.

10. Was a Poll demanded, and by whom?—The Poll was demanded by the friends of Mr. Delisle, P. E. Leclerc, Esquire, formerly Stipendiary Magistrate, and other friends of Mr. Delisle.

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11. Did a riot, or any act of violence, occur after the Poll was opened?—Yes; there was a riot about thirty minutes after the Poll was opened, and when I had only taken about sixteen votes.

12. Who had the majority of votes at the time?—Mr. Leslie had, I believe, eight votes more than Mr. Delisle.

13. Will you describe the nature of the riot, or acts of violence that occurred, and any other proceedings and circumstances connected with the Election?—If the Committee will allow, I will read out a memorandum that I took down shortly after the Election.

14. How many times have you been appointed and acted as Returning Officer for the County of Montreal?—I have been three times Returning Officer for the County of Montreal.

15. When were the papers you have read, drawn up by you?—They were, as I have already stated, written on the 24th March.

16. Are you willing to give them in with the documents therein referred to?—I have no objection. I here hand them in, with the documents concerning them.

(Translation.)

Memorandum of what took place at the Election at St. Laurent, on the 22d and 23d of March, 1841.

Monday, 22d March.

I repaired to St. Laurent for the purpose of proceeding to the election of a Member to represent the County of Montreal in the Provincial Parliament: and after having read the Writ of Election, and sundry Clauses of the Law relating to Elections, and while Messrs. Delisle and Cherrier were alternately delivering their speeches, I perceived a crowd of persons, armed with clubs, congregated at about two arpents distance from the Hustings, who appeared to me to be drilling, brandishing their clubs on the gallery of the House. I then looked behind me to ascertain who were on the Hustings, and there saw Mr. Benjamin Delisle, the High Constable of the District of Montreal; I imparted to him the result of my observation, pointing out to him, at the same time, the individuals armed with clubs. His answer was as follows: "It is very true: I see them myself."

Question by me.—Do you know whether they are Electors, or bullies hired to commit excesses during the Election?

Answer by Mr. Delisle.—I cannot say, Sir; I do not know why those persons are there. I know nothing about them.

Question.—Will you, Mr. Delisle, do me the favor to go there and report to me what may be their intention in thus remaining apart and flourishing their clubs. If I knew that they wished to disturb the peace, I might possibly put a stop to it before opening the Poll, which will doubtless be demanded, and thereby avoid trouble and accidents. Favor me by going, I beg of you. Moreover, (I observed to him) as a Public Officer, I do not see why you should not.

Answer.—I must say, Mr. Leprohon, that I should not like to do so, as it might possibly prejudice the

Election of Alexandre, my nephew. I replied that he ought not to refuse me.

I then withdrew, and took the place I had occupied while reading the Writ of Election. A moment after, while Mr. Delisle was addressing the Electors, I perceived a man (apparently an Irishman) armed with a large club. I pointed him out to Mr. Leclerc, who immediately ordered him to withdraw, telling him that he ought not to come with a club; and at the same instant I saw Mr. Stanley Bagg and Capt. Gabriel Roy, of St. Laurent, who came forward and appeared to me to intimate to him that he was not where he ought to be, and pointed towards the yellow house, where I had seen about fifteen men armed with sticks. I did not hear what passed between them, but only saw the signs made by Mr. Roy and Mr. Bagg to the Irishman with the large stick. I did not remark what direction he afterwards took.

At a quarter past one in the afternoon I opened the Poll and proceeded to take votes. After about a half an hour employed in taking the votes, Mr. Robert Weir, proprietor of the Montreal Herald, entered the room; it was at the precise moment when the question was raised whether I should continue to take the votes in the room, or whether it would not be more expedient to take them at the window. It was decided, by consent of the Candidates, that it would be more proper to take them at a window which opened on the road. Mr. Weir was highly pleased with this arrangement; and as soon as I had announced to the Electors that I should poll no more votes in the house, but at a window which I shewed them, Robert Weir left the room. It took about ten minutes before I could commence polling. After having taken four votes at the window, and while the fifth person, whose name was Jean Lemay, was about to vote, I saw through a glass door which led into the room, but which was locked, two or three Irishmen who attempted to force open the door of the Poll, saying at the same time, "we want the Poll room." I moreover perceived in the room where I had lately been taking the votes, several persons unknown to me, and armed with clubs, who had effected an entrance through a window at the back of the house. Finding that they were forcing the door, I opened it, and to my astonishment, perceived outside from 100 to 150 men, apparently Irishmen, all armed with clubs, and vociferating, "clear the Poll, we want to clear the Poll." I remarked among them Messrs. John Molson, Stanley Bagg, Dr. Arnoldi, senr. and his son, Dr. Daniel Arnoldi; I also saw Mr. Brodie, Justice of the Peace, from Lachine, who kept himself at some distance behind the Irishmen who pressed forward to commence an attack, with their clubs, on Mr. Leslie's supporters. On my right there were a still greater number of Canadians, armed with clubs, who said the Canadians were butchered everywhere, and that they would have revenge that day. I called out to both parties in English and in French, and declared if they resorted to violence I would adjourn the Poll, and cautioned them against coming into contact. At that moment I was struck with a club on the right side of the neck by an Irishman, but the force of the blow was broken by the hilt of my sword, which I held in my right hand. At the same moment a man fell at my feet bleeding profusely at the nose, ears, and head; he appeared to be senseless. I could not ascertain whether he was an Englishman or a Canadian. I then withdrew to the Poll-house, and adjourned the Poll till the next morning at nine o'clock. Mr. Cherrier, as Mr. Leslie's friend, approved of this step. I took with me my papers and portfolio, and took refuge at Captain Augustin Richer's house, situated at about ten arpents from the scene of the

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conflict. After remaining about three quarters of an hour at Capt. Richer's, I ordered my servant to prepare my carriage for my return to Montreal. On my arrival in Montreal, I hastened to the Government House, where I knew Mr. Ogden kept his office, but not finding him there, I proceeded to the Governor's, where I was stopped by Major Campbell, one of the Aides-de-Camp, who requested me to go in and relate to him all that had passed at that day's election. I told him all that had taken place, and expressed a wish that he would obtain an order from the Governor for two companies of regular troops to proceed with me to St. Laurent for the next day's election. Mr. Campbell replied, that it was not in the Governor's power to grant me the assistance of troops, but that I ought to apply to the Commander of the Garrison. I then withdrew, and prepared a requisition which I myself carried to General Clitherow's, (it was then half-past six, P.M.) After reading over my requisition, he replied that he was not the Commander of the Forces, and that Sir Richard Jackson alone could order me the two companies, and advised me to apply to him. I proceeded to General Jackson's at half-past seven, and gave my letter to one of the servants, with directions to state to the General that it was on business of importance, and that I awaited an answer. In a few minutes the same servant made his appearance, and requested me to be seated, stating that the General was unwell, but would send me down an answer in a very short time. After waiting about ten minutes longer, Captain Taylor entered the room and informed me that, in an hour, an answer to my requisition would be sent to me. I gave him my address, and returned home. At a quarter past eight, Mr. Peter McGill called on me to ascertain what had taken place at St. Laurent, saying that he was certain to learn the truth from me, as different reports were current in town. I related to him all that I knew and all that I had seen. I told him that I had sent a requisition to the Commander of the Forces for two companies of regular troops to accompany me to St. Laurent the next day, for the maintenance of order during the Election, for that I was certain I could not proceed with the Election without their assistance; that both parties were equally exasperated, and that I had in my possession an Affidavit, which urged upon me the necessity of getting troops; that I knew that preparations were making, even in town, to take revenge for the defeat of Mr. Delisle's supporters, of whom many had received deadly wounds. Mr. McGill appeared to approve of my determination, and enquired whether I could not, instead of bringing out soldiers, procure a certain number of Special Constables. I replied that I could place no confidence in the inhabitants as Special Constables; that the greater number of them had taken an active part in the fight at St. Laurent; that almost all present were armed with sticks and could by no means be depended on. Mr. McGill agreed that it was indeed a difficult matter, and, after a few minutes conversation, withdrew. It was then half-past eight o'clock. About this time I had a right to expect the General's answer to my requisition, as Captain Taylor had promised; but no answer came till about eleven o'clock, when Colonel Gore and Captain Taylor entered the room, and the following conversation occurred between me and Colonel Gore:—"Mr. Leprohon, you have made a requisition for troops to be present at the Election to-morrow at St. Laurent, do you not think it would be more proper to have a Civil Force in the country for the maintenance of peace and order?" I made the same reply as I had previously made to Mr. McGill, viz. :—that I could place no confidence in men who had that day stained their hands with the blood of their fellow-subjects, &c. &c. "But,

Sir, (rejoined Colonel Gore,) you have no power as Returning Officer, to make any demand for troops; the requisition ought to have been signed by a magistrate of the district, whose duty it would be to head the troops, who would, in that case, be subject to his commands; that is the law." I replied that I was a magistrate, and that it would be easy for me to sign another requisition in that capacity. I do not think, said Colonel Gore, that you can exercise both functions at once; at least, that is my opinion. After a moment's reflection, I replied as near as I can recollect in these terms:—"It is very true that I may be mistaken, and that the requisition should have been signed by a magistrate of the district, but on similar occasions, when deprived of the right of the Law Officers of the Crown, and of all other protection, it is very possible to mistake the Law." The two gentlemen were then about to retire, when I added, "that I should wish to have a written reply to my requisition, for, under similar circumstances, a verbal answer was not always correctly recollected by persons who, like myself, had an important duty to fulfil, and more especially in a situation so critical as that in which I was placed. The conversation there terminated, and we said "good night, and they withdrew at eleven o'clock, P.M. About midnight I heard a knock at my door, on opening which, I found that it was Col. Gore who had brought me a written answer to my requisition. Nothing then remained for me to do, but to seek out, at that late hour of the night, a magistrate who would take the trouble to make a requisition, and would consent to head the troops to the Poll. I resolved to apply to Mr. Pierre Edouard Leclerc, magistrate, and accordingly went to his rooms at Orr's Hotel; it was then about two in the morning. On my way up stairs to his apartment, Mr. Orr, who accompanied me, addressed me as follows:—"You had a good deal of trouble this day, at the Election;" "yes," said I. "I think," replied Mr. Orr, "that there will be still more trouble to-morrow, for the 'Dorics' have had a meeting, and they will muster more than six hundred men at the Poll; I am afraid that blood will be spilt." I said, "I hope not." He then knocked at Mr. Leclerc's door, who immediately arose. I related to him all that had occurred between the military authorities and myself, and requested him to make a requisition himself, and to lead the two companies of troops to the Poll, it being impossible to proceed without their assistance. Mr. Leclerc declined, on the ground that he could not with propriety place himself at the head of the troops, when it was well known to the public that he was a warm supporter of his friend Delisle's election. I considered the reason he gave a good one, and returned home as it was striking three. On Tuesday morning, the 23d, at about half-past six o'clock, Mr. Henri Desrivieres called on me to ascertain whether I had obtained troops. He appeared surprized when I answered that I had not, and said that he understood Mr. Leslie was about to resign, but he did not state this officially; that his resignation would put an end to all difficulty, and that he had been advised to that step by his friends. He then withdrew, at a quarter past seven o'clock. Mr. Joseph Bourret, advocate, then came in, also to inquire whether I had obtained troops; upon my answering in the negative, he asked me what I thought about it. I replied, that if either he, Mr. Donogani, or Mr. Cherrier, should be seen at the Poll, I would not answer for their lives. He said that he believed there would be a fierce struggle, for that all the "Dorics" has had a meeting the night before, and that if the parties met, no doubt many lives would be sacrificed. I was quite of his opinion. He went on to say, that Mr. Leslie's friends had come to the determination that, in order to avoid bloodshed, it would be better for him to resign, without, however, waiving his right to contest the

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legality of Mr. Delisle's election; and that Mr. Leslie was then getting his protest drawn out, and that in about an hour I should receive official notice that he had resigned. I waited for about a quarter of an hour; but not receiving any such official notification, I took my departure for St. Laurent, as only sufficient time remained to take me there. When arrived at the corner of Sherbrooke and Lamontagne Streets, I was met by Mr. Breault, N.P., who formally handed me a protest in Mr. Leslie's name. I then continued my route to St. Laurent, for the purpose of opening the Poll, which I had adjourned till nine o'clock. When near the Poll-house, I was not a little surprized to find there about one hundred and fifty men, almost all armed with clubs, yelling ferociously, brandishing their clubs, jumping and howling; it was a frightful sight. I considered myself really in danger of my life, and therefore did not often appear at the Poll door. I knew that if I omitted to open the Poll at nine o'clock, the hour adjourned to the day before, I should expose myself to the violence of the mob; I therefore considered it more prudent to do so. At nine o'clock, therefore, I opened the Poll amidst cries and yells proceeding not from the Electors, but from the crowd of persons armed with clubs; and after having polled about eight votes, to give a majority to Mr. Delisle, I proclaimed that in one hour I should declare the Candidate elected who should then have the greater number of votes. I knew that it was impossible that a single vote could be polled for Mr. Leslie; for any person who might be unfortunate enough to present himself for that purpose, would undoubtedly be attacked and beaten. I observed among the people but one Canadian (Mr. J. B. Masson's son), he addressed me, saying that he had come from Glasgow with all those persons; I pretended to take no notice of him nor to listen to what he said, and I withdrew into the inner room, where I remained during the hour which the law requires previous to declaring a Candidate elected. In the meantime the populace were occupied in breaking the windows and doors of the houses in the village. It was a terrible affair. I observed also among them Mr. Aaron P. Hart, advocate, of Montreal, who addressed them several times; on one occasion I heard these words—"My good friends, you are all well aware that I have never disappointed you; I told you that we would gain the Election at Glasgow, and it is so. Mr. Leslie has resigned, and Mr. Delisle will be elected. "Huzza," &c. Mr. Hart requested them several times not to damage the houses, but they went on doing so. I perceived, also, Dr. McCulloch, but for a moment only; he kept among the crowd, as far as I could discover, for the purpose of preventing the destruction of property. During that painful hour, I perceived a considerable number of vehicles full of men coming from Montreal; at their head was Mr. Driscoll, advocate, on horseback, with a bow of green ribbon on his hat and other badges on his coat. John Molson and the younger Maitland were also there, and many others who appeared to be the leaders of all these men who were armed with sticks. During this interval, a gentleman (whom I did not know, but whom Mr. Leslie informed me was Mr. Fullam) declared in the Poll-room, that I ought not to allow an hour to elapse before proclaiming Mr. Delisle elected. I replied that he was mistaken, and that my duty in that respect was strictly marked out by the Statute, which I presented to him and desired him to read, at the same time remarking that it was very unbecoming in him to make any such observation. After he had read the clause in reference to the subject, he exclaimed "that is all right." I was subsequently informed that he was a spy sent to Elections for the purpose of supporting the Government Candidates, and giving information of all that

occurred. At a quarter past ten o'clock, I went to the Poll door and proclaimed Mr. Delisle elected. Seeing around me a collection of about eight hundred men, with flags and other signs of triumph, I returned into the room, gathered up my papers and Poll-book, and went back to Montreal.

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This Memorandum was made the 24th and 25th of March, 1843. in case it should be necessary for me to recollect all these occurrences, in the event of an enquiry being instituted relative to the said Election.

E. M. LEPROHON.

Montreal, 25th March, 1843.

Requisition of the Returning Officer for the assistance of the Military.

(Translation.)

Montreal, 22d March, 1841.

SIR,

In the performance of my duty as Returning Officer at the Election for the County of Montreal, I find myself, to my regret, compelled to call for the assistance of a sufficient body of troops to prevent a renewal of the disturbances and scenes of violence which took place in the village of St. Laurent. Without the assistance of two companies of Infantry, under my orders, I cannot proceed to-morrow to record the votes of the Electors who have not yet expressed their opinion, without exposing the lives of a great number of Her Majesty's subjects.

I have the honor to be,
With the highest consideration, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,

E. M. LEPROHON.

Major-General Clitherow,
Commanding the Garrison
of Montreal.

—
Reply thereto.

Montreal, March 22d, 1841.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that a body of troops will be in readiness to leave Montreal, on a written requisition signed by a Magistrate, should any disturbance be apprehended at St. Laurent to-morrow, but the troops must be accompanied by a Magistrate of the District in which the disturbance is apprehended.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

CHARLES GORE,
Dy. Q. M. Gen.

— Leprohon, Esq.

—
Deposition of Henry Starnes.

Province of Canada.

Henry Starnes of Montreal, of the District of Montreal, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith,

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that this day there has been a considerable affray, tumult, and fighting, at the Election for the return of a Member for the County of Montreal, to the United Legislature, now holding at St. Laurent in the said County. The tumult was so great, and the fighting was so violent, that Edward M. Leprohon, Esquire, the Returning Officer, shut and adjourned the Poll. The deponent further saith, that the facts above stated are to his personal knowledge, having been present the whole time; to the best of deponent's knowledge, there may have been engaged in the said fight about three or four hundred men. On his return from St. Laurent this afternoon, being in company with one Mr. Hackett, in Notre Dame street, in the City of Montreal, the said deponent heard Henry Driscoll, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Queen Counsel, addressing himself to the said Mr. Hackett, in the following words:—An Irishman has been killed at the Election, (meaning the Election now holding at St. Laurent) to-morrow I shall go and head them, and we must not only be armed with sticks, but with pistols;—and then the conversation ended. The words above stated as having been used by Henry Driscoll, Esquire, were either those above mentioned expressly, or others to the same purpose: and further this deponent saith not, and hath signed.

HY. STARNES.

Sworn to and acknowledged
at Montreal, this 22d of March, 1841,
before me,

JULES QUESNEL, J. P.

Protest of Mr. Leslie, one of the Candidates.

(Translation.)

In the forenoon of the twenty-third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, at the instance of James Leslie, Esquire, of the City of Montreal, Merchant, we, the undersigned, Notaries Public for the Province of Canada, proceeded expressly to the domicile of Edward Martial Leprohon, Esquire, the Returning Officer at the present Election for the County of Montreal, which said Election commenced yesterday, and at which the said James Leslie, and Alexandre Maurice Delisle, Esquires, are the Candidates.

We have, on behalf of the said James Leslie, intimated and notified to the said E. M. Leprohon, in his quality aforesaid, that in consequence of the acts of violence committed yesterday at the Poll for the said Election, and the aggression and attack made upon the Electors of the said James Leslie, by hired bullies, with the intention of disturbing the public peace, and of preventing the Electors of the said James Leslie from exercising freely their elective franchise, at a time when they were quietly and peaceably voting for the Candidate of their choice; which said acts of violence were attended with the effusion of blood, and rose to such a pitch that the said Returning Officer thought it his duty to adjourn the Poll; and in consequence of the threats since made to divers of the partizans of the said James Leslie, and the information which he has received that fresh acts of violence and attacks would be committed against his partizans if they appeared at the Poll, and of the refusal (as the said James Leslie is informed) made by the authorities to the said Returning Officer to place at his disposal a sufficient body of troops to repress the said acts of violence, and to prevent the effusion of blood which must necessarily and inevitably follow.

For these reasons, we, the said Notaries, declare, on behalf of the said James Leslie, to the said E. M. Leprohon, in his said quality of Returning Officer,

that under the circumstances aforesaid, the said Poll cannot be continued; and, therefore, we hereby protest on behalf of the said James Leslie, against whatever may be done at the said Poll contrary to the interests of the said James Leslie, and against any return which may be made by the said Returning Officer of any other Candidate, and especially of the said Delisle as the Member for the County of Montreal; the said James Leslie hereby requiring the said E. M. Leprohon to return him as the Member duly elected for the said County of Montreal; because, at the adjournment of the Poll yesterday, the said James Leslie had the majority of the votes which had been then given.

In witness whereof, we have signed these presents with the said James Leslie, and have left an authentic copy thereof with the said E. M. Leprohon, to the end that he may not plead ignorance thereof, and to serve such purposes as to law may appertain; of all which we have granted act at Montreal, on the day, month, and year aforesaid.

Signed, "J. LESLIE," "G. PELTIER, No.," "C. A. BRAULT, N.P.," as appears by the minute of these presents remaining in the office of the undersigned Notary.

C. A. BRAULT, N.P.

17. You say in the paper you have given in, that you proclaimed Mr. Delisle duly elected. From all that you have stated, can you say that the Electors of the County enjoyed full freedom and security in giving their votes?—On the second day of the Election, the 23d March, 1841, the Electors of Mr. Delisle had perfect liberty. I did not see any of Mr. Leslie's voters, but they could not have approached the Poll without fighting their way against about eight hundred men armed with sticks, and who surrounded the Poll.

18. Have you any personal knowledge of any person having been killed at the Election?—I have no personal knowledge thereof, but I was told, the next day, that a man had died at Lachine in consequence of blows received at the Election. I have already stated that I saw a man knocked down senseless.

19. Have you any knowledge of the persons you spoke of as bullies, having been paid, and by whom?—I met four Irishmen, with sticks in their hands, on the 23d March, in the afternoon, in St. Paul Street, Montreal, who asked me where Mr. Ogden resided. I asked them why they wanted to see Mr. Ogden, and they told me that they wanted to be paid, and that they had been hired at three shillings per diem. They told me that they found it very hard to get paid for their services at the Elections; that they had been engaged for the Elections at New Glasgow and at St. Laurent, and that they had not yet been paid. They then left me.

20. Have you any knowledge of persons having been brought to the Election from a distant County, or to any place in the vicinity of the Election?—I saw a great many persons there whom I am convinced could not be Electors.

21. Do you know of what description of persons they were, or where and by whom they or any of them were employed?—Several of them told me they were employed in stone-breaking on the Sault-au-Recollet road.

22. Was there much destruction of property by violence at the Village where the Election was

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held?—On the morning of the 23d March, between ten and eleven o'clock, almost all the windows and doors of several of the houses where Mr. Leslie's Electors had lodged, were broken and destroyed.

23. Had any of the Inhabitants of the Village abandoned their houses?—I believe that on the night of the 23d March, about seven or eight families left their houses on hearing that a great body of men was coming from Montreal, such as the Doric Club, &c.

24. Had you any conversation, previous to the Election, with any public Officer respecting violence apprehended at the Election, and did you make any other application for assistance other than you have mentioned?—Yes: I applied to Mr. Coffin for five or six Policemen to help me to keep order at the place of Election at St. Laurent. He told me that such a thing could not be granted, as the number of Policemen in Montreal was too small, and that they could not be allowed to leave the town. I asked for two of the Rural Police of St. Martin. He told me that they could not leave their post at St. Martin to come to the Election at St. Laurent. I made the same request to Mr. Ogden the then Attorney General, and asked his advice as to my conduct in case of troubles occurring at the Election. He positively refused to give me any advice, telling me that he had no right to do so.

25. Was there any deposition put in your hands previous to or during the Election, or public declaration made by any person or persons, of proceeding to the Election with arms for the purpose of violence?—Yes, I have given in, with the papers annexed to my statement, the deposition of Mr. Henry Starnes, of Montreal.

26. Did you communicate that deposition to any person in authority?—I did not.

27. Were you under any apprehensions of danger to your own life at any time during the Election?—I think that had I not left on the second day, I would have been killed, as if I were one of Mr. Leslie's party.

28. Was there a public rumour in the City of Montreal, previous to the Election, that there would be a resort to violence at the Election, and did that influence you in applying for the assistance of the Police?—There was a rumour of that sort in the City, and it was in consequence thereof that I applied for the assistance of the Police.

29. Who is this Captain Roy or Gabriel Roy, to whom you have referred in your evidence; where does he reside now, and what is his rank and station?—He is a rich proprietor of St. Laurent, and is the person who was made a Legislative Councilor since the Election of 1841.

30. Are you acquainted with Mr. Nicolas Fullam, and did you observe that he took any active part in the Election other than what you have mentioned?—I only saw Mr. Fullam on the second day of the Election. I had not seen him before. I was told that he was a Government agent, who was employed to get the Government Members returned for Parliament. I was convinced from his conduct in the Poll room that he was greatly in favor of Mr. Delisle, as he wanted me to return him before the hour had expired.

31. Do you know where he resided at Montreal, or what were his connections in this country?—I know nothing at all of this.

32. Who appeared to be the leaders of the persons who were armed with sticks, and who committed the riots and excesses of which you have spoken as having occurred at the Election on Tuesday?—Messieurs Robert Weir, Aaron Hart, Gabriel Roy, Stanley Bagg, Somerville, Driscoll, and Drs. Arnoldi, Senior and Junior, who are already mentioned in the paper I have handed in. I saw a Mr. Ferrie there, but I do not think that he took a very active part in the Election.

33. Were any of these apparent leaders in the Commission of the Peace, and name them?—Messieurs Molson, Gabriel Roy, and Somerville were Justices of the Peace. I am not sure if Mr. Driscoll was one. Dr. Arnoldi, Senior, is a Magistrate also.

34. Previously to the Election, did you anticipate any resort to violence by the supporters of either or both of the Candidates; if you did, what was your reason for so doing?—I knew that assemblies had been held in Montreal to support the Election of Mr. Delisle; and that it was decided that if Mr. Delisle had not a majority of votes, the Election would be carried by violence. I was told so by some persons who had attended these assemblies.

35. Mr. Leslie, who was a Candidate at the last Election for the County of Montreal, is he the member now representing the County of Verchères?—I believe he is.

36. Did Mr. Leslie, at any time, occupy a seat in the Legislature of Lower Canada; if so, how long did he hold such seat; and if such seat were in the House of Assembly, state the County, City, Town, or Borough which Mr. Leslie represented?—I believe Mr. Leslie had once been returned, either for the Eastern or the Western quarter of Montreal.

37. Do you know if Mr. Delisle ever represented a constituency in Lower Canada prior to the Union; if so, state the constituency?—He had never been elected before.

38. Did Mr. Delisle, at the time of the last Election, hold any office; and if so, state what office under the Government?—Mr. Delisle was then Clerk of the Crown, and joint Clerk of the Peace for the District of Montreal.

39. Of what description of persons is the majority of the constituency in the County of Montreal composed; and of what national origin?—The majority of the Electors of the County of Montreal are Canadians of French origin.

40. Have you ever been present at any conversation at which any member elected to serve in the present Parliament said anything in relation to the expenses attending any Election or Elections, or at which anything was said in the hearing of such member upon the said subject?—I do not remember any conversation with any member on the subject. I know that one day when I was present at the Police Office, a brother of Mr. Delisle, who was in the office, had in his hand a cheque (the amount of which I do not recollect.) He remarked at the time that it was a pretty sum, and would do to pay the expenses of his brother Alexandre's Election.

THURSDAY, 19TH OCTOBER, 1843.

Drummond Buchanan, Esquire, called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, residence, and additions?—*Drummond Buchanan*, of Ste. Thérèse, Registrar for the Inferior District of Terrebonne.

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2. When were you appointed Registrar?—In January 1842.
3. Are you an Elector of Terrebonne?—I am; I have resided there twenty-one years.
4. Did you attend at the place and time notified for holding the Elections?—Yes.
5. Of what description of Electors were chiefly the supporters of Mr. Lafontaine and Dr. McCulloch?—The principal part of Dr. McCulloch's Electors were the men from the Gore, the old Country people throughout the County, and a few Canadians.
6. Did the different parties who came to the place of Election, come armed with offensive weapons?—Yes, on both sides; Dr. McCulloch's party had *shillelaghs*, and Mr. Lafontaine's, good large sticks.
7. Did you observe any strangers to the County who came in a body to the County, or to the place of Election?—I did.
8. Of what description were they, and were from?—As far as I know, they were from Montreal.
9. Did they come on foot or in carriages?—I did not see them arrive.
10. Did any of them come up to the place of Election?—Yes.
11. In whose favor did they appear to be?—In favor of Dr. McCulloch.
12. Were they stationed in any particular place on the day of Election?—There were a number of them at the place where the Poll was expected to be held, the others were scattered among the crowd.
13. Did you observe any acts of violence at the place of Election, or when the people were going to or coming from there?—I saw no fighting there, nor did I see a blow struck that day. There was a great deal of excitement, as is usual at Elections.
14. Whereabouts were you principally stationed at the time the Election was opened?—I was between the houses of the two Messrs. Lloyd the whole morning.
15. Were there threats of violence, or much apparent danger of violence among the armed parties?—There was a great deal of flourishing of sticks.
16. Did you see many persons intoxicated or excited by the use of liquor?—There were a few the day before, but none on the day of the Election, to my knowledge.
17. When did the people you have mentioned as being from Montreal arrive at the place of Election?—They arrived on Sunday.
18. Where did they lodge?—Some of them lodged with a Mr. Furse, others at Mr. Monteith's, and in different other houses.
19. Did they occupy most of the houses in the village?—Yes, I believe they did.
20. Who seemed to have conducted the persons you have mentioned who came from Montreal?—There were two there who seemed to conduct
- them; I was told that they were Messrs. Rigney and Shanley.
21. Did you see Mr. Fullam there, and what part did he take in the Election?—I did; he was assisting Dr. McCulloch.
22. When did he come to the place of Election?—I do not recollect.
23. Have you any knowledge that the persons mentioned who came from Montreal were paid?—I have no direct knowledge, but I heard they were.
24. Have you any knowledge of provisions and liquors having been forwarded to the place of Election, and by whom?—I have; I believe that they were bought by Mr. McAllister at Montreal; they were forwarded to Ste. Thérèse, and sent on by me to the place of Election, with some whiskey from my own distillery. It was nevertheless contrary to Dr. McCulloch's wishes.
25. Are you related to Dr. McCulloch?—I am his brother-in-law.
26. Did you pay any accounts to the persons who received and distributed the articles sent forward by you?—Not at New Glasgow; but I paid about £50 or £60 to tavern-keepers and others at Ste. Thérèse.
27. According to your observation of the state of things at the Election and the vicinity, was it perfectly free and safe for all the Electors to attend and give their votes?—I did not see any thing to prevent them. Perhaps individuals might have been interrupted in going and coming. I saw no one struck or insulted in the least.
28. Of what description were the persons who came into the County from Montreal?—They had the appearance of laboring men, and were said to be stone-breakers.
29. If you had been a conspicuous supporter of Mr. Lafontaine, do you think it would have been perfectly safe for you at all times to go and give your vote and return from the place of Election?—It is possible that some of the Irishmen might have given me a thrashing.
30. What quantity of whiskey did you send from your distillery?—About one hundred and eighty gallons, of which about sixty or seventy were returned.
31. For what purpose did you send this whiskey, and at whose suggestion was it sent?—I sent it at no one's suggestion; I thought it was expected by a certain class, and I therefore sent it.
32. Who paid you for the whiskey you furnished?—I never charged it. Since then I have arranged my accounts with Dr. McCulloch, and am yet his debtor. This was not included in my charge.
33. Has not your claim been satisfied in some other manner than by payment in money or payment on account?—It has not.
34. Since the Election, have you not been appointed to some office, and state what?—Yes, I have been appointed Registrar of the District of Terrebonne.
35. Is it to your knowledge that that office was promised to some other person?—I never heard that it had been.
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36. By whose interest, and in what manner, did you obtain your office, and when?—About two or three months after the Election, I applied for that situation to Mr. McCulloch for my nephew Dr. Campbell. Dr. McCulloch said that my nephew was too young, but that he would recommend me for the situation myself, if I wished.

37. How old is Dr. Campbell, and where, and with whom does he reside?—I think he was about six and twenty at that time. I do not know with whom he resides.

38. When did you first become acquainted with Mr. Fullam, and where?—A few days before the Election Dr. Campbell brought him to my house, and introduced him to me.

39. What statements did he make to you, and what reason did he assign for calling upon you?—He told me that it was for the purpose of assisting Dr. McCulloch at the Election.

40. Was Mr. Fullam a resident in the County of Terrebonne; was he an Elector; was he a resident of the Province; if so, where was his residence then, and where is it now?—He was not a resident in the County, nor an Elector. I understood that he boarded at Rasco's, in Montreal. I do not know where he is now; I heard that he has left the country.

41. How long did he remain in Canada; did he tell you what was his object in coming to Canada; what was his trade, calling, business, or occupation?—I cannot say how long he remained in Canada; he did not tell me what his object was in coming to Canada. I do not know either what was his trade, business, or occupation.

42. Was he not employed by Government in some capacity, and state what?—I know nothing of the kind.

43. Have you never heard of an investigation into the riots at the Election for the City of Toronto; have you never heard of a Mr. Fullam as a Commissioner for the investigation; was this the Mr. Fullam in question?—I heard of an investigation of the sort, and that he had been a Commissioner for that purpose. In my preceding answer it had entirely escaped my recollection that he had been employed as such.

44. By whom was he employed as Commissioner?—By the Government, I suppose.

45. Was Mr. Fullam an intimate friend of Dr. McCulloch, and how long had they been acquainted before the Election?—I do not know how long he had been acquainted with Dr. McCulloch.

46. What reason did Mr. Fullam assign for taking an interest in the Terrebonne Election?—He did not assign any other reason to me than that he was Dr. McCulloch's friend.

47. Be pleased to state the conversation which took place between you and Mr. Fullam and Dr. Campbell at your house, when they called upon you?—After the usual salutations, Mr. Fullam said that he came down to assist Dr. McCulloch. I said to him, that it was reported that the other party were going to take possession of the Poll; and he said that he would see to that, or words to that effect, by which I understand that he intended to take possession of it himself, or prevent the other party from doing so.

48. How long did he remain in your house, and how long before the Election was it that he called upon you?—He slept at my house on the Saturday night immediately preceding the Election, and left on the next morning.

49. How long did your conversation with him last?—It did not last long. It was about eight or nine in the evening when he came in. He went to bed at about ten, saying that he was fatigued.

50. Was either of the Candidates at the Terrebonne Election known or reputed to be the Government Candidate, and state which?—Dr. McCulloch was reputed to be the Government Candidate.

51. Did Mr. Fullam, in conversation or otherwise, give you to understand that his support of Dr. McCulloch was due to the circumstance of his being such Candidate?—He did not.

52. Did Mr. Fullam say anything to you as to the wishes, the views, and the hopes of the Government in relation to this Election?—He did not.

53. Did he make any allusion to the Governor personally?—He did not make any allusion whatever to the Governor.

54. When did you meet Mr. Fullam next, and where?—I met him the next time, on the morning of the Election, at Mr. Lloyd's house, and had no conversation with him except asking him how he was.

55. What part did Mr. Fullam take that day?—He took no part to my knowledge, except pacifying the people after the Election.

56. Did Mr. Fullam appear to possess any influence over the people?—He seemed to have great influence in keeping the people quiet after the Election.

57. How many houses are there in that part of New Glasgow where the Election took place, and by whom were they occupied?—I do not know how many houses there are; I believe the greater part was occupied by Dr. McCulloch's party.

58. What party was in possession of the hill upon which the School-house was built, and which was designed to serve as the Polling booth?—I understand that it was in possession of the people from the Gore, who belonged to Dr. McCulloch's party.

59. What was their numerical strength?—There were from two hundred to two hundred and fifty.

60. Were they armed, and how?—They were armed with sticks.

61. You have been in the Army; did the position of the men stationed on the hill give them any and what advantage, in a military point of view, over those who were below?—The advantage which the men on the height had was very great in a military point of view.

62. Was the approach to the hill by a broad and easy road, or by a narrow one, and state the breadth of the road and how it was bordered on each side?—It was a common sleigh-road, on which perhaps six or eight men could go abreast, but I would not be positive; as far as I can recollect, on one side is the sloping of the hill, and on the other, partly the river.

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63. What was the depth of snow on the lower side of the road?—I do not recollect.

64. As a Military man, will you state whether the carrying of the School-house hill must have been attended with loss if attempted from below?—Yes, certainly, if there had been resistance. To the left it was all deep snow, as I had sunk in it up to the waist myself at one time.

65. Which party was the more numerous, that of Dr. McCulloch, or that of Mr. Lafontaine?—Mr. Lafontaine's was the more numerous by a great deal.

66. What reason was assigned for the abandonment by Mr. Lafontaine's party of the contest for his return, if they outnumbered their opponents?—I heard that Mr. Lafontaine had resigned to prevent bloodshed.

67. Was there not an old man of the name of Toussaint Rose, murdered at the Election?—I heard of a man having been killed, but I do not know his name.

68. For what purpose were the stone-breakers brought from Montreal to New Glasgow?—It was said, and I suppose it myself, that it was to get Dr. McCulloch elected.

69. What support was intended; by their votes or by violence?—They had no votes as far as I know, so that it may be inferred that they intended to carry the Election by violence.

70. Has Dr. McCulloch stated to you how much money the Election cost him?—He has not.

71. Do you know of the outlay of money by Dr. McCulloch for the purposes of his Election?—I do not.

72. Have you had any conversation with Dr. McCulloch respecting the Election and the manner in which it was carried?—None that I can recollect, except that he told me once that he was out of pocket, but he did not say to what amount.

73. Did not Dr. McCulloch state that it would have been out of his power to control his supporters and to prevent bloodshed, if the Election had continued?—I do not recollect of his having made any statement of the kind.

74. Were not the great majority of qualified Electors of Terrebonne in favor of Mr. Lafontaine?—Yes, I believe the greater part would have voted for him.

75. What prevented them from exercising their elective franchise to return Mr. Lafontaine?—I have no doubt that it was from fear of those opposed to them.

76. Was Dr. McCulloch ignorant of the fact that the majority of electors was in favor of Mr. Lafontaine?—He could not have been ignorant of the fact, if numbers were to decide the Election.

77. Upon what did Mr. McCulloch and his supporters rely, to obtain his return, the majority of votes being against him?—I suppose that these men were brought forward as a manoeuvre to prevent the Canadians from coming to the Election, and to induce some of them to remain at home.

78. Did not Mr. Fallam suggest and contrive that manoeuvre; if not, who did?—I cannot say who did.

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79. What was the inducement on the part of Dr. McCulloch to stand for Terrebonne?—I suppose it was to support the Government.

80. Has Dr. McCulloch told you at whose request he had proposed himself as a Candidate?—He said that several influential people in Town had requested him to come forward.

81. Do you know that there was a Committee in Montreal for the purpose of conducting the Election, and defraying the expense of it?—I was told that there was a Committee; my name was put down upon it, but I was not there at the time. I was also told that funds had been raised by subscription by several gentlemen in Town to defray the expenses of the Election.

82. Mention the names of those gentlemen.—I do not know the names of any one of them.

83. Be pleased to look at the two documents now shown to you (Papers A. & B., annexed to the evidence of John Walker), are they in your handwriting; are they not letters which were sent by you to John Walker previous to the Election?—They are.

84. Where was the Beer obtained, and who paid for it?—I believe it was obtained at Mr. Phillips' in Montreal; I do not know who paid for it.

85. Had you made any arrangement with Walker respecting the disposal of this Beer, and what was the arrangement?—I do not recollect, but the letters which are in possession of the Committee will show.

86. Before the Election, is it to your knowledge that there was a rumor that the Election would be carried by force; was there not a statement made to that effect in print in one of the Public Papers?—I know nothing about that.

87. Do you know one Hugh McAdam, and what part did he take in the Election?—I do not know him.

88. Whose money was it that you paid to the Tavern Keepers and others at Ste. Thérèse?—I received it from Mr. John McAllister; I believe it was part of the money which was subscribed by the Committee I have before mentioned.

89. Who informed you that you were appointed a member of Dr. McCulloch's Committee?—It was merely reported; I was in the Country about twenty-one miles from Montreal at the time. Ste. Thérèse, my residence, is nearly equally distant from New Glasgow and Montreal.

90. Did you attend any meeting of the Committee, or of members of it?—I did not.

91. The Committee understand that you are a Justice of the Peace; will you be pleased to state if such be the fact, and if any other the gentlemen of the Commission were present at the Terrebonne Election, and mention their names?—My name was on the list a long time before I accepted office. I am not one now, nor do I recollect being one at the time of the Election. I think that Mr. Kimpton of Ste. Thérèse was there; I do not know if he was a Magistrate. Major Barron was there, whether he was a Magistrate or not, I cannot say. I did not see him take any active part in the Election. Mr. Morris was there also, but he was not a Magistrate at the time.

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92. Was Dr. Campbell at the Election; if so, when did he reach New Glasgow; and when did you arrive there yourself?—Dr. Campbell was not at the Election to my knowledge. I went to New Glasgow on Sunday. I do not know if Dr. Campbell went to New Glasgow before or after the Election.

93. On what day did Mr. Fullam go to New Glasgow, and in what company?—I cannot say; when he left my house, I do not know where he went, and did not see him till the day of the Election.

94. Where did you sleep on the night of your arrival at New Glasgow; did any disturbance occur in the vicinity that night?—I slept at the house of Mr. John Lloyd. I heard a disturbance during the night, but I did not know the cause of it; I do not think it was any thing very extraordinary.

95. Where did the stone-breakers and the Gore people spend their Sunday night?—I suppose in the houses round about New Glasgow; there were perhaps also some of them at the School-house.

96. Did you hear of the arrival of a party of men from Glengary in Upper Canada?—I did not hear of their arrival, I heard that they were expected. They did not arrive, in fact, as I met them on my way home about five or six miles from the place of Election.

97. How many were they; were they on foot or in vehicles, and what kind of vehicles?—When we saw them they were stopping at a house. They were said to be about seventy or eighty men. There were very few sleighs, but they were large.

98. Under whose command were they?—I cannot say.

99. Under whose command were the men from Gore?—Mr. McAllister went up to bring them out, but I do not know under whose command they were.

100. What preparations, if any, were made to receive the men from Glengary, and were any and what quarters assigned to them?—No separate quarters were assigned to them, to my knowledge.

101. At what place did the men from Glengary halt?—I think it was at Paisley.

102. When they learned the Election was over, what became of them?—They went back again to Ste. Thérèse, and from there they left for their home.

103. Did they go straight home, or did they take a circuitous route?—I was told that they went by Montreal.

104. Did you go to the school-house?—No, I did not go into it.

105. Are you aware that stones were collected there, or that stones were sent there?—I know nothing of it, except by hearsay; I heard that Mr. Lafontaine's party had brought in some stones, and that the road along which they had come was strewn with stones; but I know nothing of it personally.

106. When were you first informed of Dr. McCulloch's intention to stand as a Candidate for the Representation of Terrebonne; who gave you the information?—I cannot say the time that I heard it, nor the person that mentioned it.

107. Had you any conference with Dr. McCulloch upon the subject prior to the Election?—None that I recollect; except that he told me that he was going to stand for the County.

108. Be pleased to state what Dr. McCulloch said to you upon that occasion?—I do not recollect that he said anything else but what I have just stated.

Saturday, 21st October, 1843.

Charles Larocque, Esquire, called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, residence and additions?—Charles Larocque, I am a Magistrate, also a merchant; my residence is Rochville, in the County of Beauharnois.

2. Are you an Elector of the County of Beauharnois?—I am.

3. Did you attend at the time and place fixed for the Election at the last General Election?—I did.

4. Did you vote at the Election, and for whom?—I did not.

5. Did you go with an intention of voting?—I did.

6. What hindered you?—I was prevented by force.

7. What kind of force do you understand?—On the first day I could have voted; but as I was considered at the head of a party, I sent in people to vote, and reserved my vote till the end. On the second day, when we wanted to go to the Poll, we were prevented by violence.

8. Were there many of your party who were hindered from voting by violence or force?—When I went to vote, we were about sixty at the Poll, but there were a great many of our party in the neighbourhood.

9. Have you any personal knowledge of any other voters from any other parts of the County having been prevented by force, from coming to the place of Election?—None, except what I have already stated.

10. Do you know of any money, or provisions having been distributed during the Election, and by whom?—I know nothing of this.

11. Do you know if there were any open houses where Electors or others had liquors or provisions given to them without their paying for the same?—Mr. De Witt's party lodged in a house together; I do not know if they all paid their expenses, but I paid myself for what I received.

12. Will you detail the circumstances of actual violence which fell under your personal observation?—Nothing extraordinary happened, to my knowledge, on the first day; but, on the second day, I saw a file of about two hundred men armed with sticks, about one half of whom went to the Poll, and the other half remained about half a mile behind. We could see those who were behind brandishing their sticks. As soon as these men had arrived at the Poll, we saw them clear it, and a short time after we saw Mr. De Witt returning from the Poll. Mr. De Witt's party were rushing out of the Poll-house, and were flying in all directions. I saw a man named Parant, who had been struck, and who was coming out of the Poll-house covered with blood. Some days after, I saw ano-

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ther man named Leduc, who showed me a large gash on his head, which he told me was occasioned by a blow he had received.

13. Of what description were the persons who came in sleighs on the second day, armed with sticks?—They appeared to me to be sleighs full of English, Irish and Scotch.

14. Were they supporters of Mr. De Witt or Mr. Dunscomb?—They were Mr. De Witt's supporters.

Solomon Y. Chesley, Esquire, a Member of the House, called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, residence, and additions?—Solomon Youmans Chesley, residence Cornwall. I am a Member of the Legislative Assembly of this Province, and am Resident and Agent of the Indian Department. I resided three years ago at St. Régis in Lower Canada.

2. Were you an Elector of the County of Beauharnois at the time of the last General Election?—I was not.

3. Did you attend at the time and place fixed for the Election?—I did.

4. Did you observe at the place of the Election, or in the vicinity, a number of persons not usually resident in the County?—I saw perhaps a dozen of gentlemen whom I knew to be from Montreal.

5. Did you see any number of persons at the place of Election, or in the County, carrying dangerous and offensive weapons?—I saw persons armed with clubs.

6. Were they numerous?—The first day I saw but two, one of whom struck several blows with his. The second day I saw about eight. Two of them were using their clubs very actively for a short time.

7. Whose supporters did they profess to be?—On the first day they were Mr. De Witt's supporters; on the second, Mr. Dunscomb's.

8. Was there any body much hurt?—I saw some blood on the snow. On the first day I saw a man whose nose was bleeding from a blow which he had received from an Irishman in Mr. De Witt's interest. On the second day I saw a Canadian going down to the River to wash his head which was covered with blood. I stopped him, and upon looking at his head, I found that it was cut.

9. Were you present on the second day at the time the polling was adjourned or interrupted for some time?—I was; I sat within two feet behind the Returning Officer.

10. Was it really announced as an adjournment, or merely an interruption in consequence of violence?—The announcement that I heard Mr. Bowron make was that he would not take another vote till the riot stopped.

11. How long did it last?—The blows lasted about six minutes, but it was an hour before any more votes were taken, as the noise and confusion outside were very great.

12. Of what description, and whose supporters were those who had recourse to violence at that time?—I did not know them; but as they were

driving out from the room some persons who had just voted for Mr. De Witt, I infer that they were Mr. Dunscomb's supporters.

13. Were Mr. De Witt's supporters armed, or using violence at the time they were attacked?—They were not armed, nor were they using any violence.

14. Do you recollect who had the majority of votes at the time?—Mr. Dunscomb, I think, had then the majority of votes.

15. Of what description were the persons who proceeded to acts of violence, in the polling booth, at the time mentioned?—They were people of the lower order; from their language they appeared to be Irish.

16. Did you observe any volunteers, in pay at the time, interfering in the Election?—I did not. I saw about half a dozen there at the time, with Colonel Campbell, their Commander. They took no part in the proceedings. Two of that number were bearers of dispatches.

17. Were there any open houses or places in the neighbourhood?—Yes, there was a Mill in which were Mr. Dunscomb's people. Mr. De Witt's people were in a tavern.

18. Did you see any intoxicated persons at or during the Election?—A great many.

19. Were any of those persons engaged in the violence that occurred?—Not to my knowledge; those whom I saw engaged in the violence were sober.

20. Were there any votes taken after the interruption on the second day?—Yes, there were.

21. When did the Election close?—About two o'clock on the second day. Mr. De Witt left the Poll immediately after the interruption, and Mr. Brennan remained to represent him. Mr. Brennan left shortly after, as the menaces against him from outside were very violent, and such as to put him in bodily terror.

22. From all that you observed during the Election, were the Electors of the County free to vote for whom they pleased without danger of personal injury?—I do not think that they were.

23. Are you aware of any money having been spent, at or during the Election, to forward the election of any one of the Candidates, and by whom?—There was money spent on both sides. I saw money paid to some of the teamsters who had brought Mr. Dunscomb's voters, and I have every reason to believe that money was paid by Mr. Charles De Witt to the teamsters who had brought his brother's voters; but I have no personal knowledge thereof. I saw Mr. Fullam, at the quarters where he and Mr. Dunscomb lodged, hold up a note for ten dollars, and I heard him say, "there is the last of ten hundred dollars that have been spent since yesterday morning."

24. Had you any particular conversation with Mr. Fullam on the subject of the Election?—No, I had none.

25. Do you know where Mr. Fullam resided at the time, and what was his business or employment?—I did not understand that he had any particular residence in the country. I heard that he had been a very useful man at Elections in Ireland,

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and that he had come here with similar purposes, as he possessed great influence over the Irish.

26. Have you any occasion to know by whom he was employed as such agent?—I believe he was employed by Mr. Dunscomb. Mr. Dunscomb introduced him to me at Dundee, and told me that he was an agent employed to conduct his Election.

27. Did you see any magistrate or public officer taking a very active part in support of any one of the Candidates?—Yes; Dr. McGibbon, Messrs. John McDonald, John and James Davidson, who were in favor of Mr. Dunscomb. I may have seen some on the part of Mr. De Witt, but I did not know any one of them.

28. Was it given out that any one of the Candidates was the Government Candidate?—It was generally said that Mr. Dunscomb was.

29. Have you had occasion to know that the Government, or any high officers of the Government, took any active part in the Election?—I have not.

30. Did you observe any party coming to the place of Election stopped and driven back, and will you state the circumstances as they appeared to you?—I saw from fifteen to twenty carioles coming up about the close of the Election; they were filled with Canadians. I saw six men with clubs go up to them, and strike their horses, and turn them out of the road. The carioles then turned back, and these men returned towards the place of Election, boasting of their exploits.

31. Will you be pleased to state generally in what manner the Beauharnois Election was conducted?—I consider the conduct that I witnessed there on the part of the Electors disgraceful and outrageous, and much more so than I had ever seen at any other Election. The first day I was there when Mr. DeWitt was addressing the Electors; he had then about eight hundred on the ground, and Mr. Dunscomb's did not exceed three hundred. Some of Mr. DeWitt's Irish Electors were excessively insolent, and two of them were armed with clubs, one of whom struck some blows which drew blood. The disparity of numbers was occasioned by circulars which were sent round to the different Committees on the part of Mr. Dunscomb, advising his Electors not to come in too great number to the Election on the first day, as the few houses in the neighborhood were all taken up, and it would occasion unnecessary expense. I do not believe that there was any intention whatever of fighting on the first day.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH OCTOBER, 1843.

John Fraser, Esquire, called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, residence and additions?—John Fraser, Terrebonne, Notary, Magistrate, and am also a Merchant.

2. Are you an Elector of the County of Terrebonne?—I am.

3. Did you attend at the time and place fixed for holding the Election in 1841?—I did not.

4. Did you take any interest or act in support of any of the Candidates, and if so, in favor of whom?—I did, in favor of Mr. McCulloch.

5. Would you state any particular steps taken by you, or any conversation you had with persons in

authority on the subject of the Election?—On the 24th December 1841, I met Mr. John McKenzie, Returning Officer, and after informing him of the nomination of Drummond Buchanan as Registrar for the District of Terrebonne, Mr. McKenzie replied that he (Mr. McK.) had been promised that situation by Dr. McCulloch, and it was on these conditions he had been elected; that if he chose to speak, the Election would be null; that the Dr. could not keep his seat one minute if he were called at the bar of the House; that the Dr. had treated treated him (Mr. McK.) ill, and he would like to see him exposed. On the 11th March 1841, in reply to a letter read to me by Lord Sydenham himself, as an answer to a Petition I had presented to him the same day, I told him that I was afraid the answer was not sufficiently explicit, and that my constituents would likely vote against Dr. McCulloch; he replied that whether they voted for him or not, he would be elected.

6. Did Lord Sydenham intimate upon which grounds he entertained that opinion?—He did not.

7. Did he appear to take any interest in the Election in favor or against any one of the Candidates?—Yes, he expressed himself decidedly in favor of Dr. McCulloch. He mentioned that the Dr. had called upon him several times, and said that it was better to vote for him than the other Candidate. He also told me, after I had said to him that I would very likely not vote for Dr. McCulloch, that I was a young man and that I had better take care how I voted.

8. Will you state what was the nature and object of the Petition you have mentioned, and on the subject of which you waited on the Governor General?—It was a Petition calling the attention of the Governor in favor of Terrebonne as a District Town.

9. Have you got the answer to the Petition, and will you hand it in to the Committee?—I here hand in a copy thereof. Lord Sydenham wrote the answer in my presence, and read it to me before he sent it to his Secretary.

(Copy)

Government House,
Montreal, 11th March, 1841.

GENTLEMEN,

I have had the honor to receive and lay before the Governor-General, the Address signed by yourselves and other Inhabitants of the Parish of Terrebonne, praying that the village of that name may be constituted the chief place of the District, to be established hereafter in that part of the country, under the provisions of the Judicature Ordinance.

His Excellency directs me to inform you that he shall have great pleasure in giving to your representations his best and most favourable consideration, whenever the time shall arrive for proclaiming the District.

At present nothing is determined upon, and his wish is to fix upon those places as chief towns which may be generally most acceptable to the Inhabitants of the District, and which afford the greatest facilities for the easy transaction of business.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) T. W. C. MURDOCH,
Chief Secretary.

Hon. R. McKenzie,
and Hon. J. Masson,
Terrebonne.

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12. Which is the place in the County the most central to the population?—Terrebonne is, without doubt.

13. Have you heard on what grounds it was fixed at Ste. Thérèse?—Because Dr. McCulloch had represented it as being the fittest place to Lord Sydenham, who informed me of it himself. It was in consequence of knowing that the people of Ste. Thérèse had presented a Petition in favor of their Parish, that the people of Terrebonne presented one also. I waited upon Lord Sydenham with the Petition, having previously asked Dr. McCulloch to accompany me, which he refused, saying that he would not interfere. His Excellency, however, told me that Dr. McCulloch had recommended Ste. Thérèse.

14. Have you any documents relating to the interference of any person in authority with the Election, and will you deliver them in?—I here deliver in a letter from Dr. McCulloch, dated 10th February, 1841:

Montreal, 10th February, 1841.

DEAR SIR,

I have just now received your letter of yesterday, and regret that the feeling in favor of Lafontaine is becoming stronger at St. Martin, where I expected the people would have remained neutral. We must, however, not be discouraged, for there is reason to expect that my strength will be great at the north.

Mr. McC. is still in town, and has mentioned to me that he has had, this morning, some conversation with S., and that he has reason to think that he will willingly retire, if he can do so with some advantage to himself; this may, perhaps, turn out a little in my favor, but I am not aware that he has great influence.

They are so much occupied at Head Quarters at present, that McC has not yet been able to see Mr. Murdoch; but as soon as I ascertain any thing regarding him, I shall write you.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,

M. McCULLOCH.

15. Where have the Elections for the County of Terrebonne been usually held, and are you aware of the grounds or reasons upon which it was changed to New Glasgow?—The Elections were alternately held at Ste. Rose and Ste. Anne des Plaines, but I believe it was changed to New Glasgow at a suggestion of my own. I wrote a letter to Dr. McCulloch, on the 26th January, 1841, stating to him that New Glasgow would be the most favourable place for his Election, as I expected the French population would not attend there.

16. Have you any knowledge of bodies of strangers having been brought into the County about the time fixed for the Election, and if so, will you state

Appendix (J. J.) where they came from, how conveyed, and by whom they were required to attend, and by whom conducted?—Having been absent from Terrebonne from the 19th to the 27th March, I have no personal knowledge on those heads.

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17. Have you any knowledge of provisions, liquors, or money having been employed by Dr. McCulloch, or those in his interest and favor, to forward the Election?—I suggested Mr. Aikins to Dr. McCulloch himself, as a proper person to be employed in his favor, and to board the men at his house during their stay at the poll. He answered that he would be well paid; and Mr. Aikins told me since that he had been paid, I think he said £86. Mr. Aikins is a farmer at New Glasgow, and was a very active person in favor of Dr. McCulloch at the Election.

18. Has Dr. McCulloch any particular interest at the Village of Ste. Thérèse, and if so, would you state in what it consists?—He has a tract of land which is of little value, but great extent. It is in the Village of Ste. Thérèse, and is I suppose about ten acres in front, by, I think, thirty acres in depth, this being the usual extent of the concessions.

19. Had you any conversation with Lord Sydenham, or other persons in office, on the subject of the Terrebonne Election, other than what you have stated?—On the 11th March, 1841, I met Mr. Ogden in Notre Dame Street, in Montreal, when I told him that unless the chief Town was chosen to be at Terrebonne, the Electors would vote against Dr. McCulloch. He replied that the place would not be appointed except by a Proclamation, but he had no doubt it would be at Terrebonne; and if Mr. Lafontaine was elected he would not be afraid to meet him in the House, and that nothing else could be done to satisfy the people of Terrebonne at that time.

20. In the letter directed to you by Mr. McCulloch, and which you have given in to the Committee, initial letters, apparently of names, occur, such as "McC." and "S."; to whom do these initials apply respectively?—From the letters I had written previous to the date of this letter, in which Major McCord was mentioned, I understood that "McC." referred to Major McCord, and "S." to Lord Sydenham.

21. What connection had Major McCord with the Terrebonne Election at the time you wrote the letter or letters to which that of Dr. McCulloch is an answer?—He was reported to have been requested to come forward as a Candidate in opposition to Mr. Lafontaine.

22. Is this Major McCord the same gentleman who held the Inquest upon the body of Toussaint Rose?—He is the present District Judge, and was at that time Stipendiary Magistrate.

23. Have you any knowledge of the existence of a Committee formed at Montreal for the purpose of managing the several Elections in the District of Montreal, in 1841; if so, name the persons who composed such Committee?—I have no knowledge of these facts.

24. Did you hear previously to the Election of Terrebonne, that men were expected from beyond the limits of the County, Glengary for instance, or stone-breakers from Montreal, to take a part in that Election?—I heard of it on the 19th of March. The Election took place on the 21st of the same month: I heard so when I passed through St. Thérèse.

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Benjamin Holmes, Esquire, a Member of the House, called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, residence, and additions?—*Benjamin Holmes*, Montreal, Cashier of the Montreal Bank, and a Member of the Legislative Assembly for the City of Montreal.

2. Did you supply any money to Mr. Rigney or Mr. Shanley, at the time of the General Election in 1841?—Yes; I did.

3. Can you state the amount?—It was, I think, about £200.

4. Can you state who furnished the funds?—They were furnished by a general subscription of persons resident in Montreal.

5. Can you state the amount subscribed and put into your hands?—There was no money put into my hands beyond that which I paid to Mr. Rigney for the Terrebonne Election.

6. Who were the principal persons who had the disposal of the money placed in your hands?—No person but myself had the disposal of the money put into my hands. The money was collected by various persons who had an interest in the Elections. I was asked to ascertain what expenditure Rigney had been put to for provisions, &c., in accompanying the men to Terrebonne. I think that the sum amounted to one hundred and ninety and some pounds. I do not exactly remember, but I think that Dr. McCulloch gave me a cheque for the amount. Mr. Fullam was the individual with whom I had the most intercourse touching the Election.

7. Can you tell who was this Mr. Fullam, how long he had been in the Provinces, and where he resided?—He is an Irish gentleman, brought up to the Bar; had been in the Province only a few months prior to the Elections, and from the circumstance of his having conducted Elections in England and Ireland, he was pointed out as the most proper person for securing the return of the Candidate in whose favor he acted.

8. Had he any connection with any person in the Provincial Administration, or holding any high office under it?—I do not think that at that time he had any communication with the Administration. He appeared to be intimate with several members of the Government. He stated to me on one occasion, that he had no connection whatever with the Administration. I know that he had the *entrée* to all the Public Offices, and that he was an intimate friend of Mr. Dowling.

9. Did you pay out any money to persons connected with the other Elections going on about the same time?—I collected a considerable sum of money myself for Election purposes.

10. Can you state the amount?—I cannot state the precise amount, but I think I collected five or six hundred pounds.

11. In paying out these monies, did you act in your individual capacity, or as Cashier of the Montreal Bank?—Entirely in my own individual capacity, and unconnected with the Bank.

12. Did you pay any money to Mr. Neil Macintosh?—No, I do not think I paid him anything.

I was not a member of Dr. McCulloch's Committee, nor do I know anything of his arrangements beyond what I have already stated.

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13. Were you Treasurer of any Committee for Election purposes?—I was not Treasurer of any Committee, but I was the person who took the most pains in collecting the money for the Beauharnois Election. The monies which I collected, amounting to about five or six hundred pounds, for the Beauharnois Election, I paid over to Mr. Dunscomb.

14. Have you been able to ascertain to what sort of Election expenses the funds were applied?—I have no knowledge on that head, as I never inquired.

15. Were you present at any Election meeting for the County of Montreal?—Yes, I was present at a meeting connected with the County of Montreal, at Rasco's Hotel. It was on the evening of the first day of the Election. I endeavoured to exhort all those who were there to go to the Election next morning, and carry the Poll at all events.

16. Did Mr. Fullam appear to have anything to do with the County of Montreal Election?—I do not think he had anything to do with that Election.

17. Can you state who appeared to be the leading men of the party who went from Montreal to St. Laurent on the second day of the Election?—It is difficult for me to say who were the leading men, as the whole population seemed to take an interest in it. I did not go out; nor did I see the procession.

18. Was there a Committee at Montreal for the general superintendence of the Elections generally, and can you state when and where it met?—There was a permanent Committee sitting at the rooms above the warehouse of R. F. Maitland and Co., at Montreal, for the purpose generally of carrying out the Elections. I do not know of any other Committee.

19. Had they a permanent President, Treasurer, and Secretary; and if so, can you name them?—I believe they had, but I cannot name them.

20. You state that Mr. Fullam was pointed out as a fit person to conduct Elections; can you state who pointed him out, and to whom?—I cannot say who pointed him out, but several individuals who knew him told me so.

21. Were you a member of the General Committee yourself; if so, by whom were you elected or appointed, and when?—I was not a member of the Committee. As I was one of the Candidates, I had the *entrée* to all the Committee Rooms. I do not think I attended more than twice.

22. Be pleased to state the names of the individuals present upon the two occasions, when you attended meetings of the Committee:—I saw Messrs. John Molson, Thomas Wilson, R. F. Maitland Lewis Moffatt, of Toronto, and a man of the name of Isaacson. There were a number of others, but I do not recollect them.

23. Were the funds in your hands subject to the control of this Committee?—They were not.

24. Had the Committee funds of their own?—I cannot say positively, but I believe they had.

25. What induces you to entertain this belief?—Because there was a great deal more money ex-

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26. Were you informed by any member of the Committee of the amount raised by them, or placed at their disposal?—Not to my recollection.

27. Is it not in your power, from information which you possess, to make an estimate of the amount expended by this Committee?—I could not make any estimate whatever.

28. What conversation took place between you and Dr. McCulloch, when that gentleman gave you the cheque which you have mentioned in your examination; did he state to you to what purposes the amount was to be applied?—It is impossible for me to recollect the conversation, but it amounted to this, that Rigney had been put to considerable expense in attending the Election. Dr. McCulloch gave the cheque to me to hand it over to Rigney to cover his expenses, which amounted to, I think, about £100.

29. Did Dr. McCulloch ever state to you or give you to understand whether the money was paid out of his own means, or was supplied or refunded to him by others?—I have understood from Dr. McCulloch that his Election had cost him a considerable sum of money, and that his friends had contributed greatly towards assisting him.

30. Did Dr. McCulloch mention the names of any of these friends?—He did not mention the names of any of the parties. A very general interest was taken by the British party in favor of all Candidates who supported the Union.

31. When and where did you first become acquainted with Mr. Fullam?—I became acquainted with him one or two months prior to the Elections. I met him frequently.

32. Was this Mr. Fullam one of the persons who were appointed by Lord Sydenham to investigate a charge respecting certain alleged outrages, accompanied with loss of life, at the Election for the City of Toronto in 1841?—He was subsequently appointed for that purpose.

33. Is it to your knowledge that Mr. Fullam was paid for his services at the Lower Canada Elections?—To the best of my knowledge he never was. He lodged with me several hundred pounds, being the amount of annuities which he had on different Government Stocks in England, and obtained money for his expenses in this way.

34. What was understood to be Mr. Fullam's business in Canada, and what was his occupation or calling while in the country?—I do not know that he had any particular occupation in this country. I considered him rather as an Agent from England to remark on the political state of the country. He corresponded with several persons of note in the United Kingdom, such as Mr. Daniel O'Connell, &c.

35. What was Mr. Fullam's inducement to take a part in the Canadian Elections?—Mr. Fullam had been introduced to several gentlemen who had taken an interest in the Election; and as he had been kindly treated by them, he imbibed their principles.

36. In your interviews with Mr. Fullam had you any conversation with him respecting the Elections, and the mode in which they were to be carried or

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 30th Nov'r. were carried?—I have heard Mr. Fullam describe how the Election of Terrebonne was carried. I have heard him also describe his plan of carrying the Election of Beauharnois. He said the Terrebonne Election had been carried by stratagem, that is, by choosing his position and evincing his ability (should it come to blows) of discomfiting his adversaries.

37. You have stated that you advised the meeting at Rasco's Hotel "to carry the Poll at all events," be pleased to explain what were the means to which you intended to allude?—The object was to send out every Elector who had a vote to go to the Election and poll their votes, take possession of the Hustings, and drive off all the opposite party when they came to the Poll, if necessary.

38. What description of expenses was the subscription raised by you intended to defray; be pleased to state the same?—The subscriptions raised by me were raised to aid in the Election at Beauharnois, leaving it entirely to Mr. Fullam or Mr. Dunscomb to apply it to the usage they might think fit.

39. Were you a Trustee or a Commissioner for the management of the Roads under the Montreal Turnpike Trust Ordinance?—I was, and I am one still.

40. Is it to your knowledge that a number of persons employed by the Trust in breaking stones were marched to the Terrebonne Election?—Yes, I believe a great many were.

41. Was this fact known to the other Commissioners or Trustees?—It never was mentioned at any meeting of the Trustees at which I attended. They might have known it from common report.

42. Was the conduct of Mr. Shanley or Mr. Rigney, at the Terrebonne Election, censured by the Board?—Their conduct never was called in question; the subject was never discussed at all. They were not servants of the Trust, but worked by the job.

43. Was any part of the public money applied to the payment of the stone-breakers, or of Messrs. Shanley or Rigney, while engaged in the Terrebonne Election?—I am quite certain there was not; it would not have been tolerated for an instant.

44. Had you any conversation or correspondence with any Public Officer or Officers respecting the conduct of the Elections or the proceedings at the same?—I never had.

James Brown, Esquire, called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, place of residence, and additions?—James Brown, Montreal, Justice of the Peace.

2. Are you an Elector of the County of Montreal?—No; I am an Elector of the City.

3. Did you attend at the Election held at St. Laurent at the last General Election?—I did not.

4. Have you any knowledge of the manner in which the said Election was conducted, and will you communicate it?—I have. A few days previous to the Election, being a Magistrate, and acting as Police Magistrate in the absence of Mr. Guy, I

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attended a meeting for the purpose of re-examining an Ordinance relating to Tavern-keepers. The Magistrates went up to the Room to consider about those who were to receive licenses. Seventy-six licenses were granted, because some of the Magistrates said that the persons to whom they were granted were very influential men, and would be very useful at the ensuing Elections. I here hand in a minute of the Meeting.

MONTREAL.

Court of General Sessions of the Peace,
Saturday, 13th March, 1841.

Present: Henry Corse, John Molson, James Brown, Benjamin Holmes, Joseph T. Barrett, Sydney Bellingham, Charles Tait, John Dyde, Esquires, Justices of the Peace.

Mr. Corse is called to the Chair.

This meeting was called in pursuance of an order of the Magistrates of the 11th instant, to grant Certificates of qualification for keeping Houses of Public Entertainment to all to whom they were induced, by insufficient information, to refuse such Certificates at the Special Session held in the month of January of the present year.

The application of the following persons to obtain Licenses, were granted.

76 granted, 2 rejected.

5. Do you know that any of these persons attended the Election with offensive weapons?—I know they attended there, for one of them was nearly killed.

6. At what time of the Election did they attend?—On the first day.

7. Do you know that any persons were hired to attend as bullies, and if so for what party and by whom they were hired?—I have no particular knowledge, excepting that a man named Malo received his license because he was considered particularly useful as a bully.

8. Have you any knowledge of any strangers from other parts of the Province having come to Montreal to interfere in Elections?—None, except that I saw people about twelve hundred in number returning from St. Laurent, amongst whom were the people of Glengary.

9. Have you any knowledge of any arrangement made for taking possession of the Polling place at St. Laurent, and if so, will you state the particulars and the principal persons concerned?—A few days before the Election, Lord Sydenham sent for Mr. Delisle and requested him to offer his services for the County; Mr. Delisle returned to the Office, stated the fact to me, and appeared to be very much agitated; he asked my opinion as to what I would advise him to do, saying that he would rather give £500 than set up. I told him there was no alternative if he wished to hold his office, for if he did not set up, he might expect to be turned out. He shewed me then a card of invitation for himself and his lady to dine with Lord Sydenham. He agreed with me that he must either offer himself as a Candidate, or give up the Office. A day or two afterwards, on returning to the Police Office, I found the private room locked; I requested one of the Clerks to open it; he did so, and I there found the Honorable Charles Grant, the present Honora-

ble Gabriel Roy, Mr. Bagg, and Mr. Delisle. There were several other gentlemen going out and in, among whom was the Honorable John Molson. Whilst in conversation with Baron Grant, Mr. Gabriel Roy was giving his opinion on the manner of carrying the Election to the greatest advantage in favor of the supporters of Mr. Delisle. He (Mr. Roy) said, "Gentlemen, if you take my advice, as you have brought me here to give my opinion, you must bring out all your force on the first day; come very strong, and we will take possession of the Poll, keep back the other party, and get Mr. Delisle duly elected on the first day, for the Canadians are very numerous, and if we do not take possession on the first day, it will cost a great deal of trouble to get Mr. Delisle elected." They all appeared to agree with him, and then dispersed. Mr. Leslie being an old friend of mine, I immediately went down and gave him the information, that he might advise with his friends and be prepared for the worst, as I did not think that any interference of mine, as a Magistrate, would be of any effect.

10. Had Mr. Roy been announced as a Candidate, or publicly spoken of as such before Mr. Delisle came forward?—I believe he had, and that he had refused.

11. Did you see the supporters of Mr. Delisle proceed to the Election on the second day?—I did.

12. Were they numerous, and were they armed with offensive weapons?—They were in number from eight to twelve hundred, and were armed with offensive weapons.

13. Were you able to distinguish any person or persons who were at the head of them, and acted as leaders; and will you name and describe them?—Mr. Driscoll, Queen's Counsel, who was afterwards Police Magistrate, was riding on horseback with a large bunch of green ribbons attached to his breast or his cap, and armed with a shillelagh. He was at the head of the sleighs, and was marshalling them. Alderman Adam Ferrie, the present Legislative Councillor, was in a double sleigh with a dozen of persons who appeared to be laborers, and who had sticks in their hands as well as himself, and he appeared to have about one hundred men under his command.

14. Have you any personal knowledge of the arrangements made on the conducting of any other Elections in the District of Montreal at the time?—I have no personal knowledge thereof. I saw the stone-breakers going out to the Terrebonne Election with their bagpipes. I met Mr. Driscoll at the office some days after the Election; he asked me how many I thought he had with him, saying at the same time that he had upwards of eight hundred. I replied that I thought he had upwards of twelve hundred. He then said, "if the Canadians had stood we would have done a great deal of execution with our shillelaghs." I told him I thought they would, for the men had been well treated before they left town, and seemed to be in a very fighting humor. I saw the procession when they returned from St. Laurent with the Glengarys.

15. Have you any knowledge of any bullies having been hired or taken out on the first day by the supporters of Mr. Leslie?—I have not.

16. Will you state who is the Mr. Malo you have mentioned, and what is his business and situation?—He was and is Crier of the Court of Quarter Sessions. He has also a license as a tavern-keeper. He is a stout, able man, and is generally employed by the Magistrates as a Constable.

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Joseph Bourmel, Esquire, Mayor of the City of Montreal, called in; and examined:

1. You are the Mayor of the City of Montreal?—I am.
2. Are you an Elector of the County of Montreal?—I am.
3. Did you attend at the Election for that County at the time of the General Election in 1841?—I did.
4. Will you state any knowledge you may have of acts of violence or corruption at the said Election?—I was present the first day of the Election before the Candidates had addressed the Electors. After the Returning Officer had read the Writs, and while Mr. Delisle was addressing the Electors, I saw a great number of persons making a great noise; I also saw a great number of persons near the Hustings armed with sticks. When the Returning Officer saw them he begged of them to retire and put away their sticks. These persons disappeared for a time. When the Candidates had addressed the Electors, and a shew of hands had been made, the Poll was adjourned for an hour to a small house in the vicinity. There was an understanding between the Candidates and their friends that the Electors would give their votes through a window. The votes were taken during about an hour, and immediately after, several sleighs arrived from Montreal containing a great number of persons armed with sticks and life-preservers (*garcettes*), and at the head of whom were flags and music; they passed before the Poll house and went into a tavern kept by a man named McDonald. Among those persons was Robert Weir, then Proprietor of the Montreal Herald, D. Arnoldi, jun., and several other persons of note from Montreal, and who were said to belong to a society called the Doric Club. A short time after their arrival, they came to the Poll House and began there to create a disturbance, saying that they were not at liberty to vote, and that Mr. Leslie's voters entirely surrounded the Poll. I heard Mr. Weir say to some one, "now is the time, we must clear the Poll." Mr. Stanley Bagg, said to him, "it is not the time," by which I understood that they did not consider themselves in sufficient number to begin the disturbance. Notwithstanding, Dr. Arnoldi, senior, went up and tried to take possession of the Poll. I then saw Mr. Weir striking Mr. Leslie's voters with his *garcette*. I also saw several blows struck by a man named Malo, who was Crier of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and was also employed by the magistrates as a constable, and by another constable in the police-office. Benjamin Delisle, the high constable, was also present, and acted with them. They then sent persons to warn the rest of their people who were in the tavern, to come up and help them to take the Poll. As soon as they had come, they rushed upon the persons who were near the Poll, and cleared it. At the head of these persons were Messrs. John Molson, Maitland, Bagg, and several others. I said to them, that they took upon themselves great responsibility, and that they might beware of the consequences, that notwithstanding Mr. Leslie's Electors were not armed, they were nevertheless more numerous.—They pretended not to listen to what I said to them, and immediately the row began, by an Irishman in the interest of Mr. Delisle striking one of Mr. Leslie's voters. I myself received a blow on the shoulders, and several stones were thrown at me while trying to preserve order. The voters of Mr. Delisle were crying out "kill them, we must clear the Poll." Mr. Leslie's supporters were obliged

to draw back after two or three of them had been beaten and ill-treated. Mr. Coursolles, a lawyer, a partizan of Mr. Leslie, was one of those who were struck, and who received several blows on the head. I then rallied Mr. Leslie's Electors, and we managed to drive off Mr. Delisle's supporters with what arms we could find, such as sticks, stones, &c. In driving them off, I think, one of Mr. Delisle's supporters, a man from Lachine, was so severely hurt that he died of his wounds. In consequence of the rioting the Poll was adjourned till the next morning.

5. Were the supporters of Mr. Leslie, who were at the window for receiving the votes, previous to the time they were attacked, armed with offensive weapons, hindering by any act of violence Mr. Delisle's voters from coming up to give their votes?—They were not armed with any kind of weapons, and resorted to no act of violence, to prevent any one from coming to the Poll; on the contrary, they were very affable and polite. The Poll was open and free to all Electors. There were very few of Mr. Delisle's voters at the beginning of the Election, but the Returning Officer was taking votes for both parties at the time.

6. Did you see any persons who are commonly known as bullies present, shortly after the opening of the Election?—I did.

7. What was their number, and who seemed to you to have the direction of them?—I could not exactly state the number which was very great; there were present a number of Irishmen who were working on the Road, and who seemed to be led by a man named Turner of St. Laurent. There were others who came from Montreal who were under the direction of Malo whom I have already mentioned, and these latter appeared to be under the direction also of the late Mr. Robert Weir.

8. Did you observe any person present shortly after the opening of the Poll, excited by liquor?—Several of the Irishmen appeared to me to be so.

9. Do you know of any houses for the gratuitous distribution of liquors and provisions being opened for the supporters of any one of the Candidates?—Yes, there was a house open to Mr. Delisle's partizans, where they received bread, pork, rum, whiskey, and beer. I know it from the fact of Mr. Leslie's voters having taken possession of the *dépot*.

10. At what time was it publicly known that Mr. Delisle and Mr. Leslie were Candidates?—Mr. Leslie was announced as a Candidate a few weeks before the Election, and Mr. Delisle a few days only before.

11. Had you any conversation with Mr. Delisle relating to the person or persons by whom he was requested to come forward?—About eight days before the Election, I heard Mr. Delisle say to a person who was near me, that he had been requested by some of the Officers of Government to set up for the County, and that he had refused.

12. Do you know of any funds having been furnished to forward the Election of Mr. Delisle, and if so, will you state by whom?—I have no personal knowledge on that head.

13. Did you attend at the Election on that day?—I did not, in consequence of meetings which had taken place on the preceding evening, and of information which we received from the Returning Officer that it had been decided at those meetings that if we went to the Poll we would be murdered. The

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Returning Officer told us also that if we insisted on going to the Poll, he would not go, as he considered his life, as well as ours, in danger.

14. Have you any knowledge of any Public Officers of distinction having taken an active part as supporters of Mr. Delisle?—I recollect only one, that is Mr. Henry Driscoll, Queen's Counsel. On the second day he seemed to be the leader of a number of people who were armed with sticks and fire-arms; he was riding a horse, and was armed with a pistol and sword.

15. Have you had an opportunity of observing any injury done to the houses of the Inhabitants of St. Laurent on the second day of the Election, or of any of them having been driven from their houses on that day?—I have no personal knowledge of it, but I understood it was the case.

16. Did you vote at the Election, and for whom?—I did not.

17. Do you know a person, whose usual residence was at Montreal about the time of the Election, called Mr. Nicolas Fullam?—I have heard him spoken of, but I never met with him.

Mr. Charles Thompson called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, residence and additions?—Charles Thompson, Montreal, laborer.

2. Have you resided long at Montreal?—Yes, about four years.

3. Where did you reside before?—I was a private Soldier in the 66th Regt before that time.

4. Were you hired by any person to attend at any Election in 1841, and will you state by whom, and at what places you attended?—I was employed by Mr. Rigney who was Overseer of Roads. I went to New Glasgow, and arrived at St. Laurent about the end of the Election at that place.

5. Were you employed on the roads at the time you were hired?—Not at the time, but I had been previous.

6. Were you to be paid and fed during the time of your attendance?—Yes, we were to be paid and fed.

7. How much were you to get?—Half-a-dollar a-day, besides being fed.

8. Was there any liquor provided?—Yes, we received liquor and refreshments of every kind at every place we halted.

9. Was it used freely?—Yes, it was given to us very liberally.

10. Were you an Elector in either of the Counties of Terrebonne or Montreal?—No, I was not.

11. Do you know if there were others hired to attend the Elections, and if so, will you state what number and of what description they were?—There were about five hundred who went from Montreal and its vicinity with us to Terrebonne, and who were chiefly employed on the road and in stone-breaking.

12. What was it stated that you were to do?—It was not stated what we were to do, but we were well armed with clubs and sticks.

13. Did you have any occasion to make use of them?—We had not, as Mr. Lafontaine, the opposing Candidate, retired before we had occasion to do so.

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14. Did you see any blows struck at the Election by any other person?—Not from where I was. I heard there had been blows struck, but I saw none struck myself.

15. How many days pay did you get?—I received four days pay, that is, ten shillings, currency.

16. You say that you had no idea, at the time of your departure, of the business you were to be employed in?—I had no idea of where we were going, and I think that many others were as ignorant on that point as myself.

17. What did you suppose was the use to be made of the clubs and other weapons you were to carry?—In case, I suppose, of an assault from the opposite party.

18. You had no other business in the County of Terrebonne, but to earn your pay; nor had any quarrel with any body there?—I had no other business there, nor any other business whatever.

19. Did you accompany Dr. McCulloch and Mr. Delisle in the procession after the close of the St. Laurent Election?—Yes, I did.

20. Through what Streets did you pass?—We came in by St. Antoine Street, went up Great St. James Street, round Notre Dame Street, through St. Paul Street, and round McGill Street, where I left them. We had flags with us, and were cheering.

21. What were the weapons with which you were supplied, and by whom; when and where were you supplied with them?—At Ste. Thérèse we received Shoemakers' knives, which were distributed to all of us; we used them to cut up our cheese and other food, and they were given to us. This was at Mr. Porteous's house, on our way to the Election.

22. You have stated that on your return from Terrebonne you arrived at St. Laurent at the close of the Election for the County of Montreal, will you state how long you remained in the village before going into the City with the Members elect for Terrebonne and the County of Montreal?—We were there about two hours.

23. How were you employed, and those with whom you had been at Terrebonne, during the time you remained at St. Laurent?—On our return from Terrebonne Election, we heard at Ste. Thérèse that St. Laurent was all destroyed; and when we went to this latter place, we found that the house of a man named McDonald had been destroyed; Mr. Rigney thereupon told us that we were to revenge ourselves in consequence. Mr. McDonald, who was Postmaster, pointed out several houses which belonged to loyalists, and which were not to be destroyed, and we broke the windows, doors, knocked down the stove pipes, partitions, and smashed everything we found in the houses of the Canadians. There were, I suppose, about twenty-five houses which were treated in that manner.

THURSDAY, 2D NOVEMBER, 1843.

The Honorable George Moffatt, a Member of the House, called in; and examined:

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1. Have you any knowledge of a subscription or contribution for money to be applied to forward any Election or Elections in the District of Montreal at the time of the General Election in 1841?—Yes; I believe there were such subscriptions made.

2. Can you state the amount, and who had the keeping and disposal of the money?—I cannot state the amount, nor have I any personal knowledge of who had the distribution thereof. I understood that a Committee had been formed, and that they had the disposal of the monies.

3. Did you attend at any of the Elections in the country parts of the District of Montreal in 1841?—I did not.

MONDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER, 1843.

Joseph Frederic Allard, Esquire, called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, residence, and additions?—*Joseph Frederic Allard*, Chambly, Justice of the Peace, and Captain of Militia.

2. Are you an Elector of the County of Chambly?—I am.

3. Did you attend at the last General Election and give your vote, and for whom?—I did, and voted for *Mr. L. M. Viger*.

4. While you were present did you observe any acts of violence committed, and will you describe what occurred?—On the 22d March 1841, I went to St. John's to find a place for *Mr. Viger*, which I succeeded in getting only at three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, as all the Hotels of the place were retained for *Mr. Yule's* Electors. At the opening of the Poll, after a show of hands had been called for by the Returning Officer, there were about fifteen hundred of *Mr. Viger's* Electors, and about one hundred of *Mr. Yule's*. From the Hustings we went to the Poll-house, and the votes were taken till three o'clock with some difficulty for *Mr. Viger's* Electors, the Captain of Police and his men being at the door of the Poll-house, and preventing the Canadians from going to the Poll, and favoring *Mr. Yule's* supporters. At three o'clock, about fifty of *Mr. Yule's* supporters arrived intoxicated, and coming out of the taverns which had been hired for them. They then tried by pushing and shoving to prevent the Canadians going into the Poll. At about four o'clock a shower of sticks were thrown down from the second story of the Poll-house for *Mr. Yule's* supporters, who, having armed themselves therewith, rushed on the Canadians and struck several of them. On the requisition of the Electors the Returning Officer then called in the assistance of the troops, and order was immediately re-established, and the Poll was closed for that day. On the same evening all *Mr. Viger's* Electors who were in St. Johns, fearing that they would be assailed during the night, crossed the bridge to go and sleep at St. Athanase. I asked the Returning Officer if we would have troops at the Poll-house to protect us on the next day, which he promised me, and renewed his promise the next morning, on the opening of the Poll. But he did nothing of the sort, although several men were continually passing before the House where he lodged, armed with sticks and axe handles, and parading the streets. At the opening of the Poll on that day, which was the second, there were only a few of *Mr. Viger's* Electors who were able to approach the Poll to give in their votes, the openings of all the principal roads through which the Electors of

Mr. Viger could pass—the bridge, for instance, over the Richelieu being barricaded and guarded by *Mr. Yule's* partizans to prevent those who had gone over on the preceding night, from returning to St. John's. It was impossible for *Mr. Viger's* Electors to come into St. John's, so that at eleven o'clock I could not find three of them so as to get the Poll adjourned. The Election was then closed, and *Mr. Yule* was declared duly elected.

5. Were the persons you say who barricaded the bridge and roads leading to St. John's, armed and in what manner?—They were armed with sticks and axe handles.

6. Were they threatening to use them, and did they strike any person?—Yes, I saw several persons struck, and I assisted a man, named *Nicolas Proteau*, to my lodgings who had received a blow which had split his head,

7. Did you observe any public officers taking any part with the persons who were committing acts of violence?—At four, when the noise began, the Captain of Police did not do anything to prevent the disturbance. *Mr. Macrae* was making signs to the Electors of *Mr. Yule* with his cane, and encouraging them to come on; and I took myself from *Dr. Roe*, a Magistrate, a bar which he had taken from a window,

8. What was the name of the Captain of Police you have mentioned as being at the Poll preventing *Mr. Viger's* supporters from coming forward?—*Captain Lelievre* of the Police stationed at Chambly.

9. Have you any knowledge of money having been paid to the persons who kept open houses for the supporters of *Mr. Yule*?—I have no personal knowledge thereof, but the general rumor was that a man named *Lefebvre*, a tavern-keeper and mail-carrier, had received £35 from *Mr. Yule*, and that *Mr. Mott*, the Hotel keeper, had received £65, a person named *Kinnean* £30, a man named *Esinhart* £45, and *George Macdonald*, of St. Johns, £70, from *Mr. Yule*.

10. It appears by the Poll book, that there were four persons who voted for *Mr. Viger* on the 23rd March, can you account for their getting into the Poll?—I have no knowledge excepting of *Mr. Soupras*, of St. Mathias, who said he had not been stopped from crossing the bridge, although he had seen there men armed with bludgeons and axe handles.

11. Were you and the supporters generally of *Mr. Viger* under apprehensions of personal danger during the Election?—Yes; during the whole time I was there.

12. It is stated in the Poll book of the 22d March, that it had been agreed to require the assistance of troops, did any actually come?—They did on the first day, but not on the second as I have already stated.

13. How many open houses were there for *Mr. Yule's* supporters?—There were, I believe; five.

14. Were there many persons at the Election in a state of intoxication?—*Mr. Yule's* supporters generally appeared excited by liquor.

15. Do you know what happened to *Mr. Viger's* cart, a man named *Smith*, on the second day of the Election?—While crossing the bridge I saw a man named *McDonald* holding the horse of *Mr.*

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Viger's carter by the bridle, so as to prevent his going to the Election.

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16. Have you ever had any correspondence with Lord Sydenham, or conversation with him concerning the Election; and if so, describe the particulars?—At the latter end of February, 1841, I saw Lord Sydenham, and had a conversation with him respecting the situation of Registrar for the County of Chambly, which I wished to have. He told me that he had a hundred places to give to Canadians, but that he would like that those who wanted places would support his Government. He then advised me to set up for the County, but I told him that I did not desire to become a Candidate. I told him that I had shewn myself a partizan of Mr. Viger, and that I would not accept of any situation under any such conditions, and that moreover I could not get elected; he said "you can get elected if you like."

17. What is the proportion of Electors in the County of Chambly resident north and south of St. John's?—I do not believe that there can be more than one-eighth of the Electors south of St. John's.

Dr. Pierre Davignon called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, residence, and additions?—Pierre Davignon, Physician and Magistrate, Ste. Marie Monnoir.

2. Were you an Elector of the County of Rouville at the last General Election?—I was.

3. Did you attend at the Election and give your vote, and if so, for whom?—I attended at the Election on the first day, but I did not vote. I intended to poll my vote for Mr. Franchère on the third day of the Election.

4. Was there any interruption of entire freedom for the Electors in favor of both Candidates to give their votes, and if so, will you state the circumstances that occurred, as they fell under your own observation?—On Wednesday, the 10th of March, 1841, the third day of the Election, whilst I was going to the Poll at Henryville, I found the Canadian Village quite deserted by its inhabitants, who were flying in all directions. On the public road there were a number of men, whom we recognized as supporters of Mr. De Salaberry, armed with sticks. There was an interruption on the Wednesday while Mr. Franchère's Electors were going quietly to the Poll; a horde of men, armed with sticks, rushed on them, crying out "kill, kill, the d—d rascally Canadians," and struck them. Among those who were thus ill-treated, was Julien Choquet, one of Mr. Franchère's Electors, who died the next morning of his wounds. Amongst many others, his father, François Choquet, J. Bte. Benjamin, and David Bachame were dangerously wounded, and these two latter were rendered infirm for the rest of their lives. From the Wednesday till the Thursday morning I was employed in helping the wounded, with the Parish Priest; but it was with great difficulty, as the other party, who were armed with sticks, were doing all in their power to prevent us from doing so. I also attended on two persons named Xr. Besset and J. Bte. Massé, who had been, as they told me, wounded in the Poll-house on the second day. During the night between the Wednesday and Thursday, we entreated Mr. Elzéar Duchesnay, who was Police Magistrate at Ste. Marie Monnoir, to come and give us his assistance, as we were in danger of our lives. He came immediately, with six Policemen; and the

next morning we saw surrounding the Poll-house the same men whom we had seen the preceding day, and who were still armed with sticks, which they were brandishing and crying out "Hurrah for De Salaberry." On seeing the Poll thus surrounded, I returned to the Canadian Village to tell Mr. Franchère's Electors not to come to the Poll just then. My reasons for doing so were, that after having addressed myself to Mr. De Salaberry, and to Mr. James McGillivray, who had been specially appointed by the Returning Officer to preserve peace in the Poll, and having asked them if they could do nothing to prevent a recurrence of the scenes which had already taken place, he (Mr. James McGillivray) told me that it was impossible for him to stop that horde of furious men, and that he could not foresee the consequences that might ensue, were Mr. Franchère's Electors to persist in approaching the Poll. I must here remark that this Mr. McGillivray had, on the first morning of the Election, made a most violent speech in favor of Mr. De Salaberry, and well calculated to excite his party against Mr. Franchère's, and that two hours after he was appointed Magistrate to preserve peace and order in the Poll-house. It was then impossible for us, without danger of losing our lives, to approach the Poll, so that we retired with Mr. Franchère protesting against the Election. There were at that time two hundred of Mr. Franchère's Electors at the Canadian Village ready to come to the Poll if they had had protection.

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5. Have you any knowledge of any application having been made to the Returning Officer to protect the freedom of Election?—Pierre Monat and Noël Benjamin, Electors of the County, assured me that on Tuesday, the second day of the Poll, and during the polling hours, he, Pierre Monat, had demanded protection of the Returning Officer, and that the Returning Officer had told them that if they did not keep silence, he would send them to Gaol.

6. Have you any knowledge of there having been open houses where provisions and liquors were gratuitously distributed to the Electors?—Yes, at Goodenough's tavern, in the next house to the Poll house, all of Mr. De Salaberry's Electors had liquors gratis.

7. Do you know who paid the expenses of the house?—I do not.

8. Have you any knowledge of promises having been made, or gifts of money offered to Electors by Mr. De Salaberry, or those in his interest and favor, to promote his Election, and of such offers and gifts having been accepted?—I have no personal knowledge thereof, but the general rumor in the County was that money had been offered and accepted; one man particularly, named Joseph Prairie, acknowledged to another man named Jean Baptiste Benjamin, that he had received ten dollars for furnishing liquor to Mr. De Salaberry's Electors.

9. Did you see any person or persons intoxicated at the Election?—Yes, all those whom I saw armed with clubs were excited by liquor.

10. Of what description were the persons you saw on the third and fourth day of the Election armed with offensive weapons and committing acts of violence; were they generally Electors; and do you know where they resided?—They were persons whom I had never seen before, and appeared to be Americans who lived on the frontier.

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11. Did you see any Volunteers or persons holding public offices, acting with any of those who were committing acts of violence?—I cannot say, but the general report was that most of them were Volunteers.

12. Was the Election ever held before at Henryville?—Yes, they had been held at Ste. Marie Monnoir, and Henryville, alternately, but at the latter place it was always held at the Church in that part called the Canadian Village.

13. Had Mr. Duchesnay, the Stipendiary Magistrate in that County, received any orders relative to the Election, and if so, from whom did he receive them?—Mr. Duchesnay's jurisdiction had extended over that part of the County, but it had been taken from him a month before the Election.

14. Did Mr. Duchesnay possess the general confidence of the people among whom he acted as Stipendiary Magistrate?—Yes, he enjoyed the confidence of all the people.

TUESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER, 1843.

Mr. Neil McIntosh, of Montreal, Merchant, called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, residence and additions?—Neil McIntosh, Merchant, Montreal.

2. Were you an Elector of the County of Terrebonne at the last General Election?—I was not.

3. Did you hold any public office at the time, or do you hold any at present?—I held no public office at the time, nor do I at present.

4. Did you proceed to the County of Glengary in the late Province of Upper Canada, at any time after the Writs of Election for Lower Canada were issued, and before the time of the Terrebonne Election?—I proceeded to the Glengary Election, where I had a vote, a few days previous to the Terrebonne Election.

5. Had you any business, anything to do with the pending Elections in Lower Canada; and if so, will you state the time of your departure from Montreal and your subsequent proceedings in regard to the said Elections?—I went with a party of countrymen to the Terrebonne Election.

6. How many of the people from Glengary accompanied you to Montreal and afterwards to Terrebonne?—I believe from ninety-eight to one hundred.

7. How were they conveyed from Glengary to Montreal and Terrebonne?—In double Sleighs.

8. Who paid the expenses?—I furnished the money to Mr. Donald McNicol, who paid the men.

9. Were the men paid, and how much; were they paid per diem?—Some of them were paid by the day, others had only their expenses paid.

10. How much money went through your hands for the expenses of these people?—It was to the best of my recollection about two hundred pounds.

11. Who furnished you with the money?—Dr. McCulloch gave me a cheque on the Montreal Bank, which was paid.

12. Were these people Electors of the County of

Terrebonne?—I am not aware that any of them were, but I understood since that one or two of them were.

13. What was the object of their visit to Terrebonne County?—It was notorious that there was a party who wished to assault Dr. McCulloch's party, and we went there to keep the peace.

14. Had any of them authority or been sworn in as Special Constables?—Not that I am aware of.

15. How far did you accompany them?—To New Paisley.

16. And where did they proceed afterwards?—When within two miles of Terrebonne, we understood that the Election at that place was over, so that we returned to Ste. Thérèse on the night of the Election. Next morning we went to St. Laurent, where the Election for the County of Montreal was going on. We then went to Montreal in procession with the successful Candidates, Mr. Delisle and Dr. McCulloch, and returned from thence to Glengary.

17. Did you witness any act of violence or blows struck in the County of Terrebonne?—None whatever.

18. Did you witness anything of the kind at St. Laurent where the Montreal County Election was held?—Just as our party were coming in to the village of St. Laurent, we saw a number of men breaking the windows of a house.

19. Were the Glengary people armed with any offensive weapons?—When we came within a few miles of Paisley, we were told that the Canadians were armed, so that our people took sticks, but were told not to use them otherwise than in self defence. Some of them may have brought their sticks to St. Laurent, but I am not aware of their having done so.

20. How were the men mustered or called out, and by whom?—During the Election at Glengary, I proposed to some of them to accompany me down to Terrebonne. Those to whom I spoke eventually accompanied me.

21. Were there any persons holding Commissions under the Government who accompanied the party?—Yes, there were persons holding such Offices, viz.:—Captain James McDonald, of the Glengary's, and several others whom I do not remember.

22. When did the Glengary Election take place, and how many days after did the Terrebonne Election occur?—In the month of March, a few days previous to the Terrebonne Election. I think it was on the Thursday of the week previous to that in which the Terrebonne Election was held.

23. Are the Comités to understand that your visit to Glengary was solely for the purpose of voting at the Election?—I cannot say that it was solely for that purpose. It was notorious at that time that the friends of Dr. McCulloch were to be opposed by Mr. Lafontaine's party, and I went up partly to bring down people to take the part of Dr. McCulloch.

24. Was it spontaneously that you went to Glengary, or at the suggestion of others, and if so, state at whose suggestion?—I went there to record my vote, and besides, I went at the suggestion of a few

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of Dr. McCulloch's friends. Knowing that I was going up there, they requested me to try and bring down a few Electors and friends from there, if I could get them, to come and support Dr. McCulloch. The late Mr. McAllister called upon me, and requested me do so, and I am not sure if Mr. Hettrick of Ste. Thérèse did not also.

25. Was the number of persons to be brought down from Glengary stated, or agreed upon between you and your friends before your departure from Montreal?—It was not; it might have meant to bring down a hundred or more.

26. Did you anticipate that the travelling from Glengary to Terrebonne of a hundred men and upwards would entail expense, and did you make any provision to defray such expense?—I knew that it would entail expenses, but I was assured they would be reimbursed to me.

27. Out of what fund did the money proceed which you paid to the Glengary people; was it your own money, or money received from some others for the purpose?—I received some money before I got Dr. McCulloch's cheque of which I have already spoken.

28. Be pleased to state the amount, and from whom you received it, when and where?—The money was placed in my brother's hands, and he handed it to me when I started; I cannot recollect the sum at this moment. There was a fund raised for the purpose of defraying the expenses. It was contributed to by the Merchants, and by myself among the rest.

29. Was this sum included in the amount of Dr. McCulloch's cheque, or was it over and above that amount?—It was over and above that amount.

30. Were you a member of the Election Committee at Montreal which held its meetings in Messrs. Maitland's store?—I was not a member, nor was I ever individually present at any of the meetings.

31. Previously to the Election, had you any communication with Dr. McCulloch upon the subject?—I think the Doctor did speak to me on the subject previously to the Election, but I do not recollect what he said.

32. Was not Dr. McCulloch aware of the objects which you had in view in going to Glengary, and that your journey was calculated to procure him support at his Election?—There is no doubt that he was aware of it.

33. Since the Election have you had any communication with Dr. McCulloch on the subject?—Not until very recently. Having met the Doctor about a month ago, he told me not to be surprised if I were called up with regard to the Election.

34. Do you know how the constituency of Terrebonne is composed?—I cannot say, never having been at Terrebonne until the time of the Election.

35. In whose favor was the majority of the qualified Electors of Terrebonne; was it in favor of Dr. McCulloch or his opponent?—I presume Dr. McCulloch had the majority, from the fact of his having been returned.

36. Were you consulted as to the manner of carrying the Terrebonne Election, and were you made aware of the means which had been prepared for

the occasion?—It was notorious that there was a majority against his friends to prevent him from coming forward; so that our intention was to use force, if force were used against us, but we were not to be the aggressors.

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37. By Dr. McCulloch's friends, do you mean his political and personal friends, or whom do you mean?—Both his personal and political friends, having no reference to their being qualified Electors or not.

38. Did you see Colonel Carmichael, the Commandant of the Fort at Coteau du Lac, either upon your journey to Glengary, or your return?—I saw him on my journey up, and on my return. As he was a friend of mine, I always called upon him when I passed.

39. Had you any conversation with him respecting the accommodation of your men, their march, or otherwise?—I told him my intention. I believe as a military man, he disapproved of it. I think he dissuaded one of our friends (Captain John McBean) from accompanying us.

40. Did not Colonel Carmichael give you support and countenance in your efforts to procure friends for Dr. McCulloch?—He gave me no support; in fact as a military man he could give me none. I do not know what his private feelings on the subject may have been.

41. When you saw the Glengary men at Montreal, who commanded them, or was at their head?—I accompanied them always; they were also accompanied by Donald McNicol, Paymaster to the 1st Regiment Glengary Militia, and Captain James McDonald, of the same Regiment, who had been in the Volunteers, but had been disbanded a year before.

42. Under whose command had these Volunteers been the year previous?—Under the command, I think, of Colonel Carmichael, who accompanied them to Beauharnois in 1838.

43. Were you present at the Beauharnois Election?—I was not.

Mr. James Rigney, of Cornwall, called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, residence, and additions?—James Rigney, Cornwall, Superintendent of the Cornwall Canal.

2. Were you present in the County of Terrebonne at the time of the late General Election?—I was.

3. Were you an Elector of that County?—I was not.

4. Had you any particular business there at that time?—No very particular business, except with the Election.

5. Did you go in company with any other person or persons, and will you state the time and place of your departure, the time of your arrival at different places in the County, and when you left the several places on your return?—I went in company with about two or three hundred persons. I left Montreal myself, I think on Saturday, and took some men at *Obte des Neiges*, and some at St. Laurent. I think I arrived on Saturday evening at Ste. Thérèse. I arrived at New Glasgow the day before the Election. I staid there till the evening after the Election, and then left for Montreal.

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6. Of what description were the persons who accompanied you, and how were they conveyed to Ste. Thérèse?—They were labouring men, and were conveyed in sleighs. I suppose there were twenty sleighs in all.

7. Do you know who paid for their conveyance?—I did, partly.

8. Was it out of your own pocket?—No, it was not.

9. Out of what money was the payment made?—It was out of the money put into my hands by Mr. Fullam, and Mr. Benjamin Holmes, cashier of the Montreal Bank.

10. Were the men paid, and how much?—They were paid for the time they were absent at the rate of wages in the country at the time, that is, from about 2s. 6d. to 3s. per diem.

11. Did they bear their own expenses for lodging and provisions?—No, they did not.

12. Do you know that any of them were Electors of Terrebonne?—I believe not.

13. By whom and in what work had they been employed in Montreal and the vicinity?—They were employed on the road, and in stone-breaking, quarrying, and other work.

14. On what kind of work were they employed in the County of Terrebonne?—They came to see the Election.

15. Did they carry with them any sticks or other offensive weapons?—Yes, they had sticks.

16. What position did they occupy at the time the Election was opened?—Part of them were on the road, and part of them were between the Hustings and the School-house.

17. Did they seem to move by any particular direction?—Yes, I had the direction of the whole, and Mr. Shanley commanded under me.

18. Did you see any fighting or blows given at the time or about the time of the Election?—I did not see a single blow struck.

19. Did you receive directions from any person present at the Election, and if so, from whom?—I cannot say if I received any, but if I did, they were from Mr. Fullam.

20. Did you feel any particular interest for the success of any one of the Candidates, and if so, in favor of whom?—I was in favor of Dr. McCulloch.

21. Had you any particular conversation with Mr. Fullam during the Election?—None that I recollect of any consequence.

22. How much money did you pay out on account of the Terrebonne Election?—I think I paid about £180.

23. In what employ were you at the time?—I was then Superintendent of Roads.

24. Under whose orders were you as Superintendent of the Roads?—I was employed by the Montreal Road Trustees.

25. Did you get any order or permission from

them, or persons under their authority, to attend at the Terrebonne Election?—I believe Mr. Holmes, one of the Trustees, was aware of my going there. I think I had his sanction.

26. Was there any complaint after your return, of the men having been absent from their work?—None that I heard. Part of the men were employed by contractors, and part by contract themselves in task-work.

27. Were you told why the men were to attend at the Terrebonne Election?—It was to see that the old-country people would be allowed to vote, as it had been reported that they would not be allowed to do so.

28. Did you, so accompanied, visit any other Counties where Elections were notified, or were going on?—I arrived at St. Laurent on the day the Election was going on. I believe that the great body of the men attended there also.

29. Did you witness any fighting or blows at the St. Laurent Election?—I did not; but I saw the windows and doors of a house broken in.

30. Do you believe that if the old-country people, as you call them, had all voted at the Terrebonne Election, they were numerous enough to carry the Election against Mr. Lafontaine?—If I may judge from the number of persons on both sides, I think Mr. McCulloch would have been defeated.

31. Were you informed that men from Glengary were expected to attend the Terrebonne Election, and if so, who informed you?—I understood that they were to attend at the Election; it was Dr. Campbell who told me so.

32. Did he inform you that these men were voters, and for what purpose they were to attend?—I understood from him that they were not voters.

33. Did they attend the Election, and did you see them there on your return?—They did not attend the Election, but I saw them at Ste. Thérèse on my return.

34. Had you any conversation with them or any of them, and did they state to you for what purpose they had been brought from their home; had they any offensive weapons?—I had no conversation with them; I think they had sticks, but I cannot say positively.

35. When and by whom were you appointed Superintendent of the Cornwall Canal?—I was appointed in January, 1842, by the Board of Works.

36. Shortly after the Montreal County Election, was there a procession in the City of Montreal, what was its object, and who were the principal persons in that procession?—Yes, there was a procession of Dr. McCulloch's and Mr. Delisle's supporters.

37. Did the procession stop before the house of the Governor General, and cheer?—It did.

38. Did you go to the Terrebonne Election of your own free will, or were you hired to go there, and if so, state by whom?—My first impulse was to go there, and I was asked afterwards, either by Mr. Fullam or Mr. Holmes.

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Mr. Alexander McDonald, of Glengary, called in; and examined :

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1. Will you state your name, residence and additions ?—Alexander McDonald, Gentleman, Glengary.

2. Where did you reside at the time of the Election for the County of Vaudreuil, in 1841 ?—I was Lieutenant in the Glengary Light Infantry Company in the Fort of Coteau-du-Lac.

3. Were you an Elector of the County of Vaudreuil at the time ?—I was not.

4. Did you attend at the Election ?—I did not.

5. How many men were stationed at the Fort at the Coteau, at the time ?—There were eighty of one Company, and, I believe, two or three Artillery-men at the time.

6. Have you any knowledge of any of them having attended or taken any part in the Election ; if so, will you state the circumstances ?—Yes ; on the afternoon of the first day of the Election, Colonel Carmichael, who commanded at the post, told me to choose out four of the most sober and steady Scotchmen of the Company, and to send them to the Election, and to come back and tell us what was going on there. They returned at the time they promised. I said to them, you have not been long, to which they replied that they had only just given in their votes, and that they had come away. I remarked to them that they had no votes, and they said that it was no matter, that they had seen the Colonel's servant vote, and they thought they might as well vote too. I went and reported the fact to Colonel Carmichael. He told me to give each of them a glass of grog and send them to their barracks. Mr. Simpson came up after that, from the Cedars, where the Poll was held, and called upon Colonel Carmichael. The Colonel sent for me after Mr. Simpson had left, and told me to go and warn twenty-five or thirty of the smartest and most sober men of the Company, who were to go in plain clothes the next day ; that there would, no doubt, be a row, and that if Mr. Simpson was not well supported he would lose his Election. He then told me that they must stick together with Mr. Simpson's party, that in the event of a disturbance, and the Company being called out to preserve order, we were to take the arms and accoutrements of those men with us. I then went and warned the men, and told them to get all the plain clothes in the Company. The Colonel then told me to send the Sergeant-Major with them. I did so, and procure sleighs to convey them down. They went down. I heard that there had been fighting at the Election. I saw several gentlemen and persons returning from the Election with black eyes and bruised noses. One of them, a Captain Foote, had a blow across the nose, which blow, he said, had been given with a stick. The men had all gone there armed with bludgeons and prepared to fight. When Mr. Simpson returned, after he had been elected, he called at the Colonel's, where the Highlanders who had been at the Election were getting treated. Our men then came into that part where I resided, and so did Mr. Simpson. I do not think that he knew that these soldiers had voted for him, from the surprise which he expressed at seeing them there.

7. You have stated that Mr. Simpson, on his return the first day, called at Col. Carmichael's quarters ; was Mr. Simpson alone any time with the Colonel, or was there any conversation between them in your presence ?—I am not positive that he was

alone. I was present when Mr. Simpson came in, but I did not remain any time. What he said in my presence was that he was behind on that day, but that he hoped he would be ahead the next day.

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8. Can you give the names of any of the men of the Company who stated to you that they had voted at the Election ?—Yes ; Alexander McDonald and Donald McDonald. I do not recollect the names of the other two.

9. Who paid for the sleighs that took the men down to the Election ?—Nobody ; they were sleighs which passed us, and which belonged to Mr. Simpson's supporters, and whom we requested to take our men down. One was a Mr. Alexander Perry, residing at the Coteau, a farmer and beef contractor, who took down a load of them.

10. How long were you stationed at Coteau du Lac as a Lieutenant under the command of Col. Carmichael ?—I was under his command from the 1st November 1838, till the 1st May, 1843, when we were disbanded.

11. Had you any misunderstanding at any time with Col. Carmichael, and will you state on what subject ?—I had a misunderstanding with Col. Carmichael ; it arose either in June or July 1842, and was on account of a shot that had been fired by my servant, and which had alarmed the family of Mr. Bell the Barrack Sergeant and Post Master of the place. Col. Carmichael refused to receive my explanation, so that I kept myself at a distance with him, as I considered myself aggrieved.

12. Did you ascribe the disbanding of your Company, to the representations of Col. Carmichael to the Commander of the Forces ?—I thought that he had something to do with it, from the fact of our Company having been Gazetted after the order for the disbanding of the other Companies had been issued, and also that an order had been sent by the Quarter Master General stating that we were to be kept up and stationed at Coteau du Lac.

13. Were all the Volunteer Companies disbanded about the same time ?—There was an order to disband all the Companies in Upper Canada except ours and the Black Company.

14. Have you any knowledge of any interference of any person in the part of the country where you were stationed, or in Glengary County, with the Election for the County of Terrebonne ?—I have ; I saw the Glengary-men going to the Terrebonne Election. The principal men whom I saw with them were Captain James McDonald, 1st Regiment Glengary Militia ; Captain John McBean, of the same Regiment, and a Magistrate ; Captain Laughlin McDougall, 4th Regiment Glengary Militia ; Captain or Lieutenant Angus McGillivray, 3d Regiment Glengary Militia, and two brothers of J. S. Macdonald, Esquire, M.P.P., one of whom was a Post Master at the time. The day before they arrived Colonel Carmichael told me to go to the Cedars, where he expected they would all stop the first night on their way down, and to tell Mr. Waters, the Innkeeper there, that some sleighs were coming from Glengary, and that he was to have hay and oats for twenty-five or thirty pairs of horses. Mr. Waters not being at home, I asked the people of the house if they had hay and oats, to which they answered they had. I was also directed by Colonel Carmichael to send a Sergeant to meet them on their return to tell them to come up in a body so that we might give them three hearty cheers. I was also ordered to get the Union Jack of the Fort hoisted, and to form the men in a line, with the Colours of

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the Company, that I was to place myself at their right, and that our piper was to play when the Glengary men came up, and that we were to give them three cheers.

15. Did they make any stay at the Coteau, and upon whom did they call?—A few called at Colonel Carmichael's on their way down.

16. What number may they number in all?—I could not tell, but I saw them in sleighs, with flags, pipers, and hurraing.

17. Have you had any conversation on the subject of the Terrebonne Election with any who were of the party; and will you state it?—Yes, some of them told me since, that they were very sorry that they had ever been there. That they expected by their appearance to drive off the Canadians, and to fight if they were attacked.

WEDNESDAY 8TH NOVEMBER, 1843.

Mr. *Walter Shanley* called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, residence, and additions?—*Walter Shanley*, residence *St. Clément*, in the County of *Beauharnois*. I am an Assistant Engineer on the *Beauharnois Canal*.

2. Were you in the County of *Terrebonne* at or about the time of the Election for the County in 1841?—I was.

3. Where did you reside at that time, and how were you employed?—I resided in the neighbourhood of *Montreal*, and was employed as Inspector of Roads by the Trustees of the *Montreal Roads*.

(The evidence of *Mr. Rigney* being read, *Mr. Shanley* concurred in it, except in so far as is hereafter explained.)

4. Had you any conversation with *Mr. Fullam* on the subject of the *Terrebonne Election*, or any other Elections in 1841; and would you state the substance?—Yes; at *Terrebonne* he gave me various directions as to what was to be done, viz.: taking possession of the Poll-house, and the *Hustings*. He afterwards sent me with a detachment of seventy strong to cut off the supplies of voters who were coming to vote for *Mr. Lafontaine*. He (*Mr. Fullam*) seemed to act as *Commander-in-Chief*.

5. Was there any person that expressed a desire to you that you should proceed to the *Terrebonne Election*, and will you state who?—I met *Mr. Rigney* going, and went with him of my own free will.

6. Will you state any conversation which you had with any leaders of the *Glengarys* whom you met in the County?—I spoke to some of them who lodged in the same house with me. They told me that *Neil McIntosh* had come to get them, and that their object was to get *Dr. McCulloch* elected.

7. When were you appointed Assistant Engineer at the *Beauharnois Canal*, and by whom?—I was appointed in July, 1842, by the Board of Works.

8. You have stated that you were not in the procession which proceeded to *Montreal* after the *St. Laurent Election*?—I was not.

9. You have stated that *Mr. Fullam* had ordered you to take possession of the *Hustings*, and of the *School-house*, what would you have done had *Mr.*

Lafontaine's Electors persisted in giving their votes?—We would have fought.

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10. Do you know how it came to be determined that the opening of the Election should be at one place, and the polling at another?—I believe *Mr. Fullam* gave orders to that effect.

11. Can you say where *Mr. Fullam* resided at the time, and what was his employment or occupation?—He resided at *Rasco's* at the time. I have seen him in company with *Mr. Dowling*, Registrar of *Montreal*, and *Mr. Simpson*, of *Coteau du Lac*.

12. Be pleased to state the names of the gentlemen who acted at the time of the *Terrebonne Election* as Commissioners for superintending the *Public Roads* in the County of *Montreal*?—*Mr. Holmes*, the present Member for *Montreal*, Messrs. *R. D. Handyside*, *Stanley Bagg*, of *Montreal*, *Killaly*, and *Charles Penner*, of *Lachine*. The Secretary and Treasurer was *Mr. James Moir Ferres*.

13. Have you ever had any conversation with the Commissioners or the Secretary, or either of them, relating to the Election at *Terrebonne*, or the other Elections in *Montreal*?—Yes; I met some of the Commissioners at *St. Laurent*, Messrs. *Bagg* and *Handyside*, I believe. I had, subsequently, some conversation respecting the Election, with *Mr. Killaly*, a Member of the Board.

14. Be pleased to state the substance of such conversations?—I was returning from the Election at *St. Laurent*, when I met Messrs. *Handyside* and *Bagg* who were in a procession formed after the close of the Election. I saw them at *Côtes des Neiges*. The conversation was very short; the purport of it was to congratulate me on the successful result of the Election, and to make inquiries into the conduct of the men at the Election. *Mr. Killaly* subsequently expressed to me his disapprobation of the proceedings in the strongest manner.

15. In reply to *Mr. Killaly's* observations, did you assign any reasons to excuse or justify the part you had taken in the Elections?—I did not.

16. But for the support and countenance given to you by the Commissioners, would you have taken any part in the Election?—They gave me no support whatever prior to my going. I have already stated that I went quite voluntarily.

17. Where did your men halt on the night of the Saturday previous to the Election; was *Mr. Fullam* there?—At *St. Thérèse*; *Mr. Fullam* was there.

18. What conversation took place between you, *Mr. Rigney* and *Mr. Fullam*, respecting the proceedings at *New Glasgow*?—Little conversation took place on the Saturday, as it was late when we got there. The next evening, at *New Glasgow*, he told me what his plan of operation was, and showed me where he intended to have the *Hustings* and the *Polling-booth*. There is a hill at *New Glasgow*, on the top of which was a *School-house*; he pointed out this place to me as the *Poll-house*, and the *Hustings* which were down below. He explained that *Mr. Lafontaine's* men would naturally go down the hill to the *Hustings*, and that he intended to retain possession, with his men, of the higher ground. This is exactly what was done the next day. He did not speak in express terms, of a resort to violence, nor was it necessary to do so; it was easily understood, and was sufficiently obvious from the nature of the ground.

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19. Had you any conversation with Mr. Fullam during the Election, or subsequently to it, respecting the carrying out of the Election; he pleased to state what such conversation was?—Yes, he always spoke of it as a well done thing, and as a good joke; he gave himself a good deal of credit for his generalship on that occasion.

20. At the Election and before, did Mr. Fullam act in point of fact as Commander, in stationing the men, giving orders, or otherwise?—He decidedly acted as Commander; he gave few directions to the men himself, but got me to do so.

21. Did Mr. Fullam ever state to you what was his inducement for taking a part in the Election, and whether he was connected with any party or parties in Montreal?—Yes, he gave me to understand that there was a Committee named in Montreal for that purpose. I inferred from his conversation that he was a supporter of the Government.

22. Did not the Glengary-men go with your party to the Election at St. Laurent: did they join in the procession to Montreal after the County Election?—Yes, they went to St. Laurent, and followed us to Montreal.

23. Did you receive any compensation for your services, if so, from whom?—None whatever; I would not have any. My salary, which was an annual one, continued of course while I was away.

24. Were your men informed, before they left the Island of Montreal, of the place of their destination, and the object for which their services were required?—Yes, they were informed by Mr. Rigney.

25. Were you on the School-house hill when Mr. Lafontaine's party came up; did you observe whether they followed the road or whether they made any attempt to take the field adjoining it?—I was in front of the School-house, on the road, when Mr. Lafontaine's party passed; the great body passed by us, but a few stragglers went into the fields.

26. Did any conversation take place, or was any movement made by your party, when some of Mr. Lafontaine's party took the field adjoining the road?—No consultation took place, because we still had the highest ground; we were betwixt the River on one side, and on the other the hill descending to Lloyd's house.

27. Did you observe that there was a quantity of broken stones upon the School-house hill?—I saw none.

28. Do you know Major Barron; what part, if any, did he take in the Election?—I saw him with Mr. Fullam, at his house, the evening previous to the Election, and subsequently at the Election. Mr. Fullam lodged with him the night before the Election. He took the same part that others did; I think I heard that he was in command of the men of Gore, but I saw very little of him.

Angus D. McDonald, Esquire, called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, residence and additions?—Angus D. McDonald, Merchant, Cornwall.

2. Have you any knowledge of a party of people from Glengary County having proceeded to Lower

Canada at the time of the last General Election, and if so, will you state what is within your knowledge, or communicated to you by any of the parties concerned?—During that period I was on duty at Coteau du Lac as Pay-Sergeant of the Glengary Light Infantry Company. A few days previous to the Terrebonne Election, Col. Carmichael sent for me to his own quarters, and requested of me to give him the names of twelve of the most steady and confidential men of our Company, and put myself at the head of them. I told him I would give him the names as soon as I had seen the Roll of the Company. Having procured the Roll, I pointed out to him the names of such as I thought would suit him. He then desired me to return to the Fort and warn them to have plain clothes ready; that I was not to tell them where I was going to take them; that a number of sleighs would arrive shortly from Glengary, and that they were to embark in one of them; that I was to have my own party in connection with the Glengary party to prevent Mr. Lafontaine from being elected; that our expenses were to be paid, and that I was not to let any of my Officers or any body else know where I was proceeding to. Shortly before the sleighs arrived the Colonel countermanded the order. On ascertaining that this party was returning from the Terrebonne Election, the Colonel issued orders that the Company was to be drawn up in line with their pipes, and the Colors of the Company, so as to cheer the party as they passed by; we turned out accordingly and cheered them as they came up. On the arrival of the party, Capt. James McDonald, 1st Regiment Glengary Militia, came into the Fort, and I had some conversation with him. He told me of the great success that they had in carrying their desires into effect with respect to the Election.

3. Have you any knowledge of any person in Garrison at the Coteau, having interfered with the Vaudreuil Election?—Mr. Bell, who was acting Fort Adjutant and Post Master at the Coteau, and with whom I was boarding, told me that Col. Carmichael had sent him up to Rivière Beaudet, to send down the people from there to come and vote for Mr. Simpson. I do not know if they came; I did not go near the Election myself.

4. Were there any strangers who made their appearance at the Coteau, and seemed to be intimate with Col. Carmichael about the time of the General Election?—I do not recollect having seen any.

5. Were the men from Glengary, on their return, accompanied with any other persons when they passed the Coteau?—I did not see any body else with them.

6. Was it usual to parade the Garrison on the appearance of any body of men passing on the highway?—It was not; I had never seen it done before.

7. Did any of the party come into the Garrison?—I do not recollect having seen any one come in, except Captain McDonald whom I have mentioned.

8. Have you any knowledge of Col. Carmichael having asked any person to vote at the Vaudreuil Election, or employed any person for a similar purpose?—Mr. Bell told me that he had been sent to Mr. Beaudet, a merchant at the Coteau, requesting his attendance at the Election, and to use his interest with his friends to vote for Mr. Simpson; and that if he would not do so, if his house took fire, he (Col. Carmichael) would not allow his soldiers to help him to extinguish it. Mr. Bell actually left for that purpose, as he durst not refuse to obey Col. Carmichael's order.

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Mr. *Alexandre Comeau* called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, residence and additions?—*Alexandre Comeau*, Chief of Police, Montreal.
2. Are you an Elector of the County of Montreal?—I am not, but I am an Elector in the City of Montreal.
3. Did you attend at the Election for the County of Montreal in 1842?—I did not, I had nothing whatever to do with it.
4. Were you called upon to act in any way in regard to the said Election?—I was not.
5. Was there part of the Police employed or required to keep the peace in consequence of the said Election?—They received no instructions whatever concerning the Election.
6. Have you any knowledge of any money having been employed or paid by any one to forward the Election of either of the Candidates?—I have no personal knowledge of anything of the sort.
7. Have you had any conversation with any of the Candidates, or their active supporters, on the subject of the said Election, and if so, would you state the substance thereof?—I never had any conversation whatever with any of the Candidates, or any one else, with respect to any Election whatever, as I always kept aloof from any thing political, except when called upon by my superiors.
8. Have you had occasion to know that bodies of strangers from Upper Canada, came to Montreal about the time of the Election?—I did see at a distance a great number of vehicles containing men who I was told were from Glengary.
9. Were they armed with any description of weapons?—They appeared to have sticks.
10. Had they flags, or were they doing anything to indicate their taking any part in the Elections?—They had also flags, green badges, and bagpipes, and were said to be Mr. *Delisle's* supporters.
11. Did you see the procession of people who went out to St. Laurent on the second day of the Election?—No; I saw a few assembling on the square of Notre Dame Street, as I was passing the place early, I think, on the second day of the Election.
12. Had they any decorations or arms?—They had green ribbons, and some had sticks.
13. What party did they appear to belong to?—They appeared to belong to Mr. *Delisle's* party.
14. Have you any knowledge of any subscriptions to contribute funds for conducting the Elections?—I have no knowledge whatever on that head, except from common report.
15. Have you had occasion to know a person who resided some time at Montreal, of the name of Mr. *Nicolas Fullam*?—I have heard of him, but to my knowledge I never saw him.
16. Were you Inspector of Police at the time of the County of Montreal Election in 1841?—I was.

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Mr. *Lubin Leblanc* called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, residence and additions?—*Lubin Leblanc*, of Henryville, Merchant.
2. Are you an Elector of the County of Rouville?—I am.
3. Did you attend and vote at the Election for that County in 1841?—I attended at the Election, but I did not vote, as I was not an Elector at the time.
4. During what time of the Election did you attend?—I was there during the whole time of the Election.
5. Did you observe any acts of violence, treating and corruption at the said Election, and will you state what occurred within your own knowledge?—There was a great deal of violence committed. A party of Electors from *Caldwell's Manor* were coming to the Poll, armed with sticks; they occupied all the roads leading to the Poll, in order to prevent the Electors of Mr. *Franchère* from coming to the Poll. On the second day they acted in the same way; and in the afternoon, at the close of the Poll, there were three persons armed with sticks and whip handles, who were striking the Electors; after doing so, they called out to "founder the French," they struck about on all sides, and several of Mr. *Franchère's* Electors, and Mr. *Franchère* himself, were obliged to jump through the windows of the Poll-house, as the door was obstructed by men armed with sticks. Those who rushed out of the Poll-house were followed a little distance on the road and struck by the persons who had attacked them before. On the next day (being the third day of the Election), after dinner, whilst Mr. *Franchère's* Electors were going to the Poll, a horde of men, with their heads bound with handkerchiefs, and some of them disguised, came from behind a barn belonging to Mr. *Morgan*, the Hotel-keeper, rushed on them and struck them repeatedly with their sticks. Several were badly wounded, so much so that the Priest of the Parish was obliged to administer the last Sacrament to them. As they were passing my house, I saw a man whom I did not know, with his coat off and a large stick in his hand, go behind another man named *Choquette*, and strike him a blow which felled him to the ground. I went out then, and was told by these men that if I did not go away they would strike me, at the same time menacing me with their sticks; I told them I was not going to oppose them, but that I wanted to lift up *Choquette*. They allowed me to take him. I called to a man who was near, and he helped me to bring *Choquette* into my house. As he was not able to sit down, I laid him on a bed; after examining him, we found that his skull had been fractured; he could not speak; he was covered with blood, and his brains were partly protruding through the fracture. Two Physicians came in, and on their touching his head, he sprang up and screamed aloud. He died the next day, between ten and eleven o'clock in the morning. After the armed men had knocked this person down, they continued on their way striking every body who came within their reach. Whilst I was bringing in *Choquette* through the front door of my house, his father came in by the back door: his hat had been knocked off, he was covered with blood, and his head was wounded in five different places. I went to the Village some time after, and found the windows and doors of several of the houses smashed and broken. During the disturbance, Doctor *Uriah Lafin*, a Ma-

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gistrate, had the Riot Act in his hand, and followed the people to read it, but could not come up to them. He has since been struck off the list of Magistrates. He was an Elector residing at the Parish of St. Mathias. I heard that he had voted.

6. Was Choquette an Elector, and do you know if he had voted, and where he usually resided?—He was an Elector, residing at the Parish of St. Mathias; I heard that he had voted.

7. Did you see any of Mr. Franchère's supporters armed with sticks, or other offensive weapons, in the neighbourhood of the Hustings?—They were not armed at the Poll; but when they were pursued, a few were obliged to take up sticks in their defence.

8. Had the persons who came from Caldwell's manor on the second day, any thing to distinguish them as Mr. De Salaberry's supporters?—They had flags in their sleighs, and sticks which they were brandishing over their heads.

9. Who appeared to be the leaders of the persons you have mentioned as using threats, and resorting to the acts of violence you have described?—There were persons named David, Robert, and Henry Miller, who appeared to be the most violent. A person named Barber, who was practising as a Doctor, Mr. Vaughan and Mr. Derrick, magistrates, were there. Barber and Derrick had both sword sticks in their hands. A man, named Thomas Jones, a Captain of Militia and Tavern-keeper, appeared to be very busy also amongst them.

10. Did you perceive among the persons engaged in committing violence, any Volunteers or other persons in public pay?—There were a large number of soldiers whom I recognized by the stripe on their pantaloons. Some of Captain Jones' Dragoons were there also; I recognized them by their moustache. The officers were in the village. Captain Hallowell and Lieutenant Sprowles were stationed in the village, but his Company was not allowed to go out of barracks. Captain Gunlack and Lieutenant Philippe Duchesnay were present about the place at different times. I saw Captain Jones there several times, with his Lieutenant, Mr. Shea.

11. Did you see any of the Volunteers or Dragoons actually using violence in the presence of any of the officers you have mentioned?—I cannot say whether they saw any violence committed, but they were standing on the steps of Goodenough's hotel, while the men were pursuing the Electors with their clubs in their hands.

12. Have you any knowledge of any steps having been taken by Mr. Franchère, or his supporters, to claim the protection of the Returning Officer in favor of the freedom of Election?—I heard Mr. Franchère claim the protection of the Returning Officer a number of times.

13. Was there at any time after the violence committed, perfect security for the Electors freely to give their votes according to the best of their judgment?—They were not even able to approach the Poll.

14. Did that state of things continue till Mr. De Salaberry was proclaimed elected?—Yes, after they had turned every body away from the Poll, the Election continued a short time so as to give Mr. De Salaberry the majority, and he was declared duly elected.

15. Have you any knowledge of houses having

been opened at the Election to treat the Electors, and if Electors were really treated there with liquors, provisions, or otherwise, without their paying for what they received?—Goodenough's hotel and Morgan's hotel were opened all the while to Mr. De Salaberry's supporters, who had liquors and provisions given to them all the while.

16. Did you see many persons intoxicated or excited by liquor?—A great number.

17. Of what party were they?—They belonged to Mr. De Salaberry's party.

18. Do you know of any money or other advantages being offered by Mr. De Salaberry, or those in his interest or favor, to forward his Election?—I have no personal knowledge of it, but the general rumour was that many were paid, and particularly that the Millers had four dollars per diem. Morgan came to me some time after the Election, with a note from Mr. De Salaberry, stating that he wished to sell it to me; I refused to buy it. He said that Mr. De Salaberry had paid him partly, and had given him a note for the remainder. He shewed me an account of Robert Miller's expenses at his house, and stated that Miller would not pay it, stating that Mr. De Salaberry was to pay his expenses; but Morgan said that Mr. De Salaberry told him that he had given Miller money for that purpose. Miller said "he only gave me ten pounds, does he think that I am going to take such trouble, and pay the expenses with only ten pounds."

19. What character do the Millers you have mentioned bear in their neighbourhood?—They are strong men, very quarrelsome, and often engaged in acts of violence against the people, who are afraid of them.

Mr. Alexander Perry, of Coteau du Lac, called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, residence, and additions?—Alexander Perry, Coteau du Lac, trader at that place.

2. Did you convey any men from Glengary, proceeding to the Terrebonne Election?—I did not; I had nothing to do with the Terrebonne Election.

3. Did you convey any person to the Vaudreuil Election which was held at the Cedars?—I took to the Cedars several of my friends, and some of the Vaudreuil Electors whose horses were fatigued from the distance they had come.

4. Did any one solicit you to take an active part in favor of any of the Candidates for the County of Vaudreuil?—No one did; I acted entirely on my own part.

5. Had you any contract at the time for supplying the Garrison at the Coteau?—Yes; I was Beef Contractor to the Garrison.

6. Did you attend at the Election, and vote?—I did, and voted for Mr. Simpson.

7. Were you present at the Election each day that the Election was going on?—I was present part of each day.

8. Did you see any persons there armed with bludgeons or other dangerous weapons?—Yes, I saw a very few who had sticks in their hands.

9. Did you see any belonging to the Garrison of

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the Coteau present at the Election?—Yes, I think there were some present.

10. Were they Electors?—I could not say.

11. Have you any knowledge of what occurred at the Garrison of the Coteau, when a party from Glengary returned from Lower Canada?—I saw some of the Glengary men in sleighs, and whom I heard had been at the Terrebonne Election. I merely saw them pass my house.

12. How far do you live from the Garrison?—I then lived about a mile from it.

13. Had you any conversation with Colonel Carmichael, or other military person, on the subject of the Vaudreuil Election?—None whatever.

14. Who compose the majority of qualified Electors for the County of Vaudreuil?—The French Canadians.

15. Did the majority of the Canadians support Mr. Simpson at the last Election?—Yes, in our neighbourhood.

16. Will you state the number, and will you state whether Mr. Simpson had the same majority in other parts of the County?—I could not state the number, I do not know exactly, but the majority might have been in favor of Mr. Simpson.

17. Did you not come up to the polling place shortly after the fighting had ceased, and did you see which party had succeeded?—When I came up I saw Mr. Jobin's party running away; a few of Mr. Simpson's party followed them through the village and then turned back. Those of Mr. Jobin's party whom I saw might have amounted to about one hundred, to the best of my knowledge.

Mr. John Bell, of Coteau du Lac, called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, residence, and additions?—John Bell, Coteau du Lac, acting Fort Adjutant, Post Master, and in charge of the Government Buildings and Stores at that place.

2. Were you under Col. Carmichael's orders, at the Coteau, during the Vaudreuil Election, in 1831?—I was.

3. In what capacity?—In the same capacity as at present.

4. What number of men were stationed at the Coteau at the time of the Election?—I think about eighty-four, but I am not positive.

5. Who were the Officers?—Captain Alexander McDonald commanded the company, his subalterns were Lieutenant Alexander McDonald and Ensign Aeneas McDonald; Colonel Carmichael was the Officer, on Particular Service, in command of the District.

6. Did he reside in the Fort or in the vicinity at the time?—He resided in the vicinity of the Fort, in hired lodgings.

7. Are you aware of any persons belonging to the Garrison being gone to the Cedars at the time of the Vaudreuil Election?—I do; on the evening prior to the Election, Colonel Carmichael sent over for me, and requested to know if I wished to go

down to the Hustings, that he was going down next morning himself, in the capacity of a Magistrate, and that he had no objection to my going down with him. The next morning I went with him to the Cedars, where the Hustings were. The Election had not then yet begun. The Colonel remained there about three quarters of an hour, when a Mr. William Robinson, a Magistrate, of Vaudreuil, arrived, and the Colonel told me it was no use his remaining there, as another Magistrate had arrived, that he would now leave, and that I was to return to him at about two in the afternoon, to let him know how things were going on. I remained till twelve o'clock, when all, as it appeared to me, was going on very regular. On the second day, in the morning, I saw a number of the men of the Company dressed in plain clothes. The fact rather surprised me, and having ascertained from them that they were going to the Election, I went and reported the circumstance to Colonel Carmichael. He seemed to be surprised, and asked me if I had not heard him, the night before, order them to remain at home, and not to go to the Hustings. He then told me to go to the Cedars, and send them all back, and that the Officers would be put under arrest on their return. Agreeably to his orders, I went to the Cedars, but found no Officer there. I saw four or five of the men, and immediately ordered them home. I enquired of the men by whose orders they came there, and they told me that Captain McDonald had ordered them, through Lieutenant McDonald, to go to the Election. I then told them that Colonel Carmichael's orders were that they should return home, and that in the event of their failing to do so, I would make them prisoners. Those whom I spoke to returned immediately, but, I believe, some few others remained till about four o'clock, P. M. On making my report to Colonel Carmichael, he ordered me to attend the Hustings daily, at ten o'clock, in order to send home any man I might see there. He also issued orders that no Officer should go upon any pretence.

8. Were the men provided with sticks or any other sort of arms or weapons?—Not to my knowledge.

9. Were any of the men that returned from the Election confined?—Two were confined for being intoxicated.

10. When you were at the Hustings on the different days, did you observe any fighting or blows struck?—I saw nothing of the kind myself; all I know is hearsay. A Captain Foote of the Coteau shewed me a scar on his face, which he said was caused by a blow received at the Election.

11. Did Angus D. McDonald be with you at the time of the Election?—He did.

12. Had you any conversation with this Mr. McDonald on the subject of your asking people to go forward to vote for any of the Candidates?—Yes; Mr. Simpson, Mr. Mathieson and myself were proposed as Candidates for the Election. Col. Carmichael told me that he had waited upon His Excellency in Montreal, and that he had told him the names of the Candidates for the County of Vaudreuil, that Capt. Mathieson was on half-pay, and that I was actually employed in a Military capacity. He said that His Excellency preferred that no Military Officers should come forward as Candidates. He told me also that I had better give my interest to Mr. Simpson which I did accordingly, although I was not inclined to do so from personal motives. I have no doubt that I could have brought 1500 persons from Glengary to vote for me, had I come for-

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ward as a Candidate. It was upon that strength that I intended to oppose Mr. Simpson, as Mr. Jobin, had not then been mentioned.

13. Did you call upon a Mr. Beaudet to ask him to vote for Mr. Simpson and will you state any conversation you had with him?—Yes, I called upon Mr. Beaudet, and asked him if he was going to vote for Mr. Jobin, a man who had been in arms against us, and I exhorted him to vote for Mr. Simpson.

14. Was there any threat used towards Mr. Beaudet in the case of his not supporting Mr. Simpson?—No threats, or any thing amounting to such, were made to Mr. Beaudet.

15. Have you any knowledge of Mr. Simpson having called on Col. Carmichael at the close or during the Election?—To my knowledge, on the second day of the Election he called at the Colonel's on his way to the Hustings, but I do not know if he called on his way back.

16. Have you any knowledge of any of the men having voted at the Election?—Not the least knowledge except from hearsay.

17. Do you recollect the name of Col. Carmichael's servant?—I think it was Charles Chaffers.

18. Have you any knowledge of a number of persons from Glengary having passed the Coteau on their way to the Terrebonne or other Election?—I saw Sleighs coming from Lancaster; I heard they were going down to the Elections.

19. Did you know any of the persons who appeared to have the conducting of them?—I did not.

20. Did you see them, on their return?—I saw part of them returning, they did not come in a body, but in two or three sleighs at a time.

21. Was the Garrison paraded at the time any of them passed?—I do not know that the Garrison was paraded, there might have been a few men in the Fort cheering them as they passed.

22. Was there any flag or music?—None that I saw.

23. Did you perceive that any of the Glengary men were treated to liquor or otherwise at the Garrison?—I saw nothing of the kind.

24. Was the Union Jack hoisted when the Glengaries passed the Fort?—Not to my knowledge; it could not have been hoisted without my knowledge as I had charge of it.

25. Had you any misunderstanding with Lieut. Alexander McDonald, in which Colonel Carmichael interfered, and will you state the circumstances?—Yes, I had. There was a servant kept by Captain and Lieutenant McDonald, named McDermot. Colonel Carmichael had issued an order that no fire arms should be discharged within the Fort; this servant went out with a *fusil*, in disobedience to the order into a field of mine, and fired at some wild pigeons which were near the Fort. The shot very nearly killed my grand-daughter, it having grazed her neck so as to take the skin off. I immediately ordered the guard to confine the man. Lieut. McDonald ordered the Sergeant and file of men back and would not allow them to take the man prisoner. He also sent back the sergeant to tell me that he would not allow the man to be confined, and that if I had anything to say, I was to report it to the Colonel on his return. I reported

the circumstance to Colonel Carmichael on his return. He inquired if my grand-daughter had been much hurt; I said that she had not, and I begged of him not to confine the man. A few days afterwards Lieutenant McDonald, who had received a severe reprimand from the Colonel on account of his interference, got Ensign McDonald to play me a trick, which it is needless to mention, but which was very hard, as my wife was on her death-bed at the time. I applied to Captain McDonald to get the nuisance removed. He ordered his servant to do so, but it was repeated. Ensign Aencas McDonald was severely reprimanded by the Colonel, who was about to report him, and get him cashiered. I went at 12 o'clock at night to beg of the Colonel not to take any further steps on the subject. He granted my request, and made the Ensign beg my pardon before him.

26. Have you any knowledge of any misunderstanding between Lieutenant McDonald and Colonel Carmichael; if so, will you state the circumstances within your personal knowledge?—All the quarrel I know of was for neglect of duty. They used to neglect paying their companies for two or three months at a time, and after having spent the money given to them for that purpose, they were obliged to borrow money to enable them to pay their men. I can attest to these facts myself.

27. Were the Glengary men upon whom you relied when you intended to offer yourself as a Candidate, persons qualified to vote at the Vaudreuil Election?—Every one of them were qualified voters to the best of my knowledge; it was understood that since the Union a landed Proprietor could vote any where. I was requested to come forward as a Candidate to oppose Mr. McDonald at Glengary.

28. Did you communicate your intention of offering as a Candidate for Vaudreuil to Colonel Carmichael, and what answer did he give you?—I did, and he advised me to be cautious, as I might injure my family and my slender income. I told him that I would oppose Mr. Simpson at any hazard. It was in consequence of the orders of His Excellency that I gave up the contest, as I would not by any means disobey my superior officer. Colonel Carmichael told me that His Excellency preferred that a military man should have nothing to do with the Elections, as he was well aware that a military man would carry the Election. At that time we were almost all military.

MONDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER, 1843.

John McGibbon, Esquire, called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, residence, and additions?—John McGibbon, of Dundee, in the County of Beauharnois, Physician.

2. Do you hold any office under the Government?—None, except that of Justice of the Peace.

3. Are you an Elector of the County of Beauharnois?—I am.

4. Did you vote at the Election in 1841, and if so, for whom?—I did not vote.

5. Did you attend at the place of Election?—I did.

6. What prevented you from voting?—I arrived there on the second day, at the hour of one or two in the afternoon, and no votes were taken after my arrival.

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7. Who did you intend to vote for?—Mr. Dunscombe.

8. Were you witness of any acts of violence committed at or near the place of Election by men armed with any description of offensive or dangerous weapons?—I was not.

9. Did you see any persons armed with clubs, bludgeons, or other dangerous weapons?—I saw some at the place of Election armed with clubs.

10. Were they threatening or preventing any Electors from freely attending the place of Election?—I did not see any thing of the kind. I remained only about an hour, and as there was such an uproar inside of the Poll, I did not go in.

11. Have you any knowledge of the Returning Officer having canvassed in favor of any of the Candidates after he was appointed?—I have not.

12. Did you see any persons in the uniform of Volunteers at the place of Election?—I saw several of the Volunteers there; but I do not remember if they had their uniforms.

13. Are there any of them that you could name?—I think I saw a Mr. Miller there, an Ensign in one of the Corps. He was not, however, in uniform.

14. Were there any open houses where Electors were treated to provisions or liquors, at or near the place of Election, without their paying for the articles?—There were some provisions in a Mill, into which the men were invited; but who paid for them I cannot say.

15. Whose supporters invited people into the mill, and to what party did the persons so invited appear to belong?—They were of Mr. Dunscombe's party; but I could not say who invited them in.

16. Did you see any persons intoxicated, or apparently excited by liquor?—I could not say that I did.

17. Were there any persons in the County, holding the Commission of Magistrates, canvassing for votes; and, if so, will you name them?—I do not know any of them.

18. Have you had occasion to meet with Mr. Nicholas Fullam?—I have.

19. Had you any conversation or communication with him respecting the Election?—Not particularly.

20. Will you state what occurred in regard to him, within your own knowledge?—He and Mr. Dunscombe came to my house, and solicited my vote and influence, as it is usual to do in canvassing.

21. Are you aware of any disbursements of money by persons in the interest and favor of any one of the Candidates to forward the Election of such Candidate?—There was at Huntington a Committee of Mr. Dunscombe's supporters, who notified me that the teamsters who brought voters to the place of Election would be paid. They received, I believe, two dollars *per diem*.

22. Who were the leading men of that Committee?—Several of the village of Huntington. It was a general thing.

23. Do you think that at or about the time of the close of the Poll, the Electors in favor of each of the Candidates had perfect freedom of attending and voting according to the best of their judgment?—As it was so late when I arrived there I could not say whether all voters had full liberty to approach the Poll.

24. Have you met with any persons who were wounded or hurt during the Election?—I saw none.

Elzéar Duchesnay, Esquire, of Quebec, called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, residence, and additions?—*Elzéar Duchesnay* of Quebec, Advocate.

2. Have you any situation under Government?—None, at present.

3. Were you a Stipendiary Magistrate in the District of Montreal during the General Election in 1841?—I was.

4. What were the local limits of your jurisdiction?—It comprised, at the time of the General Election in 1841, part of the County of Rouville, the Parish of Ste. Césaire, in the County of St. Hyacinthe.

5. Was there any change in the limits of your jurisdiction about the time of the General Election?—Shortly before, there was a change; I believe it was in January or February, 1841, but am not positive. It had comprised before, to the best of my recollection, the whole of the County of Rouville.

6. Under what authority was the change made?—By order of the Governor, through the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Coffin.

7. Had you any correspondence with any person in authority on the subject?—I had not.

8. Was Henryville, where the Election was held within your Jurisdiction before and at the time of the Election?—At the time it was not, but I do not remember if it was before.

9. Did you attend at the place of Election while the Election was going on?—I did on the last day.

10. Were you called upon by any person to attend, and if so, state by whom?—I was called upon by the Returning Officer. I here produce his letter.

E. Duchesnay, Esq., Police Magistrate.

Sir,

I beg and require that you will come to our assistance during this Election, in order to assist in keeping the Peace.

I have the honor to remain
Your most obedient servant,

HIRAM HITCHCOCK,
Returning Officer.

Henryville, 10th March, 1841.

P. S.—I have also written to Mr. Kennear to come and assist.

H. H.,
Ret'g Officer.

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11. For what purpose was it stated that you were called?—To assist in keeping the Peace.

12. Had you any force with you?—Yes, I think I had about seven or ten Policemen.

13. Did you succeed in keeping the Peace?—There was no breach of the Peace while I was there.

14. How long did you remain there?—I remained there from about 5 or 6 in the morning till 2 in the afternoon.

15. Have you any personal knowledge of acts of violence having been resorted to, so as to prevent any of the Electors from freely attending at the place of the Election, and voting according to the best of their judgment?—I have no personal knowledge of any thing of the kind.

16. Did you see any men carrying dangerous weapons at or in the vicinity of the Election?—I saw some men with sticks in their hands.

17. Did you observe any persons apparently excited by liquor?—Yes, I saw several.

18. Did you see any Militia Volunteers in pay there?—I saw Officers there, and from what one of them told me, there were several privates also; Lieut. Col. Reid and Lieut. Colonel Taylor, who were Magistrates, were there.

19. Can you mention the names of the Officers?—Captain Holwell was there, Lieutenant Philippe Duchesnay and Lieutenant Sprowles; Captain Jones, of the Cavalry, was there also.

20. Did they appear to be taking an active part in the Election, and in favor of whom?—I cannot say that they were taking an active part; some of them appeared to be interesting themselves in favor of Mr. De Salaberry.

21. Did you perceive that there were any open houses where people were treated to provisions and liquor without their paying for the same?—There was one Hotel where the people seemed to be drinking a great deal.

22. Whose supporters generally frequented the House?—I believe Colonel De Salaberry's did generally.

23. Were you called upon to attend the Election at any other time?—I was not.

24. Do you know if a Coroner's Inquest was held on one Choquette, who died of wounds received at the Election?—I was told that a Coroner's Inquest was held on the man, but I do not know by whom.

25. Did you observe any persons from Montreal, or persons not usually resident in the County, present at the Election?—Yes, I saw several strangers, but I do not know who they were.

26. Did you report your proceedings at Henryville to any superior Officer, or had you any correspondence with the Government on the subject?—I had not.

27. Have you any knowledge of the circumstances attending the death of Julien Choquette?—None, except that I saw him lying on his bed on the morning that I arrived. His head was very much fractured, and his brains were protruding through

the fracture. His father, who was sitting near the bed, had several wounds on his head.

28. Did you visit any other wounded persons in the Village, and will you state the circumstances?—Yes, on leaving Choquette's, I went into the Canadian Village, and there saw a man delirious from some wounds that he had received on his head. I saw another at Ste. Athanase, who had one or two of his ribs broken.

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER, 1843.

The Honorable *Dominick Daly*, a Member of the House, and Provincial Secretary, called in; and examined:

1. You were Provincial Secretary at the time of the General Election in 1841?—I was.

2. Have you any knowledge of any funds provided for forwarding any Elections at that time?—I have not. I left Montreal on the 22d or 23d of February to attend to my own Election for the County of Megantic, and did not return till the evening of the 22d March, the day on which the Election at Terrebonne closed.

3. Was there any proposal made to you to contribute to any funds for promoting certain Elections?—Never; I was not paid so bad a compliment.

4. Had you any correspondence with Mr. Dunscomb, Dr. McCulloch, Major Campbell and Mr. Dowling, on the subject of the manner in which the Beauharnois, Terrebonne or other Elections had been conducted?—I have seen some letters published in Frazer's Magazine, which were addressed to me in support of an application made by Mr. Fullam to Sir Charles Bagot for an appointment to Office in this Province. After communicating with Sir Charles Bagot on the subject of his application, I was instructed to inform Mr. Fullam that it was wholly out of His Excellency's power to confer any Office upon him. Mr. Fullam then requested that the letters alluded to might be returned to him, as it was his intention to bring his claims under the notice of the Secretary of State, and with the permission of Sir Charles Bagot, the letters were returned to him.—They were not considered official documents, and were not registered in my office. I cannot therefore speak to the accuracy with which they have been published. The extracts, nos. 1 & 2, now shown to me in the Quebec Gazette of the 1st September, 1843, are however, to the best of my recollection substantially correct.

EXTRACT, No. 1.

"With this object in view, we will make some extracts from letters, the originals of which are now before us. The Beauharnois Election passed off quietly. The successful candidate thus writes to the Hon. Mr. Daly, the Provincial Secretary:—

'With reference to the assistance I received, I attribute the successful termination of my Election to Mr. Fullam; and it is unnecessary to remind you, that my Election was the first decided in favor of our party, and that it operated as a powerful stimulus on the subsequent Elections, which enabled the Government to carry on their measures in the House of Assembly.

(Signed,) J. W. DUNSCOMBE.

'Hon. D. Daly, Kingston.'

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"We will next appeal to the testimony of Mr. McCulloch, the opponent of the discomfitted Mr. Lafontaine:—

"You must be aware that it was owing to his (Mr. Fullam's) courage, discretion, and humanity, that, during a time of the greatest excitement, hundreds of lives were not lost at some of the late Elections; and with reference to my own County, I must frankly confess, that my success is entirely to be attributed to his prudence and good management.

(Signed,) 'M. McCULLOCH.

'Hon. D. Daly.'"

EXTRACT, No. 2.

"Mr. Dowling, the legal adviser of the Governor General, says to the Provincial Secretary, Mr. Daly:—

"I cannot allow him (Mr. Fullam) to depart without adding my testimony to that which he will carry with him from other persons, of the importance of his services to the Government, at a great crisis, and of the high approbation with which the late Governor General always regarded them."

"Major Campbell, (7th Hussars,) Military Secretary to Lord Sydenham, writes to Mr. Secretary Daly:—

"An anxious desire, in which I am sure you join me, to see the intentions of our lamented friend fulfilled and justice done to an individual, induces me, at this early period, to call your attention to the case of Mr. Fullam. You are aware that this gentleman rendered most important services to the Government at a very critical moment, (to my knowledge, at considerable expense to himself.) I wish to bear testimony to the fact, that the late

'Lord Sydenham fully appreciated his services, and was determined to reward them in the best manner in his power; and I am certain he would have done so had life been spared to him.'"

5. Is the Mr. Fullam mentioned in these letters the same who was appointed with Mr. Coffin to inquire into the outrages at the Toronto Election?—He is.

6. During the Elections of 1841, did Mr. Fullam appear to have any intimate intercourse with any person in high Government Offices?—I am not aware that he had with any one, excepting it be with Mr. Dowling, with whom I understood him to have been intimately acquainted, prior to his arrival in this country.

7. Did you see him frequently about the Public Offices, after your return to Montreal?—I saw him there occasionally, but I cannot say frequently.

8. Have you seen him with Mr. Dowling?—I have occasionally.

9. Did they live together?—They did not live in the same house.

10. When did Mr. Fullam come to Canada, and at what time did he leave?—I do not know when he arrived. I met him for the first time in Montreal, in the winter of 1840. He must have left some time in 1842, but I have no recollection of the date of his departure.

11. Have you any knowledge of the nature of the services rendered to the Government by Mr. Fullam, referred to in the extract of Mr. Dowling's Letter to you?—I have no knowledge whatever of the services alluded to in the Letters, further than that the general impression was, that his services had been rendered at the Elections, and as a Commissioner to investigate into the Toronto Riots.

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APPENDIX.

RETURN to an Address of the Legislative Assembly to the Governor General, bearing date the 31st ultimo, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, copies of any Correspondence between the Provincial Government and Mr. Nicholas Fullam, or between the Provincial Government and any Public Officer or Officers, Member or Members of the Legislature, or other person or persons, during the period of the late General Election in the late Province of Lower Canada, concerning the manner in which the said Election was conducted, and the fixing of the places of Election.

By Command,

D. DALY, Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Kingston, 11th November, 1843.

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Letter from Caleb G. Martindale to Mr. Chief Secretary Murdoch with three enclosures.

(Copy.)

Stanbridge, 14th February, 1841.

SIR,

I herewith have the honor of transmitting to you for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, a Petition from a few of the Inhabitants of the County of Missisquoi (which has been drawn up and circulated only amongst a few respectable Inhabitants praying for the removal of the place of Election from Frelighsburg to Bedford) which would have been numerously signed had there been time, but supposing that the Writs for the Election would soon issue, I send the one numerously signed in 1835, praying for the removal to Stanbridge Village East, and also one other one numerously signed praying to have it moved to Bedford Village, the place now prayed for, which place you will find will accommodate all the North and West Electors better than they are at present; and as regards the East they will be better or as well accommodated by going to Dunham as to Frelighsburg, and in fact better, for many of the Electors coming from the Eastern extremity of Sutton at some seasons of the year will have to travel through a corner of the United States, in order to come to the Poll—all of which will be fully explained by reference to Bouchette's Map; you will by examination find that the Eastern parts of Sutton are not settled, and a great part of it never can be, and by that means the greatest part of the population lies far West of Dunham Flat and Frelighsburg.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient and humble servant,

(Signed,) CALEB G. MARTINDALE.

To T. W. C. Murdoch, Esquire,
Chief Secretary, Montreal.

(First Enclosure.)

(Copy.)

To the Honorable, the House of Assembly of the Province of Lower Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants, in the County of Missisquoi and Province of Lower Canada, His Majesty's Loyal subjects,

MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH:

That your Petitioners conceive it a just cause of complaint that they should, in order to record their votes for Members to represent them in Provincial Parliament, be obliged to travel to the Village of Frelighsburg, inasmuch as the same is situated within about two miles of the United States' Line, and, consequently, at the Southern extremity of the County, which does, therefore, subject your Petitioners, and a majority of the Electors of said County, to much unnecessary inconvenience and useless expense.

That the subject of complaint may be removed by changing the place of holding the Poll, from Frelighsburg to some place in said County better adapted to the convenience of the Freeholders thereof.

That the local position of the East Village in Stanbridge makes it a place well calculated to accommodate the Electors in the North Western, Western, and South Western sections of the County, and, in fact, a majority of the Electors of the whole County, being situated about an equal distance from the North and South extremities thereof, and about seven miles from its Western Boundary, with good roads leading therefrom to every quarter of the County.

Your Petitioners, therefore, pray that your Honorable Body will be pleased to take the matters herein complained of into serious consideration, and grant the prayer of this Petition, by passing an Act authorizing the Poll hereafter to be opened and held one-half of the time in the aforesaid East Village of Stanbridge, instead of being one-half of the time held in the Village of Frelighsburg—being held the rest part of the time, as usual, at the Village in Dunham, usually denominated Dunham Flat.

And as in duty bound your Petitioners will ever pray.

(Signed,) JOHN CHANDLER, Capt.,
and 155 others.

County of Missisquoi, Feb. 26, 1835.

(Second Enclosure.)

(Copy.)

To the Honorable the House of Assembly of the Province of Lower Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants in the County of Missisquoi and Province of Lower Canada, His Majesty's Loyal Subjects,

MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH.

That Your Petitioners conceive it a just cause of complaint, that they should, in order to record their votes for Members to represent them in Provincial Parliament, be obliged to travel to the village of Frelighsburg, inasmuch as the same is situated within about two miles of the United States Line, and consequently at the southern extremity of the County, which does therefore subject your Petitioners and a majority of the Electors of said County to much unnecessary inconvenience and useless expense. That the subject of complaint may be removed by changing the place of holding the Poll, from Frelighsburg to some place in said County better adapted to the convenience of the Freeholders thereof.

That the local position of Bedford Village, in Stanbridge, makes it a place well calculated to accommodate the Electors of the North Western, Western, South Western, and Southern sections of the County, and in fact a majority of the Electors of the whole County, being situated about an equal distance from the Northern and Southern extremities thereof, with good roads leading therefrom to every quarter of the County.

Your Petitioners therefore pray, that Your Honorable body will please to take the matters herein complained of into serious consideration, and grant the prayer of this Petition, by passing an Act authorizing the Poll hereafter to be opened and held one half of the time in the aforesaid Village of Bed-

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ford, in Stanbridge, instead of being one half of the time held in the Village of Frelighsburgh, being held the rest part of the time as usual, at the village in Dunham, usually denominated Dunham Flat.

And as in duty bound Your Petitioners will ever pray.

(Signed,) NATHANIEL S. BROWN,

And Seventy others.

County of Missisquoi,
August, 1835.

(Third Enclosure.)

(Copy.)

To the Right Honorable Charles, Baron Sydenham
of Sydenham, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of the undersigned, Inhabitants of
the County of Missisquoi,

MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That in the opinion of Your Excellency's Petitioners, the good of the County aforesaid actually requires, that the Poll should be removed from Frelighsburgh, in St. Armand, to Bedford, in the Township of Stanbridge, which Your Excellency will readily see, by referring to the Diagram of said County, as it will be more central, and much better accommodate the inhabitants.

Your Excellency will permit us to state, that in consequence of Petitions to that effect, the late House of Assembly actually passed a Bill to remove the Poll to Bedford, but it did not pass the Council.

Your Excellency's Petitioners most humbly beseech Your Excellency to take this subject into consideration, and should you in your wisdom deem it meet, grant our request, and Your Excellency's Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Dunham, Feb. 13th, 1841.

(Signed,) CHS. E. COTTON, M.D.
(and twenty-two others.)

Letter from Mr. Chief Secretary Murdoch to C. G.
Martindale, Esq.

(Copy.)

Government House,
Montreal, 22d Feb., 1841.

SIR,

I am commanded by the Governor General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, accompanied by a Memorial from certain inhabitants of the County of Missisquoi, praying that the Election for that County may be held at Bedford.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) T. W. C. MURDOCH,
Chief Secretary.

C. G. Martindale, Esq.,
Stanbridge.

LETTER received from Mr. Hart, enclosing a Petition from Mr. McGory—cannot be found.

Appendix
(J. J.)

30th Nov'r

Letter from Mr. Chief Secretary Murdoch to A. P.
Hart, Esquire.

(Copy.)

Government House,
Montreal, 25th Febuary, 1835.

SIR,

I received late last night your letter, enclosing a Petition to the Governor General from Mr. McGory, praying to be struck off the list of the Grand Jury for the present Term of the Court of King's Bench, in order that he may be at liberty to pursue his canvass of the County of Ottawa. In reply, I am to inform you, that the Executive Government has no power or authority to interfere with the selection of Grand Jurors, or the proceedings of the Court of Kings Bench, in respect to them.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) T. W. C. MURDOCH,
Chief Secretary.

A. P. Hart, Esquire, &c. &c.

Letter from Edward Cox, Esquire, to Mr. Chief
Secretary Murdoch.

Kingston, March 1st, 1841.

SIR,

A Petition from this Township was submitted to His Excellency the Governor-General, in November, 1840, praying that a place of polling at the Election for a Member for the County of Drummond might be fixed in the Township of Kingsey; to which the answer was received, "that at the proper time the Petition would be favorably considered."

Should His Excellency the Governor General now grant the prayer of the Petition, and thus relieve a considerable body of the constituency of the County of Drummond of the expense, loss of time, and oftentimes difficulty, attending recording their votes at the Village of Drummondville, by appointing a place of Poll for the County east of the River St. Francis, in this Township, I would beg permission to suggest, that Lot 16, in the 4th and 5th ranges of Lots, being centrally situated, and upon the cross-roads, and the site of the Village of Sydenham, might be named as the place of poll.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) EDWARD COX, J.P.

T. W. C. Murdoch, Esquire,
Chief Secretary, &c. &c.
Montreal.

Appendix
(J. J.)

30th Nov'r.

*Letter from Mr. Chief Secretary Murdoch to Captain Cox.*Government House,
Montreal, 5th March, 1841.

SIR,

I am commanded by the Governor General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst. suggesting a place for holding a Poll in the County of Drummond. In reply I am to inform you that previously to the receipt of your letter, the Commission had issued to the Returning Officer directing him to hold the Poll at Drummondville.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) T. W. C. MURDOCH,
Chief Secretary.Capt. Cox, &c. &c. &c.
Kingston.*Memorial of Inhabitants of the County of Sherbrooke.*

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Charles, Baron Sydenham, of Sydenham in the County of Kent and Toronto in Canada, Governor General of British North America, &c. &c. &c.

The Memorial of the undersigned Inhabitants of the County of Sherbrooke,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:—

That under the late laws regulating the Elections for the former Province of Lower Canada, the suffrages of the Electors of the County of Sherbrooke were taken and received at Sherbrooke and at Shipton.

That under the Writ of Election recently issued for the return of a Member for the said County, the Returning Officer, Charles Whitcher, Esquire, has announced to the Electors of the said County that the ensuing Election is to be held at the Village of Lennoxville, which has never hitherto been a place for holding the Elections.

That this change so far from being of any benefit or advantage to the community will prove the direct reverse, for while it approaches to some Electors at one end of the County, the place of polling, it equally removes those of the other extremity, reducing some Electors to a travel of some twelve or thirteen miles, and leaving others to come some forty or fifty miles without any commensurate advantage.

That this injustice to the Town of Sherbrooke, the District Town, and the Capital of the Eastern Townships is so manifest that Your Excellency's Petitioners can scarcely suppose for an instant that it can have been effected through design, but that it has arisen from oversight or evil influence or advice.

Wherefore Your Petitioners and Memorialists humbly pray that Your Excellency will be pleased to take these circumstances into your gracious consideration, and to direct that the place of Election be restored to Sherbrooke, the principal Town in the County of Sherbrooke.

And Your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c. &c. &c.

1st March, 1841.

(Signed,)

H. RICE,
and sixty-two others.*Letter from Mr. Chief Secretary Murdoch to H. Rice, Esq., acknowledging the receipt of the preceding Memorial.*Government House,
Montreal, 5th March, 1841.

SIR,

I am commanded by the Governor General to acknowledge the receipt of the Memorial signed by yourself and other Inhabitants of Sherbrooke, remonstrating against the removal of the Poll, for the County Election, to Lennoxville. In reply, I am to inform you, that in fixing on the latter place, His Excellency was influenced by a desire to avoid the confusion of two Elections for Members of Parliament going on at the same moment in the same place, and the Writ having issued and the Summons been sent out, it is not in his power to alter it.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) T. W. C. MURDOCH,
Chief Secretary.H. Rice, Esq.,
Sherbrooke.*Letter from the Returning Officer for Shefford to Mr. Chief Secretary Murdoch, with an Enclosure.*

(Copy.)

West Shefford,
3d March, 1841.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose to you certain Queries upon which I wish to obtain a legal opinion as early as possible.

In these Townships heretofore, persons have been admitted to vote at Elections under all the circumstances set forth in these Queries, as also Squatters, who had no color of title to the lands upon which they claimed to vote. In fact, Elections in these Counties have been heretofore so conducted that the Elective Franchise amounted in truth to universal suffrage.

As, no doubt, I shall be called upon to decide in most of the points submitted, it is very desirable that I should be assisted by a legal opinion, in order to the better and more satisfactory discharge of my duties.

I have therefore to beg that you will cause me to be furnished with such opinion at the earliest possible moment.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed,) JAS. BOTHAM,
Returning Officer for Shefford.T. W. C. Murdoch, Esq.,
Civil Secretary,
Montreal.Appendix
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(Enclosure.)

Questions upon which an opinion is desired.

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1. Are the holders of Crown Lands under Quit Rent entitled to vote at Elections, seeing that the License of occupation granted to them contains the following clause:—"That no right of property whatever shall be acquired by the said John Jones in the said Land, nor shall it be competent to him to make any transfer of his interest therein, until all the said instalments shall have been paid, and a grant of the said land obtained as hereinafter mentioned?"

2. If such License does give the right to vote to the original holder thereof, can he transfer such an interest to another as to entitle that other person to vote?

3. Does the purchaser, holding a License in the form herewith sent, derive such an interest in the premises as to qualify him to vote before the whole of the purchase money is paid, and a Patent obtained from the Crown?

4. If it does give such right, can such holder convey to another person such an interest in the land as to entitle that other person to vote before Patent obtained?

5. Is a purchaser of real estate, whose only title is a Bond for a Deed, and who has paid the whole purchase money, entitled to vote?

6. Is such a person entitled to vote, when the whole of the purchase money is not paid up?

7. Is it lawful to keep the Poll open on a Holiday, such Holiday not being a Sunday?

8. Is it requisite that the Clerk of the Poll be an Elector, seeing that in case of the death or illness of the Returning Officer, the Clerk is required to continue the Poll, taking the same Oath of Office as the Returning Officer?

9. Under what circumstances may an Alien-born be admitted to vote?

Copy of License referred to in the 3rd Question.

By the Honorable William Bowman Felton, commissioned for the sale and management of Crown Lands in the Province of Lower Canada.

Whereas, John Thomas has paid into the hands of the Treasurer of this Department the sum of £9 12s. 1d. C'y, being the deposit money, or first instalment on £38 8s. 6d. C'y, the value of 73 acres of land contained in the East end of Clergy lot No. 15, in the 6th Range of the Township of Shefford, sold to the said John Thomas under certain conditions on the 30th day of June, 1832.

I do hereby authorize the said John Thomas to occupy the said East end of Clergy lot No. 15, in the 6th Range of the Township of Stanbridge, containing 73 acres, more or less, with the usual allowance for highways; and to hold the same, subject to the conditions expressed in the terms of sale, viz:

First.—That he shall pay into my office at Quebec, or to the Treasurer or Receiver of Rents at Shefford the sum of £28 16s. 4d. C'y, in three equal annual instalments, without interest, commencing on the first day of July, 1833.

Secondly.—That no right of property whatever shall be acquired by the said John Thomas in the said land, nor shall it be competent to him to make any transfer of his interest therein, until all the said instalments shall have been entirely paid and satisfied, and a grant of the said land obtained as hereinafter mentioned.

Thirdly.—That if the instalments are not regularly paid the deposit money shall be forfeited, and the land again referred to sale.

Fourthly.—That whenever the whole of the purchase money shall be paid, the purchaser shall be entitled to a grant of the land by Patent under the Great Seal of the Province, free of any expense, except the fees on making out the Patent, and unincumbered with any further conditions of improvement or settlement.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at the City of Quebec, this 10th day of September, 1832.

L. S.

(Signed.)

W. B. FELTON.

Letter from Mr. Chief Secretary Murdoch to the Returning Officer for Shefford.

Government House,
Montreal, 5th March, 1843.

SIR,

Having laid before the Governor General your letter of the 3rd Instant proposing certain questions in regard to the performance of your duties as Returning Officer for the County of Shefford, I am directed to express to you in reply His Excellency's regret that it is not in his power to afford you any assistance in the matter. To express an opinion as to the mode of Polling, or the qualification of Individuals as Electors, would on the part of the Executive Government be an interference with the freedom of Elections and the privileges of the Legislative Assembly, which would be justly open to animadversion.

His Excellency must therefore on these points leave you to follow your own discretion, assisted by the provisions of the Law and the information you may derive from other sources.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

T. W. C. MURDOCH,
Chief Secretary.

Letter from James Hallowell, Esquire, (appointed Returning Officer for the County of Sherbrooke,) to Mr. Chief Secretary Murdoch.

Sherbrooke, 4th March, 1841.

SIR,

I was honored by the last Post with a Commission, appointing me Returning Officer of and for the Town of Sherbrooke, bearing date the nineteenth February last; but find, on looking into the oath required to be taken by the person appointed to that office, previous to the execution of the Writ of Election, that it will unfortunately be impossible for me to execute it, as I have no property in this Town sufficient to qualify me as an Elector, which

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it is requisite, as you will perceive, that the Returning Officer should himself possess. The fact is, that the land which I occupy in Sherbrooke is the property of my brother, Mr. Robert Hallowell, of Montreal: and, though I have some real property in other parts of the Province, I have none of my own within the limits of the Town which would, as you are aware, be necessary, in order to give me the qualification of an Elector for this place.

On considering the circumstances of the case, it has appeared to me that it might probably tend to save some trouble to His Excellency, if I should look around for the names of such persons as might be found in this community, who would be capable of executing the duties of a Returning Officer, and who would be likely to possess a sufficient degree of impartiality to qualify them for that purpose,—at the present crisis; and it appears to me, as might be expected, there are but very few who would be, in all respects, sufficiently eligible for such duties. There are three gentlemen, however, resident in this Town and its vicinity, either of whom might, as I think, be appointed, with a certain degree of confidence, with regard to the mode in which it would probably be executed: Thomas Austin, Esquire, late a member of the Special Council, John Felton, Esq., Receiver of the Rents of the Crown Lands, and William Lloyd, Esquire, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and a gentleman standing high in the community here.

I perceive, on looking into the documents transmitted to me, that the Writ of Election being directed to "the Returning Officer of the Town of Sherbrooke," without mentioning his name, need not be renewed but will answer the purpose as well on my handing it over to any other gentleman whom His Excellency may be pleased to appoint as a Returning Officer by a new Commission, as if it had been executed by myself, so that the Commission is the only document which it will be necessary to renew, but which ought to be dated on the same day as the present one addressed to myself, viz., the 19th February, which is also the day of the teste of the Writ

I would beg leave to remark, however, that it appears to me that it will be necessary to postpone the Election, which is now directed by the Instructions contained in the Commission to be holden on the 22nd March, for three or four days longer in order that there may be time to give the necessary notice of eight days for that purpose.

You will oblige me by respectfully communicating to His Excellency my grateful acknowledgements for the honor which he has done me, and the confidence which he appears to have reposed in me by an appointment of so much importance to the Public welfare at the present critical period, as that which he has been graciously pleased to confer on me; and I hope that he will accept my assurance that any favorable opinion which he may at any time evince by charging me with any public duties which it may be in my power to execute, will not be found to be misplaced.

I have only to add that I shall immediately hand over the Writ of Election which now remains in my hands, to any gentleman His Excellency may please to appoint a Returning Officer for the Town of Sherbrooke, on receiving a letter from you containing instructions to that effect.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) JAS. HALLOWELL.

T. W. C. Murdoch, Esq.,
Chief Secretary,
Montreal.

Note accompanying the Document which follows it.

New Glasgow

DEAR SIR,

We have sent the accompanying suggestion to His Excellency, and beg you will have the goodness to direct the bearer to the proper Officer for its delivery. If you approve of it, you would do well to second its prayer.

We are,
Wishing you every success,
Yours truly,

(Signed)

HOYES LLOYD,
A. MACDONALD,
JOHN LLOYD.

Document accompanying the preceding Note.

At New Glasgow, this eighteenth day of March 1841, We, the Subscribers, humbly beg leave to approach your Excellency, representing that, in anticipation of the approaching Election, evil and seducing machinations have been set on foot by a disloyal faction amongst us. The apostles of seduction have travelled throughout the County encouraging and exciting the disaffected Canadians (who are not few in number) to come *en masse* to control the Election, and take summary vengeance on the Loyal portion of the people who oppose their rebellious schemes.

In this state of things, as the inhabitants of New Glasgow and New Paisley, by their manly, daring and loyal demeanor, operated as a check during the late troubles; they have, therefore, become obnoxious to the rebellious and disaffected. Therefore, we dread tumult and the probable loss of life and property. Even if the loyal portion of the Electors should prevail, the Canadians and the disaffected amongst us would take refuge in the Tannery which has been notable for infidelity and disaffection to Government since it existed, for which cause, its destruction would be inevitable; and, on the other hand, should our brave and loyal friends be overpowered by numerical force, unsparing vengeance would be the consequence.

Submitting these considerations to Your Excellency, we humbly beg leave to suggest, that as it is easier to prevent an evil than to cure it, that it would be advisable to send a party of Military to this place, to be stationed at the houses of Wm. Furze and James Monteith, which are situated nearly three miles from the place where the Poll is to be held.

The passage of the military through the County would damp rebellious ardor, and make *J. Baptiste* shrug his shoulders, and after passing to the Poll, would tend to overawe them, as the places mentioned above are on the road side leading to and from the Poll.

We beg Your Excellency to excuse our interference in the above case, as we beg to assure Your Excellency that it is dictated by an earnest desire to preserve life and property, and the furtherance of Your Excellency's judicious administration.

We have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's most obedient
and humble servants,

(Signed)

HOYES LLOYD, J. P.,
A. MACDONALD, Capt.,
New Paisley Volunteers,
JOHN LLOYD, Capt. Militia.

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Appendix
(J. J.)*Letter from Mr. Chief Secretary Murdoch to Hoyes
Lloyd, Esquire, New Glasgow.*

(Copy.)

30th Nov'r.

Government House,
Montreal, 20th March, 1841.

SIR,

I am commanded by the Governor General to acknowledge the receipt of the Memorial, signed by yourself and two other gentlemen, inhabitants of New Glasgow, praying that Troops may be sent into the vicinity of the Poll for the County of Terrebonne to prevent disturbance during the Election.

In reply I am to observe, that at the approaching Election it will be the duty of the Magistrates—a duty which His Excellency cannot doubt they will perform—to use all the powers with which the Law has invested them for the preservation of the Public Peace, and with this view should there, unfortunately, be reason to expect disturbances, to swear in Special Constables to assist in preventing them. But His Excellency cannot consent, in anticipation of the possibility of disturbances, to move a body of Troops into the immediate neighborhood of the Election.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) T. W. C. MURDOCH,
Chief Secretary.Hoyes Lloyd, Esq.,
New Glasgow.*Letter from the Returning Officer for the County of
Stanstead to Mr. Chief Secretary Murdoch.*

Stanstead, 11th March, 1841.

SIR,

I beg most respectfully to obtain the advice of His Excellency the Governor General on the following points for my guidance during the approaching Election, viz. :

1st. Will a person, on being required to take the oath of allegiance at the Hustings, refuse, and heretofore having refused, have a right to vote ?

2nd. Can a person declare himself a candidate at any period of the Election in opposition to those who may have come forward on the first day ?

3d. The Township of Bolton, in this County, having been granted as Tenants in common, and no division since having been made, can the proprietors of such lands be objected to, as to their right of voting, and if so, do they come under the Act of 4 Will. IV. cap. 28 ?

I have no doubt the foregoing points will come up during the approaching Election, and as they are not clearly defined by the Election Law, I wish to be prepared to meet them ; the Election taking place on the 22d instant, I earnestly request an answer at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) JOHN CHAMBERLIN,
Returning Officer.T. W. C. Murdoch, Esq.,
Chief Secretary, Montreal.*Letter from Mr. Chief Secretary Murdoch to the Re-
turning Officer for the County of Stanstead.*Appendix
(J. J.)

30th Nov'r.

Government House,
Montreal, 15th March, 1843.

SIR,

Having laid before the Governor General your letter of the 11th instant, I am directed to acquaint you, in reply, that to express an opinion as to the course to be pursued by Returning Officers, might be considered as an interference by the Executive Government with the freedom of Elections and the privileges of the Legislative Assembly, which would be open to animadversion, and that His Excellency must, therefore, leave you to exercise your own discretion in discharging the duties of Returning Officer for the County of Stanstead, assisted by the provisions of the law, and the information and advice you may derive from other sources.

(Signed,) T. W. C. MURDOCH,
Chief Secretary.J. Chamberlin, Esq., &c. &c. &c.,
Stanstead.*Letter from T. A. Young, Esquire, to the Honorable
D. Daly, Secretary of the Province, with four En-
closures.*

(Copy,) Quebec, 22nd March, 1841.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose a communication I received from the Brigade Major, Lord Frederick Paulet, transmitting an extract from a General Order of the 8th instant, with copies of letters I addressed to the Returning Officer, the High Constable, and Inspector Russell, of the Police, which I request you will submit to His Excellency the Governor General.

I trust His Excellency will approve of the measures I have adopted, as, although I do not consider there is any danger of a serious disturbance, yet when religious distinctions are appealed to, as they have lately been, it is difficult to say what may be the result, and I therefore thought it advisable to be prepared for the worst.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servt.,

(Signed,) T. A. YOUNG.

Hon. D. Daly,
Secretary of the Province, &c. &c. &c.

(First Enclosure.)

MY DEAR SIR,

I enclose you, by the General's desire, a copy of an extract* from the G. O. of the 8th instant, and to inform you that should an application for Troops be found necessary, it will be made to the Officer commanding the Battalion occupying the Jesuit Barracks.

Believe me
Yours truly,

(Signed,) FRED. PAULET.

March 20, 1841.

* No copy of this was transmitted to the Secretary's Office.

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30th Nov'r SIR,

*(Second Enclosure.)*Court House, Quebec,
20th March, 1841.

In the event of your requiring the assistance of a Justice of the Peace during the ensuing Election for the City of Quebec, which is to commence on Monday, the 22nd inst., I beg to inform you that I shall remain in my office, at the Court House, every day, until the Poll be closed; and shall be ready to attend to any requisition, which by Law the Returning Officer is authorized to make.

I have required the High Constable to be prepared with a list of the names of such persons (without reference to party,) as may be fit to act as Special Constables; should any be required, and on your application I shall, without delay, call upon them to serve, and swear them in according to Law.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed,) T. A. YOUNG.
Police Magistrate.

Archibald Campbell, Esq.,
Returning Officer,
For the City of Quebec.

*(Third Enclosure.)*Court House,
Quebec, 20th March, 1841.

SIR,

Deeming it advisable to be prepared in the event of any disturbance occurring during the ensuing Election, which is to commence on Monday, the 22nd inst.—I am to request you will be so good as to let me know where I may communicate with you with the least possible delay, and also that you will furnish me with a list of the names of such persons as you may consider fit to act as Special Constables, should any be required, and this without reference to party.

I shall, during the continuance of the Election, remain in my office at the Court House every day until the Poll be closed, and for any further length of time that may be required.

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

(Signed,) T. A. YOUNG.
Police Magistrate,

W. Downes, Esq.,
High Constable,
&c. &c. &c.

*(Fourth Enclosure.)*Court House,
Quebec, 20th March, 1841.

(Copy.) (Confidential.)

SIR,

I am not of opinion that there will be any serious disturbance at the Election which is to commence on Monday, the 22d instant, but as a matter of precaution, I have considered it my duty to apprise the

Returning Officer that I shall remain at the Court House in readiness to act upon his requisition, should he require the assistance of a Justice of the Peace.

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I have also called upon the High Constable for a list of the names of such persons as he may consider fit to act as Special Constables, in the event of any being applied for; and I have communicated with Major General Sir James Macdonnell, from whom I have received every assurance of support, should, unfortunately, the assistance of the Troops be needed.

If, therefore, you require the interference of a Justice of the Peace, or have any information of a contemplated riot, I am to request you will immediately apply to me as Police Magistrate, that I may adopt such measures as the Law points out, and as from the arrangements I have made, can be at once carried into effect.

The printed opinion of the late Chief Justice of Montreal, of which I delivered you a copy, will point out the nature of the affidavits required in some instances, and in making any application you will be cautious to be prepared with the necessary evidence.

I shall remain at my office until the close of the Poll each day, and for any longer time which from your reports of the state of the City, or from other information it may appear to me to be necessary, for the despatch of public business. Any prisoners you may make, can at once be brought to the Court House where I shall be ready to examine into their cases. Should you require the assistance of a Justice of the Peace at any time during the night, or after I have left the Court House, you will always find me at home; and I am to request you will not hesitate to send for me whenever you may deem it necessary.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed,) T. A. YOUNG,
Police Magistrate.

Inspector R. M. Russell,
Quebec City Police.

Letter from Mr. Chief Secretary Murdoch to T. A. Young, Esquire.

(Copy.)

Government House,
Montreal, 26th March, 1841.

SIR,

Having laid before the Governor General your letter of the 22d inst., with its enclosures, I am directed to signify to you in reply, His Excellency's approval of the precautionary steps which you report having adopted with reference to the Quebec Election.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) T. W. C. MURDOCH,
Chief Secretary.

T. A. Young,
Police Magistrate,
Quebec.

REPORT.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE, to which was referred the Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens, of the City of Montreal, praying for the revision and amendment of the Ordinances incorporating the said City, and for the addition of certain other provisions thereto; have the honour to REPORT—

That, after a full consideration of the Petition referred to them, they have come to the conclusion, that it would be inexpedient to recommend a compliance with any isolated portion of the prayer thereof; as, in their opinion, it would be more consistent with propriety to delay further proceedings until such time as the whole subject embraced in the Petition should be fully and maturely weighed, with a view either to repeal, *in toto*, the existing Ordinances incorporating the City of Montreal, and affording time to prepare a new Bill, embracing such changes and such of the amendments prayed for, as would best meet the subject in all its bearings.

BENJ. HOLMES,
Chairman.

1st December, 1843.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

PRESENT:—Mr. Holmes, Mr. Leslie, Mr. De Witt,
and Mr. Quesnel.

BENJAMIN HOLMES, Esquire, in the Chair.

Joseph Bourret, Esquire, Mayor of the City of Montreal, called in; and examined:—

1. Are you of opinion that, by the present division of wards in the City of Montreal, the citizens are equally represented in the Council?—They are not.

2. Could you suggest a more equal distribution of the Town into wards, with reference to population?—I would leave the division of the Town in three wards, as it now stands. The suburbs I would divide into six wards, making nine wards in all. My reason for leaving the City divided into three wards, is more in reference to property than population. The nine wards I would have represented by only two Councillors each, in lieu of three Councillors for each ward, as at present. The composition of the Council, as to its total number, would consequently remain as at present, viz.—eighteen. The six suburban wards, to be formed out of the present Queen's, St. Lawrence, and St. Mary's Wards, I would have named and bounded as follows, viz.:—

No. 1.—*The St. Anne's Ward.*—On the north-east, by the centre of Grey Nuns'-street, commencing at the River St. Lawrence and continuing to William-street; thence eastwardly, along the centre of William-street, till it intersects the centre of McGill-street; thence north, along the centre of McGill-street, to its junction with the centre of St. Joseph-street; thence, along the centre of St. Joseph-street, to the City boundary; thence, along the said boundary line in a south-easterly direction, to the River St. Lawrence; and thence to the place of beginning.

No. 2.—*The St. Antoine Ward.*—On the north-east, by the centre of McGill-street, and continuing to Commissioners'-square, and by the middle of Commissioners'-square to Fortification-lane; thence westerly, to where Fortification-lane joins the middle of Ste. Radegonde-street; thence, by the middle of Ste. Radegonde street, to Lagauchetière-street; thence, the north-west side of the centre of Lagauchetière-street, until intersecting the centre of Alexander-street; thence the south-west side of the centre of Alexander-street to the centre of St. Catherine-street; thence the north-west side of the centre of St. Catherine-street to City Councillors'-street; thence the south-west side of City Councillors'-street to Sherbrooke-street; thence the north-west side of the centre of Sherbrooke-street to Durocher-street; thence the south-west side of the centre of Durocher-street, and the extension of

the same to the City boundary line; thence along the same line, so far as it may extend towards the south-west; thence along the said line, in a south-east direction, to the centre of St. Joseph-street; thence to the north-west of the centre of St. Joseph-street till intersecting the centre of McGill-street—the point of commencement.

No. 3.—*The St. Lawrence Ward.*—On the north-west side of the centre of Craig-street, commencing at St. Lawrence main-street and continuing to Ste. Radegonde-street; thence the north-east side of the centre of Ste. Radegonde-street to Lagauchetière-street; thence the south-east side of the centre of Lagauchetière-street to Alexander-street; thence the north-east side of the centre of Alexander-street to St. Catherine-street; thence to the north-west side of the centre of St. Catherine-street to City Councillors'-street; thence the north-east side of the centre of City Councillors'-street to Sherbrooke-street; thence the south-east side of the centre of Sherbrooke-street to Durocher-street; thence the north-east side of the centre of Durocher-street to the City boundary line; thence along the said line, towards the north-east, until the same joins the centre of St. Lawrence main street; thence the south-west side of the centre of St. Lawrence main street to Craig street, or the place of beginning.

No. 4.—*The St. Louis Ward.*—Commencing at the centre of St. Louis and St. Denis-streets, continuing south-west, along the centre of St. Louis-street, to Sanguinet-street; thence along the centre of Sanguinet-street until intersecting the centre of Craig-street; thence to the north-west of the centre line of Craig-street until it arrives at the middle of St. Lawrence main street; thence the north-east side of the centre of St. Lawrence main-street to the City boundary line; thence along the said line, towards the north-east, until intersecting the centre of St. Denis-street; thence, to the south-west of the centre of St. Denis-street, to the middle of St. Louis-street—the point of commencement.

No. 5.—*The St. James' Ward.*—The North-East side of the centre of Lacroix Street, commencing at the River St. Lawrence, and continuing to St. Lewis street, from thence, the North-West side of the centre of St. Lewis street to St. Denis street, from thence, the North-East side of the centre of St. Denis street, with the extension thereof to the City boundary, thence along the City boundary line towards the North-east, until it intersects the continuation of the centre of Panet-street, thence continuing the said line of the centre of Panet street, in a South-east direction, until the same shall reach the River St. Lawrence, and thence along the said River to the place of beginning.

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No. 6.—*The St. Mary's Ward.*—The North-east side of the centre of Panet-street, commencing at the River St. Lawrence, and continuing to the City boundary line, thence along the said line towards the North-east, so far as the same may be found to extend, thence continuing the said line in a South-easterly direction, until the same shall reach the River St. Lawrence, and thence along the said River to the place of commencement.

3. What is the amount of the Revenue of the City, distinguishing from what sources arising?—The whole amount of the revenue of the City is £26278 16s. 3d., as will be seen by the statement now handed in.—(See Appendix No. 1.)

4. What is the population of each ward, and the amount of taxes levied in each?—The population of each ward of the City of Montreal, according to the Census taken in 1842, is as follows:—

The East Ward,.....	1,952
The Centre Ward,.....	1,909
The West Ward,.....	2,202
The Queen's Ward,.....	12,764
The St. Lawrence Ward,.....	11,390
The St. Mary's Ward,.....	10,074

40,291

making the population of the City to be Forty thousand two hundred and ninety-one.

The amount of taxes levied this year, in the said several wards, is as follows, viz:—

	£	s.	d.
In the East Ward,.....	2805	0	9
“ Centre Ward,.....	3776	14	6
“ West Ward,.....	3590	13	0
“ Queen's Ward,.....	4719	5	3
“ St. Lawrence Ward,....	2713	14	0
“ St. Mary's Ward,.....	2546	7	9

Total.....£19551 15 3

Making a total of nineteen thousand, five hundred and fifty-one pounds, fifteen shillings and three-pence, levied in the whole City. The difference in the above amount, and the sum of £26278 16s. 3d., stated in my answer to question 3, as the revenue of the City; is composed of the revenues of the Markets, Chimney-sweeping, Fees from Carters, &c., for Registration, Auctioneers, Pawnbrokers, &c., as detailed in the statement filed with my answer to the said question 3. With this answer I produce a statement of assessments and taxes.—(See Appendix No. 2.)

5. What is the amount of the annual permanent expenses of the Corporation, exclusive of interest on the debt?—The amount of the annual permanent expenses of the Corporation, exclusive of interest on the debt, is £10280 1s. 8d., as appears by the statement herewith produced.—(See Appendix No. 3.)

6. What is the amount of debt due by the Corporation?—For the purchase of St. Anne's Market, and property adjacent, (coming due in 1852 and 1862.....) £15,584 18 6
On Deeds of purchase for opening streets, and on bonds for specific and for general purposes 48,553 2 4

£64,138 0 10

7. What is the rate of interest payable on the debt?—Six per cent.

8. Do non-resident Proprietors of property in the City, possess the right to vote thereon, for members of the Corporation?—They do not.

9. Is there any objection to giving such persons the right to vote within the ward for which they may be assessed?—I do not see that there is any objection

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10. Has the Corporation of Montreal any, and what real Property?—The Corporation holds the following real estate viz.:—St. Anne's Market: the New Market: Fish Market: Hay Market, and a lot of ground purchased from the heirs LeGrand, with two or three small strips of land of no great value, acquired for the purpose of opening streets.

11.—Can you furnish a detailed statement of the sum of 48553 2s. 4d., forming part of the debt due by the Corporation?—I now produce a statement of the same.—(See Appendix No. 4.)

12.—Has the Corporation adopted any means to ascertain what encroachments have been made by individuals on the public property belonging to the City?—Yes: I have, in my official capacity, undertaken an investigation into all encroachments made in the City.

13.—What is your reason for desiring that three Assessors should be provided, instead of one?—I consider it necessary for the purpose of arriving at a more correct valuation of property, and also for dividing the labor.

14.—Are there not several trades, the persons engaged in which, are exempted from taxation by the Ordinance establishing the Corporation; if so, state those which the Council have not the power to tax?—The Corporation Act does not give authority to levy a tax upon Distillers, Brewers, Founders, Banks, Gas Light and Insurance Companies, Tanners, Ropemakers, Potash, Soap and Candle Manufacturers, or Brickmakers, and probably some others. The Brickmakers, it is proper to remark, are doing no inconsiderable injury to the portions of the City where such works are carried on, by excavating deep holes, where the water lodges and stagnates. Insurance Companies are also, in my opinion, fit bodies to be taxed.

15.—Do you conceive they should be exempted, and if so, for what reasons?—I see no reason why, generally, those trades and occupations should not be taxed, more particularly Insurance Companies, which are materially advantaged by the arrangements of the Corporation. Banks, I conceive, should not be assessed beyond the ordinary taxes levied on their houses and real properties, as their Capital has already been taxed by the Legislature, and a City tax would, in my opinion, be improper and unjust, and have a tendency to prevent Capital from flowing into the City.

16.—Has the Corporation excused any individual from taxation; if so, for what reasons, and who are the persons so excused?—No exemptions have been provided for; but in some cases, for instance, extreme poverty, the Council have considered applications, and given up the City claim.

17.—What are the reasons you urge for desiring the Corporation to be empowered to mortgage the revenues of the City arising from taxation?—For the purpose of enabling the City to borrow, in one large amount, and at a lower rate of interest, a sufficient loan to enable the Corporation to pay off various small and local debts; and it is very desirable that in the authority to borrow, a specific sum should be stated, instead of limiting it (as now is the case) to five times the amount of the City revenues.

18.—What in your opinion, should be the amount the Corporation should be allowed to borrow upon the credit of its revenues; and would you intend the revenues to mean the full receipts derivable from all sources, which you have stated, amounts to £26278 16s. 3d.?—In the state of the Corporation

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funds, and with a view to future arrangements, I conceive the City should be authorized to borrow £150,000,—first, to be applied to the liquidation of the existing debts, next, to carry out the absolutely requisite improvements, such as draining the marshes in rear of the City, opening out Craig Street to Victoria Square, building a City Hall upon the plan now under contemplation, and widening one or two main cross streets in the St. Lawrence Ward, which would serve as a "coupe feu" in the event of a conflagration, which, from the combustible material of which that quarter is built, is much to be dreaded.

19.—What are the reasons for which the Corporation desire to have judicial powers?—For the reason that it is very difficult to get Magistrates to sit upon causes connected with the City revenues; and, besides, as a means of lessening the expenses attendant upon all such prosecutions, as by giving to the Corporation, judicial power, nearly all the expenses would be saved to the parties prosecuted, as well as the necessity for the Corporation employing an Attorney.

20.—Will you inform the Committee what was the total expense of blocking each of the Streets, and whether any donations have been given for that purpose, the amount of the same, and the Street or Streets for which such donations have been given?—The total expense of blocking the several Streets, paved in that manner, was as follows, viz :

1841. St. François-Xavier Street	£354	4	2½
Notre-Dame Street, (West Ward).....	499	3	7
1842. Notre-Dame Street, including Dalhousie Square (East Ward).....	1533	17	10½
Notre-Dame Street (Centre Ward).....	1001	0	3
St. Paul Street (East Ward).....	1304	2	6
St. Paul Street (Centre Ward).....	773	8	4
St. Paul Street (West Ward).....	646	9	9
Little St. James Street (Centre Ward).....	317	6	10½
St. François-Xavier Street.....	112	0	11½
St. Lambert Street.....	119	10	11
St. James Street (West).....	1719	18	10
Total.....	£8381	4	1

Making a total of eight thousand, three hundred and eighty one pounds, four shillings and one penny.

The amount of donations made towards the blocking of the Streets, was, three hundred and fifty five pounds, which was contributed as follows, viz :

Towards Little St. James Street.....	£100
Great St. James Street.....	150
St. Paul Street.....	5
St. François-Xavier Street..	100
	£355

21.—Will you inform the Committee what may be the annual expense of repairs in the City, without making any improvements?—Between £1500 and £1700 currency.

22.—Are you of opinion that it would be advantageous to include the whole of the Parish of Montreal in the City?—I am not of that opinion, at all events not until the inhabitants ask to be so included. The inhabitants of St. Mary's Current have requested to be so included, which was refused, (the Corporation having no authority to do so,) as it would involve the City in immense expense for keeping the roads in order, without any adequate return, as the taxes in those quarters would be but insignificant.

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APPENDIX No. 1.
REVENUES of the City of Montreal, from 1st May, 1843, to 1st May, 1844.

	£	s.	d.
Assessment at 1s. 3d. in the pound on rental: tax } on horses, carriages, &c.....	14067	11	3
Duty of ten per cent on rental of business premises...	5615	15	0
Markets:—New Market, say.....	1300	0	0
Hay Market ".....	700	0	0
Place Viger ".....	350	0	0
St. Ann's Market ".....	1100	0	0
Fees paid by Carters, Cabmen, &c. for registration:	650	0	0
Fire Department.....	1050	0	0
Auctioneers.....	700	0	0
Pawnbrokers.....	37	10	0
Clerk of the Peace, for fines.....	65	0	0
Theatres and Exhibitions.....	35	0	0
Rent of Shop.....	48	0	0
Fees by City Clerk and City Surveyor.....	60	0	0
Drain Accounts.....	500	0	0
	£	26278	16 3

ARTHUR ROSS,
Treasurer.

APPENDIX No. 2.
ASSESSMENT and TAXES in the several Wards of the City of Montreal, for the year 1843.

EAST WARD, £2805 0 9.		£	s.	d.
Assessment on property.....		1598	18	9
Tax on horses, carriages, &c.....		163	5	0
Duty on wholesale Merchants.....		43	0	0
Do on retail Merchants.....		431	12	0
Do on Innkeepers.....		503	15	0
Do on Grocers.....		64	10	0
CENTRE WARD, £3176 14 6.				
Assessment on property.....		1841	7	0
Tax on horses, carriages, &c.....		96	0	0
Duty on wholesale Merchants.....		266	0	0
Do on retail Merchants.....		680	12	0
Do on Innkeepers.....		239	5	0
Do on Grocers.....		53	10	0
WEST WARD, £3590 13 0.				
Assessment on property.....		2085	15	0
Tax on horses, carriages, &c.....		116	10	0
Duty on wholesale Merchants.....		635	4	0
Do on retail Merchants.....		389	4	0
Do on Innkeepers.....		260	10	0
Do on Grocers.....		103	10	0
ST. LAWRENCE WARD, £2713 14 0.				
Assessment on property.....		1889	7	6
Tax on horses, carriages, &c.....		395	7	6
Duty on retail Merchants.....		16	3	0
Do on Innkeepers.....		390	0	0
Do on Grocers.....		22	16	0
ST. MARY'S WARD, £2546 7 9.				
Assessment on property.....		1631	11	3
Tax on horses, carriages, &c.....		443	2	6
Duty on retail Merchants.....		25	6	0
Do on Innkeepers.....		430	0	0
Do on Grocers.....		16	8	0
QUEEN'S WARD, £4719 5 3.				
Assessment on property.....		3248	11	0
Tax on horses, carriages, &c.....		557	15	3
Duty on wholesale Merchants.....		256	10	0
Do on retail Merchants.....		89	0	0
Do on Innkeepers.....		468	15	0
Do on Grocers.....		98	14	6
	£	19551	15	3

N. B.—The difference between the above and the sum of £26,278 16s. 3d. is composed of the revenues of the Markets, Chimney-sweeping, fees from Carters, &c. for registration, Auctioneers, Pawnbrokers, Drain Account, &c. as detailed in a statement already filed.

APPENDIX No. 3.

PERMANENT ANNUAL EXPENSES of the Corporation of the City of Montreal.

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1st December.

SALARIES.		AMOUNT.		SALARIES.		AMOUNT.	
		£	s. d.			£	s. d.
His Worship the Mayor		300	0 0	Brought forward	£	2985	0 0
The City Surveyor		500	0 0	POLICE DEPARTMENT:			
The City Clerk		400	0 0	One year, including clothing, rent, &c.		3504	8 0
The City Treasurer		300	0 0	FIRE DEPARTMENT:			
Superintendent of Fire Department		300	0 0	Pay Lists at fires, rent, repairs, &c		1250	0 0
Assistant Treasurer's Department		150	0 0	GAS LIGHT COMPANY:			
Assistant City Clerk's do		150	0 0	Paid the Company for 12 months		1930	13 8
Translator do do		100	0 0	CITY HALL:			
Clerk in Treasurer's office		100	0 0	Rent, firewood, and light		275	0 0
Clerk of the New Market		200	0 0	RETIRED ALLOWANCES:			
Clerk of the Hay Market		125	0 0	Jacques Viger		100	0 0
Assistant Jitto		75	0 0	P. DeBoucherville		200	0 0
Clerk, Place Viger Market		100	0 0	M. Ribaud		35	0 0
Overseer of Works		100	0 0				
Messenger		85	0 0				
Carried forward	£	2985	0 0		£	10280	1 8

APPENDIX No. 4.

DEBTS due by the CORPORATION OF MONTREAL, 25th November, 1843.

1834.		£ s. d.		1842.		£ s. d.	
Bond of J. Viger, Esq	4th August	John Bower	500 0 0	Bond	31st do	The Seminary	150 0 0
	1841.			Do	1st Sept	Hon. D. B. Viger	100 0 0
Bond	3rd May	John Ryan	125 0 0	Do	5th do	R. Campbell	100 0 0
Do	11th June	Rev. J. Leeds	500 0 0	Do	7th do	J. E. Mills	25 0 0
Do	16th June	M. Sheridan	75 0 0	Do	8th do	T. Jenkins	50 0 0
Deed, Lamothe, N. P.	10th Sept	Ladies of Grey Nunnery	3000 0 0	Do	9th do	The Seminary	500 0 0
Bond	13th do	M. Buck	50 0 0	Do	" do	J. Kidd	100 0 0
Do	21st do	Lunn, Phillips & Molson	600 0 0	Do	" do	Robertson, Masson & Co.	100 0 0
Deed, Lamothe, N. P.	30th do	Pilette & Berthelet	1600 0 0	Do	10th do	J. Ferrier	100 0 0
Deed, Girouard, N. P.	18th Nov	The Heirs Le Grand	2950 0 0	Do	17th Oct	W. & J. Forsyth	200 0 0
Bond	6th Dec	B. Sheridan	50 0 0	Do	19th do	A. Watson	25 0 0
Do	13th do	W. Ludlum	300 0 0	Do	22nd do	W. Lunn	100 0 0
	1842.			Do	14th Nov	Mrs. Carter	350 0 0
Do	19th Jan	Prov. & Savings Bank	3000 0 0	Do	22nd do	J. M. Tobin	100 0 0
Do	19th Feb	City Bank	2000 0 0	Do	26th do	A. Hume	87 15 0
Do	21st do	W. Ludlum	100 0 0	Do	" do	J. Redpath	386 7 4
Do	17th March	R. Corcoran	100 0 0	Do	30th do	M. J. Hays	100 0 0
Do	28th June	Jacques Viger, Esq	137 10 0	Do	5th Dec	W. Bleakley	100 0 0
Do	30th do	Bank of Montreal	5000 0 0	Do	" do	J. Bouthillier	25 0 0
Do	15th July	Hon. D. B. Viger	30 0 0	Do	26th Nov	J. Shuter	100 0 0
Do	" do	P. Jodoin	25 0 0	Do	" do	Hon. P. McGill	100 0 0
Do	" do	A. Prevost	20 0 0	Do	" do	Seminary	200 0 0
Do	" do	H. Allen	25 0 0	Do	" do	R. Kimber	112 10 0
Do	" do	N. Dumas	10 0 0		1843.		
Do	" do	R. McKenzie	10 0 0	Do	23rd Feb	J. Bower	400 0 0
Deed, Ross, N. P.	16th do	J. Birss Tutor	1100 0 0	Do	" do	Bank of Montreal	10000 0 0
Bond	3rd August	Mrs. Normandcau	10 0 0	Do	" do	J. H. Lambe	94 0 0
Do	5th do	Simon Valois	20 0 0	Do	" do	W. Dow	20 0 0
Do	10th do	J. Crawford	25 0 0	Do	March	People's Bank	3000 0 0
Do	" do	W. Cormack	50 0 0	Do	" do	City Bank	2000 0 0
Do	" do	C. Geddes	25 0 0	Do	April	J. B. T. Dorion	1875 0 0
Do	" do	J. Frothingham	50 0 0	Do	May	J. Brunneau	100 0 0
Do	" do	J. Ussher	25 0 0	Do	June	T. Mussen	100 0 0
Do	13th do	H. B. Smith	25 0 0	Do	" do	Mrs. Dorion	1500 0 0
Do	" do	J. Torrance & Co.	100 0 0	Do	July	W. Watson	410 0 0
Do	" do	J. D. Gibb	100 0 0	Do	September	Eb. Muir	30 0 0
Do	" do	Eb. Muir	100 0 0	Do	" do	Seminary of Montreal	37 10 0
Do	22nd do	Les Dames de la Congregation	100 0 0	Do	" do	A. Larocque	25 0 0
Do	23rd do	Hon. S. Gale	100 0 0	Do	" do	L. Combe	12 10 0
Do	" do	J. Tiffin	100 0 0	Do	October	Mrs. Wallace	200 0 0
Do	25th do	H. Mussen	100 0 0	Do	" do	Mrs. Brock	200 0 0
Do	29th do	J. J. Day	100 0 0	Deed, Ross, N. P.		J. Tiffin, for widening St. Gabriel-street—property not yet taken possession of.	3000 0 0
Carried forward	£	22337	10 0	St. Anne's Market, Bondholders	£	15584	18 6

ARTHUR ROSS, Treasurer.

CITY HALL,
Montreal, 25th November, 1843.

REPORT.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE to which were referred the Entries in the Journals of the Legislative Assembly, of the 5th October, 1842, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES in the INFERIOR DISTRICT OF GASPE', with an Instruction to continue the inquiry relative to the said Fisheries, have the honor to REPORT :—

THAT after a full and complete investigation of the subject referred to them by your Honorable House, with regard to which they have carefully examined and weighed the Evidence, given on many occasions, before Committees of the Assembly of Lower Canada, to whom the same subject had been referred, and after having heard and examined Evidence produced before your Committee, they have come to the following conclusions :—

That the Salmon Fisheries of the District of Gaspé were, at one time, a source of considerable wealth to the Province of Lower Canada, and to the District of Gaspé in particular.

That, at one time, 7000 tierces of Salmon were annually exported from the said District ; but that, at the present day, the utmost quantity of Salmon taken within the said District did not amount to more than 500 barrels yearly.

That this decrease is solely owing to the want of proper regulations which should be common to this Province and to the Province of New Brunswick, without the co-operation of the Legislature whereof, the regulations adopted by this Province for preventing practices utterly destructive of the Salmon Fishery, must always be unavailing, in consequence of the local position of the rivers and waters in which the said Fishery is carried on.

That it is therefore expedient, that an humble Address should be presented to the Governor General, praying His Excellency to appoint one or more Commissioners to proceed to the River Ristigouche, and other places at which the said Fisheries are carried on, in the said District of Gaspé, and there to obtain such information as may be requisite to enable the Legislature of this Province to frame proper enactments for preventing the destruction of the said Fisheries, and praying, also, that His Excellency will be pleased to communicate with the Government of New Brunswick, to the end that a Commissioner or Commissioners may be appointed on behalf of that Province, to meet those appointed on behalf of this Province, so that the regulations which the said Commissioners shall find necessary, may be enacted by the Legislatures of New Brunswick and this Province, in their next Sessions, respectively, and thus become common to the two Provinces.

In all which your Committee respectfully desire the concurrence of your Honorable House.

JNO. R. HAMILTON,
Chairman.

1st December, 1843.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

JOHN ROBINSON HAMILTON, Esquire, in the Chair.

Saturday, 28th October, 1843.

James McCracken, Esquire, called in; and examined;

1. What is your name, profession, and place of residence?—*James McCracken*, Merchant, Cornwall, formerly Member for the County of Bonaventure.

2. Have you ever been engaged in the Salmon Fisheries?—I resided for 16 or 17 years in Bonaventure, near the river Bonaventure, and am acquainted with the Salmon Fisheries in the District of Gaspé, and have been engaged in them.

3. Do you know how those Fisheries are carried on in the District of Gaspé?—The Fisheries on the Bonaventure river are carried on by means of stake nets, sewing nets, and various other ways. The Indians follow them up the river and spear them—the Lumberers go up the rivers and draw with nets the several pools formed in the river, to which the Sal-

mon resort until the time of spawning arrives.—Another way which is practised, is by means of a net stretched completely across the stream, one canoe being at each end for the purpose of keeping the position, and allowing the net to drift down the river until it arrives at a convenient place, at which they draw it to shore and by that means sweep the river.

4. Can you state who are the principal persons engaged in the Salmon Fisheries in the Bay of Chaleurs and Ristigouche?—The persons who principally engaged in the Fisheries were Messrs. Ferguson, Thomas Busteed, Robert and John Adams, Robert Christie, Esq., M. P. P., Edward J. Mann before Mr. Christie. Adam Duncan, James and John D. Gerrard, Dr. Labillois, Pierre and Paul Poirrier, John Crooker, Samuel Gilker, Joseph Marr, Hippolite Landry and I also used to fish in the river Bonaventure. When I say that Mr. Christie was engaged in the Salmon Fisheries, I mean that there is a Fishery opposite the property he owned when I lived in the District, but whether carried on by his servants, or leased, I have no knowledge.

5. State whether the Fisheries in the Bay of Chaleurs and Ristigouche have decreased. The Fishe-

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(L. L.)

1st Dec'r.

ries in the Bay of Chaleur and Ristigouche have considerably decreased; formerly there were as many as 5000 tierces of Salmon annually exported, as I understood from Captain Pritchard, one of the most extensive dealers in his time. There are now about 4 or 500 Barrels annually taken in those places.

6. Can you assign a reason for such decrease?—One of the reasons I have assigned in my answer to the third Question. Another reason is, that when the old law was in force it was quite inoperative from the want of some person appointed by law to see it executed; persons engaged in Salmon Fisheries, having an immediate interest in dealing in them, forgot their true interests and did not protect them. Another reason is, the Indians principally spear the Salmon at night with flambeaux, and frighten them from their spawning haunts. I do not mean to say that it is injurious to the Fisheries to spear them in proper season, but I mean that it is so to disturb them when they have resorted to the rivers to spawn; and also, another reason is, that the Fishermen seine with small caplin nets, at the mouths of the rivers, both for bait and manure for the land, and take an immense quantity of small Salmon which feed there.

7. Can you state what quantity of Salmon was formerly exported from the District of Gaspé, and what quantity is now exported?—I have already answered this question in my fifth answer.

8. Do you consider that regulations properly enforced, would contribute to the increase of the Salmon Fisheries in the District of Gaspé?—I do most certainly.

9. Will you state what regulations would be necessary?—I look upon the old law as a very good one if properly enforced. I consider that it would be useless to pass any regulations unless some person were appointed to see them enforced; the rivers are so far apart that it would be impossible for one person to attend to it; and I think it would be a good plan to have an Inspector whose sole duty would be to see the regulations for the Fisheries rigidly enforced, with power to appoint deputies at the several rivers.

10. Have you seen a Bill introduced into the House during the Session of 1842, intituled "An Act to regulate the Salmon Fisheries in the District of Gaspé"?—No.

11. Will you state your opinion on the several clauses of the said Bill, and assign the reasons on which you found such opinion?—Not having seen the Bill I can give no opinion.

12. Should the clauses in the said Bill not be sufficient, will you state what other clauses you consider necessary for the protection and preservation of the Salmon Fisheries?—I have already answered this question.

13. What size of net is used for killing Salmon in the rivers in the District, and what size do you consider ought to be used?—I am not prepared to answer this question, from the circumstance that the Fish resorting to the several rivers vary in size.

14. Is it common to catch Salmon when they are foul, that is in spawning season?—When I resided in the District it was contrary to law to do so, and as I was a Justice of the Peace they took care to conceal from me any violation of the law in that respect; but I am certain, and it was notorious in the District, that it was a common practice to catch and kill Salmon in the spawning season, and in fact at all times; they spear them also through the ice in

the Bonaventure, I understood, but I have never seen it myself. I speak only of the river Bonaventure.

15. Where do the Salmon resorting to the rivers of the District spawn?—They spawn generally on shallows in the rapids.

16. Are there any weirs or dams that impede or prevent the ascent of the Salmon?—Not to my knowledge.

17. Are there any Saw Mills on the rivers, and are you of opinion that the saw-dust or slabs have any effect in diminishing the quantity of fish?—There is one Saw Mill on the Bonaventure; one on the Ristigouche and one on the Matapediac; I cannot say whether the saw-dust or slabs diminish the quantity of fish.

18. Are the Merchants and Traders in the habit of purchasing foul fish, that is, fish killed during the spawning season, from the Indians, and what quantities are so purchased each season?—I do not positively know, of my own knowledge, of the merchants dealing in fish of that description, but I have no doubt in my own mind, and it was generally known in that part of the country that it was a common practice.

19. If the punishment were fines, was any part of them given to the informers?—I cannot possibly state so, but I rather think that one-half went to the informer. [The Act having been consulted by the Committee, it was found that the moiety went to the informer.]

20. Which is the principal river for Salmon Fisheries in the Gaspé District?—The Ristigouche River.

21. How far was the place of your residence in Bonaventure from the Ristigouche, or the principal Salmon Fisheries in the same?—Fifty or sixty miles from the mouth of the Ristigouche.

22. Have you any particular knowledge of the manner in which the Salmon Fisheries are carried on in the Ristigouche, and the extent of the same?—I have already answered that question in the 3d and 5th interrogatories.

23. Is not the River Ristigouche conterminous common to the two Provinces of Canada and New Brunswick?—Yes.

24. Do you know what are the regulations in force on the New Brunswick side of the Ristigouche relating to the Salmon Fisheries?—I do not.

25. But there are regulations, however, on that subject?—I understood that there were regulations.

26. Would any system of regulation, by the Legislature of Canada, affecting the Salmon Fisheries in that river, be effective, unless corresponding regulations were also provided by New Brunswick?—I do not think they would, and I believe it would be necessary to have an understanding between the two Provinces.

27. Is it not a subject of complaint, on both sides of the River, that no laws regulating the Salmon Fisheries therein have been hitherto provided, in a manner corresponding to each other?—I believe it has been a complaint that there have been no corresponding laws between this Province and that of New Brunswick.

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28. How far from Magoacha that is the mouth of the river Ristigouche do the settlements extend up that river?—I have never been farther up the Ristigouche than the Matapedia river, about 30 miles from the Magoacha, it is partially settled for that distance, but I cannot say how far beyond that.

29. On which side is the Ristigouche most thickly settled, on the Canada or New Brunswick?—It is most thickly settled on the New Brunswick; there are two towns on that side, Dalhousie and Campbell town.

30. Can you enumerate the several rivers in the Gaspé District beginning at Ristigouche and proceeding downwards to Gaspé Basin inclusively, and the distance between them?—*First*, West Nouvelle, the distance from the mouth of the Ristigouche to which is two or three miles. *Second*, the Grand Cascapedia, distant twenty-five miles from the Nouvelle river. *Third*, the Little Cascapedia, distant from the Grand Cascapedia about two miles. *Fourth*, the Grand Bonaventure, distant from the Little Cascapedia about twenty miles. *Fifth*, East Nouvelle, distant from the Grand Bonaventure about sixteen miles. *Sixth*, Port Daniel, distant from East Nouvelle about twelve miles. *Seventh*, Pabos, distant from Port Daniel about eighteen miles. *Eighth*, Grand River, distant from Pabos nine miles. *Ninth*, Malbaie, distant from Grand River twenty-five miles or thereabouts. *Tenth*, St. John near Douglasstown, distant from Malbaie River sixteen or eighteen miles. There are two other rivers at the head of the Gaspé Bay, called the North-west and South-west branches, with which I am not acquainted; as, also, several small rivers which I have not mentioned, the above are the principal ones.

31. All those are rivers up which the Salmon frequenting those coasts, ascend during the fishing season?—Yes.

32. Can you also enumerate the principal rivers in that part of the Gaspé District, extending along the St. Lawrence, from Gaspé Bay to Cape Chat, or the Westernmost boundary of the District? *First*, Fox River, Grand Etang, Great Valley, Magdalen, Three Rivers, at Les Montes Louis, St. Anne, and the Cape Chat Rivers.

33. There are then besides the Ristigouche at least twenty considerable rivers discharging themselves into the Sea, along the coast of the Gaspé District?—Yes, but with the eight last mentioned I am imperfectly acquainted.

34. Then your principal knowledge of those streams is confined to the Bonaventure upon which you say you resided?—I am acquainted with the Bonaventure, the Cascapedia and Port Daniel Rivers.

35. Do you think the appointment of a Superintendent or Supervisor of Salmon Fisheries in that District would be conducive to the preservation of those Fisheries?—I think it would be beneficial to the Salmon Fishing if some person were appointed whose duty it would be to protect the fisheries.

36. His duty would, probably, be considerable?—Yes.

37. Do you think it would be necessary to authorize such an Officer, if appointed by law, to name Deputies for the different rivers you have enumerated?—Yes.

38. How would you propose defraying the salaries or remuneration to that Officer and his Deputies?—I am not prepared to answer this question.

39. Where would you locate the Superintendent or Supervisor of Salmon Fisheries?—I would locate him at New Carlisle, because that will be the principal fishing station in the course of a few years.

40. Is there any Salmon Fishery of any importance there or thereabout?—No.

41. What then would he have to do at those places?—I think, ultimately, the principal Salmon fishing will be carried on at the points on the coast, and not in the rivers; and that the Points of New Carlisle, Paspébiac and Magoacha appear to me to be the best stations, and besides New Carlisle is the most central place between the main rivers.

42. That is to say at some future period; but there are no Salmon Fisheries of importance along the tract you mention, at the present period requiring the supervision of such an officer?—There are no Salmon Fisheries of any importance at present; but I am speaking of what I think will be in course of time.

43. Under what supervision then would you in the mean time place the Salmon Fisheries in the Ristigouche and other streams you have mentioned?—I consider I have already answered that question by the deputies.

44. Is there any such Officer in the Province of New Brunswick or Nova Scotia?—I do not know; I have never heard of any.

45. Is there any such Officer, to your knowledge, on the New Brunswick side of the Ristigouche?—No, not to my knowledge.

46. Do you think the appointment of such an Officer, on the Canada side of the Ristigouche, would be effective, unless there were also, on the New Brunswick side, another such Officer, with corresponding powers?—I think not; the same answer, with respect to the law, so far as regards Ristigouche River.

47. But on the other rivers one Deputy-Supervisor, you think, would do?—I think so.

48. What, in your estimation, would be a fair allowance or salary to such Supervisor, and to each of his deputies?—I cannot say; the Custom House Officer at New Carlisle has £120 a year, and I think the duties of Supervisor could be done for much less, and the deputies paid according to the importance of the river as a fishing station upon which they might be placed.

49. They must however be paid from some source or other—either from the Treasury of the Province or by local assessment?—Yes.

50. It is understood that much injury is done the Salmon Fisheries by Indians ascending the rivers and spearing at night by means of flambeaux; do you think that more deputies than one to each river would not be necessary to put down this evil?—One deputy to each river would suffice, except for the Ristigouche.

51. It is also said that much injury is done the Salmon Fisheries by the up river Settlers, by barring the rivers, sweeping the still waters and drifting; do you think Inspectors could remedy this?—To a great extent on all the rivers, except the Ristigouche, with the upper part of which river I am not sufficiently acquainted to offer an opinion.

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52. Would it not be better to leave the suppression of those and the like abuses to the Magistracy and local authorities interested in the preservation of the Salmon Fisheries?—That has been tried and has already failed.

53. To what do you attribute the failure?—I think that no more interest is taken in the suppression of illegal modes resorted to for killing salmon than that taken by Merchants against smuggling; and it is better that some person should be appointed to protect the trade.

54. Look at the names on the paper now shewn you, and say how many of them are inhabitants of Canada and how many of New Brunswick?—Two of these, Messrs. Busted and Fraser, live on the Canada side, the others I believe live on the New Brunswick side of the Ristigouche. But I do not know that they fish on the Canada side.

55. Have not several persons at present Salmon Fisheries in the Bay Chaleurs, and are not their Fisheries more productive every year, and do you not consider that by regulations protecting the Salmon when they resort to the rivers for spawning, that these Fisheries would considerably increase and become a source of wealth to the District of Gaspé?—I know that there are several Fisheries in the Bay Chaleurs; I cannot say whether they are more productive now or not, having left the District for two years. I think that these Fisheries will become more considerable, and that there will be more killed than ever were killed in the rivers by protecting the Salmon when they resort to the rivers for spawning, and consequently become a source of wealth to the District.

56. What is the breadth of the Ristigouche river opposite Dalhousie and Campbelltown, and do you consider that the river fishing on the Ristigouche commenced above those places, and that the Salmon could be destroyed in the manner you stated, below Dalhousie and Campbelltown?—About two miles opposite Dalhousie, and about half a mile opposite Campbelltown. The Salmon could not be destroyed in the manner I have stated below Dalhousie. If the Salmon can be protected when they resort to their spawning ground, and not be prevented from going there nor disturbed when there, the Fisheries on the coast would considerably increase.

57. Are you not aware that the chief reasons why persons living in the upper part of the Ristigouche resorted to improper means for destroying Salmon, was, that those living below obstructed the river and barred it with their nets, and was not that a general complaint in the District of Gaspé?—I am not aware that that is the reason why people living above resorted to illegal modes of killing the fish; but I have frequently heard of the complaints against those that fished in the tide-way, of their barring the river or setting the nets too far into the channel.

58. Are there not many rivers that empty themselves into the Ristigouche on the Canada side, and do not Salmon resort to the same during the spawning seasons?—Yes, there are several, but I only know the Matapedia.

59. In the several answers you have given to the previous questions respecting the Ristigouche, do you include all the rivers emptying themselves into the Ristigouche, that is to say, do you mean by Ristigouche, the Ristigouche and its tributary rivers?—Yes.

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Robert Christie, Esquire, a member of the Committee, and representing the County of Gaspé, being interrogated, answered:—The Salmon Fisheries generally throughout Gaspé, may be considered as nearly destroyed, notwithstanding that the greatest attention has from time to time been given to the subject by the Legislature of Lower Canada. No provisions hitherto made, have been found efficient, and none, he believes, that can be devised will be found more stringent than those enacted in 1824, (4 Geo. 4. C. 1.) which however proved a perfect failure, and although amended by an Act in 1825, (5 G. 4. IV. c. 15.) and to which he refers the Committee, were unavailing. The Ristigouche, which is the principal river in the Gaspé District, and in which, formerly, Salmon were abundant, runs between Lower Canada and New Brunswick, and being common to two Provinces is, with respect to the Salmon Fisheries carried on in it, subject to two different codes of Laws.—the one, on this side, affecting the fisheries and Inhabitants of Canada—the other those of New Brunswick; and, until there be an uniformity in this respect, the Laws of neither side can be effectually enforced. By the former of the Acts above mentioned, authority was given to the Executive Government to appoint Commissioners from Lower Canada to meet other Commissioners from New Brunswick, with a view of agreeing upon some uniform rules and regulations for the Salmon Fisheries in the Ristigouche, which being submitted to the respective Legislatures, might be passed into Laws common to both Provinces. This, however, was never acted upon, but from what reason he does not know. I think the plan then proposed, a good one, and am still of opinion that before Legislating on the subject, something of the kind ought to be adopted. There are several very intelligent and well educated persons residing on either side of the Ristigouche, who might with advantage to the public interests, and who, indeed, from the great interests which in this matter they have at stake, ought to be consulted before any Legislative enactment affecting them, is adopted. There is not on the table of the Assembly a single Petition on this subject, from any inhabitant of the District of Gaspé, although the matter has been now agitated during three Sessions successively, and although a series of questions prepared last Session, was, by order of the House, forwarded during the recess, by the Clerk of the House, to a multitude of individuals residing in the District of Gaspé, concerned, or supposed to be concerned in the Gaspé Salmon Fisheries, requesting information on this head,—not four answers have been received. Two individuals, and they not residing on the Ristigouche, but many leagues off, have sent unsatisfactory replies to these queries, and although there is a paper, purporting to be the proceedings of a public meeting of some eight or ten individuals residing on the Ristigouche, only two of them inhabitants of this Province, it does not throw sufficient light on the subject to guide the Legislature. The falling off in the Salmon Fisheries, in the Ristigouche and other rivers in the District of Gaspé, is attributable, chiefly I believe, to the Indians who ascend the rivers, and at improper seasons, destroy, by spearing, the Salmon in their spawning places, and in the next place, to the Lumberers up these rivers, and scattering settlers who have squatted in remote points thereon, where the country is a wilderness, and who contribute, by improper practices, to the destruction of the Salmon. It is to be feared that no guards which it is in the power of the Legislature to set against those evils will be effectual. The mischief to the Fisheries, by stationing stands of nets along the rivers in the *tide way*, (i. e. the limits within which, in the Ristigouche and other rivers, the tide flows and ebbs,) is comparatively nothing to the mischief alluded to. The inhabitants and neighbours in the

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former case, are a check upon each other, and public opinion goes a great way to prevent abuses.— But not so up the rivers above the tide waters, and towards the sources of those streams. There a perfect license and disregard of all public opinion prevails, and all heedlessness of the result, join in the destruction of the Fish in order to gratify the necessity or the avarice of the moment. The appointment of a Superintendent or Supervisor of Salmon Fisheries, as contemplated by the Bill under consideration, I am of opinion, would, besides entailing upon the inhabitants or upon the Treasury of the Province an unnecessary burden for a salary and allowances to that officer, and his deputies, be wholly unavailing. A Superintendent, in case of a dispute between neighbor and neighbor, on the tide-way, could indeed, with advantage, be appealed to occasionally; but the number of cases in which such appeals would be likely to be made, would, in all probability, be so few and unimportant, as not to justify an outlay of public money for a salary to an officer of this description; and the inhabitants are too poor to be taxed for such a charge. But with respect to the abuses alluded to, carried on up the several rivers throughout the District, they would absolutely be beyond the reach of any Superintendent or Superintendents that might be named for the purpose, however vigilant they might be. It would be necessary to have a Superintendent at every settler's door, night and day, and upon every Indian or Lapland canoe passing up and down the rivers. These are, it is true, the abuses which most of all interfere with, and in fact destroy the Salmon Fisheries, and therefore the most desirable to be put down; yet the most difficult of all to be remedied, if not absolutely irremediable, which I fear they are. I am, however, willing to give the matter the fullest consideration, but as the first and indispensable step towards the devising of a remedy for those evils, I am of opinion that the more intelligent inhabitants of the District, particularly of the Ristigouche, should have an opportunity of giving their views on the subject, and for that purpose to be consulted on the spot. I would therefore recommend, that, for the present, all legislation with respect to the Salmon Fisheries be suspended. That His Excellency the Governor General be requested, by an humble address, to communicate with the Government of New Brunswick, in order that three or more persons, residing on the Ristigouche, be appointed on the part of either Province, to meet and devise measures, common to the inhabitants of both sides of the river, to prevent those abuses in future. The result of their enquiries and deliberations to be laid before the Legislature. This might be done at very trifling expense, and, being done by those most interested in those Fisheries, and in preventing the abuses by which they are destroyed, would no doubt be satisfactory to all concerned. But to legislate at present, with the little information there is before the House, would be to legislate in the dark. The eleventh clause of the Act 4 and 5 Vict., Ch. 36, regulating the Fisheries in the District of Gaspé, enacts that all main channels and water-courses, in the several rivers in that District, be left open and unobstructed to Salmon ascending the same. This has been the law for years past, and is all that can be done for the present. There is another abuse that ought to be remedied whenever the Legislature shall again take up the subject. The inhabitants who reside on the tide way, and have the privilege of setting their Salmon nets or stands opposite their respective lots in the Ristigouche, frequently sustain very serious injury and losses by the lumberers or raftsmen wantonly passing through their fishing stands and nets, carrying away and destroying the same.— Some summary redress ought in this case to be afforded.

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Mr. *Pierre Poirrier*, Farmer, residing at Bonaventure, having been interrogated, answered:— For thirty years past I have been engaged in fishing for Salmon, with standing nets, in the river Bonaventure. I do not know how this Fishery is conducted in the District of Quebec. I cannot name the persons who are engaged in this Fishery in the Ristigouche. There are several who keep nets stretched, and a great number of Indians who fish with harpoons and spears; it is the same at Cascapédiac. When I commenced fishing for Salmon in the river, I took from twenty-five to thirty barrels each season, and at present, with the same extent of nets, I take from one to two barrels; and it is the same at Cascapédiac and at Ristigouche. I cannot assign to you the cause of such a diminution. I cannot tell you what quantity of Salmon was formerly exported from the District of Gaspé, but there was much more exported than at present. I believe that by establishing proper regulations, the Salmon Fishery in the District of Gaspé might be increased. It would be necessary that after the 15th July, no one should be allowed to stretch Salmon nets, nor to purchase Salmon from the Indians; and to prevent that, there should be a fine. I have not seen any Bill which has passed the House; we farmers do not see any; it is the lawyers, and such like, who receive them, I suppose. It would be necessary, also, that no one should be allowed to fish with seines in the harbours or in the rivers of the said District, under a penalty; because it is proveable that this practice destroys a great quantity of Trout and small Salmon. The size of the nets is from 5½ to 7 inches, the mesh. I know of no weirs or dams which could prevent Salmon from ascending the river. The Indians say that they have found dead Trout, and that there was sawdust in their bellies.

Mr. *Henry O'Hara*, of Gaspé Basin, examined:—

1. Have you ever been engaged in the Salmon Fisheries?—I have never been engaged in the Salmon Fisheries to any considerable extent.

2. Do you know how those Fisheries are carried on in the District of Gaspé?—I know that Salmon Fisheries in the rivers in Gaspé Bay, are carried on in a most destructive manner, by barring the rivers in many places, so as to prevent the Salmon from reaching their spawning places, and pursuing the few that reach these places, with flambeaux and spear.

3. Can you state who are the principal persons engaged in the Salmon Fisheries in the Bay of Chaleurs and Ristigouche?—I believe Robert Ferguson and Thomas Busted, Esquires, are the principal Salmon Fishers in Ristigouche; many others are engaged therein, but less extensively.

4. State whether the Fisheries in the Bay of Chaleurs and Ristigouche have decreased?—The Salmon Fisheries have of late years decreased in the Ristigouche, and also in the smaller rivers in the District, at least two-thirds.

5. Can you assign a reason for such decrease?—I consider the cause of the decrease to be owing, in part, to the improper mode of fishing, by barring the principal channel with nets, and partly to the Indians killing the salmon in their spawning recesses.

6. Can you state what quantity of salmon was formerly exported from the District of Gaspé, and what quantity is now exported?—I cannot say, the principal part of the salmon caught in the Ristigouche being exported from the New Brunswick side of that river.

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7. Do you consider that regulations properly enforced would contribute to the increase of the Salmon Fisheries in the District of Gaspé?—I think it more than probable that it would.

8. Will you state what regulations would be necessary?—I would propose that half the channels, or deepest water, be left open and free from obstruction in every river throughout the District. 2dly, That no nets be allowed to be set above the tide-way in each river. 3dly, That the several stands of nets be not less than two hundred and fifty yards apart, whether in the rivers or along the seashore. 4thly, That the fishery end on the 15th day of July of each year, and all nets to be taken up immediately after, under a penalty. 5thly, After that period, no person to purchase salmon from the Indians, under a severe penalty. I consider that such regulations, duly enforced, would tend greatly to restore the Salmon Fishery in this District. I would also recommend the prohibiting the setting of nets or hauling of seines, for taking of trout in the several rivers in the District, the former from the 1st day of August to the 1st day of November, and the latter at all times. The practice of netting and seining this useful winter fish, has nearly annihilated the breed.

9. Have you seen a Bill introduced into the House during the Session of 1842, intituled, "An Act to regulate the Salmon Fisheries in the District of Gaspé"?—I have not seen the Bill alluded to in this question.

10. What size of net is used for killing salmon in the rivers in the District, and what size do you consider ought to be used?—The nets in general use for taking salmon are 6½ inch mesh, which I consider to be a proper mesh for that purpose.

11. Is it common to catch salmon when they are foul, that is in the spawning season?—It is too common for both Whites and Indians to do so, to the destruction of the Fishery.

12. Where do the Salmon resorting to the rivers of the District spawn?—The Salmon's spawning places are deep holes in the several rivers, but not sufficiently deep to preserve them from either net or spear, and are in most rivers at a great distance from the Sea.

13. Are there any weirs or dams that impede or prevent the ascent of the Salmon?—There are neither weirs nor dams, nor any other obstruction (nets excepted,) to impede the Salmon in their ascending the several rivers in the County of Gaspé, nor do I know of any on the Ristigouche.

14. Are there any Saw-Mills on the rivers; and are you of opinion that the saw-dust or slabs have any effect in diminishing the quantity of Fish?—There are Saw-Mills on several small streams which discharge their waters into the Ristigouche and Matapédia. The Saw-Mills in this County are erected on streams discharging into Gaspé Bay. I am of opinion that saw-dust tends to prevent the Salmon from ascending the rivers to their spawning recesses; but not in so great a degree as do the rafts of timber, which from their extreme whiteness, and the depth of water they occupy, frighten the Salmon and turns them back.

15. Are the Merchants and Traders in the habit of purchasing foul fish, that is, fish killed during the spawning season, from the Indians, and what quantities are so purchased each season?—The Merchants and Traders are in the practice of purchasing Salmon from both whites and Indians as

long as their colour admits of their being saleable, to the destruction of the fishery. Another pernicious practice is the catching, in the spring, the few Salmon that have remained in the rivers during the winter, while on their way to the sea.

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The Chairman laid before the Committee the following letters received by him:—

Ristigouche, 6th October, 1843.

SIR,

I am requested by the persons chiefly interested in the Salmon Fisheries on the Ristigouche, to forward to you, as their Representative, herewith a copy of the Salmon Fishery Bill, introduced by you last Session of the House, with their remarks on the margin, adopted at a meeting held at Point à Bourdeaux, on the 5th instant, to which I am requested to call your particular attention, and to request that you would use your influence to have the same adopted in the place of those parts of said Bill scored out.

In addition to said Bill, the meeting recommend that a clause be introduced to authorize the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions to make regulations for the Fisheries, the same as in New Brunswick; and also that a section be introduced to make rafts of timber liable for damages done by the same to Salmon nets. It is a very common thing for lumbermen to leave rafts on the Islands at the head of the tide waters of the Ristigouche, from whence they float down the river without any person on them, and do great damage to the nets. The meeting is decidedly of opinion that no person should be allowed to kill Salmon during the spawning season or close time, let him be Indian, or any other person.

The River being the division line between the Provinces of New Brunswick and Canada, it is most desirable, for the protection and preservation of the Salmon, that the laws regulating the same should be similar in both Provinces, so far as regards the River, and the penalties should also be alike.

It is anticipated that much good will result from the appointment of an Inspector of Fisheries on the Ristigouche, as proposed in the first clause of your Bill.

With these remarks on the subject, I beg to leave the matter in your hands, and subscribe myself, Sir,

Your most obed. Servant,

A. FURNSON.

J. R. Hamilton, Esquire, M. P. P.,
Kingston, Canada.

At a meeting of the persons chiefly interested in the Salmon Fisheries on the Ristigouche, held at Point à Bourdon, on Thursday the 5th day of October, 1843, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Bill, introduced into the House of Assembly, last Session, by Mr. Hamilton, for regulating the Salmon Fisheries in the District of Gaspé.

THOMAS BUSTEED, Esquire, in the Chair.
A. FURNSON, Esquire, acted as Secretary.

The above named Bill for regulating the Salmon Fisheries in the District of Gaspé, having been read,

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and being maturely considered, it was *Resolved* unanimously,—That a copy of the said Bill be forwarded to J. R. Hamilton and R. Christie, Esquires, Members of the Districts of Bonaventure and Gaspé, respectively, with remarks written on the margin; and that they be requested to use their influence to have the said remarks adopted as part and parcel of the Bill.

THOMAS BUSTEED, Chairman.

Ristigouche, 13th October, 1843.

Sir,

I had the honor of addressing you, last week, on the subject of the Salmon Fishery in this River, with a copy of the Bill introduced by you last year, as also copies of the Resolutions adopted at a meeting held on the 5th instant, suggesting some few alterations, by way of amendment, to the said Bill; and now beg to hand you herewith copies of the questions, put by the Clerk of the Assembly, to such persons as were engaged in the Salmon Fisheries, to which are subjoined the answers to the said queries by the Fishermen on the Ristigouche, which I trust, may assist in framing such laws as may be necessary for the protection and preservation of so valuable a fish as the Salmon, the take of which has so materially fallen off, of late years.

With respect, I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A FURNSON.

J. R. Hamilton, Esquire, M.P.P.,
Kingston, Canada,

Legislative Assembly,
Thursday, 6th October, 1842.

ORDERED,—That the following Questions be forwarded, by the Clerk of the House, to such persons as are engaged in the Salmon Fisheries and interested in them:—

1st.—What is your name, profession and place of residence.

* 2nd.—Have you ever been engaged in the Salmon Fisheries?

3rd.—Do you know how those Fisheries are carried on in the District of Gaspé?

4th.—Can you state who are the principal persons engaged in the Salmon Fisheries in the Bay of Chaleurs and Ristigouche?

* 5th.—State whether the Fisheries in the Bay of Chaleurs and Ristigouche have decreased?

6th.—Can you assign a reason for such a decrease?

7th.—Can you state what quantity of Salmon was formerly exported from the District of Gaspé, and what quantity is now exported?

8th.—Do you consider that regulations, properly enforced, would contribute to the increase of the Salmon Fisheries in the District of Gaspé.

9th.—Will you state what regulations would be necessary?

10th.—Have you seen a Bill, introduced into the House during the Session of 1842, intituled "An Act to regulate the Salmon Fisheries in the District of Gaspé."

11th.—Will you state your opinion on the several clauses of the said Bill, and assign the reasons on which you found such opinion?

12th.—Should the clauses in the said Bill not be sufficient, will you state what other clauses you consider necessary for the protection and preservation of the Salmon Fisheries?

13th.—What size of net is used for killing Salmon in the Rivers in the District, and what size do you consider ought to be used?

14th.—Is it common to catch Salmon when they are foul, that is in the spawning season?

15th.—Where do the Salmon, resorting to the rivers of the District, spawn?

16th.—Are there any weirs or dams that impede or prevent the ascent of the Salmon?

17th.—Are there any Saw-Mills on the rivers, and are you of opinion that the saw-dust or slabs have any effect in diminishing the quantity of Fish?

18th.—Are the Merchants and Traders in the habit of purchasing foul fish, that is, fish killed during the spawning season, from the Indians, and what quantities are so purchased each season.

Answers to the foregoing Questions forwarded by the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly relative to the Salmon Fisheries—as regards Ristigouche.

5th.—The Salmon Fisheries on the river Ristigouche have very much decreased of late years.

6th.—The principal cause of the decrease of the Salmon on the Ristigouche, is the spearing of Salmon in the time of spawning by the Indians, Lumberers, and other Settlers up the numerous branches of the river, and the sweeping the river with drift or sweep nets, both during the time of Salmon-fishing, but particularly during the spawning season.

7th.—No; but have understood that formerly there were thousands of barrels exported, whereas there are but few hundreds, of late years.

8th.—Yes.

9th, 10th, 11th, 12th.—We have seen the Bill introduced into the House during the Session of 1842, intituled, "An Act to regulate the Salmon Fisheries in the District of Gaspé," and have examined the same; and we have suggested some amendments thereto, and other two additional clauses.

13th.—The size of mesh is $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches, average $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The nets are generally made 7 inches, but shrink, from the effects of the bark in tanning, and by being in the water, to less than 6 inches. Fishermen have no desire to have their nets less than $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches.

14th.—It is very common to kill Salmon when they are foul, that is, in spawning season. The Indians, Lumberers and Settlers spear Salmon up the several branches of the river during the spawning season, which, together with the drift nets, tends,

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more to the destruction of the Salmon than any thing besides.

15th.—The Salmon resorting to the river Ristigouche spawn on the shoals or rapids, from the head of the tide upwards, on the main river, and on its several branches.

16th.—There is but one Saw Mill in operation above the head of the tide, and we are not of the opinion that any bad effects arise from the saw-dust; but as regards slabs, we are of opinion that they sink and destroy the channels of the river, and no doubt interfere with the Salmon in their spawning recesses.

18th.—The quantity of foul fish that is killed during the spawning season must be inconsiderable as regards trade; but very considerable as respects the destruction of Salmon.

P. S.—The laws for the protection of the Salmon, and for regulating the fishing thereof, should be similar on each side the river Ristigouche, or as nearly so as practicable, to wit: in Canada East and New Brunswick; and both Governments should unite in enforcing the laws for the protection of the Salmon in the said river, which, if properly protected, would become a source of very considerable Revenue to both Provinces.

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REPORT.

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THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to take into consideration the system of granting INDIAN LANDS in the NIAGARA and GORE DISTRICTS, have the honor to REPORT:—

That they entered upon an Inquiry into the subject referred to them, and in pursuance thereof, took Evidence in relation to the same; but from the time necessarily occupied in collecting information, and other reasons, your Committee are unable to come to any decision during the present Session, and therefore beg leave to Report the Evidence without comment thereon.

D. THOMPSON,
Chairman.

December 4th, 1843.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

DAVID THOMPSON, Esquire, in the Chair.

Tuesday, 31st October, 1843.

Samuel P. Jarvis, Esquire, Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs, called in, and examined:

1. Look at the Plan of the Town Plot of Indiana, now before you, and state by what authority a further reservation has been recommended to be made?—In consequence of repeated applications and complaints made by persons residing on the Grand River, the subject was laid before the Governor in Council. I was directed by an Order of the Executive Council, to procure the surrender of all the Lands on the Grand River, not actually required for the Indians; after that was done, I was directed to have these lands surveyed, inspected, and valued. The survey was made under the direction of the Surveyor General. I appointed one person, in conjunction with the Deputy Provincial Surveyor, to survey and inspect the lands. Mr. Kirkpatrick was the Surveyor and Valuator, in conjunction, at first with Mr. Robert Wells, Civil Engineer, and afterwards, on Mr. Wells' health failing him, with Mr. Brough, also a Civil Engineer. I deliver to the Committee a copy of my Instructions to those gentlemen. (Appendix No. D). These Valuers were required to make return under oath, which they did. On receiving it, I immediately sent it down to the Executive Council for their approval; and it received the approval of the Governor and Executive Council, which approval is the authority for this reservation.

2. What experience has Mr. Wells had in the valuation of lands?—The same experience that any other intelligent man would have had with his education, who has been born and educated in the country, and has resided here.

3. Has he been a dealer in lands?—Not that I am aware of.

4. Do you consider Mr. Kirkpatrick a man of sufficient experience for that work?—I think there is no man in the country better qualified.

5. What is Mr. Brough's experience as to the valuation of lands?—I know no further than that he is a Deputy Provincial Surveyor, and has been employed by the Surveyor General; he has, to my knowledge, been two years in the country.

6. What was the expense attending the survey, inspection and valuation of that portion of these lands on the north side of the Grand River?—£508 15s. 6d. I think that, including the Townships of Dunn and Cayuga, the quantity of land on that side is from 80,000 to 100,000 acres.

7. How many lots have been conveyed by the Grand River Navigation Company at Indiana, Dam No. 1, York, Seneca, and Dam No. 5?—I must refer the Committee to the Commissioner of Crown Lands for this information.

The Honorable *Richard A. Tucker*, Registrar of the Province, called in; and produced the original manuscript copy of an Act, intituled, "An Act for imposing a tax on Lands adjoining Canboro' and "Simcoe Road," which was passed by the two Hou-

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ses of the Legislature of Upper Canada, in 1834; and being reserved by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, received the Royal Assent in 1835; which Act was promulgated by Proclamation bearing date the 29th September, 1835, and published in the Upper Canada Gazette of 8th October, 1835. He also stated that, by an unaccountable omission, the said Act had never appeared on the Statute Book, and handed to the Committee a certified copy thereof. (Appendix No. 2.)

Thursday, 9th November, 1843.

The Honorable *Francis Hincks*, Inspector General of Accounts, and a Member of the House, called in; and examined:—

8. Do you consider it advisable to make further reservations in the several Town Plots on the Grand River?—I am opposed, on principle, to all reservations. I understand that it was thought advisable for the interest of the Indians, as well as to promote the settlement of the country, that the Indian Reservations on the Grand River, should be surrendered to the Crown for the purpose of being sold; I think, therefore, that they ought to be sold at their present value, and should be considered precisely in the same light as if they were the property of any private individual. If, therefore, it should be thought advisable for the interest of the Indians that any portion of their lands should be withheld from sale for the purpose of speculation, those ought, in my opinion, to be taxed according to their value, like the lands of any other individual.

9. Is it your opinion that the valuation placed on the Indian Lands by the Government, is just and reasonable?—I believe that the valuation put upon the Indian Lands is in accordance with a Report from Surveyors appointed by the Government, and whose valuations were made upon oath. I have no reason to doubt its correctness, but I have always been of opinion that in order to ascertain the value of Indian Lands, it would have been advisable to have sold by auction a certain portion of the lands not located in the vicinity of those lands which were occupied, in order to ascertain the real value of the occupied lands, when in a wild state.

10. Do you think it conducive to the interest of all concerned to make an appropriation from the Indian funds equivalent to local taxation?—I certainly think that if any Indian Lands are withheld from sale for the purpose of obtaining a higher price at a future day than their present value, they ought to pay their share of taxation, just as the lands of any other individual.

11. Would it be expedient to place a special Agent on those lands?—I think it would be desirable to have an Agent resident at some central place on the Grand River tract, who should have power to settle finally with applicants for land.

12. In conformity to your principle, do you think it would be for the mutual interest of the Indians and the public, to sell those reservations by auction as soon as practicable?—I think the true principle of selling lands of all kinds is to bring them into market by public auction, at an upset price, and after having been exposed to public competition at auction, that any individual going to the Agent should be able to make purchase. This principle has been adopted in the United States, and has been found eminently successful. It prevents the possibility of fraud, and enables the public to make purchases of land without any inconvenience. I think that there should be as few Town Reservations as possible, and that

they should not be large. I think that the laying out of Villages and Towns should be left as much as possible to individual enterprise. Where it is thought necessary to make Town Reservations, I think the sale should be by Town and Park Lots, the upset price of which should be fixed low.

13. You have seen the Grand River; how nigh to Cayuga ought the next Town Plot to be placed, upwards?—I would say generally, I do not approve of the policy of making a number of Town Reservations on the Grand River, with a view to future profit, as these restrictions have a tendency to check the enterprise of individuals.

14. How much land, if any, ought to have been reserved at Indiana, York, Dam No. 3, Seneca, Caledonia, and Dam No. 5, respectively?—I do not think there is any probability of the Villages referred to becoming Towns of any importance. I cannot give an opinion as to the quantity of land that should be reserved, but I think that taxation upon such lands would be a sufficient check upon improper reservations.

15. Do you think that the lands on the Grand River belonging to the Indians, should be sold by public auction at an upset price, without reference to the demand; by which means larger tracts of land would get into the hands of individuals, whose speculations would be more injurious to the public than those in the hands of the Government for the benefit of those Indians?—I think that the lands on the Grand River, not occupied, should all be brought into market by public auction, at an upset price. The taxation which the purchasers would be subject to, will, in my opinion, be found quite a sufficient check to improper speculation.

16. When Indian Lands, either in town or park lots, are open for sale, and remain unsold only for want of purchasers, would you have them taxed in that case?—I would, in case their not having purchasers arose from too high a price being put upon them. I would in every case tax town lots.

17. Do not these Reservations retard the settlement of other lands?—I think so, most decidedly.

18. Supposing that some of the town and park lots, of an average value, should be sold at auction, and the price they would bring should be the upset price at which all other lots similarly situated were to be immediately open for sale, would you in that case submit them to taxation while awaiting purchasers?—I consider that all town and park lots are Reservations made with a view to profit, and so considering them, I would not exempt them from taxation under any circumstances.

Friday, 10th November, 1843.

Mr. *Thomas Lester*, of Indiana, on the Grand River, called in and examined:—

19. Do you consider it advisable to make further Reservations in the several town plots on the Grand River?—I do.

20. Is it your opinion that the valuation placed on the Indian Lands is just and reasonable?—According to what I have understood of it, I think there is no reason to complain of the valuation.

21. Do you think it conducive to the interest of all concerned to make an appropriation from the Indian Funds equivalent to local taxation?—I do

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not think the Indian Lands should be taxed while remaining in possession of the Indians, that is to say, while they remain in abeyance for sale.

22. Would it be expedient to place a special Agent on those lands?—I think it would.

23. Do you reside on the Grand River?—Yes, at Indiana.

24. How long have you resided there?—More than six years.

25. What is your occupation?—I have a saw mill, and my principal occupation is lumbering.

26. Do you own any land there?—I live upon the Indian Reserve, and own a small quantity of wooded land in the neighborhood.

27. Are you desirous of purchasing any of the Indian Lands?—Yes, about 200 acres.

28. Do you know the value placed by the Commissioners on the land you wish to occupy?—Yes, one lot of about 100 acres, is 27s. 6d., per acre, the other is 25s.

29. Do you consider that a reasonable price, and are you prepared to purchase the land on those terms?—Yes.

30. Are you aware that it is intended to lay out in town and park lots, an additional Reservation in the neighborhood of Indiana; and in that case would you consider it fair for the interest of the Indians that that extent of land should be sold at the common valuation price of farm lots in the vicinity?—I am aware of the intended Reservation, and think it would not be fair to sell it at the price of farm lots.

31. What difference would you make in the price, and what ought, in your opinion, to be the price of a lot of one acre in an average situation in that Reservation?—I think the price should not be less than £5; the farm lots being 25s. to 27s. 6d. per acre.

32. Supposing that Reservation was to be sold in a block, or in large parcels, would it bring as much at the present time, as if it were divided into park and town lots?—I think not; it would bring more if divided into small lots.

33. If that additional Reservation were now divided and put up for sale at the price mentioned by you as an average, do you think there would be many purchasers?—There would be a few at the present time, but it would require time to effect sales of the whole; it might, perhaps, be sold in a block at a reduced price.

34. What would that reduced price probably be?—I cannot say. A portion of the 200 acres which I am seeking to obtain is included in that reservation, and I would be disposed to pay for that part at the advanced price.

35. Are not claims set up to those lots by Joseph Young?—Yes.

36. Is the valuation placed thereon to have reference to Mr. Young's improvements?—No.

37. What difference is there in value between the lands you are desirous of obtaining, and the lands below the Village of York?—I think there is not much difference.

38. What would be the difference in the value of the lands from the Nelles Settlement to within half a mile of Seneca?—I think little or none.

39. Who owns the improvements upon these lands?—Mr. Baines owns the lowermost, Peter Young the next, Mr. Jackson the next, &c.

40. When was Indiana located?—Some time before I came there, which was six years ago.

41. What extent of land does the original Reserve comprise?—I think between 50 and 100 acres.

42. What was the inducement for people to settle there?—The first settlers were induced by the water privileges.

43. Supposing there was no water power there, what would keep up the Village?—The settlement of the country.

44. Would not a Village be as likely, in that case, to grow up in any other part of the country?—I think not.

45. Is there water sufficient to justify the Company in leasing more water power than is at present used?—At present there is no surplus water.

46. When Cayuga becomes the County Town, will it affect the prosperity of Indiana?—I cannot say.

47. Did you ever know eight towns, placed within a distance of nine miles, all to prosper, and if so, in what instance?—I never knew a case of the kind.

48. Suppose the Indian tract to be valued at £1 per acre, how long do you think it would take to dispose of the whole?—Within seven or eight years.

49. Suppose they were valued at 15s. per acre, how long would it take to dispose of the whole?—Perhaps two or three years less.

50. Would it, in your opinion, be advisable, as far as the interest of the Indians is concerned, to sell off those Reservations now, or to hold them up for a certain time?—I think it would be more for the advantage of the Indians to hold them up for a time.

51. Have you heard any complaints of the system of managing the Indian Lands?—I have heard no complaints of mismanagement; some complain that the present price of the lots is too high. Whether they had reason for complaining or not, I cannot say.

52. Are you speaking of the lands at Indiana?—I include those lands as well as others.

53. Are the lands at Indiana in many hands or few?—The lands around the Village are in a very few hands.

54. Are they well settled and cultivated?—Pretty well; there are improvements made by the Indians, which are now acquired by persons who reside thereon, the principal of whom are Messrs. Thompson and Young.

55. Has the occupancy of these lands by Mr. Thompson and others retarded the improvement of the Village?—I think it has.

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56. Does their occupancy interfere with the desire of others to obtain lands therein?—Yes, I think so.

James Little, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace, called in; and examined;—

57. Ought the old or new surveys of land adjoining the Hamilton and Port Dover Road line to prevail?—With respect to the lots fronting this road, I apprehend there is no complaint made, as the new survey was allowed, and the lots are now nearly as originally settled on; the only exception to this, is an attempt made by the present head of the Indian Department to deprive certain individuals of about 700 or 800 acres of land, where the bridge now crosses the river, but which, I am sure, when the Government are put in possession of the facts, will not, for a moment, be permitted. The settlers on the lots butting those first remarked, have, at a great sacrifice, accommodated themselves to the new survey; but the remainder of the tract is in such a state of confusion as to render it absolutely necessary for the appointment of a Commission to settle the conflicting claims of the occupants, as, unfortunately, no regard was paid to the manner in which the lands had been located when the new survey was made.

58. What is the expense, per lot, for surveying?—I cannot tell.

59. By whom were the Townships valued; what was their experience?—The Townships in the Niagara and the two adjoining Townships in the Gore District, were being valued by Mr. Kirkpatrick, Land Surveyor, and Mr. Wells, a young man who, I have been informed, is a Lawyer in Toronto, until the latter gentleman took sick, and a Mr. Brough, who is very recently arrived from Ireland, supplied his place; these gentlemen may be very competent in their own vocations, but utterly disqualified for this. The lands about Brantford are being valued by a Mr. Bain, who is the Collector of Indian Timber Licenses, under Major Winnett, of the Indian Department, at Brantford; of his qualifications I am not able to say, but I think, upon the whole, that a selection from the old settlers of the country, who understand the labour and hardships attending new settlements, as well as the properties and peculiarities of soil, would have been much preferable.

60. What was the cost per lot, or otherwise, of said valuation?—I cannot tell; but, judging from the time occupied, which is about one and a half years, and only about one-half of the lands yet returned to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the cost must have been as great as it has been unnecessary and prejudicial.

61. Is it not the practice in surveying, to take field notes, and if so, then could not the valuation be properly made from those notes?—I believe the practice of taking field-notes, does in all such cases prevail, and, as I suggested long since to the Government, a mass valuation could easily have been made from these notes, without going into the absurd investigation to ascertain a difference of 1s. 3d. per acre, in the valuation of lots, which is but guess work at best. I proposed, besides, that three classes should be made, viz.: the front lots at \$4 per acre; second front tier of lots in rear of front, at \$3 per acre, and all the remainder at \$2 per acre, in the Niagara District. Those in the Gore District are a better description of lands, and should be valued higher. Had this plan been adopted, and the lands surveyed as settled on, the Government would have been relieved from a great deal of trouble, which the adoption of a different course has

entailed on them: the lands would have been in market eighteen months ago; their settlement facilitated; the Indians been placed in the receipt of means to save them from starvation, and the front occupiers been placed in as favourable a position as those who may purchase five years hence; and I contend they are not, unless a yearly valuation takes place, increasing the price in proportion to the increased value which the improvements of the settlers will give the unoccupied portion.

62. Would it be equitable or just that these lands should be subject to taxation for roads or otherwise?—It appears to me there can be but one opinion on this subject, and I would say yes, decidedly; inasmuch as the making of roads and bridges must facilitate the settlement of their own lands. The Canada Company find it advantageous and necessary to expend large sums in this manner; the public tax themselves for their own interests for the same purpose; and what is considered wise and good for them, cannot be prejudicial to the Indians in like circumstances.

63. What effect upon the settlement as to schools, roads and bridges, &c. has the holding of this Reservation, at over its nominal value?—If it is intended by this question to ask if the lands are held at such a price as to preclude their purchase and settlement, how will it affect schools, and roads, and bridges, I would answer most seriously, unless they are taxed. The Niagara District Council made a bye-law, that taxes for Township purposes should be expended where raised—the consequence is, we have no wild land tax, except what is raised from the few who have got deeds for their Brant leases.

64. What effect has it on the Indian funds?—The effect will, of course, be, if the lands are held above their value, there will be no funds except what will be extorted from those who are already settlers, and who cannot move, for it is fortunate for others desirous of settling, that there are great inducements to locate elsewhere, in healthy situations, which this cannot be called; for I fully believe, a stranger cannot settle on the river, and pass the second season without finding himself peniless and wasted, by sickness, extending to every member of his family, of fevers and fever and ague. I have known no exception. The valuers themselves have not been exempt. The Indian Lands would have sold higher twelve years ago, and by not selling them the Indians have lost the value of their whole territory, calculating interest in the ordinary business way. It would be well, in such cases, the calculation of interest was better understood.

65. Would it be advisable or not, that an Agent should be appointed to reside upon such Reservation, for the disposal of said lands, under instructions from the Commissioners?—It would be advisable to establish one Agent on the spot, where the settlers could conveniently transact all land business; it would be a most serious tax of time and money on the poor settlers to be necessitated to go to Niagara: it is at all times cheaper and more convenient to go even to Toronto from the river.

66. What has been the result of Town Plots Reservations by Government, contrasted with those by individuals?—As far as I have had opportunity of judging, individuals have more than successfully competed with the Government or Company, even under very disadvantageous circumstances, and worse locations, and I believe this is generally conceded. The reason is obvious; the Government or Stock Companies cannot take that interest an individual will, to dispose of such property; they will take his money, if he has any, and there leave him;

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if he has no money, they don't want him. An individual, on the other hand, is aware that his own interest lies in holding out every inducement and giving every encouragement to the settlers, by taking labour for payment, giving credit for building materials, and employing his own capital and time in the erection of machinery, where that can be done, and in every way he finds it his advantage to forward the interest of the settler. Besides, Government ought never to stoop to this fiddling system, as it serves no other purpose than making places for office-seekers, who generally eat up all they can get.

67. Is there anything to justify the reservation of seven town plots, in a distance of nine miles from Cayuga to Caledonia?—No; there can be no justification for the Reservation of a single acre. The settlers, and the Indians themselves, remonstrated by petition to the Governor General in Council, against such a course: indeed, I have had some trouble to think the question seriously put. The Indians say they have had enough of such visionary schemes in the reservation at Cayuga, where, I am told, about \$12,000 of their funds have been expended in clearing up a large tract, and laying it out beautifully on paper: the interest added to the above sum would now make it amount to \$20,000, or £5,000; and as yet there are but five occupied houses on it. The Hon. Messrs. Killaly and Hincks can state this fact, as they were recently on the spot. With regard to Reservations at Indiana, York, Seneca, Oneida, &c. it may be stated that the Grand River Navigation Company have more land at these places than will be occupied in fifty years, judging from what has been sold in the last nine years. I have here spoken of the utility, and will now speak of the equity of the thing. The Executive cannot but know that a Mr. Gwynne was commissioned by the Indian Department to visit the Grand River, to ascertain something about the settlement there, and to report on the same. The Executive Government, on the consideration of that report, wisely calculated to grant prescription to the settlers for six months after the lands should be brought into market; this will be found in their Order in Council, of 27th November, 1840. Now this, as the Executive Officers acknowledge, is the nearest grant that could be made to a Patent Deed; and I have no idea, I will not believe, that without the shadow of reason, they will break faith with the settlers and turn them off their possessions. With respect to a Reservation at Caledonia, I am at a loss to know how such an act of injustice could be seriously contemplated, as these lands were surrendered by the Six Nations to Sir John Colborne, as far back as the spring of 1835, for the sole purpose of opening up a continuation of the communication between Hamilton and Port Dover (and thence its name) through the Indian Lands. I am prepared to submit Mr. Hepburn's advertisement of that date to establish what I have stated, and Mr. Hepburn himself may be easily examined on the subject. Those occupying these lands are not squatters, but settlers under Government authority, and have had peaceable possession for eight years; and they cannot believe that because the public have built a bridge across the river at this point without a farthing out of the Indian fund, that there is justice or equity in the attempt to dispossess them. They have had more trouble about this matter than there has been reason for, and it is high time it was settled. The settlers ask nothing but their rights, and these they will legitimately contend for. The Reservations generally I look upon as a curse and blight on the prosperity of that section of country.

68. Of the following Villages founded in 1834, how many lots respectively have been deeded, viz :

of Indiana, York, Seneca, and of Dam No. 5, (Oneida,) and what interest would the respective reservations give, valued at, say 30s. per acre?—I believe about five acres is the quantity of land deeded at all the above villages, except a Park lot sold to Mr. Jackson, the Agent of the Company. These places possess advantages in water power, which in the hands of individuals, would have increased in wealth and population in a ten-fold proportion. The village at Dam No. 5, which is the upper, and nearly adjoins the Caledonia bridge, is the best situated, and contains at the present but two dwellings, viz: Mr. McKinnon's and his sawyers. With respect to the village property of the Grand River Navigation Company, it has not paid two per cent. up to the present; and if the cost of management is taken into account, it has been a dead loss. No new houses have been put up for some years back. I am aware that there is an erroneous impression of the value of these lands in the minds of some of the Executive arising from the fact that nominal sales have been made about Brantford, at exorbitant prices. I call those sales nominal, because at the great land speculation excitement in 1836, which first originated in the neighbouring Republic, people promised to pay any price asked, and the higher the price the readier the sale. The consequence, as might have been expected, has been that although the lands in the neighbourhood of Brantford are vastly superior to those in the Niagara District, very few of those who purchased at the exorbitant prices of that day have been able to pay more than the first instalment, and utter ruin has been the fate of many. I was witness myself to a sale a few months back in Brantford, of 27 acres of wheat sold for \$27. I am now returning from a trip to New York which I made by way of the Erie Canal, and I find from the enquiries I made, that old cleared farms with the necessary erections on the line of canal can be purchased for from \$20 to \$30 per acre, which in 1836, could not have been bought at less than from \$150 to \$200 per acre. Property of this kind ought to have no fictitious value, but should be predicated of the net gain, after deducting the interest on the purchase and the cost of labour and management. The tract of land now under consideration I have at a rough calculation computed at 260,000 acres, which at an average of \$3 per acre, would at simple interest, amount to \$46,800 per annum, a sum amply sufficient to place the Indians in comfortable circumstances, if properly managed, which, in my opinion, would be best done by taking payment of the interest on sales in grain and produce, and distributing those amongst the Indians, as money is of little use to them, and this would give great encouragement to the poor settlers, and in a great measure do away with speculation, as the lands would be occupied by actual settlers.

Saturday, 11th November, 1843.

James Little, Esquire, again called in; and examined:—

69. Were you sent for to attend this committee?—Not until I came to town.

70. Have you heard any complaints of the system of managing the Indian Lands?—The system of management is very injurious, both to the Indians and the settlers. The public are aware that the Executive Government has no controulover the Indian Department; they are also aware that the matter is quite local, and they are satisfied that when the Executive Government give attention to the matter, their wrongs will be rectified.

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71. What was done by Mr. Gwynne when he went to the Grand River, by order of the Government?—He called the settlers together for the purpose of ascertaining whether they were settled upon their land without injury to the interest of the Indians: he took down the names of all the settlers who attended, and reported the same to the Government.

72. How long was he there?—About three or four days.

73. What satisfaction did the new survey give the public?—They are very much dissatisfied with it, as in many cases it utterly destroyed their improvements; the settlement East and West of the Hamilton and Port Dover Road was the same as the settlement on that road, which was 20 chains front by 50 deep. The new survey commences on the river, 10 chains wide, running through their lots from one mile to one and three quarters; the rear lots are laid out so as to cross the lots of the Settlers.

74. Are the individual occupiers of Indian lands permitted to take any timber for their own use?—No, they are not allowed to take a single stick.

75. Have the Indian Department allowed the Mill Owners and Lumberers to take timber off the lands since the valuation of the lots was made?—Yes, I have taken timber off these lands since the valuation, under instructions from the Indian Department, as have all the Mill-Owners.

76. What is the opinion of the Mill-Owners about obtaining timber if the lands were sold?—My own opinion is, that we shall obtain timber on as good terms as at present; there are others, however, who do not entertain that opinion, and wish to keep the land out of the market on that account.

77. Did Mr. Thomas Lester say anything to you about a difficulty with Mr. Young?—Yes, he told me that Mr. Young and himself had a joint claim upon the reservation at Indiana—that it might be that he would not obtain what he claimed, and that he would rather the Government had it than Mr. Young.

78. How much would the Indian Department have to pay individuals at Caledonia if they took the lands laid out for reservation?—If they took those lands from the individuals occupying them they would have to pay £2,500 for their improvements.

79. What would these be worth, predicating the price on the general valuation?—They might average two pounds an acre.

80. Then how much would these two amount to, viz: amount paid the occupiers, and the present value?—About £4,000.

81. What did the Grand River Navigation company pay for their village plots?—They paid for the Flats £10 an acre to the Indian occupiers, besides what they may have paid to the Government.

82. What do they now sell them for?—The last sales of the Company were to Mr. Jackson and Mr. Turner, about two years ago; one of them paid for a park lot nearly in the heart of the village of Seneca, £6 5s. per acre, the other paid £5 per acre.

83. What would be the annual interest on the value of the plot at Caledonia?—About £250.

84. Could the Government sell lands enough annually to meet this interest?—By no means.

85. Is there encouragement given to the Indians to labor, by getting out logs?—No, there is not.

86. What is your opinion about the term of payment for these lands?—My opinion is that these lands should be sold upon the longest possible payments; at least 10 years, with interest paid annually, and no part of the principal paid down.

87. Would it not prevent monied speculators purchasing up these lands if time was given for payment?—Yes, decidedly; because, if the lands have to be sold for cash, they will sell for a much less price, and the present occupiers of the lands will have to remove, and then the lands must be sold for what they will fetch, of which monied speculators will be able to avail themselves.

88. Who are the largest holders of improved Indian lands on the Grand River?—Mr. Bain holds the largest quantity in my neighborhood.

89. Did you ever sell any improvements on the Indian lands on the Grand River at a profit?—I purchased an improvement of Mr. Bain, the Indian Agent, and the Grand River Navigation Company, which I sold at an advance which would about cover the interest of the money which I had paid for it.

90. Do you know the lands between Cayuga and Caledonia?—Yes.

91. What difference do you think there is in the value of those lands, viz: Terriberry's, Jackson's, Young's, Bain's, Hannah Cook's, Martin's, Joseph Young's, &c. &c.?—I think there is little or no difference.

92. How long have you lived on the Grand River?—Since the Spring of 1834.

93. Where do you live?—At the village of Seneca.

94. What is your occupation?—I am engaged in sawing lumber, merchandizing, and carding and fulling; I am also a Magistrate.

95. Do you hold any lands there?—I hold four village plots, comprising four fifths of an acre; three of which are deeded to me. I also occupy a park lot of 5 acres, and claim about 250 acres of land on the West side of the river at Caledonia bridge, 95 of which is improved; also, a lot of 80 or 90 acres in the second concession of Seneca.

96. What do you consider the value of the lot of 250 acres?—I would be willing to take £7 10s. an acre for the 100 acres improved, if I had the title, but I do not think it would realize more than £5 an acre if sold to any other person; the residue is not worth more than from 25s. to 30s. an acre to any one.

97. From whom did you obtain the 250 acres opposite Caledonia?—I bought one improvement from Mr. Lewis Walker, another from Mr. Crawford, another from Thomas Nicholls, and one from Thomas Rowe, who were all settled under Sir John Colborne's proposition for settlement.

Mr. Thomas Lester again called in, and examined:

98. You desire to be again examined, will you state your reason?—Having seen the evidence of Mr. Little, I wish to state I have understood that Mr. Thompson offered £5 an acre for the Highflyer improvement, now partly embraced in the contemplated additional Reserve, and I have reason to be-

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lieve that there has been a private contract between Joseph Young and Mr. Thompson to get this said tract of land, on part of which I am living, for speculation: I obtained my information as follows:—One of Mr. Young's sons told a man named Sharp that Mr. Thompson was to assist Joseph Young in getting the said tract, and Mr. Thompson was to have the land by getting Young a farm belonging to an Indian named Latham; and a certain affidavit sent in by Mr. Thompson causes me to believe that there was such a contract, as I hope will be seen by the Governor in Council; and since I have been here Mr. Thompson has written to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, wishing me to get about one lot and a half of the said land, I cannot tell for what reason he wishes to keep the other half of the lot from us, as Joseph Young has got within a quarter of a mile and about ten chains, about 800 acres of deeded land, and I do not know why he as a magistrate, should consider us unworthy of purchasing the said lots; as it may be seen we are as industrious as other settlers in the neighborhood.

99. What motive could Mr. Thompson have had in trying to get Mr. Young to purchase the land in place of himself?—Because Mr. Young, I believe, had obtained two surrenders from the Six Nations Indians for their lands, and I suppose he considered that by a little exertion he might obtain a title for the same.

100. Upon what grounds do you claim the land?—Because I was the first settler upon it, and Mr. Young did not obtain the surrender till after I came upon the land.

Monday, 13th November, 1843.

William J. Kerr, Esquire, Chief of the Six Nations Indians, called in and examined:—

101. Do you consider it advisable to make further Reservations in the several town-plots on the Grand River?—I do.

102. What should, in your opinion, be the extent of the town plot of Cayuga?—The town should consist of 200 acres, and the residue of the Reservation at that place should be divided into park lots of ten acres each.

103. Do you consider the present Reservation of 1400 acres at that place too large?—No.

104. What should be the Reservation at Indiana?—The Town Reserve should be not less than 100 acres.

105. What is the present condition of Indiana?—I do not know, not having been on that part of the Grand River within the Niagara District since 1838.

106. Do you think that the Town of Indiana, placed so near Cayuga, can ever thrive?—Yes, the water-power will support it.

107. What should be the extent of the Town Plot at Dam No. 1?—50 acres.

108. State what you would consider should be the extent of the other Town Plots, viz.: York, Dam No. 3, Seneca, Caledonia, and Dam No. 5, respectively?—Not less than 100 acres each—50 on each side the river.

109. Is it your opinion that the valuation placed on the Indian Lands by the Government is just

and reasonable?—I do not know what the valuation is, but I think the land from Cayuga to Brantford should average £1 5s. per acre.

110. Do you think it conducive to the interest of all concerned to make an appropriation from the Indian Funds equivalent to local taxation?—No; they are already exorbitantly taxed, inasmuch as their money is taken by Government, for public improvements, without their knowledge or consent, and for which there is no security; neither does it yield them any return, although the expenditure has been made some years, and that expenditure amounts, at this time to £40,000. It is my opinion, that should any accident happen to the upper dam on the Grand River, the whole of the other dams would be carried away, in which case the Indian moneys expended would be a total loss.

111. Would it be expedient to place a Special Agent on the Indian Lands?—I think it might be advisable to have an Agent resident at Caledonia; and the lands should be sold by public auction at stated periods.

112. Are the Indians satisfied with the arrangement of the Government respecting the sale of their lands; and do they feel that the Government will see justice done them?—With respect to the sale of their lands, they feel confidence in the Government; but they feel dissatisfied that they have hitherto received no benefit from the same, in a pecuniary point of view.

113. Have you heard of any dissatisfaction, on the part of the white people, with regard to those lands?—I cannot say that I have; but I do not interfere with the land business of the Indians.

114. Are you interested in the Grand River Lands?—I am interested in the land and money affairs of the Six Nation Indians residing at the Grand River, both by blood and marriage.

Mr. William Ford and *Mr. George Raymond*, examined:

1. Ought the old or new survey on the Hamilton and Port Dover road to prevail?—The old survey ought to prevail.

2. Should, or not, lands be reserved for town purposes at each or any of the villages of Caledonia, Seneca, York or Indiana?—We are of opinion that there ought to be no reservation at any of the villages above named.

3. At what rate per acre should the Indian lands be valued?—At ten shillings currency, per acre, to actual Settlers.

4. Should, or not, an appropriation be made from the Indian funds for roads and County purposes?—We consider that the Indian funds would be advantageously laid out in making roads which would open up their lands, enhance their value, and hasten their settlement, and also as regards County purposes, that a suitable appropriation should be made.

5. Whether or not a special Agent should be appointed for the disposal of their lands?—There ought to be an Agent appointed.

Messrs. Richard Martin, John A. Nelles, William Cook, Alexander Scobie, William M. Miller, Charles Hannah, William M. Lemon, Warner Nelles, William McPherson, Hugh Gordon and Robert Anderson, examined:

1. Ought the old or new survey of lots on the Hamilton and Port Dover road to prevail?—We

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are of opinion that the old survey ought to prevail, being most beneficial to the Settlers, and in no wise detrimental to the Interests of the Indian Department.

2. Should, or not, lands be reserved for town purposes at each or any of the villages of Caledonia, Seneca, York or Indiana?—We are of opinion there should be no reserve for town purposes, as it would not benefit the residents in the villages. These lands are already in the hands of people who have located on them on the faith of being able to purchase and make a home for themselves and families; and to deprive them now of any benefit that might accrue from advantage of situation, &c., would be cruel and unjust, especially as any advantage to be gained by the villages in the event of a reserve would by no means be equivalent to the damage done to the occupants. This we would strongly impress on the Committee.

3. Valuation of Indian lands?—The value of these lands is from 10s. to 15s. per acre, excepting front lots on the river, which on account of situation &c. may be worth 20s. per acre. We are well acquainted with the quality and situation of these lands, and cannot be mistaken in this opinion.

4. Propriety of appropriating from the Indian funds for road and County purposes?—We would urge the necessity of an appropriation from these funds, because the Indians have had every benefit that could be derived from these lands from sales of timber, &c., and are now likely to derive a handsome revenue from sales of land; and it is no more than fair that they should pay their proportion for improvements on roads, &c., as they will be amply re-paid in the enhanced value of the land.

5. Whether a special Agent should or not be named for disposal of these lands?—An Agent on the river might benefit the Settlers, in as much as it would save them considerable expense in journeys to Kingston, or wherever the Indian Office may be, to transact business relative to these lands.

Mr. *Ronald McKinnon* fully concurs in the above stated answers of Richard Martin and others, with this deviation: that a reservation ought to be made for a town at Caledonia, not however exceeding twenty-five acres on each side of the Grand River; and further, that in no case should any land be reserved for Park lots.

Mr. *Richard Brown*, of the Indian Reserve, examined:—

1. Ought the old or new survey on the Hamilton and Port Dover Road to prevail?—The old survey.

2. Should or not lands be reserved for town purposes at each or any of the villages of Caledonia, Seneca, York, or Indiana?—It is my opinion that there need not be any reserve of lands at either of these villages, in addition to that already granted to the Grand River Navigation Company. I have resided at Indiana during the last seven years, and I see no reason why a reserve should be made there. It is situated at the lower end of a narrow cut from one to one and a half miles in length, and which cut is not sufficient to afford water to propel all the machinery now erected in the village.

3. At what rate per acre should the Indian lands be valued?—I consider that from 10s. to 15s. currency per acre, would be a fair valuation.

4. Should an appropriation be made from the Indian funds for roads and County purposes?—I think it expedient that an appropriation be made

from these funds to be expended in opening up roads through the lately surrendered lands, and which would certainly benefit the Indians, by ensuring a speedy sale of said lands.

5. Should or not a special agent be appointed for the disposal of these lands?—An Agent should certainly be appointed; and he should reside in the immediate neighbourhood of these lands.

Messrs. *Thomas Martindale* and *Thomas Pearst*, examined:—

1. Ought the old or new survey on the Hamilton and Port Dover Road to prevail?—We consider that the old survey ought to remain in force.

2. Should lands be reserved for Town purposes at each or any of the Villages of Caledonia, York, Seneca or Indiana?—We consider that there should be no Reserves at any of the said Villages.

3. At what rate per acre should the Indian Lands be valued?—At the rate of 15s. currency per acre.

4. Should, or not, an appropriation be made from the Indian Funds for roads and County purposes?—As the Indian Lands are at present almost without any roads, and in many places quite inaccessible to settlers, we consider that it would be advisable to lay out a part of the Indian Funds in making good roads, and opening the lands, which will facilitate their speedy settlement.

5. Whether or not a Special Agent should be appointed for the disposal of these lands?—As it is a great hardship for the settlers to be compelled to go to the Seat of Government (even if it should not be removed to Montreal) to obtain deeds for their lands, entailing a great expense in all cases, we consider that an Agency for the granting of lands would be a great benefit to this part of the country, thereby enabling persons to ascertain, at once, what lots were vacant, and all other necessary information.

The subsequent questions were submitted to the several individuals residing on the Indian Reservation, whose answers immediately follow:—

1. Ought the old or new survey on the Hamilton and Port Dover Road to prevail?

2. Should, or not, lands be reserved for Town purposes at each or any of the Villages of Caledonia, Seneca, York, or Indiana?

3. At what rate, per acre, should the Indian Lands be valued?

4. Should, or not, an appropriation be made from the Indian Funds for roads and County purposes?

5. Whether, or not, a Special Agent, should be appointed for the disposal of these lands?

—
Answers of Mr. Robert Young.

1. The old survey.

2. None.

3. Fifteen shillings the average value, according to locality.

4. It appears to me to be of the greatest importance, for the benefit of the whole County, that an appropriation of the Indian Funds be made, for the purpose of opening roads through said land, which would ensure a speedy sale of said lands, and materially enhance the value of their property in interest.

5. An Agent on the river is essential.

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Answers of Mr. James Kirkland.

1. The old survey.
2. There should be no reserve.
3. Ten to twenty shillings per acre, averaging fifteen shillings.
4. It is no more than just that the Indians should contribute to making and improving roads through these lands.
5. An Agent on the Grand River is much wanted.

Answers of Mr. Jacob Young.

1. The old survey.
2. There should be no reservations.
3. From ten to fifteen shillings per acre.
4. There should be an appropriation. It would certainly be beneficial to the Indians to have their lands sell at once, which would, undoubtedly, be the case (and not otherwise) were there roads; the purchasers would be more numerous, the lands sell much faster, and the remuneration to the Indians would be great, in comparison to the outlay.
5. Yes, there should be one resident on the Grand River.

Answers of Mr. James Buxton Holden.

1. The old survey.
2. No reserve.
3. Twelve to fifteen shillings per acre.
4. It appears to me that moneys should be granted from the Indian Funds, for the purpose of opening roads and for County purposes.
5. An Agent on the river is necessary.

Answers of Mr. John Hewson.

1. The old survey.
2. There should be no reserve.
3. From ten to seventeen shillings and six pence per acre.
4. This is very important, and affects the interest of the whole County; an appropriation from the Indian Funds, for making roads, would materially assist the poor settlers, and likewise indirectly benefit the Indians.
5. There should be an Agent on the river.

Answers of Mr. John Coulthard.

1. The old survey.
2. There should be no reserve.
3. From 10s. to 15s. per acre.

4. It is absolutely necessary for the benefit of the whole county, that the Indians should contribute to the making of roads, as well as the poor settlers, and which would ultimately benefit them, inasmuch as the lands would sell much faster,—the interest arising out of the sales of which would far exceed the outlay.

5. There should be an Agent on the River.

Answers of Mr. William Nicholson.

1. The old survey, by all means.
2. There should be no reservations at either of the villages named in the query.
3. From 10s. to 15s. per acre, according to locality, I consider a fair valuation.
4. It certainly appears to me to be of the greatest importance for the benefit of the whole County, that moneys should be appropriated from the Indian funds, for the purpose of opening roads through the lately surrendered lands.
5. A resident Agent on the Grand River, for the disposal of these lands, is very essential.

Answers of Mr. Dennis Young.

1. The old survey.
2. There should be no reservation made at either of these villages.
3. From 10s. to 15s. per acre.
4. This is very essential; the benefits which the Indians would derive by having roads through these lands would be great, as these improvements would entice purchasers, and ensure a speedy sale of said lands, thereby enhancing the interest of the Indians' property.
5. A resident Agent on the Grand River is very necessary.

Answers of Mr. John Bowes.

1. I think the old survey.
2. No reservation is necessary.
3. Twelve shillings and six pence per acre, averaging.
4. It would be of the greatest benefit to the whole county, that moneys should be appropriated from the Indian funds for roads and County purposes.
5. I think there ought to be one on the River.

Answers of Mr. George Kirkland.

1. The old survey.
2. There should be no reserve, in my opinion.
3. From 12s. 6d. to 15s. per acre.
4. An appropriation from the Indian funds would be of the greatest benefit.

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5. A resident Agent on the Grand River would be of great benefit.

Answers of Mr. James Ker.

1. The old survey.
2. No reserve.
3. From 12s. to 15s. per acre.
4. An appropriation is much required to assist the poor settlers in making roads through these lands, and which would indirectly be of great benefit to the Indians, inasmuch as the land would sell much faster, and increase the interest of their property.
5. There should be an Agent stationary on the Grand River.

Answers of Mr. Young.

1. The old survey.
2. No reserves should be made.
3. From 10s. to 15s. per acre.
4. There should be an appropriation from the Indian funds for the purpose of opening up roads through the lately surrendered lands; by so doing, the lands in question would sell much faster, and increase the interest of the Indian fund to an extent far exceeding the outlay.
5. It is very necessary to have an Agent on the River.

Friday, 17th November, 1843.

James Little, Esquire, again called in; and examined:—

Have you examined the inspection made of any of the Townships returned to the Commissioner of Crown Lands?—I have carefully examined the inspection of Seneca, with which place I am particularly acquainted, and it is utterly impossible for me to reconcile the valuation with any principles of equity. The very best lot, as regards extension, frontage and situation, and other respects, is considered by the valuers, of less value than many others, which I can positively affirm are not worth half as much. This lot has the frontage of three or four lots on the river: it adjoins the best located Village of the Grand River Navigation Company, at the Upper Darris, is a quarter of a mile above Caledonia, and a mile and a half above Seneca, and is in every respect more valuable for a reservation than any at the other Villages of the Company.—This lot so situated is returned at 27s. 6d. per acre: Paterson's Lot below Seneca, which is a narrow strip of ten chains frontage, is 32s. 6d.; the former lot I would give fifty per cent. more for. The lot next to Paterson's, on which my name is, but which is in the possession of David Hannah, (having exchanged with him for the lot his name is on in the rear of Seneca,) is 30s. I would give double as much for the first lot at 27s. 6d., as for it, or for Terriberry's at 27s. 6d., or Jackson's at 31s. 3d., or Young's at 31s. 3d., or the one I claim about a mile in the rear of Seneca, at 30s. per acre. The lot in question, was valued about August, 1840, by Mr. Burvill, and approved of by Mr. Bain, who is

the Deputy Warden of the Indian Forest, and the person who is now valuing the Indian lands about Brantford, at 15s. per acre; at which price McKinnon, the occupier, gets it, as it has passed the Council. My own opinion is, that this valuation is more correct than the other, for I maintain that the pioneers of the forest, who have had to contend against difficulties and disadvantages peculiar to a new and unhealthy settlement, should have all the advantages of location. Now, if this lot was worth no more in the fall of 1840, than 15s. per acre; the other settlers who were prior and up to that time, should be as favorably considered; and particularly those on the Hamilton and Port Dover Road, who were settled by Government authority. I observe Mr. Bain's tract of nearly 700 acres is valued at 22s. 6d., and all from that to Seneca at from 30s. to 32s. 6d. It is said there are 40 acres of swamp in this block. Young, an old settler, who adjoins him, told me there was as much in proportion on his, which is valued at 31s. 3d.; but, supposing Mr. Bain is made a present of the 40 acres swamp, it would bring his land to about 24s. Now, if the river lots are so valuable, how comes it that this, which is only a mile below Seneca, and fronting the river, is of so much less value than a lot on no known road, a mile in the rear of Seneca. Bain's is valued at 24s., bestowing him all the swamp, which means only that it is a little lower than the adjoining land, whilst the other, namely, the lot with Hannah's name, is 30s. The swamp road lots are not returned according to their acknowledged value by the settlers. My opinion is decidedly against the correctness of the valuation generally, as far as I have examined it; besides, it is, on the whole, at least fifty per cent higher than it should be. I am happy to find that the Inspectors have made diagrams of the lots where two or more have claims; there it will be seen, the improvements of the settlers are scattered over the lots in every conceivable position. Diagrams are given only when two or more have claims. And where it is remarked on the inspection that the lots are settled on as surveyed, means only that the improvements do not extend to other lots, for it will be found in every case, except by chance, that the improvements are on the rear, the centre, and just as it may happen. I observed one lot which had all the improvements, houses, sheds, barns, &c. of these settlers on it. My desire was to save the Executive all the trouble which now devolves on them to settle the conflicting claims of the settlers. The settlers had located themselves as those on the Hamilton and Port Dover road, and had the survey been made in accordance therewith, the lots would have been of twenty per cent. more value to the settlers, and of course the Indians would have also been the gainers.

Will you state your individual interest in these lands, namely, how much land you claim, when you purchased, your authority for so doing, and how much you have made in trading or speculating in these lands?—I claim a lot about a mile in the rear of Seneca, about 90 or 100 acres, and about 250 acres, according to the original survey at the west end of the Hamilton and Port Dover bridge, of which there are between 90 and 100 acres under improvement. I did not purchase these lands until the general surrender took place, and until I had the security of Orders in Council for so doing, which, I presume, is sufficient authority. I did not purchase any portion of these lands, or any other, from any Indian or Indians, excepting only about eight or ten acres, badly improved, for which I paid the Chief, Crawford, £37 10s. currency, £25 of which was paid in cash, and £12 10s. in book accounts and goods. I shall have been ten years on the River in May of next year, and never in the whole course of that time made one copper out of the Indian lands, but,

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on the contrary, have been a large loser in time and money, both of which I calculated. at the least, at £250, endeavouring to get these lands into market at such prices, terms of payment, &c., as would ensure a free sale for the mutual advantage of the Indians and the settlers. I am no squatter, but occupy any lands I have by sufficient Government authority to prosecute any trespasser on the same. I would not purchase any more, if offered to me at 25 per cent. under the present valuation. on a credit of ten years; and I now positively declare there are thousands of acres in Cayuga and the Township adjoining, that I would not give one dollar, per acre, for on speculation.

How are the lands claimed by you at Caledonia Bridge situated?—They have about from thirty to thirty-five chains frontage on the river, as the rough diagram now produced will shew, and I think it will be found far from a mile or two in front. I beg to ask the Committee that this full statement may be received, so that the many slanderous observations that have been made and constantly insinuated, may have only the force they are entitled to.

George S. Tiffany, Esquire, of Hamilton, called in, and examined:—

1. Where do you reside?—I live at the town of Hamilton, in the District of Gore.

2. Are you acquainted with the Indian lands on the Grand River?—I am.

3. Do you consider it advisable to make further reservations in the several town-plots on the Grand River?—I think not.

4. Is it your opinion that the valuation placed by Government on the Indian lands is just and reasonable?—I do not know, excepting by report, what valuation has been placed upon these lands, but in any valuation, I think just regard ought to be had to the interests of both the Indians and the white settlers, so as that on the one hand the land should not be sacrificed, and on the other the sale and settlement of them should not be retarded.

5. Do you think it conducive to the interest of all concerned to make an appropriation from Indian funds, equivalent to local taxation?—I do.

6. Would it be expedient to place a special agent on those lands?—Yes.

7. Do you think it would be for the mutual interest of the Indians and the public to sell those reservations by auction as soon as possible?—I think that the lands should be offered for sale by auction at an uniform upset price, in order to enable proper competition for the more valuable portions, and that such portion as should remain over on hand should be offered for private purchase, at the upset price, at the office of the local agent.

8. How nigh to Cayuga do you think the next town-plot on the Grand River (upwards) should be placed?—There are already several reserved town-plots near Cayuga, belonging to the Grand River Navigation Company, which, from their vicinity to each other, and the consequent competition, will prevent either from becoming of much importance, yet as Caledonia is, by reason of the Hamilton and Port Dover Plank Road, rendered a point of importance, I think a reasonable reservation at this place, say of 50 acres, for a town-plot, would be advisable.

9. How much land (if any) ought to have been reserved at Indiana, York, Dam No. 3, Seneca,

Caledonia, and Dam No. 5, respectively?—Not more, in my opinion, than fifty acres at each place.

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10. Do you think that the lands on the Grand River, belonging to the Indians, should be sold by auction at an upset price without reference to the demand; by which means larger tracts of land would get into the hands of individuals, whose speculation would be more injurious to the public than in the hands of the Government for the benefit of the Indians?—I beg to refer to my reply to the seventh interrogatory, with regard to the sale by auction of the reservation. I think the same mode of disposal should be adopted with all these lands: if the lands are made liable to taxation it would be a sufficient guard against undue speculation. I do not think that any system should be adopted which should wholly prevent private speculation in lands, as it would close one of the most powerful incentives to private enterprise, which is frequently productive of great public good, as well as individual gain.

11. Does not the reservation of so many town plots retard the settlement of the other lands?—I think it does.

12. Are not the usual field notes taken on actual survey, sufficient evidence to establish the respective value?—I think that the field notes, if fully taken, are sufficient to place an upset price upon the whole, but the notes are not sufficient to place a value upon each lot separately. I think the Government should be guided by the field notes, in fixing an upset price, and that purchasers should depend upon an actual and personal view of the land.

13. What value do you think should be placed upon those lands in the Niagara District?—I think that an upset price of ten shillings the acre would be sufficient; there are, no doubt, many lots worth more, but their value would be got at auction, where a free competition would secure a reasonable price.

14. What effect upon the settlement, as to schools, roads and bridges, has the holding of these lands at a price above their real value, and what effect has it upon the Indian funds as to interest?—The effect upon the internal improvement, in every respect, of these lands, by holding the lands above their real value, is highly injurious; a fair and reasonable upset price, and reasonable terms, would promote the sale, settlement and improvement of the whole, and, at the same time, render available to the Indians that which is at present valueless.

15. Would the taxation of the Indian Lands compensate the inhabitants or not, and would it be just to the Indians?—It would be as just to the Indians as to any landed proprietor to tax their lands, and so far as making these lands bear their proportion in local improvements, it would compensate the inhabitants for having waste and unimproved lands near them; but they, as well as the public at large, are much more interested in the speedy sale and settlement of the whole.

16. In what way would you value the lands of occupants, and what terms of payment should be allowed to them?—I think the present settlers, whether squatters or not, are entitled to sympathy and protection; many of them have expended all their available means in improving their lands, and unless they are allowed reasonable time for payment, may be ruined; I would, therefore, as to the present settlers, value their lands as if in a state of nature, and would allow the whole of the purchase money to remain in their hands for a time, say ten years,

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upon their paying the interest annually—this of course not to apply to any lands excepting their farms in their actual occupation.

17. In what way would you value the wild lands, and what should be the terms of sale of those lands?—I have before stated that a reasonable upset price should be placed upon all, and I would again suggest the propriety of it, leaving to competition at auction the value or price of the more valuable portions; with respect to the time of payment, I would not be particular, so that the interest should be paid annually; perhaps it would be policy to require a payment down, of say one quarter.

18. Were the present Villages at Indiana, Dam No. 1, York, Dam No. 3, Seneca, and Dam No. 5, established in consequence of the presumed hydraulic power, and if all that power has been taken up, what probability is there that these Villages will continue to increase?—This was the reason for founding these Villages; I think that they will slowly increase, but, in consequence of their number and their vicinity to each other, they will never be of much importance.

19. Did you ever know seven Towns situated within a range of eight miles, to thrive?—I have not any where.

20. Should not the license dues for timber cut on any of these lands after the valuation, be put as offset against the price set on the respective lots?—There would be great difficulty in ascertaining what portion of timber had been cut off the respective lots, and I would not, therefore, interfere with it. It certainly would be reasonable to make a deduction for the timber taken off, as it materially affects the value of the land; but if the liberal policy be pursued which I have recommended, I would not embarrass it by inquiries respecting the destruction of timber since the valuation.

Lewis Burwell, Esquire, Deputy Provincial Surveyor, called in; and examined:—

1. Ought the reserves on both sides of the Grand River, at Cayuga, Indiana, Dam No. 1, York, Dam No. 3, Seneca, Caledonia, and Dam No. 5, to be enlarged; or should they be reduced; and if so, to what number of acres respectively?—Not having been employed in the last surveys which have been made on the Grand River, I am not aware of the extent of those reservations; but I understand that they are intended for town plots, and are quite extensive. The town plot of Cayuga was surveyed by me in the year 1833, and that reservation is sufficiently large for the purposes of a town for 500 years to come, unless the settlement of it increases at more than treble its present ratio. As to the other places, the Grand River Navigation Company have taken possession of as much land at each place (except at Caledonia) as is at present or will be for a long time to come, useful or necessary for town or village purposes; and as to Caledonia, whatever importance may at present be attached to that place, that importance is not rightfully the property of the Indian Department, for the settlement of that place neither originated with them nor with the Indians; and so far from the Indian Department having equitable right to take advantage of the little prospects which that place holds out to the present or future adventurer, that Department, as I conceive, have, since Mr. Jarvis has been at the head of it, done everything they could, by the hands of the Agents they have employed, to retard the growth and prosperity of that place; for they have unjustly, and without cause, persecuted to fine and imprisonment the only person to whom credit is really due for the

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prosperity of that place—I mean Thomas Bryant. This person at an early day purchased an Indian possession by consent of the Indian Chiefs, and by his perseverance and industry he has made valuable improvements, and others have been induced to settle there; and I am aware, from my own personal knowledge, that to this person the credit is mainly due for the passing of a law authorising the erection of the bridge across the Grand River at that place. Under such circumstances I do conceive that it would be wrong, decidedly wrong, for the Indian Department to reap the fruit of the labors and industry of Mr. Bryant and his neighbors, all of whom have labored and toiled and passed through hardships altogether inconceivable by persons who have not undergone the hardships of beginning new settlements in the woods. If, therefore, any present or future prospects are in view, with regard to Caledonia, it is those who have, by their industry and perseverance made that place, and the Indian lands generally, valuable, who ought to derive the benefit of those prospects, by having their respective parcels of land sold to them at a reasonable price. The same remarks (with the exception of the persecution of Mr. Bryant) will apply to all the other places except Cayuga. And as to the principle of making reservations of town-plots at those places, my opinion is that it is worse than visionary, for if small and suitable reservations are made, they are not worth the attention and expenses necessarily attending them, besides, they will destroy the possessions and prospects of the settlers immediately adjoining the river, and if they are made extensive they will become a nuisance, for it is visionary to suppose that large towns will soon, if ever, grow up at any or all of those places, and the whole of the reservations, excepting a few lots immediately at the river, will remain unoccupied, as at Cayuga, and the natural growth and prosperity of the country will be materially retarded. My decided opinion therefore is, that no such reservations should now be made at any of the above named places.

2. Should those lands be subject to land-taxes for roads?—In my opinion the Indian lands should not be made subject to land taxes for roads. It is a sufficient hardship for the new settler to be obliged by his statute labour, and by voluntary labour, to open such roads as are necessary for his purposes, without being subjected to the payment of a direct land tax, and the more especially as it is well known that the settlers will have as much to do as they can possibly get through with, to pay for their lands, without being encumbered with other burdens.

3. Is it not usual to take field-notes when surveying, and if so, was not that sufficient to value the lands by?—It is not only usual, but a requisite duty of the Surveyor, when surveying new Townships, to take field-notes, and in his notes to note down the different kinds of soil he passes over, all the different kinds of timber he passes through, and classify the timber in such manner as to be able, ever after, by reference to his notes, to tell what kind of timber predominates, and the proportion in quantity of each kind of timber, to notice the extent and kind of all the swamps and marshes he passes through—the situation, size, and course of all the streams of water he passes over, and also all the different undulations of the ground, as well as the height and declivity of all banks of rivers and creeks, and other sudden elevations of ground, and, if occasion requires it, to take sketches of all such places as he cannot clearly define in the manner in which his notes are kept, so that he can make up a complete plan and report of his work, and being thus prepared by having properly discharged his duty in the field, he is the fittest of all persons to set a value upon the lands he has surveyed; and does not require to

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go on the lands again to enable him to set a proper value thereon, unless it may perchance be some very peculiar place which did not come within the limits of his observations, while in the woods at his work, and I apprehend, from the sameness which prevails throughout the Grand River territory, that such extraordinary cases are but few.

4. Do you consider Messrs. Bain, Kirkpatrick, Wells, and Brough, each sufficiently qualified to value these lands, or not, and if not, why not?—Mr. Kirkpatrick and such other surveyors as have been employed in surveying the Indian lands, are, in my opinion, the only fit and proper persons to be employed in valuing these lands, and that duty they might perform without leaving their office table, and with no other time and expense than it would require to rule out a sheet or two of paper into the proper columns, look over their plan and field-notes, and set down the result, and make up a proper report of the same, and the valuation of a Township ought not to cost more pence than it now costs pounds, therefore the employment of any more persons than the Surveyors, whether they be fit or unfit for the task, is a useless and wasteful expenditure of the Indians' money. I am not acquainted with Messrs. Wells and Brough. I shall, perhaps, have occasion to speak of Mr. Bain before concluding my evidence.

5. Do you believe the Indians are satisfied with the management of the Indian Department, and the various Officers paid out of their funds, and if not, for what reason?—Great dissatisfaction prevails amongst the Indians with regard to the present proceedings of the Indian Department. I am well acquainted with the Chiefs and other principal Indians. I was, for several years, the Surveyor of the Department on the Grand River; and, after the last work I did was completed, I received a unanimous vote of thanks, from the Chiefs in Council, for the ability and integrity with which I had performed my duty, and it was their wish that I should be continued in their employment. My dismissal from their employment gave them great dissatisfaction; and many of the Chiefs now often speak to me in terms of disapprobation of the present proceedings of the Department, and frequently ask me if any thing can be done for them to lessen the expenses now being made. They know that, for a number of months, several persons have been employed at what is termed "valuing the lands"—and they naturally expect that each of these men will be paid about one pound per day; in truth, the Indians possess too much plain common sense to believe that such expenses are necessary, and they often ask me why their business is not done on the same plan that it was when Mr. Hepburn was the Acting Trustee, and when I was employed here. One item of their dissatisfaction consists in their not being remunerated for the large quantity of their lands which are drowned by the Welland Canal Company; and, at the request of Mr. Henry Brant, who said he was deputed for that purpose, I wrote the annexed letter (Appendix No. 3) to Mr. Jarvis, on the 20th February, 1840. Since that time, 370 acres of the same has been included in a patent to the Burnham family, leaving 1623 $\frac{5}{6}$ acres yet unaccounted for. I have never received an answer from Mr. Jarvis to that letter. Another item of their dissatisfaction consists in a charge against them of £192 5s., paid to Mr. John W. Gwynne; when the Trustees' account current with the Indians, from 15th February, 1839, to 12th August, 1841, inclusive, appeared in printed handbills, several of the Chiefs called upon me, to inquire if I could explain to them the reason of that charge. It appears in the account as having been paid on the requisition of Mr. Jarvis, the Chief Superintendent. As near as I can under-

stand the nature of that charge, Mr. Gwynne was sent from Toronto to take an account of the settlers on lands, in Dunn and Cayuga, at the disposal of the Indian Department, and the result of his labors on that occasion is embodied in the annexed paper (Appendix No. 4,) an advertisement published by Mr. Jarvis, of which I have a printed copy. Mr. Gwynne did also, in addition to this service, assist Major Winniett, the Superintendent here in fining several persons who were living on the Indian lands, and he also convened a meeting of the settlers at Brantford, and took some memoranda of their claims, in pursuance of a printed notice of his, (Appendix No. 5.) and no doubt made his Report to the Head of the Department. I saw the advertisement of Mr. Jarvis, before alluded to, and noticing its errors, carefully preserved a copy of it, and when I last saw Mr. Jarvis in Brantford, I presented the advertisement to him, and asked him if he was the author of it. He acknowledged that he was, and said that on account of the many errors it contained, it was never acted upon, but had been recalled soon after its publication. I also enquired of him who it was that furnished the schedule for the advertisement, but he would not tell me; at the same time I knew well that it was from Mr. Gwynne, but for certain private reasons, I wished to obtain that information from Mr. Jarvis. Mr. Jarvis appeared to anticipate my motive. Now as this charge of £192 5s. against the Indians, as far as the production and publication of that advertisement, and the duty performed by Mr. Gwynne, is connected therewith, it is decidedly wrong and unjust towards the Indians. In the first place, it shows the total unfitness of Mr. Gwynne for the duty assigned him; in the second place, it shews an unpardonable carelessness on the part of Mr. Jarvis in issuing that advertisement, and subjecting the Indians to the payment of the printing of it, without comparing it with the plan of the township. Had Mr. Jarvis performed that necessary and precautionary duty, that advertisement would not have appeared, and the mischief it produced would not have occurred; Mr. Gwynne, also, would not have been considered worthy to receive pay for services, which were, in point of fact, worse than nothing, and which services, if properly performed, taken as a whole, ought to have been done for about £50. In the year 1835, I was engaged as the Agent at Brantford, (and that year the duty was arduous,) from 1st May to 31st October, inclusive, at 11s. 6d. per day, which amounted, in six months, to £105 16s., and for that sum I paid my own expenses, provided an office and maps, and kept office hours six days in the week, from seven o'clock in the morning until sunset each day, and was not allowed to make any charge for searches in any case connected with the Indian Lands, and then I did all the business necessary to be done.—Compare that sum with the expenses of the Department now, and it will be found to bear but a small proportion; and this is all the pay I ever received when I was not surveying, except occasionally for three or four days at the time of a public sale. It is about fifteen months since Mr. Bain came into Brantford; I cannot say that he has been all that time in Brantford, but I believe he has spent the most of his time in the town and township, and he is here yet, and now has a young gentleman by the name of Blythe, going about with him in the capacity of a surveyor, under his directions, and by the order of Mr. Jarvis. This is adding another item of useless expense to the Indians, and what is most singular, a part of the duty which Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Bain are now performing is the same as that for which Mr. Gwynne was paid, namely, taking an account of the claims of the settlers called squatters,—and Mr. Bain does not confine himself to his legitimate duty, but impudently goes among people with whom the Indian Department have

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nothing to do : this answers very well to kill time, and make up a bill against the Indians. I may speak more particularly on this point before concluding. The manner in which the Indian business was done when I had charge of it here, was simply this :—the lands were advertised for sale, and if any purchaser of a lot bought any of the improvements of another person, he had to satisfy him for it, either by private arrangement, or by reference to others, before I could issue the certificate of purchase,—and no extra expenses were made for the Indians ; sometimes I had to measure improvements, but the purchasers, or rather the parties concerned, paid for that work, and in this plain simple way, I did more business in the summer of 1835, at 11s. 6d. per day, than can be done in ten years, in the way the Indian business is going on now. Truly the Indians have good right to be dissatisfied, for it really appears as though schemes were devised for the actual purpose of finding ways and means to expend the Indians' money.

6. Are the white settlers satisfied with that Department, and if not, what is the cause of their dissatisfaction?—Great dissatisfaction prevails amongst the white settlers with regard to the proceedings of the Indian Department, and in the first place I feel it to be my duty to lay before the committee a case which has been very grievous to myself and others, in which there has been, on the part of the agents employed by Mr. Jarvis, conduct the most infamous and corrupt, and I apprehend that it will be difficult for Mr. Jarvis to clearly exonerate himself from being in some measure party to it. It is a well known fact that I had a special commission to survey, at the expense of the claimants, all the parcels of land on the Grand River claimed under 999 years' leases from the late Joseph Brant, or under like assignments from the Six Nations in their collective capacity ; and that those parcels of land have long since been all surveyed by me and reported to the Government and acted upon by the Executive Council, and that after any or all of those claims were recognised by the Executive Council, neither the Indian Department nor their agents had anything more to do with them. When Mr. Gwynne came up on his tour to take an account of the settlers in Cayuga and Dunn, in January, 1840, I was then in the enjoyment of my previous appointments, although at that time there was no particular work assigned to me. Mr. Gwynne came to my office with a note of introduction from Mr. Jarvis, desiring me to give him such information as would lead him into a proper discharge of the duty assigned him. Mr. Gwynne was a perfect stranger to me, but coming in the way he did I unhesitatingly lent him my original maps of the townships of Cayuga and Dunn, on which were laid down all the tracts of land then recognised by the Government as Brant Lease tracts, or as being grants from the Six Nations in their collective capacity, also the names of all purchasers who had paid instalments up to the last sales in 1835 ; I carefully pointed out all these things to Mr. Gwynne, and told him not to meddle with any persons living thereon, for that all these tracts of land above referred to had been recognised by the Government, and that the Indian Department had nothing more to do with them ; amongst others was the Dotchstader Tract on the south side of the River in Cayuga : I told him who the then different claimants were, and that I was the assignee of two hundred acres of that tract, and that a man by the name of Richard Killins was then living on it without my consent, and further that the Government was ready to give us our deeds as soon as we produced the original lease, or evidence to prove when, how, and where it was burned up. Mr. Gwynne received this information from me as official, and he has since acknowledged this on his

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oath at a trial, at the last assizes at Niagara, when these circumstances were made a part of my defence against Killins ; but instead of honorably discharging his duty, he betrayed the confidence I had placed in him through Mr. Jarvis' introduction ; he betrayed his official trust, for with my map in his hand, he went to my house where Killins was living, conspired with Killins (for half my farm, as Killins' family reported) to destroy my right to the property and procure it for Killins under false pretences, and furnished the schedule for Mr. Jarvis, from which his advertisement, above alluded to, was made up. In that Schedule it was the intention of Mr. Gwynne to advertise my property as the possession of Killins as a squatter, but not knowing how to describe, he made a mistake, and covered part of the farm of Oliver Burnham, which had been patented some years before ; and a part of the property of John Gifford, one of the claimants ; however, a part of my property, as well as a part of Mr. Fradenburgh's and Mr. Givins', is advertised opposite other names ; and the first that I knew of it was from Killins' family boasting that Mr. Gwynne had undertaken to manage it for them, and that his influence with Mr. Jarvis and the Government was such that they were sure of getting my property from me ; and to complete the work, Mr. Bain went and set a value on my farm, as the possession of Richard Killins, he at the same time knowing that it was my property ; and Mr. Gwynne did, at the trial to which I have alluded, while on his oath, confess to me that the materials of which that advertisement is composed, were the production of his own pen, and that he still had Killins' papers in his possession ; and I think I have good reason to believe that Mr. Jarvis would not discover the mistake in the advertisement till it was found that the Government could not listen to the unjust application of Mr. Gwynne to deprive me of my farm, and Messrs. Fradenburgh, Gifford, and Givins of theirs, for one must necessarily have followed the other, the whole coming under one grant from the Indians ; and two lawsuits between Killins and myself have followed as the result of Mr. Gwynne's official conduct, and although I yet retain my property, the Indian Department have found means, under false pretences and false charges, to get me dismissed from all employment on the part of the Government. But Mr. Gwynne got Mr. Jarvis' requisition for the £102 5s. and for such work as this too. It is not only myself who feels the injury of my unjust dismissal from public employment, but the country around me feel it also, and some have felt it in the insolent rebuffs they have met with from Mr. Jarvis in the Indian office, when they have presented official documents from me, appertaining to work which was previously done and approved of. And whatever the Surveyor General may perchance desire to have done, and however necessary it might be to employ me on account of my knowledge of the country, and although it might be something which another man could not do, yet he is debarred from calling upon me, because Messrs. Jarvis, Gwynne, Bain, and Vardon have succeeded, by misrepresentation, to procure my dismissal from public employment. I do assure the Committee that the people are dissatisfied with my dismissal, and so great was the excitement at the time, that the Chiefs of the Six Nations Indians offered, as a body, to petition for my restoration, and the white inhabitants in the town and township offered to convene a public meeting for the same purpose, but I declined any such assistance, intending to make my own appeal to Lord Sydenham on the mere merits of my case, but his sudden death prevented me. There is another of those tracts of land situate in the Township of Brantford, adjoining Ancaster, which has been recognized and confirmed by the Government, and

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the survey and report thereon, as made by me, has been approved of, and all that is wanting for the settlers thereon to obtain their patents, is the requisite evidence of their titles being properly derived from the will of the late Joseph Brant. Mr. Bain entered on to this tract a short time since, and by very improper conduct, as the people inform me, put them into a state of confusion and excitement, taking good care, as he does on most occasions, to abuse me, and recommend the people to the protection of his friend, Mr. Gwynne; and, no doubt, his account against the Indians will shew a number of days' work performed on this tract, with which he must know that he has nothing to do. Apart from this, I conceive Mr. Bain an improper person for such business: he is not a Surveyor, and is therefore unqualified for the proper discharge of such a duty; besides this, he is abusive, and quarrels and fights with people in bar-rooms: such things give offence to correct minded people, and have a direct tendency to bring the Government into contempt, as well as to create dissatisfaction, particularly towards the Indian Department. The abuse which a number of innocent persons received from Mr. Gwynne and Major Winniett, while they were acting as Commissioners, to turn off squatters from the Indian lands, is another source of complaint against that Department. Mr. Bryant, and a person whose name I have forgotten, who lives in the first house immediately below the Onondaga Council House, were not trespassers according to the terms of the Statute, but they were nevertheless both fined and imprisoned, and a person by the name of Smith, living in Brantford, who was working Peter Martin's farm on shares by the year, was fined for cutting up an old fallen tree in field, and selling it for firewood; and so great was the abuse of these Commissioners, that the people appealed to the Government for protection, and their proceedings were stopped; and I have no doubt whatever that the part I then took for the injured, as being the medium of communication between them and the Government, is a principal cause of the deep-rooted enmity against me which has since that time so prominently manifested itself in almost every transaction of these minor servants of the Indian Department, for by that interference, their local resources were stopped. Another cause of complaint by the white settlers is the reserves, of which I have spoken in my reply to the first query. A further item is the enormous prices set upon the Indian lands by the valuers; I do not of myself know exactly what these prices are, but I am informed that they are from one pound ten to two pounds ten shillings per acre. Of this every man has a right, in my opinion, to complain, as a grievous imposition. These settlers entered upon the Indian lands by the consent and approbation of the Superintendent here, and it is by their industry that the Indian lands have become valuable; and when it is known that some of these lands have been in the market since 1835, at fifteen shillings per acre, and could not be sold at that price, it is misguided policy altogether to raise the prices so high that the settlers cannot pay for them. Some of the settlers are so disgusted at the imposition that they are leaving the country and going to the State of Michigan, where they can procure lands in as good a climate, and of as good a quality, for one dollar and a quarter per acre; and I am told by a friend of mine who has just returned from a journey to Michigan, that at present lands may be had along the borders of the Grand River, which empties into Lake Michigan, and a much finer river than the Grand River in Canada, for five York shillings per acre: Government debentures are in abundance, and can be bought for cash at half price, and in this way a Government debenture for \$100 can be bought for \$50 and then turned out to the Government at par

value for a section of eighty acres of land, so that eighty acres can actually be purchased for fifty dollars in cash. It is folly to suppose that when lands so near by can be bought on such reasonable terms, that the people will remain here and submit to be charged from £1 10s. to £2 10s. per acre, when the first payment required here will purchase a comfortable estate in that country. If therefore the Indian Department expect to secure a safe sale of lands, and a good investment of capital for the benefit of the Indians, they must alter the line of policy they are now pursuing. It is rather doubtful to my mind, if they can sell enough lands for some time to come, at such prices as I am told are to be charged, to defray the expenses of surveying and valuing the lands. These expenses cannot have been less than four or five pounds per day for the last fifteen months, and, in my opinion, mostly to no purpose but to fill the pockets of those employed by them. I have endeavoured to answer the inquiries of the Committee, and give my reasons for the statements I have made, and whatever effect it may have, I feel that I have discharged an important duty.

David Thompson, Esquire, Chairman of the Committee, examined:—

1. Where do you reside?—I reside in, and have the honor to represent, the County of Haldimand.

2. Do you know the Indian Lands on the Grand River?—I have a perfect knowledge of those lands, and from having had, for the last twenty-three years, a great deal to do in buying and selling lands scattered over fifty Townships in Canada West, have a general knowledge of the value of lands, from Scarborough upwards.

3. Do you consider that the old or the new survey of the lands adjoining the Hamilton and Port Dover Road should prevail?—The old survey.

4. What was the expense of surveying the six Townships of Indian lands?—I cannot tell.

5. By whom were the lands in these Townships valued, and what was their experience?—That part of the Townships of Dunn and Cayuga not sold, together with the other two Townships in the Niagara District, and the two adjoining ones in the Gore District, were valued by Mr. Kirkpatrick, an efficient Surveyor, but possessed of but a limited knowledge of the value of lands, aided, in the first place, by a Mr. Wells, and subsequently by a Mr. Brough; these latter gentlemen had no experience as to the value of lands whatever—Mr. Brough having but very recently arrived from Ireland, and he has never, I believe, owned a foot of land in Canada, and neither Mr. Wells nor Mr. Brough had ever seen these lands until they came to value them. Their inefficiency will be evident by looking at the valuation placed on the river lots between Cayuga and Caledonia, the prices set upon which are by no means in proportion to their value, being, in most cases, rated too high. Should further evidence be required, it is only necessary to examine their valuation of the river lots in Seneca and Onondaga, in the Statements furnished by the Commissioner of Crown Lands (Appendix Nos. 6 & 7.)

6. What was the cost of the said valuation per lot?—I cannot tell, but judging from the time occupied (upwards of a year and a half), and considering that not two-thirds of the valuations have yet been returned to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the cost must have been great as it is useless.

7. Is it not the practice, in surveying, to take field notes, and in that case could not the valuation

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be properly estimated from these notes?—I believe the practice of taking field notes does, in all such cases, prevail, and I consider that they form evidence quite sufficient to enable competent persons to fix the true value of the land; and in this case all the lands could, in my opinion, with the assistance of a plan, have been valued in ten days; and here I will state, without fear of contradiction from experienced persons, that the Indian lands in the Niagara District should have been valued at from ten to twenty shillings per acre, according to quality and locality, averaging twelve shillings and sixpence per acre; and the two Townships in the Gore District at from fifteen to forty shillings, averaging seventeen shillings and sixpence per acre; these prices are the utmost that should be placed on the lands, and in most cases would not bear the annual addition of interest; almost all the oak and pine timber has been taken off under license, and when such is the case, a proportionate reduction should be made in the price.

8. Do you consider it would be equitable and just that these lands should be subject to taxation for local purposes?—Yes, it appears to me that there can be but one opinion upon this subject; and in fixing the value of the lands in my last answer, I have taken that into consideration. It would, in my opinion, hasten the sales, by the opening up of roads—until which sales nothing can be realized; this principle has been found to work admirably in the United States, and eight or nine years ago, it was introduced, by Act of Parliament, upon the very lands adjoining the Simcoe and Canboro' Road (a copy of which Act is appended, marked No. 2), and this course was also acted upon by the Canada Company; I consider the adoption of a similar course upon these lands as due to the settlers.

9. What effect upon the settlement, in regard to schools, roads and bridges, and upon the Indian funds, has the holding of these lands at a price above their real value?—It prevents the sale of the lands, except in cases where persons have a particular reason for desiring to purchase; it deprives the settlement of schools, roads and bridges, for the loss of which, the exemption from taxes but poorly compensates; and it will prevent fully three-fourths of these lands from selling, and thereby lose to the Indians an annual income of more than £7000.

10. Would it be advisable for the Commissioner of Crown Lands to place an Agent on these lands?—Yes, it would save to the settlers from sixty to eighty miles travel, over bad roads, to Niagara; and besides, a resident Agent would, from personal observations, be enabled to render the Government much valuable information.

11. What has been the general result of the reservation of town-plots by Government, compared with those founded by individual enterprise?—The result of such reservations has, in most cases, proved a failure, as the following contrast will shew:—Johnstown, founded by Government—Brockville and Prescott, by individuals; Turkey Point, in the Talbot District, by Government—Simcoe and Port Dover, by individuals; Niagara and Cayuga, by Government—St. Catharines and Dunnville, by individuals—to which many others might be added; and the reason is obvious, that an individual takes a deep and mutual interest, by residing on the spot, improving the property himself, and assisting settlers to build, taking work in payment.

12. Is there anything in your opinion to justify the reservation of eight town plots from Cayuga to Dam No. 5, of the extent of those made in that tract?—

No; there could be nothing more absurd; the reservation of 1,400 acres at Cayuga has cost Government a large sum of money in clearing a portion of it; it has now been in the market 15 years, and contains but 5 inhabited houses, or shanties; yet I am free to admit that this location, directly at the head of deep water navigation, 20 miles in the interior of the country, in a central position, with good leading cross roads, will, in a short time, become a place of business, and the most suitable for the County Town; yet to this day Government has not realized from sales one per cent. interest on the monies expended in improvements, and before long this reserve will be considered too large, notwithstanding the advantages above stated. The only other reservation at all likely to succeed is Caledonia, nine miles distant—which being but 14 miles from Hamilton, and situated directly where the Hamilton and Port Dover plank road crosses the Grand River, will probably be a place of some business; but even here the reservation should not exceed 40 acres, 20 on each side the river; a reserve beyond that extent would not pay the interest upon its present value. With respect to those persons who have settled upon lands in this tract, under the surrender taken by Sir John Colborne (then Lieutenant Governor) in 1834, for actual settlement, some of whom have occupied the same ever since that time—the Government should consider well before breaking faith with them. The only honest course to be pursued would be to allow these Settlers their land at its real value. Mr. Thomas Bryant has resided there since 1830, under a surrender of a few acres, which was sanctioned by Major Winniett, Superintendent of the Six Nation Indians; were these lands to be assumed by Government, a much greater sum would have to be paid for buildings, &c., than could be realized from sales of town lots in five years.

13. In the town plots of Indiana, Dam No. 1, York, Dam No. 3, Seneca, Caledonia, and Dam No. 5, respectively, what is the extent of the reservations held in fee simple by the Grand River Navigation Company, and how much land have they alienated in each of those town plots since they were laid out in 1834?—The town plot at Indiana is 66½ acres—of this but three-fifths of an acre has been decded. At Dam No. 1, the reserve is 35 acres; of this none has been sold, and but two houses are built on it, those of Mr. Donaldson and his sawyer. At York the Company's reserve is 10 acres—of this but two fifths of an acre has been decded. At Dam No. 3 the reserve is 66½ acres, no part of which has been parted with. At Seneca they have 135 acres, of which one acre, and a park lot of five acres have been alienated. At Caledonia no town has yet been laid out. At Dam No. 5 the reserve is 37 acres, and but two houses are built there, those of Mr. McKinnon and his sawyer; the Company in all these places having alienated but seven acres in nine years. The only inducement to the settlement at these places was the hydraulic power, which is now all taken up; and at Indiana more machinery has been erected than the water can serve in summer or winter. Excepting at Seneca, no buildings have been erected for the last three years, and at Indiana one third of the houses are empty; but for the operations carried on by me at the latter place, not a single family could live there; and as it is, the village has not been able to support a common school. These town reservations have not, either by sales or otherwise, re-paid to the Company the cost of their improvements. They have moreover lost the interest on their investment for nine years; and there is no prospect whatever that further sales will be effected sufficient to pay them one per cent. interest on the same; the present village reserves will not sell, except as farm lots, for 500 years to come. The unwise system thus pursued has in many cases de-

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prived the Indians of the necessaries of life, and they are indebted to a considerable amount to the white people for the means of subsistence; they owe me at present no small sum for flour and pork, which I advanced to them through sympathy, and which I could have sold for ready money.

Mr. *Thompson* further informed the Committee :

That with respect to the evidence of *Thomas Lester*, he admitted to him the day before his examination, that in point of fact and agreement, *Mr. Young* had a better right than himself to all the land that he claimed, except that covered by his (*Lester's*) improvements, but that he hoped by the aid of the *Hon. Mr. Dunn*, (a trustee of the Six Nations) who he thought would assist him, on account of his aunt having been long in the service of that gentleman, to throw such obstacles in the way as to prevent the land being purchased by *Mr. Young* or any other person. As for the remarks of *Mr. Lester*, imputing improper motives to him, he begs leave, in reply, to hand in the affidavits of *Mr. Young* and all his sons, together with *Patrick Latham*, the Indian, to whom he alludes, and *Mr. Sharp*, the person whom he quotes as his authority. (Appendix, No. 8.)

That as there has been an attempt to exonerate the Indian Trust from improper conduct, it becomes his duty to inform the Committee upon that subject, stating one or two facts in relation thereto. In the first place, they took advantage of the Act of 2 Vic. ch. 15, to enforce illegally, the penalties for cutting timber as trespassers, against those persons who settled in the Township of *Cayuga* and elsewhere, and who took possession under a promise that at the next sale, which was to take place within a year, they should be allowed to purchase. See the letter of *John Murray* and *Duncan Campbell*, and the affidavit (Appendix No. 9). There are also many similar acts of oppression and injustice, and these men have a right, in my opinion, to consider the fines so levied on them with the interest, as part payment for their land, and so has every settler under similar circumstances. I would also mention one of their disgraceful acts towards myself; I had a license from the deputy Warden, to cut pine and oak timber for saw logs at the rate of 40s. per 1000 cubic feet, to supply my mill; and finding that the said mill could not saw all the logs so to be cut, before the expiration of the license, I caused the residue of the oak to be made into square timber, to the extent of 32,000 cubic feet, upon which I tendered the dues in accordance with my license, (which was more than the license held by others,) they refused, however, to take it, and seized the whole 32,000 feet and sold it, thereby causing a loss to me of £800; this was done on the disgraceful plea that I should have sawn instead of hewing it. This unwarrantable proceeding is worthy of the perpetrators, and one that is disgraceful to the Government. They did not stop here, but committed similar acts of injustice upon *Mr. Burnham*, entering upon his property which was alienated from the Indians 50 years ago.

APPENDIX No. 1.

Return of the Inspector of the Township of
Number in the Concession.

1. If occupied, by whom, and under what colour of title.
2. If improved, the nature and extent of the improvements?
3. The quality of the soil and timber?

4. What the nearest distance to any Town or Village, Flour and Saw Mills, Tavern stands, &c.

5. What is the full value of the lot per acre, in its present improved condition?

6. What is the full value of the lot per acre, without improvements, at the present time, without reference to former upset prices or alleged expectations on the part of claimants; but the present actual value in the improved circumstances of the whole Indian tract and country adjacent; only excepting the value of improvements on the individual lot now under consideration?

7. How is it watered; are there any Mill-sites or water privileges on it, or streams, adapted for Distilleries, Breweries or Tanneries, &c.?

8. Has the timber suffered from depredations, and are these depredations still going on?

9. Has this lot any peculiar advantages of situation, such as being in a populous Settlement, near to a Town or Village, or principal road or water conveyance?

10. Are there any salt or mineral springs, beds of plaster, or ore of any description, supposed to exist upon this lot, or within a short distance of it; if so, what may be considered their value, and what increase of value do they add to this lot, and to the adjacent lots within a limited space?

11. What is the value of the improvements, not estimated at any supposed rate of cost, but at the minimum rate which they may be supposed to add to the value of the lot in the market?

12. In your inspection of that part of the Township of *Brantford* called the *Johnson Settlement*, you will return the names of all squatters or other persons in possession of lots, stating the number and Concession, number which compose each family, and what, in your opinion, would be a fair rent to exact in case the parties should be disposed to remain upon the land under a Government lease?

Supplementary.

State the minimum quantity of land which will be actually and necessarily required by the *Grand River Navigation Company*, to enable it to complete the work from its present navigable termination to *Brantford*, and the full value of it; and let a diagram of the same, with full references, accompany your Report?

2. In all instances where the clearances of squatters or of Indians are irregular, so that they cross other lots, as laid down on the old or new surveys, you will report the best method of adjusting such inconveniences without doing injustice to parties interested; you will state as correctly as possible, the fair and reasonable price which any one party should pay to another in the event of the improvements of the former falling within the limits of the latter, and transmit with the said information, diagrams or sketches, showing how the proposed arrangements are to be made?

3. What blocks, lots, pieces or parcels of land should be reserved for town plots, or sites of villages, and let a plan showing their relative position accompany your Report.

General Remarks.

In addition to the information called for in the within twelve queries, and the three supplement-

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tary ones annexed, you will state, under this head, any information of importance to the interests of the Indians, that may from time to time come within your knowledge, not only as regards this or any other particular lot, but with reference to any matter connected with the tract.

APPENDIX No. 2.

“An Act for imposing a tax on lands adjoining Canboro' and Simcoe Road.”

This Bill reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon, on Thursday the sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

Whereas it has been represented by the Petition of sundry persons inhabiting the County of Haldimand, that in order to keep open the great Canboro' Road, leading through a part of the Niagara and London Districts, it is necessary to lay a tax on every unsettled lot adjoining the same, for a limited period: Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled “An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled ‘An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America,’ and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province,” and by the authority of the same, that from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty five, every lot of land adjoining the Road leading from Canboro', in the Niagara District, to Simcoe, in the London District, shall be liable to an additional assessment or tax of ten shillings for each lot of two hundred acres of land, or in that proportion for any greater or less quantity, which assessment shall continue for the term of ten years, for the purpose of being laid out on said Roads, and shall be paid yearly to the Treasurer of the respective Districts. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the owner or occupier of lands, or those having charge of the same, situated on the said Road, whether corporate bodies, belonging to individuals, the Canada Company, or being Clergy Reserves, or land vested in His Majesty, or what is known as Indian Lands, in addition to other rates or taxes now regulated by law, shall be liable to pay the taxes hereafter named, on or before the thirty-first day of December in each year, that is to say, for each lot of two hundred acres, ten shillings, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity, if not paid at the end of the first year, the taxes shall be increased in the following ratio: second year for each lot of two hundred acres, twelve shillings and six pence; third year for each lot of two hundred acres, fifteen shillings; fourth year for each lot of two hundred acres, seventeen shillings and six pence; fifth year for each lot of two hundred acres, twenty shillings; sixth year for each lot of two hundred acres, twenty-two shillings and six pence; seventh year for each lot of two hundred acres, twenty-five shillings; eighth year for each lot of two hundred acres, twenty-seven shillings and six pence; ninth year for each lot of two hundred acres, thirty shillings; tenth year for each lot of two hundred acres, thirty-

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two shillings and six pence. Provided that as soon as a resident householder or settler is placed on any lot as aforesaid, who performs the statute labor, the assessment from that time forward shall cease.—

3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for the Assessors of the Townships of Canboro', Rainham and Walpole in the District of Niagara, and Townsend and Woodhouse in the District of London, to obtain the number and concession of each lot not having a resident Settler on the same on the main road leading from Canboro' in the District of Niagara, to Simcoe in the District of London, and make a return of the same to the Town Clerk in each Township where the lands are situated, and also to the Treasurer of their respective Districts, whose duty it shall be to give public notice for three months in one or more Newspapers in each District, as well as the Upper Canada Gazette, that the respective lots are liable for taxes at the rates above described; and the owner or occupier or person having charge of such land shall pay the taxes imposed by this Act to the Treasurer of the District where the lands are situate, and it shall be the duty of the said Treasurer to pay over all money collected by this Act to the Magistrates in the respective divisions through which the road passes, whose duty it shall be to expend the said money on the said road under the direction of the respective Path Masters who may be appointed to superintend and keep the same in repair, and make a Return to the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions at the close of each year, shewing how the said money has been expended.—

4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if the owner or occupier of any lot or lots of land, situated as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to pay the amount of taxes accumulated on said lot or lots for repair of said Road, as provided by this Act, it shall and may be lawful for any two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in the division where the lands may be situated, on the oath of the Town Clerk, stating the amount due on each lot, under the provisions of this Act, to issue a warrant of distress, and levy on the goods and chattels of any settler or person who may enter on and occupy the same, and sell thereof as much as will defray the taxes already accumulated, together with the costs, which shall not exceed the cost now regulated by the Court of Requests' Act.

Passed Commons House of Assembly, fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

ARCH'D McLEAN,
Speaker.

Legislative Council Chamber, fourteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

JOHN B. ROBINSON,
Speaker.

I reserve this Bill for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon.

J. COLBORNE.

The Royal Assent to this Bill promulgated by Proclamation, bearing date at Toronto, 29th September, 1835.

SAMUEL P. JARVIS,
*Deputy Secretary
and Registrar.*

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Provincial Registrar's Office,
Kingston, 1st Nov., 1843.

I do certify that the foregoing is an exact and faithful copy of the Roll of the "Act for imposing a Tax on Lands adjoining Canboro' and Simcoe Road," with which Roll it has been most carefully collated.

R. A. TUCKER,
Registrar.

APPENDIX No. 3.

Letter from Mr. Lewis Burwell, Deputy Surveyor,
to the Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs.
Brantford, 20th February, 1840.

SIR,

Henry Brant, one of the principal Mohawk Chiefs of the Six Nations Indians, has called on me, and says that you are desirous of ascertaining the quantity of lands drowned on the Grand River, by the erection of the Dam at Dunnville, by the Welland Canal Company; and desired me to write to you on that subject, as I am in possession of that information.

When I entered upon the survey of the townships of Dunn and Cayuga by order of the Government, in 1833, a part of my duty was to ascertain the quantity of land drowned by the erection of that dam; and during that survey I carefully surveyed the margin of the high water on both sides of the Grand River as far as the waters set back up the different creeks, and made a correct plan of the same, as well as the original margin of the Grand River; and on the plans of these townships returned by me to the Surveyor General's Office, the 4th March, 1834, you will, by referring to them in that office, obtain the information you require, and which you will find as follows:—On the plan of Cayuga the whole is summed up, and amounts to 2393 ⁶/₁₀₀ acres, from this must be deducted the drowned lands on private property, namely: the drowned lands on the John Huff tract, in Cayuga 222 ¹/₁₀ acres,—do on the John Ditchstader tract, 38 ⁵/₁₀₀ acres, also on the Jones tract which has, since that survey, been confirmed by the Government, 140 acres, making a total of 400 acres, leaving the amount of 1993 ⁵/₁₀₀ acres to be paid for by the Welland Canal Company, and they ought to pay well for it, for they have destroyed all the best of the lands on that part of the Grand River.

When I was making my last surveys and report, I did not survey the lands the Grand River Navigation Company have drowned, having no orders to incur such an expense; but should it be necessary I am ready at any time to obey an order for that purpose, and having now in my possession much information which would lead me direct to the point, I could make such survey with less expense to the Indians than a stranger could.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) LEWIS BURWELL,
Deputy Surveyor.

Samuel P. Jarvis, Esq., Chief Superintendent Indian Affairs, &c. &c., City of Toronto.

APPENDIX No. 4.

Public Notice.

All persons reported as resident settlers upon the unsold lands in the townships of Dunn and Cayuga

up to the 27th November, 1840, and named in the Schedule hereunto annexed, shall be considered as entitled to become purchasers of the lots severally in their possession, provided application be made in writing, for that purpose, to the Indian Department, within six months from this date. The price to be ascertained at the Department, and will be estimated according to the situation of each lot; and the terms of payment to be one-fourth down at the time of making the purchase, and the remainder or residue by three annual instalments with interest. And in default of such application, or if the terms of the sale should not be complied with, such lots will be considered as open to other applicants.

All other lots in these townships not actually sold are also open for sale upon similar applications and upon the same terms and conditions. The highest bidder shall be considered entitled to the preference. Provided that in case the price offered should not meet the approval of the chief superintendent such applicant will be notified in writing of the minimum price at which the lot can be purchased, and the highest bidder within the space of two months thereafter will be considered the purchaser and entitled to a deed or location ticket as the case may require.

(Signed.) SAMUEL P. JARVIS,
Chief S. I. Affairs.

Indian Office, Kingston,
14th July, 1841.

SCHEDULE.

RESIDENT SETTLERS.

DUNN.

Names.	No. Lot.	No. Con.	
James Gapos,	9	3rd,	South of Dunnville & Port Dover Road.
Mary Talbot,	S 1/2 13	4th,	South
James Holmes,	W 1/2 1	1st,	North
Peter Mallow,	N 1/2 2	do	do
Michael Walter,	N 1/2 3	do	do
James Berrie,	N 1/2 4	do	do
Peter McKenzie,	N 1/2 6	do	do
James McGorman,	S 1/2 1	2nd	do
Oliver Burnham,	S 1/2 2	do	do
Solomon Parker,	S 1/2 3	do	do
Michael Logan,	S 1/2 4	do	do
Robert Logan,	S 1/2 5	do	do
Henry Pulver,	S 1/2 7	do	do
Michael Onker,	N 1/2 7 & 8	do	do
Henry Matthews,	9	do	do
Joseph Scott,	2 & 3	3rd	do
Every Burham,	5	do	do

CAYUGA.

Names.	No. Lot.	No. Con.	
Henry Strattan,	7	1st,	North,
John Newly,	45	do	do
John Peart,	51	do	do
Joseph Peart,			
Featherston Martindale,	52	do	do
James Mitchell,	N 1/2 19	do	South,
Peter Sullivan,	26	do	do
Duncan Campbell and			
John Murray,	N 1/2 38	do	do
Patrick Dempsey,	39	do	do
John Osborn Mozley,	43	do	do
Charles Stewart,	S 1/2 44	do	do
Thomas Grogan,	S 1/2 45	do	do
James Low,	48	do	do
Donald Campbell,	N 1/2 11	2nd	do
Jacob Dorsey,	N 1/2 19	do	do
George Finlay,	W 1/2 20	do	do
John Lester,	N 1/2 21	do	do
Duncan McMorton,	N 1/2 22 & 23	do	do
Samuel Suter,	E 33	do	do
James Kearney,	E 34	do	do
James Buchanan,	N 1/2 35	do	do
John Cravan,	N 1/2 37	do	do
Gilbert Clarke,	N 1/2 38	do	do
Michael Finlan,	N 1/2 40	do	do
John Foohey,			

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Appendix (M. M.)	Names.	No. Lot.	No. Con.		
4th Dec'r.	Michael Walsh,	N 41	2nd	South,	
	Alexander Murray,	N 42	do	do	
	James Low,	E 45	do	do	
	Henry McDonald,	S 3 rear	do	do	
	Arnold Green,	S 4	do	do	
	Malcolm Robertson,	S 6	do	do	
	John Warren,	S 7	do	do	
	Horace Marshall,	S 8	do	do	
	James Ryan,	S 11	do	do	
	Richard Murphy,	S 15	do	do	
	John Topp,	S 16	do	do	
	Robert Croft,	S 17	do	do	
	Charles Edie,	8 & 9	4th	do	
	Rebecca Brazzyc,	N 13	do	do	
	William Starkie,	N 15	do	do	
	Harvey Gifford,	N 16	do	do	
	Philip Vactbrider,	N 17	do	do	
	Patrick McDonald,	E 18	3d	do	
	William Sleeth,	N 18	4th	do	
		N 19	do	do	
	Richard Killins,	N 20	3d	do	
		S 20	4th	do	
	John Steen,	S 17	do	do	
	George Steen,	S 18	do	do	
	James Doyle,	S 19	do	do	
	Hiram Gifford,	20, 22, 23	do	do	
	Henry Hale,	S 21	do	do	
	James Gibbs,	S 24	do	do	
	John R. Burger, and	29	do	do	
	Lewis Willson,				
	James Hamilton,	N 7 & 8	5th	do	
	Peter Drako,	N 9	4th	do	
Benjamin Bray,	N 10	do	do		
Joseph Fathers,	N 11	do	do		
Hugh Gowdey,	N 16	do	do		
Jacob Parmer,	N 18	do	do		
Samuel Steen,	N 19	do	do		
Henry Wade,	N 20	do	do		
James Crow,	N 21	do	do		
George Moire,	N 24	do	do		
Christopher Yager,	N 25	do	do		
Thomas Buslins,	N 26	do	do		
Isaac Camp, Jr.	N 27	do	do		
Louis Peteau,	S 10	do	do		
Jacob Houser,	S 26	do	do		
George Webster,	E 24, 25 & 26	do	do		

This Schedule does not include any lots upon which instalments have been paid, the purchasers of which are required to pay up the arrears, or the lots will be forfeited.

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APPENDIX No. 5.

Indian Lands Notice.

Mr. Gwynne has been sent from Toronto for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting upon the nature of the claims of all the settlers upon the unsurveyed lands of the Six Nation Indians on the Grand River, to the lands in their possession, and the description of the position where each individual is settled.

A meeting will be held at Doyle's Inn in Brantford, on Tuesday next, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock, forenoon, for the above purpose, at which a full attendance of the settlers is requested, they are also requested to bring all evidence of claim, writings or receipts in their possession relating to the lands, and also a description of the boundaries of the premises where the same have been surveyed, and a map or plan, where any have such.

(Signed) JOHN W. GWYNNE.

Brantford, August 12th, 1840.

APPENDIX No. 6.

Lots in the Township of Seneca, fronting on the Grand River, stating the Names of Occupants, and the Valuation, without reference to the improvements.

NUMBER.	OCCUPANTS.	VALUE.	NUMBER.	OCCUPANTS.	VALUE.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5	David Thompson	27 6	20	David Patterson	32 6
	John Curley (Indian)		30, 31	John Forbes	
	John Thomas (do.)			John Colborne	
6, 7, 8, 9	David Thompson	27 6	32	Duncan Forbes	28 9
	John Curley (Indian)			James Mulligan	
	John Bowes			Jacob Weryly	
10, 11, 12, 13, 14	Aaron Helmer	27 6	33	David O'Brien	23 9
	Aaron Helmer			William Armstrong	
	Joseph Young			William Armstrong	
15	John Lister	30 0	34	Moses Culp	23 9
	Hugh Henry Sharp			Moses Culp	
	Richard Martin			William Patterson	
16, 17, 18	William Cook	52 0	35	George Pepper	22 6
	Charles Lemonds			Samuel Meredith	
	William Farmer			James Curry	
19, 20, 21, 22, 23	Charles Hannah	22 6	36	Hamilton Curry	25 0
	Charles Bain			Samuel Meredith	
	Peter Young			Morden Curry	
24	John Jackson	31 3	37	William Pinkerton	25 0
	John Jackson			John Todd	
	William Terryberry			Samuel Meredith	
25, 26, 27	James Lyttle	30 0	38		

APPENDIX No. 7.

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Lots in the Township of Onondaga, fronting on the Grand River, stating the Names of Occupants, and the Valuation, without reference to the improvements.

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NUMBER.	OCCUPANTS.	VALUE.	NUMBER.	OCCUPANTS.	VALUE.	
	<i>West of Mohawk Methodist Church.</i>	s. d.			s. d.	
1, 2.....	Asa Smith.....	30 0	29.....	Peter Shook.....	37 6	
	James Murphy.....					David Williamson.....
	R. H. O'ell.....					Joseph Hadland.....
3, 4, 5....	James D. Willard.....	30 0	30, 31....	Thomas Charlton.....	40 0	
	Isaac Smith.....					David Williamson.....
	Arthur Smith.....					Thomas Charlton.....
6, 7, 8....	Arthur Smith.....	30 0		Aaron Green, (an Indian)....		
	Thomas Panton.....					<i>East of Mohawk Methodist Church.</i>
	Robert Johnson.....			13, 14.....		Joseph Martin (an Indian)....	35 0
	Hugh Carr.....	30 0	15.....	George Martin, Jun. do.....	33 9	
	Andrew Towse, (Indian)....			16, 17.....	Anthony Miller.....	32 6
	John Garlough, do.....			18, 19.....	Sundry Indians.....	
9, 10....	John Garlough, do.....	30 0	20.....	Sundry Indians.....	32 6	
	Clarke Smith.....			21.....	Sundry Indians.....	32 6
	John Hill, (Indian).....			22.....	Alexander Ellis.....	32 6
	Andrew Towse.....			Paulus Markle, (an Indian)...		
	Arthur Smith.....			John Shore.....do.....		
11, 12....	John Smoke Johnson (Ind. Chf.)	31 3	23, 24....	Alexander Ellis.....	33 9	
	John Garlough, (Indian)....					Johnson, (an Indian).....
	Clarke Smith.....					John Beecham.....
13, 14....	John Hill, (Indian).....	33 9		Stephen Crandal.....	33 9	
	John Smoke Johnson (Ind. Chf.)					John Shero, (an Indian)....
	Thomas Kitchen, (Indian)...			25.....		Alexander Ellis.....
15, 16....	George S. Williams, (Indian.)	35 0	26, 27, 28	John Walker.....	33 9	
	Arthur Smith.....					William Burrell.....
	John S. Johnson, (Indian) ...					William Oughtred.....
17.....	Peter Martin.....do.....	35 0		John Walkers.....	33 9	
	George Martin.....do.....					John M'Donell.....
18, 19....	George Martin, Sen. do.....					Samuel Herbert.....
20, 21....	Jacob Martin.....do.....	35 0	29, 30....	Henry Tyson.....	32 6	
	William Loft.....do.....					William Nelson.....
	George Martin, Sen. do.....					James Campbell.....
	Jacob Martin, Sen. do.....	35 0	31, 32....	Anthony Nightingale.....	32 6	
	Adam Segar.....do.....					Nicholas Burnham (an Indian)
	Adam Segar.....do.....					William Nelson.....
22, 23....	John Dickinson.....	35 0		John Closs (an Indian).....	33 9	
	William Lofts, (an Indian)...					Charles Nightingale.....
	Robert Vaughan.....			33, 34.....		John Byrnes.....
	George Martin.....do.....	35 0	35, 36....	George Johnson.....	33 9	
	Robert Vaughan.....					Daniel Springer (Indian Chf.)
24.....	Adam Segar.....			37.....		Henry Pectman.....
	William Lofts.....do.....	35 0		Daniel Springer (Indian Chf.)	35 0	
	John Dickinson.....			38.....		John Kinder.....
	Robert Vaughan.....			39.....		Samuel Kinder.....
25.....	Peter Shook.....	36 3	40.....	Henry Pectman.....	36 3	
	Adam Segars.....					Jacob Thomas (Indian).....
	David Williamson.....					<i>East of Fairchild's Creek.</i>
	William Loft, (an Indian)....	36 3	41.....	Samuel R. Hawley.....	30 0	
	John Dickinson.....			42, 43, 44..	George Johnstone (Indian)...	30 0
	Widow Adams.....do.....			45, 46.....	William D. Dutton.....	30 0
26.....	Peter Shook.....	36 3	47, 48.....	John Silver.....do.....	27 6	
	Robert Vaughan.....				Sundry Indians, Rev. Mr.	30 0
	David Williamson.....			49.....	Elliott.....	
	John Dickinson.....		50.....	Sundry Indians [the Tuscorora Church and Schoolhouse on this lot.]		
	Widow Adams (an Indian)...	36 3	51.....	David Hagan and 12 Indians also have improvements. ...	32 6	
	Widow Greene.....do.....			52.....	Sundry Indians, Rev'd. Mr. Elliott.....	32 6
27.....	Peter Shook.....			53.....	Various Indians, do.....	32 6
	Robert Vaughan.....	36 3	54, 55....	Sundry Indians, do.....	32 6	
	David Williamson.....			56, 57....	Sundry Indians & James Carpenter.....	32 6
	Thomas Charlton.....			58, 59....	Sundry Indians.....	33 9
	John Dickinson.....	37 6	60, 61....	Sundry Indians.....	35 0	
28.....	Peter Shook.....					
	David Williamson.....					
	Thomas Charlton.....					
	John Dickinson.....					
	Joseph Hadland.....					

Lots in the Township of Onondaga, &c.—Continued.

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4th Dec'r.	NUMBER.	OCCUPANTS.	VALUE.	NUMBER.	OCCUPANTS.	VALUE.	4th Dec'r.
		<i>East of Fairchild's Creek.</i>			<i>East of Fairchild's Creek.</i>		
62, 63...		John S. Hagar	31 3	76.....	William Dicks.....	27 6	
		— Buck (an Indian).....		77.....	William Downey.....	27 6	
64.....		Charles Hagar	31 3	78.....	David Dick.....	26 3	
		— Buck (an Indian).....		79, 80...	Sugars, (an Indian).....		
65.....		John Young (an Indian).....	30 0		Isaac Hill.....do.....		
		Ephraim Curry.....		81.....	John M'Roberts.....	25 0	
		George Buck... (an Indian)..			John Douglas.....		
		John Hill.....do.....		82.....	John Patterson.....	26 3	
		— Barnhouse.....do.....			John Douglas.....		
66.....		Ephraim Curry.....	30 0	83.....	James Ferns.....	25 0	
		James Hughes.....			John Cooke.....		
67, 68, 69..		Sundry Indians.....	29 0	84.....	George May.....	25 0	
70.....		Jacob Boyce.....	27 6		John Cooke.....		
71.....		Alexander Bunnel.....	27 6		Patrick M'Gibbon.....	25 0	
		James Bircham.....			John Cooke.....		
72.....		William Dick.....	25 0		John M'Cormick.....	25 0	
73.....		Henry Webster.....	25 0	85.....	Ronald M'Kinnon.....	25 0	
		Henry Webster and sundry		86, 87.....	Alpheus Kelly.....	25 0	
		Indians.....			Joseph Brown.....		
74.....		John Harvey.....	25 0	88, 89, 90	Alpheus Kelly.....	25 0	
		Sylvester Cahill.....			Mathew Coonits.....		
		John Hill (an Indian).....					
75.....		Sugars.....do.....	27 6				
		Hannah Dixon..do.....					

APPENDIX No. 8.

Deposition of Joseph Young.

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA, } Joseph Young of the In-
 TO WIT: } dian Reserve, in the coun-
 ty of Haldimand, in said District, Yeoman, maketh
 oath and saith, that there does not flow and never
 did exist any bargain between him this deponent and
 David Thompson of the village of Indiana in said
 District, Esquire, to the effect that if the said David
 Thompson did succeed in procuring, or that if the
 said Joseph Young did by the assistance of the said
 David Thompson, succeed in obtaining a deed of
 certain lands in the vicinity of Indiana aforesaid,
 claimed by the said Joseph Young, then, and in
 that case, an exchange was to be made by the said
 David Thompson and this deponent, by the said
 Thompson giving to this deponent the farm of
 Patrick Latham for a part of the said tract of land
 claimed by him in the vicinity of Indiana aforesaid,
 known as the Highflyer farm: that a subject of that
 nature was never mentioned between them, and this
 deponent never did say to Hugh Henry Sharp or
 any other person, that such was the case, and that
 there is no bargain of any nature relative to these
 or any other lands existing between this deponent
 and the said David Thompson.

JOSEPH YOUNG.

Sworn before me at Indiana,
 this 15th November, 1843.

RICHARD BROWN,
 Commissioner for taking Affidavits
 in Queen's Bench in said District.

Deposition of Robert Young.

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA, } Robert Young, of the
 TO WIT: } Village of Indiana in said
 District, Yeoman, son of Joseph Young, maketh
 oath and saith;—That he does not know that there
 is, and does not believe that there is, any under-

standing between his father Joseph Young, and
 David Thompson, Esquire, relative to a tract of
 land in the vicinity of Indiana, claimed by the said
 Joseph Young, to the effect that if the said Thomp-
 son does assist him the said Joseph Young in obtain-
 ing a title to certain lands in the vicinity of Indiana,
 that the said Thompson is to have a part of the said
 land by purchasing and giving in exchange there-
 for the farm of Patrick Latham, and that he this
 deponent has never said to Hugh Henry Sharp, or
 any other person that such was the case.

ROBERT YOUNG.

Sworn before me at Indiana,
 this 15th November, 1843.

RICHARD BROWN,
 Commissioner for taking Affidavits
 in Queen's Bench in said District.

Deposition of James Young.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, } James Young of the Indian
 TO WIT: } Reserve in said District, Yeoman,
 maketh oath and saith;—That he resides with
 his father Joseph Young, and that he does not be-
 lieve that any understanding ever did or does now
 exist between the said Joseph Young and David
 Thompson, Esquire, to the effect that if the said
 Joseph Young by the assistance of David Thompson
 obtains a title to certain lands in the vicinity of
 Indiana, that the said Thompson is to have a part
 thereof by purchasing and giving to him the said
 Joseph Young therefor the farm of Patrick Latham,
 and this deponent never said to Hugh Henry Sharp
 or any other person that such was the case.

JAMES YOUNG.

Sworn to before me at Indiana,
 the 15th November, 1843.

RICHARD BROWN,
 Commissioner for taking Affidavits
 in Queen's Bench in said District.

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Deposition of Jacob Young.

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA, } Jacob Young, of the Indian Reserve in said District, Yeoman, son of Joseph Young, maketh oath and saith :—That he does not know and does not believe that there is an understanding or agreement between his father and David Thompson, Esquire, to the effect that if he the said Joseph Young by the assistance of David Thompson should succeed in obtaining a title to lands claimed by him in the vicinity of Indiana, the said Thompson is to have a part thereof by purchasing and giving to the said Joseph Young therefor, the farm of Patrick Latham, and that he never said to Hugh Henry Sharp or any other person that such was the case: That he resides with his father, and does not believe that there is any understanding of any nature relative to these or any other lands between his father and the said David Thompson.

JACOB YOUNG.

Sworn before me at Indiana, the 15th November, 1843.

RICHARD BROWN, Commissioner for taking Affidavits in Queen's Bench in said District.

Deposition of Dennis Young.

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA, } Dennis Young, of the Indian Reserve in said District, maketh oath and saith :—That he resides with his father Joseph Young, and that he does not believe an understanding ever did or does now exist between the said Joseph Young and David Thompson, Esquire, to the effect that if the said Joseph Young by the assistance of the said David Thompson obtains a title to certain lands in the vicinity of Indiana, that the said Thompson is to have a part thereof, by giving in exchange therefor the farm of Patrick Latham; and that this deponent never said to Hugh Henry Sharp or any other person that such was the case.

DENNIS YOUNG.

Sworn before me at Indiana, the 15th November, 1843.

RICHARD BROWN, Commissioner for taking Affidavits in Queen's Bench in said District.

Deposition of Hugh Henry Sharp.

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA, } Hugh Henry Sharp, of the village of Indiana in said District, Mechanic, on his oath, states, that he never heard Joseph Young of the Indian Reserve in said District, or any of his sons, say that if the said Joseph Young did succeed in obtaining a tract of land in the vicinity of Indiana aforesaid by the assistance of David Thompson, Esquire, that an exchange was to be made between them the said Joseph Young and David Thompson, by the said Thompson purchasing the farm of Patrick Latham and giving it to the said Young for a part of the said tract of land in the vicinity of Indiana, known as the Highflyer Farm claimed by the said Joseph Young; and that he this deponent never did say to Thomas Lester, or to any other person, that either the said Joseph Young or

any of his sons have at any time told him that such was the case.

HUGH H. SHARP.

Sworn before me at Indiana, this 15th November, 1843.

RICHARD BROWN, Commissioner for taking Affidavits in Queen's Bench in said District.

Deposition of Patrick Latham.

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA, } Patrick Latham, of the Township of Cayuga, in the County of Haldimand, in said District, an Indian of the Naticoke Nation, maketh oath and saith, that a long time since, and not less than four years since, David Thompson, Esquire, of Indiana, asked this deponent what price he would ask for his farm, and whether he would sell it or not. That he, this deponent, did not answer him, and that within the said period of four years, the said David Thompson has never, to his knowledge, mentioned the subject, and there is no bargain between him and the said Thompson, neither was there any bargain between them relative to the said farm: and this deponent further saith, that there never existed any bargain between him and Joseph Young, of the Indian Reserve, in said District, relative to his said farm, neither was the subject of purchasing it ever mentioned to this deponent by the said Joseph Young, or by any other person on his behalf, or on that of the said David Thompson, further than has been already stated by this deponent.

PATRICK LATHAM.

Sworn before me, at Indiana, this, 15th November, 1843.

RICHARD BROWN, Commissioner for taking Affidavits in Queen's Bench in said District.

APPENDIX No. 9.

Letter and Affidavit of John Murry and Duncan Campbell.

Cayuga, 15th November, 1843.

David Thompson, Esquire, Indiana:

Dear Sir,

We beg leave to inform you, that in January, 1840, we were fined as trespassers upon the Indian lands, by Major Winnett, three pounds currency, each, which we paid to Mr. Charles Bain, through Philip Murry. At the same time, a quantity of Oak timber, got out by us, was seized by the Warden, on which we paid at the rate of six pounds currency per thousand cubic feet, to Mr. Bain, through the hands of Philip Murry, after said seizure, to redeem it. The lands on which this timber was cut, and on which the trespass was alleged to have been committed, is still in our possession, and we have made large improvements thereon, and wish to purchase it. The following is a statement of monies paid by us, viz:

Table with 2 columns: Description of payment and Amount in pounds, shillings, and pence. Includes entries for 'Fine for trespass', 'Dues on 4014 cubic feet Oak', and a total sum of £35 9 8.

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Thirty-five pounds, nine shillings and eight pence,
currency.

We are, Dear Sir,
Your obedient servants,
JOHN MURRY.
DUNCAN CAMPBELL.

Witness to signature of Murry,
R. BROWN.

Affidavit.

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA, } John Murry, and Dun-
TO WIT : } can Campbell, both of the
Township of Cayuga, in said District, Yeomen, on
their oaths state, that in January, of the year of our
Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty, they
were prosecuted for a trespass upon the Indian
lands in the said Township of Cayuga, and fined
before James Winniett, Esq., in the sum of three
pounds currency, each, which they have paid; and
that about the same time the Deputy Warden seized
a quantity of timber got out by them, to redeem
which, they had to pay at the rate of six pounds
currency per thousand cubic feet. That the said
alleged trespass was committed, and the timber got
out by them on a lot of land in Cayuga, which since
that time, has remained in their possession, and on
which they have made large improvements, and
are now desirous of purchasing it; and that they
did, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hun-
dred and thirty-five, settle upon said lot with an
intention to purchase it for farming purposes; that
the lot of land referred to, is lot No. 26, in the first
Concession south of Talbot Road, in the Township
of Cayuga, and that the money paid by them jointly
was, for said fine, £6; dues on 4914 feet Oak timber,
at 120s. £29 9s. 8d.; amounting in all, to thirty-
five pounds, nine shillings and eight pence, currency.

JOHN MURRY.
DUNCAN CAMPBELL.

Sworn before me at Indiana,
this 16th November, 1843.

RICHARD BROWN,
Commissioner for taking Affidavits
in Queen's Bench in said District.

APPENDIX No. 10.

Return to an Address from the House of Assem-
bly to His Excellency the Governor General, pray-
ing that His Excellency would be pleased to direct
the proper officer to communicate, for their informa-
tion, copies of two Petitions filed in the office of the
Executive Council, the one from James Little and
others, and the other from the Chiefs and Sachems
of the Six Nations Indians, residing at the Grand
River tract, both relating to Indian Lands.

By command,

D. DALY.

Secretary.

Secretary's Office, 17th November, 1843.

(Copy.)

To the Right Honorable Sir Charles Theophilus
Metcalf, G. C. B., Governor General of British
North America, &c. &c. &c., in Council.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Petition of the undersigned, humbly sheweth:

That your Petitioners are settled on the Indian
lands on the Grand River, in the Districts of Niaga-

ra, and Gore; that at their own expense and labour
they have much improved the roads, the value of
their own locations, and correspondingly the value
of the neighboring unoccupied Indian lands. That
in the valuation of the whole Indian Tract the Val-
uators are instructed to take not only these, but
also every other advantage into account, in order
to raise the price of these lands to the highest pos-
sible extent, as the following, taken from a printed
sheet of queries, which the Valuators are required
to answer on each lot, will sufficiently shew:—

"1st. What is the quality of the soil and timber?"

"2nd. What is the nearest distance to any town
or village, Flour and Saw Mills, Tavern stands, &c.?"

"3rd. What is the full value of this lot per acre,
without improvements, at the present time, without
reference to former upset prices or alleged expecta-
tions on the part of claimants, but the present actual
value in the improved circumstances of the whole
Indian tract and country adjacent; only excepting
the value of the improvements on the individual lot
now under consideration?"

"4th. How is it watered?—Are there any Mill
Sites or water privileges on it, or streams adapted
for Distilleries, Breweries, or Tanneries?"

"5th. Has this lot any peculiar advantage of sit-
uation, such as being in a populous settlement, near
to any town or village or principal road or water
conveyance?"

"6th. Are there any salt or mineral springs, or
beds of plaster or ore of any description supposed
to exist upon this lot, or within a short distance of
it; if so, what do they add to the value of this lot
and the adjacent lots within a limited distance?"

"7th. What blocks, lots, pieces, or parcels of
land should be reserved for town plots or sites of
villages? and let a plan shewing their relative posi-
tion accompany your report."

From the foregoing Your Excellency will see that
every means, whether supposed or real, whether
from the labour and outlay of Petitioners, or other
causes whatsoever, of adding to the intrinsic value,
and increasing the price of these lands, are resorted
to. Even the roads made at the expense of Peti-
tioners, as well as those highways made at the pub-
lic charge, are taken into the account, whilst the In-
dians, their lands, and any other property they pos-
sess, are totally exempt from taxation, and all the
public burdens which your Petitioners, in common
with Her Majesty's white subjects of the Province
generally, are necessarily called on to bear.

Besides, instead of giving encouragement to Cap-
italists, which in all new settlements has been gen-
erally considered good policy, reservations of several
hundred acres of land are required to be made
wherever a situation may be considered eligible for
the congregation of a few houses, thereby debarring
Capitalists from settling amongst us, who, by invest-
ments of money in machinery and improvements,
would greatly advantage and accommodate your
Petitioners, as well as facilitate the settlement of the
Indian lands. Petitioners conceive it might indeed
have been expected that the Chief Superintendent
of the Indian Affairs, who as President of the Grand
River Navigation Company, would have been
aware of the impracticability of advancing the In-
dian interests by this means, when he cannot but
know that that Company, who have village sites at
every lock and dam on the river, in the most eligi-
ble situations, have never realized sufficient to com-

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pensate an individual for the supervision of the same, without taking into account the interest on the outlay; nor has the town plot of Cayuga, which was so flatteringly brought into market by his predecessor in office, ever realized other than most bitter disappointment and dissatisfaction to those who were induced to purchase by the fallacious and visionary representations made to them; and altho' it has been about eleven years in market, it remains at this day a bleak common,—a conspicuous monument of the utter impossibility of forcing towns in a wilderness, by those who feel no further interest than taking pay for the lots. Petitioners would especially ask that this system, so fruitless of good to all concerned, will be forthwith abandoned.

Petitioners have further to represent that although there were several hundred settlers whose interests would be deeply affected by adopting a different survey from the convenient and systematic plan they had followed in locating these lands, a totally different and ruinous plan was pursued, and although this was represented to the Government at the time, and an answer received that every consideration would be given to the subject, yet nothing has been done to the relief of petitioners; the consequence is, nearly the whole settlement has been thrown into the greatest confusion,—farms are cut up into shreds and patches; in some cases each end and the centre of a lot are found to be improved, having all the buildings and erections necessary for three farms; some are improved in the centre—some on the rear—some on the inconvenient borders of two lots—whilst some individuals have had to abandon their locations altogether. Thus your Petitioners have been most seriously damaged, and the value of their lands greatly depreciated by what they conceive to be a total disregard to their welfare, through a mistaken and inconsiderate desire to guard the Indian interest by those having control in the matter.

Petitioners have further to represent that with the exception of the Hamilton and Port Dover road, surrenders in all localities where timber could be found available for marketing, all that was valuable has been carried off by those who were licensed to do so; the consequence is, many of these lots are so perfectly denuded, that enough timber cannot be found for fencing, whilst at the same time Petitioners have been debarred the privilege of appropriating a few saw-logs to their own immediate wants, and Petitioners have especially to complain that this system is continued, to their manifest injury, although the lands have been valued in connexion with everything growing upon them, or supposed to exist within them.

Petitioners know it is said these are not Crown, but Indian Lands, and the most must be made out of them for their benefit; this your Petitioners grant to the fullest extent, but they are perfectly convinced a more liberal line of policy, and a more equitable scheme of dealing, would better conduce to this desirable end, for they cannot admit it right to themselves, nor tending to secure the Indian interests to make Petitioners pay an increased value which is consequent of their own labor and outlay, nor just to continue the licensing of the timber where the lands have been valued, nor reasonable to require those who have been the pioneers of the forest, and who have had to contend against all the disadvantages peculiar to a new and unhealthy settlement, to give up their improvements for the purpose of wasteful and unseemly reservations.

Petitioners are aware it is said by the Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs, that having settled on these lands without instructions to do so, Petitioners have rendered themselves unworthy of

any consideration whatever from the Government; whilst Petitioners would exonerate the Government from such illiberal views, they would take this opportunity of exculpating themselves from the odium of the charge; when the Grand River Navigation Company first came into existence, which was long before the present officer was placed at the head of the Indian Affairs, Sir John Colborne, who was Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada at the time, promised certain wealthy and influential individuals if they would get the stock taken up, and commence the improvement of the River, he would get a surrender of the Indian Lands, and bring them into market;—the stock was subscribed for, a commencement of the improvements made, and immediately thereafter he obtained a surrender of what is called the Hamilton and Port Dover Road, which, as far as Tuffany's Block, was soon settled on; it was expected according to His Excellency's promise a full surrender would follow. This seems to have been generally understood, for when Petitioners, who are chiefly natives of Great Britain and Ireland, arrived at the "Head of the Lake" they were invariably directed to these lands as being open for settlement, and on arriving there they found the Indians quite as disposed as the whites to favor this belief, and willing to dispose of their improvements to any who would give the most for them. On the 20th November, 1835, the following advertisement was issued in print from the Indian Office at Toronto:

" GRAND RIVER LANDS.

" *Indian Leases.*

" Notice is hereby given that all persons in possession of lands belonging to the Six Nations Indians, under leases given by any Chief or Chiefs of the said Indians, or any individual Indian or Indians of the said Six Nations, are hereby required, on or before the 25th day of December next, to transmit, post-paid, to the subscriber, the leases under which such persons claim to hold possession of their respective lands, in order that leases may be granted by the Crown to such of the aforesaid persons for such terms of years, and at such rents as the Trustees of the said Indians may think proper to recommend for that purpose, and in default thereof, proceedings will be taken to eject such persons from the lands they may respectively occupy.

" And notice is hereby given, and the settlers on the Hamilton and Port Dover Road are hereby required, on or before the said 25th day of December next, to apply to the subscriber, post paid, for leases from the Crown for such portions of the Land they may respectively occupy, and which the said Indians some time since surrendered to the Crown, that Leases for their benefit might be granted, and in default thereof such settlers will be liable to be ejected from their respective possessions.

" (Signed,) WILLIAM HEPBURN,
" Acting Trustee, Six Nations Indians.

" *Printed at the U. C. Gazette Office.*

" Dated at the City of Toronto, this 20th November, 1835."

Petitioners need make no comment on the plain and obvious tendency of the foregoing notice, further than to say, as far as they were concerned at the time they complied with its requirements, and they now assure Your Excellency, had they anticipated the illiberal and ruinous policy that has been adopted towards them, the unreasonable terms of

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payment now required, as well as the extreme unhealthiness of the locality, every succeeding summer bringing with it a return of epidemic fever, and fever and ague, by the wasting influences of which their health, energies and means have been seriously impaired, they would not have placed themselves in their present unfavourable position, where every advantage is apparently taken of them, whilst as valuable lands in healthy situations are offered on the most liberal and equitable terms, not alone by the Canada Company, but by individual land-holders, who are using every endeavour to dispose of such property.

Petitioners have further to represent, that in the face of all the disadvantages, and the unusual system of valuation herein before set forth, and not taking into account the great scarcity of money, and the low price of Agricultural produce, which will not pay for the labor, it is announced by Advertisement from the Indian Office, that as far as Cayuga and Dunn are concerned, they are called upon to pay one-third down, and the remainder in three equal annual instalments with interest. Petitioners cannot of course, anticipate better terms for the lands of the other Townships, and they have therefore, respectfully to state, that these are payments which it is totally out of their power to comply with, and coupled with what has been already represented, would lead them to believe the only question entertained by those having jurisdiction in the matter, is, how are your petitioners to be got rid of, and the whole tract restored to its original uselessness, for really they conceive no better method could be adopted to bring about this result, than the whole system so perseveringly and tenaciously pursued.

Petitioners would now beg to bring under the notice of Your Excellency in Council, the very different policy pursued by the Canada Company, in relation to the settlement of their lands, and it surely must be admitted, they are as desirous of making as much out of their property, as the Indian Department can be out of the lands under its management.

After various plans, each more liberal than that preceding, but all of which it seems were found ineffectual for the purpose, the Canada Company now Advertize to dispose of their extensive tracts, comprising about 800,000 acres, at prices ranging from 2s. to 13s. 9d. per acre, on a credit of ten years, requiring only the interest annually, with an advance of 1s. 3d. if paid within the first five years, and 2s. 6d. per acre, if paid subsequently to that; and previous to the expiration of the lease, leaving the Settler, full power to purchase the freehold, and take his deed for the land he occupies, at any time during the Lease, when most convenient to himself at the aforesaid fixed advance.

The Company will remit any sum of money, however small, to any part of the United Kingdom, or Europe, free of all charge.

They will also remit any sum of money, however small from Europe to Canada, thus ensuring the benefit of exchange to the Emigrant, free of all charge. They furnish every kind of information and directions that can possibly be useful to the Settler; also printed lists of their lands, and any particulars required, free of all charge.

And with a view to accommodate the Emigrants having no immediate use for their money, the Company will allow interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. premium for money left with them not less than 90 days.

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Your Excellency in Council will see by the foregoing, which is but a synopsis of their advertisement, that the Canada Company, who surely understand their own interest, and who have had great experience in the settlement of lands, are holding out the most liberal and advantageous terms to Settlers, as well as evincing a most ardent desire for their welfare and prosperity, by adopting any scheme for their accommodation, which is highly creditable to them, and cannot fail to ensure them abundant success; and Petitioners cannot at all comprehend why the Government should be less desirous of their welfare, and why a similar line of policy would not be as fully conducive to the interests of the Indians.

It has come to the knowledge of Petitioners that the lands in Cayuga and Dunn are valued at from 3 to 6 dollars per acre, which is a valuation far above what can be realized for them. Individuals who purchased at the last sales about 8 years back, at the then upset price of 15s. per acre, would in many cases now be glad to get 10s. for them. A farm of 200 acres, with about 40 acres improved, and all the necessary buildings and erections made upon it, near Cayuga village, on the great Canboro' road, which was purchased in its wild state at that sale for 20s. per acre, was sold some months back, after it had been several years in market, for £105. Petitioners only mention these facts to show the estimate of value the public set upon these lands.

Petitioners regret the necessity of having to bring these matters so particularly, and at such length, under the notice of your Excellency in Council, but they trust the importance of the subject, and the circumstances under which they are placed, will be considered a sufficient excuse. If Petitioners are compelled to remove from here, which, under the present system, they will be necessitated to do, it will be at the greatest sacrifice, for they have expended all their substance in endeavoring to provide a living and a home for themselves and families; they would therefore most respectfully but earnestly beg your Excellency in Council will be graciously pleased to order:

- 1st. That a fair valuation be put on these lands, s. in their natural or wild state.
- 2nd. That a re-survey be made in those situations where it is absolutely required for the advantage of the settlers.
- 3rd. That the licensing of the Timber by the Indian Department or its agents be prohibited where the lands are valued.
- 4th. That the system of reservations be abandoned, except where the Indians are to be located,—which is in accordance with their own wishes, as well as the Orders in Council which were passed when the survey was authorized to be made, which secure to each settler the right to purchase the lot he occupies.
- 5th. That the system adopted by the Canada Company in regard to the disposal of their lands be followed in relation to the sale of these for the benefit of all those who may wish to avail themselves of the same.
- 6th. That an office be established at some convenient place on the River, where Petitioners, and all others disposed to settle, may be able to transact all their business relating to these lands.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed by JAMES LITTLE,
and 298 others.

Seneca, April 1st, 1843.

Certified,

E. PARENT,
C. E. C.

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(Copy.)

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, G. C. B., One of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, and Governor General of British North America, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

We, the undersigned, Chiefs and Sachems of the Six Nations of Indians residing on the Grand River, in Canada West, being assembled at our General Council Fire, have resolved to give your Excellency our congratulations on being appointed our Governor to represent our Great Mother the Queen. We hope that your heart will be filled with joy when your eyes open upon this fine portion of her dominions, and we trust that your Excellency will extend to her red children that protection which we formerly received from her illustrious ancestors.

The Chiefs now, on the behalf of the warriors, women, and children of the Six Nations, would respectfully claim the attention of Your Excellency to a brief statement of their affairs :

When the American revolution commenced, in the year 1775, the Six Nations rallied round the standard of their Great Father George the Third, and fought his battles by the side of his Troops, until the close of the war, when, in consequence of their steady adherence to the Royal cause, the tribes were driven from their possessions on the Mohawk River by the now Government of the United States, into Canada, when their Great Father, George the Third, allotted to them six miles on each side of the Grand River, from its mouth to its source, for a residence for them and their posterity for ever. And the Chiefs would further represent that from the pressing importunities of the whites, through the Government, they have, from time to time, surrendered the greatest part of their tract ; the money arising from the sales thereof being funded, and the interest yearly divided amongst their Chiefs, Warriors, women and children, until the last seven years, when it entirely ceased, although during the last twelve years they have sold to the Government the lands forming the Townships of Dunn, Cayuga, Brantford and the Town of Brantford. The money arising therefrom, and their other funds, being expended without their consent, to construct and improve the navigation of the Grand River, for the benefit of the whites.

And the Chiefs would further represent, that upwards of six thousand pounds has been received by the Agent, for timber cut on their lands, who receives a salary for collecting the same, not one shilling of which have the Indians ever received ; and they are also charged one hundred and fifty pounds a-year, for their Trustee Colonel Jarvis ; and the Chiefs would respectfully ask, is it just that so large a part of their lands should be sold ?—money collected for their timber cut by the whites ?—their Trustee and Agent regularly paid their salary ?—and they, their warriors, women, children, and infirm, for the last seven years not receiving one farthing. The whites say that their investment in the Grand River Navigation Company will be profitable ; if they really believe so, we hope that Your Excellency will get the Government to purchase their stock in the Company, so that the money may be placed in Government Debentures, and they, their warriors, women, children, and infirm, draw the interest thereof annually.

The Chiefs would further represent, that in January last, a deputation of their Chiefs were examined before a Committee sitting at Kingston, on Indian affairs, and it would be gratifying to the Six Nations if your Excellency would examine the

statements made to the Commissioners on that occasion, and also a Memorial of the Chiefs, addressed to Lord Sydenham, in the summer of 1841.

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And the Chiefs would further represent that they are desirous that the reservation for their future residence should be on the south side of the River, of all the lands [excepting a tier of lots on each side of the contemplated plank road, leading from Hamilton to Port Dover,] lying between the Township of Cayuga and Burch's Landing ; and that the lands forming the "Oxbow," and the "Eagle's Nest," and the "Mohawk Flats," [on which is erected one of their churches], together with the "Johnson settlement," should be at short leases, in order that if our young men should more closely assimilate with the whites, that our Chiefs may place them on these lands ; and we also wish that the lot at Tuscarora, whereon is erected another of our churches, should be reserved

And the Chiefs would further represent ; that in consequence of the majority of the Six Nations having determined to remove to the south side of the River, a great number of buildings will have to be erected ; they therefore wish that they may have the sole control of the timber, so that they may be enabled to make the most advantageous bargains with saw mill proprietors to saw their timber : at present a poor Indian cannot take a saw log off of lands that the Government always said was their own. They therefore wish your Excellency will permit them to appoint an Agent in whom they have confidence, to protect their rights, and also to select a Commissioner, under the Provincial law, to remove the squatters, with which their tract on the south side of the River is now infested.

And the Chiefs would further represent that it is their wish that all those Indians who are at present residing on the north side of the River may remain to enjoy their improvements unmolested, and also that the unoccupied lands in the "Martin Settlement" may be let at short leases.

And the Chiefs would further represent that they are informed, that it is the intention of the Government to sell their lands, requiring one-third of the purchase money down, and the remainder in three years with interest : if so, they respectfully remonstrate against any such course, on the following grounds :—the scarcity of money in the country would place it out of the power of actual Settlers to comply with the terms, consequently they would resort to the Canada Company, who do not require any advance ; our lands would then remain unsold, and we could derive no benefit therefrom, unless we submitted to a sacrifice at the hands of monied speculators : all that the Chiefs and Warriors can touch is the interest, and why not let the industrious settler have the benefit of using the principal as well as Banking Institutions ; for if sold for cash, the same must be funded, and the use of one-third of the purchase money would be a great assistance to the poor Settler. We only wish the interest of the purchase money to be paid yearly in advance, the improvements of the Settler will be ample security for the payment of the principal, and the interest annually.

And the Chiefs would further represent, that they understand that it is in contemplation to reserve parts of their lands for town plots ; against any such reservation they most strongly remonstrate, as they have had full enough of such visionary schemes,—a large reservation being made in the township of Cayuga, and cleared at a great expense to the Indians, and as yet only two or three of the lots being sold, although the same has been in market for the last ten or twelve years ; it

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is the wish of the Six Nations, that all their lands (excepting what they have above stated) should be immediately brought into market, and sold, and only the interest on the purchase money be required in advance, and the interest annually, so that their poor women, children, and Infirm, may receive some benefit from what was set apart by a munificent Sovereign for their support.

And the Chiefs would further represent, that in consequence of the Seat of Government being at Kingston the expense of the Chiefs to wait on the Representative of their Sovereign weighs heavy on their scanty means; they therefore hope Your Excellency will permit them to appoint an Agent, who can transact all their affairs with the Government, and also attend to and conduct their affairs on the River.

This memorial to Your Excellency will be presented by Peter Smith, one of our Chiefs of the

Mohawk Nation; he has our entire confidence, and we have authorized him in the fullest manner in all things to act in our behalf; he knows our own wishes, and we hope that Your Excellency will rely on any statement that he may make relative to our affairs; and from his long experience and knowledge thereof he will be able to give Your Excellency any information that Your Excellency may require; and the Chief would beg leave to assure Your Excellency that it is only from pecuniary embarrassment that they are compelled to send but one of their body to salute Your Excellency, and we have directed Peter Smith to remain at Kingston until he receives from Your Excellency a written reply to the various requests that we have stated in the above memorial.

Signed by WILLIAM JOHN,
and 86 others.

Certified,

E. PARENT.

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(M. M.)

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R E T U R N

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(N. N.)

6th December.

TO AN ADDRESS of the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY to the GOVERNOR GENERAL, bearing date the 5th ult: praying that His Excellency may be pleased to direct the proper officer to lay before the House from each of the Commissioners of Bankrupts appointed in Lower Canada under the Ordinance intituled "An Ordinance concerning Bankrupts and the administration and distribution of their estates and effects," a statement of the official business before him to the present time shewing:

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The number of persons and Firms or Co-partnerships who have taken the benefit of the said Ordinance, the name of each such person or firm, and the places at which they respectively last carried on business, before taking the benefit of the said Ordinance:

The amount of the debts proved against each such person or firm, and the dividends paid or ordered in each case:

The total amount of the costs and expenses in each case, and the amount of the fees in each case paid or due to the Commissioner, Commissioner's Clerk, Messenger, Witness and other parties respectively, and the allowance made to the Bankrupt:

The number of cases in which no dividend has been paid or ordered:

The number of cases in which the Bankrupt has received a Certificate, and the number of cases in which the Certificate has been refused:

The number of cases still pending, with the particulars above mentioned, in each case, so far as they can be ascertained:

The cases in which there shall have been appeals from the decision of the Commissioner, and the result of each appeal.

By Command,

D. DALY,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Kingston, }
30th November, 1843. }

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MATTERS IN BANKRUPTCY, before the undersigned, one of the Commissioners of Bankrupts for the District of Montreal, from the 5th day of June, 1840.—(Continued.)

INDIVIDUAL BANKRUPTS.	FIRMS.	PLACE OF TRADING.	Debts, per Schedule.		Number of Claimants.	Debts proved		Dividends paid.		Commissioners' daily fees.		Clerk's daily fees.		Messenger's fees.		Assignments.		Subsistence and allowance to the Bankrupt.		Other expenses, including Register.		TOTAL.	PENDING OR CLOSED.
			£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
Augustin Fréchette		Montreal	1215	18 4	3	244	1 10	68	18 7	4 13 4	0 15 0	1 5 0	6 17 3	13 1 8	34 1 5	Act't not rendered.							
Charles Laplante dit Champagne.		Bedford	323	10 0	7	323	16 2	10 17 8	10 17 8	9 6 8	1 10 0	3 5 10	3 9 2	7 19 6	22 3 0	Closed.							
William Laddell		Montreal	1052	17 5	9	496	3 6	9 6 8	9 6 8	9 6 8	1 10 0	1 18 2	3 5 10	7 19 6	22 3 0	Act't not rendered.							
Samuel M. Cozant		Bedford	290	15 0	6	335	14 0	4 13 4	4 13 4	4 13 4	0 15 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	7 19 6	22 3 0	do							
François Turcol		Par. of Montreal.	228	5 0	4	14	8 0	8 3 4	8 3 4	8 3 4	1 6 3	3 5 10	3 5 10	7 19 6	22 3 0	do							
Ruggles Wright, Jr.		Hull	5084	9 6	19	5141	8 0	9 6 8	9 6 8	9 6 8	1 6 3	3 5 10	3 5 10	7 19 6	22 3 0	do							
John Collins, & as.		Montreal	9467	17 8	44	9467	14 8 4	9 6 8	9 6 8	9 6 8	1 6 3	3 5 10	3 5 10	7 19 6	22 3 0	do							
David K. Mack, & as.		do	4996	7 0	7	505	8 2	122	4 10	8 3 4	1 6 3	3 0 10	4 8 4	5 5 6	55 15 11	Not closed.							
William L. Eager		do	2254	0 5	29	1581	14 3	76	13 4	9 6 8	1 10 0	4 8 4	3 3 1	5 5 6	55 15 11	do							
Francis H. Heward		do	7380	7 0	29	7220	0 9	3 3 1	3 3 1	3 3 1	1 10 0	3 3 1	10 0 0	5 5 6	55 15 11	do							
John Thomson, and		Chatham	6489	2 0	9	6154	19 11	45	13 4	9 6 8	1 10 0	3 3 1	10 0 0	5 5 6	55 15 11	do							
Robert Thomson,		do	4499	1 4	27	3954	18 4	291	5 0	7 0 0	1 2 6	6 3 9	5 7 2 3	7 16 3	30 8 9	Act't not rendered.							
Nicolas J. W. Kuczyn		Montreal	479	5 5	33	494	16 6	198	2 5 1/2	9 6 8	1 10 0	3 5 10	10 0 0	7 16 3	30 8 9	Closed.							
Edwin Pullan, & as.		do	1168	17 6	17	1417	5 11	301	18 10	9 6 8	1 10 0	8 10 10	8 10 10	7 16 3	30 8 9	Not closed.							
Narcisse Limorges, }		do	767	7 9	27	542	0 3	8 3 4	8 3 4	8 3 4	1 6 3	6 6 10	6 6 10	7 16 3	30 8 9	Closed.							
Amedée Marier, }		do	6124	9 4	74	400 1/2	0 8	239	0 0	7 0 0	0 18 9	5 11 9	5 11 9	7 16 3	30 8 9	do							
Stephen Maynard		Dunham	239	0 0	0	239	0 0	239	0 0	7 0 0	0 18 9	5 11 9	5 11 9	7 16 3	30 8 9	do							
John W. Duncomb & Co.		Montreal	3337	16 10	0	3337	16 10	3337	16 10	7 0 0	0 18 9	5 11 9	5 11 9	7 16 3	30 8 9	do							
Joseph W. Leaycroft		Quebec and Montreal.	2399	6 3	27	2849	4 10	5 16 8	5 16 8	5 16 8	1 13 9	4 2 4	4 2 4	7 16 3	30 8 9	do							
Donald Lorn McDougall		Montreal	4621	0 7 1/2	15	3050	7 4	10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0	1 13 9	4 9 10	4 9 10	7 16 3	30 8 9	do							
Pierre Ste. Marie		Laprairie	297	7 7	21	253	5 8	74	2 10	7 0 0	1 2 6	5 0 2	10 0 0	13 4 8	51 7 2	Closed.							
Joseph Dansecan		Vercheres	257	13 1 1/2	8	213	13 3	70	14 11	7 0 0	1 2 6	3 0 10	2 10 0	6 12 3	20 5 7	do							
William Sharp		Montreal	5838	13 4	85	4638	13 8	10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0	1 13 9	3 17 6	3 17 6	6 12 3	20 5 7	Not closed.							
Robert McLean		do	11649	17 10	85	3062	8 9	837	7 1	10 10 0	1 13 9	3 17 6	3 17 6	6 12 3	20 5 7	do							
George Rhyas, & as.		do	13700	4 11	85	837	7 1	837	7 1	10 10 0	1 13 9	3 17 6	3 17 6	6 12 3	20 5 7	do							
George James Gale, }		do	1073	17 3	12	1069	7 0	141	10 7	10 10 0	1 13 9	10 14 2	11 15 7	16 19 7	69 3 1	Closed.							
James Woolrich, }		do	33260	5 7	35	33260	3 5	3169	9 3	14 0 0	2 5 0	4 19 7	4 19 7	16 19 7	69 3 1	Closed.							
Richard Latham.		do	265	0 0	6	265	18 8 1/2	14	0 0	14 0 0	2 5 0	4 19 7	4 19 7	16 19 7	69 3 1	Not closed.							
Mary Muirhead, (widow Burges)		do	696	5 9 1/2	11	675	15 4	85	7 6	10 10 0	1 13 9	4 16 1	6 2 6	7 14 6	20 7 10	Closed.							
James McEwen.		do	372	2 8	9	213	12 6	8 3 4	8 3 4	8 3 4	1 6 3	2 10 0	2 10 0	6 10 0	18 9 7	do							
Edouard Major		Stc. Scholastique	1027	13 8 1/2	12	898	1 8 1/2	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	1 2 6	3 10 10	3 10 10	6 10 0	18 9 7	do							
William Hyman.		Montreal	862	0 5 1/2	7	530	6 5	8 3 4	8 3 4	8 3 4	1 6 3	4 8 4	4 8 4	6 10 0	18 9 7	Not closed.							
Henry Hill Cunningham		do	1831	0 11	3	116	8 1	10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0	1 13 9	3 5 10	3 5 10	4 11 0	21 5 7	do							
Robert McNaught		do	309	19 1	8	265	18 11	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	1 2 6	3 3 4	3 3 4	4 11 0	21 5 7	Closed.							
Robert Sutherland		North Georgetown	4367	8 14	30	3100	13 4	5 16 8	5 16 8	5 16 8	0 18 9	4 9 10	4 9 10	7 12 0	16 17 5	do							
Rosalie Chagnon.		Vercheres.	497	19 5	6	311	6 6	5 16 8	5 16 8	5 16 8	0 18 9	2 10 0	2 10 0	7 12 0	16 17 5	Closed.							
William Deane		Montreal	23430	16 2	6	774	12 8	6 12 2	6 12 2	6 12 2	1 11 3	3 5 10	3 5 10	7 12 0	16 17 5	do							
Charles J. Dunlop, & as.		do	15915	6 3	40	11405	18 2	5 16 8	5 16 8	5 16 8	0 18 9	3 5 10	3 5 10	7 12 0	16 17 5	Not closed.							
Wolfred Nelson, & as		do	358	4 11	12	224	7 10	5 16 8	5 16 8	5 16 8	0 18 9	3 5 10	3 5 10	7 12 0	16 17 5	do							
James Arless.		do	263	0 3	5	84	3 9	1 1 9	1 1 9	1 1 9	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	4 12 1	15 8 4	do							
Ignace Resher		do	971	25 10	36	1342	8 6	9 6 8	9 6 8	9 6 8	1 10 0	5 14 8	5 14 8	4 12 1	15 8 4	Not closed.							
James Jackson		do	5626	8 1	29	5681	0 11	1400	0 0	5 16 8	0 18 9	3 15 10	3 15 10	4 12 1	15 8 4	Closed.							
John Willock		do	5626	8 1	29	5681	0 11	1400	0 0	5 16 8	0 18 9	3 15 10	3 15 10	4 12 1	15 8 4	Closed.							

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MATTERS IN BANKRUPTCY, before the undersigned, one of the Commissioners of Bankrupts for the District of Montreal, from the 5th day of June, 1840.—(Continued.)

INDIVIDUAL BANKRUPTS.	FIRMS.	PLACE OF TRADING.	Debts, per Schedule.	Number of Claims.	Debts proved.	Dividends paid.	Commissioners daily fees.	Clerk's daily fees.	Messenger's fees.	Assignees.	Subsistence and allowance to the Bankrupt.	Other expenses, including Registrar.	TOTAL.	PENDING OR CLOSED.
			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Charles Ward		Montreal	1047 3 0	29	1500 0 0		5 16 8	0 18 9	4 0 10					Not closed.
Thomas Austin, & as	Austin & Slack	St. Johns	2660 3 8	12	592 9 2		5 16 8	0 18 9	3 5 10					do
Marie V. Boucher	M. V. Casarant	Montreal	1030 16 3	14	870 4 3		5 16 8	0 18 9	4 18 4					do
Frederick Wood	Goslin & Wood	Hemmingford	1277 13 1	2	404 8 7		3 12 2	0 10 0	3 8 4					do
John J. Williams	Goslin, Wood & Co.	Montreal	796 13 5	5	150 10 0		5 16 8	0 18 9	3 5 10					do
Thomas Proctor		do	19609 17 11	1	75 19 8		3 10 0	0 11 3	3 5 10					do
Louis Marchand		St. Antoine.	4941 5 3	38	3882 3 9		5 16 8	0 18 9	6 4 4					do
Jeanne Pariseau		Montreal	2634 0 0	14	2784 12 6		25 13 4	4 2 6	5 17 8					Closed.
Samuel Sheer		do	3356 2 1	7	639 1 3					No estate.	No funds.	16 14 5	62 8 11	do
Peter Charles		Par. of Montreal.	4563 9 11	8	4064 17 3					do	do			do
Richard Wheeler		Laprairie	1723 17 10	11	1878 1 1					do	do			do
Louis R. Giroux		Berthier	248 11 4½	1	143 13 10		14 0 0	2 5 0	5 12 6	10 11 0	do		42 8 11	do
Jules Benoit		St. Raymond d'Monnoir	661 8 1	2	208 13 0		18 13 4	3 0 0	2 19 2	1 10 0	do		22 3 9	do
Felix Mercere		Montreal	4014 6 7	14	3182 3 5	1164 8 4	8 3 4	1 6 3	8 5 0	12 2 0	do		58 5 0	do
André Senecal		do	1030 6 3	4	201 16 10	24 19 11	8 3 4	2 1 3	3 2 6	6 5 0	do		17 0 10	do
Louis M. Sylvestre		St. Cathbert	531 19 0	5	489 15 8	313 6 9	19 16 8	3 3 9	3 7 6	38 3 5	do		34 18 0	do
Jacques Pelletier		William Henry	1425 1 7½	15	1434 4 11					No estate.	No funds.		173 17 4	do
Duncan Grant		Charlottsburgh	2019 13 5	43	7627 7 7		33 16 8	5 8 9	6 0 0	No estate.	No funds.			do
George Levis		Montreal	490 16 10	26	1289 17 3	455 4 0½	15 3 4	2 8 9	3 7 6	7 10 0	17 0 0	42 11 8	88 1 3	Not closed.
Hiram Moore		St. Armand	207 17 1	3	53 4 4					No estate.	No funds.			Closed.
Jean Ré. Daignen		Montreal	316 0 0	9	721 18 9		9 6 8	1 10 0	3 7 6	3 11 5	do		24 1 9	do
Joseph Bolduc dit Germain		do	644 14 6	16	909 0 2		11 13 4	1 17 6	6 2 6	do	do			do
John McInnes		Grenville		9	2240 2 10	145 13 11	24 10 0	3 18 9	6 14 0	28 18 9	do		100 10 0	do
Charles Lesage		Lavalrie	497 14 4	12	419 4 0	36 18 0	11 13 4	1 17 6	3 5 10	No estate.	No funds.			Closed.
Peter A. Horn		Montreal	309 0 3	10	647 17 6		7 0 0	1 2 6	7 16 5	do	do			do
Benjamin Abbott		Industry Village		20	8173 10 10		9 6 8	1 10 0	5 5 2	do	do			Not closed.
Ephraim Parker		Aylmer	11256 6 11	13	280 18 11	17 1 1	11 13 4	1 17 6	3 8 6	5 0 0	11 10 0	12 14 7	34 13 11	Closed.
William Wilkins		Bedford	276 8 10	13	1619 6 10	59 0 3	14 0 0	2 5 0	8 10 4	do	do			do
David Handyside		Montreal	2637 5 2	14	448 12 3		11 14 4	1 17 6	3 13 6	do	do			do
Antoine Beaudoin		Longue Pointe	3692 12 2	9	2982 11 0½	681 14 2	5 16 8	0 18 9	4 10 5	18 9 7	6 5 0	12 17 6	48 17 11	do
Henry Augustus Tait		St. Charles.	477 18 8	26	263 11 11	196 19 7	9 6 8	1 10 0	6 10 3	12 10 0	do		43 0 11	Closed.
William Thorpe		Par. of Montreal.	802 7 1	15	1485 12 2	341 3 1	10 10 0	1 13 9	3 10 10	5 0 0	do		35 4 7	do
William Spink		Montreal		17	151 7 3		24 10 0	3 18 9	6 7 9	175 9 4	44 15 0	195 17 1	406 2 11	do
James A. Gordon		Russeltown		14						do	do			do
Peter Spink		St. Charles.		65	10514 16 10	4434 0 2				25 0 0	do		25 0 0	Not closed.
Michael Canevin		do	6335 3 6	6	6824 15 0	425 0 0				do	do			do
Robert Dalrymple	Dalrymple, Hail & Co.	do	1737 4 11	6	1361 9 9		5 16 8	0 18 9	3 4 2	25 0 0	do		25 0 0	do
Jacob Hail	do	do		80	29184 8 4	3147 17 10	7 0 0	1 2 6	19 13 2	150 0 0	do			do
Edward Herron	do	do	955 17 1	46	1249 16 2	101 11 7	7 0 0	1 2 6	4 4 2	16 15 0	do			do
Samuel Hort	do	do	409 3 6	28	766 18 3		14 0 0	2 5 0	6 2 0	do	do			do
Charles Reid	A. & M. Hotchkiss	do	3872 4 10½	25	2182 5 8					do	do			do
Alonzo Hotchkiss	do	Lacole	222 8 4	25	1888 1 7					do	do			do
Merritt Hotchkiss	do	do								do	do			do
Narcisse Berthiaume	do	Montreal								do	do			do

MATTERS IN BANKRUPTCY, before the undersigned, one of the Commissioners of Bankrupts for the District of Montreal, from the 5th day of June, 1840.—(Continued.)

INDIVIDUAL BANKRUPTS *	FIRMS.	PLACE OF TRADING.	Debts, per Schedule.	Number of Claimants.	Debts proved.	Dividends paid.	Commissioners daily fees.	Clerk's daily fees.	Messenger's fees.	Assignees.	Subsistence and allowance to the Bankrupt.	Other expenses, including Register.	TOTAL.	PENDING OR CLOSED.
			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Alexander Ferguson	Ferguson, McGibbon, & Co.	Montreal	31304 3 2	76	16849 2 8		12 1 0	2 0 9	4 10 10					Not closed.
James M. Miller	do	do	696 8 3	5	188 14 10		4 13 4	0 15 0	3 15 10					do
Peter Dods	do	do	250 0 7½	26	321 2 6		4 13 4	0 15 0	6 7 10					do
John P. Hewitt		Sherrington		62	17385 0 9		7 15 6	1 5 0	7 10 0					do
Nathan Colborn		Montreal		5	394 0 9		5 16 8	0 18 9	3 0 10					do
Roger McGill		St. Benoit	4757 16 2	21	3831 16 4		5 16 8	0 18 9	5 16 4					do
Jean Bis. Dumouchel		Farmham	216 10 0	1	45 0 4½				3 8 4					do
Lynnan Hutchins		Hull	2004 17 3½	1	1474 17 10				3 5 10					do
William McConnell		Montreal	1119 12 9	32	767 10 1		2 0 0	1 2 6	4 10 10					do
Charles Strimpton		Vaudreuil	2211 8 8	5	1189 18 1		2 6 8	0 7 6	2 10 10					do
Horatio N. De Lesderners		Montreal		10	999 5 11		4 13 4	0 15 0	3 8 11					do
John Cochran, & as.	Noxon & Cochran	Chambly	467 7 2½	13	260 7 1		3 10 0	0 11 3	3 10 10					do
Jessup P. Savaye		St. Isidore	467 7 2½	6	260 7 1		1 18 10	0 6 3	3 10 9					do
Joseph Gaudé dit Bisconnet		Hull	1837 2 6½	4	246 18 10		2 6 8	0 7 6	6 14 4					do
Andrew Leanny		Potton		1	4 10 0		3 10 0	0 11 3	3 19 10					do
Erastus A. Perkins		Lepraine	213 7 10½	9	117 10 6		2 6 8	0 11 3	3 0 10					do
Michael Kelly	Mittleberger & Platt	Montreal		2	5016 1 7		3 10 0	0 10 0	3 5 10					do
Charles Mittleberger		St. Andrews	235 0 0				1 3 4	0 3 9						do
Ronald McDonald		Dunham		6	3596 14 2		2 6 8	0 7 6	3 0 10					do
Chester Chatuck		Buckingham	799 2 4	3	288 11 1		2 6 8	0 7 6	3 5 10					do
James Miller		Farmham												do
William Dunning		St. Johns												do
Joseph Rhicard		Montreal												do
Joseph H. Leblanc		do												do
Theophile Cadotte		do												do
George Borall		do												do
Joseph Osborne		do												do
John H. Tebbetts		do												do

In addition to the daily fees of the Commissioner, above detailed, he is allowed, and has received the sum of fifty shillings for each warrant issued by him in each of the above cases.

W. BADGLEY,
Commissioner of Bankrupts.

Montreal, 9th November, 1843.

Appendix
(N. N.)
6th December.

Appendix
(N. N.)
6th December.

MATTERS IN BANKRUPTCY.—Certificates of Discharge in Bankruptcy. granted and refused, &c., by the undersigned Commissioner, from his appointment, to date.

INDIVIDUAL BANKRUPTS.	FIRMS.	Proceedings superseded.	Certificates granted.	Ditto refused.	Appeal to King's Bench from judgment of Commissioner.	Result of Appeal.	REMARKS.
Jesse Dunn Armstrong			Granted.				
Richard Wright			do				
Elizabeth Barcille dite Lajoie			do				
William Campbell			do				
Samuel C. Caldwell			do				
John Jones			do				
James Hutchinson			do				
William Douglas			do				
Jean Giroux			do				
Robert James Begley			do				
François U. Montferant			do				
Janet Gilchrist			do				
Edward Field			do				
John Macnider and as	Adam L. & J. Macnider		do				
Eliza Adams			do				
James Lynamachan			do				
Augustin Perrin			do				
Alpin McMillan, & as	Dungwall & McMillan		do				
James Wait			do				
David Vass			do				
Philip Lavoy			do				
Albert Ware,	And as Ware & Gibb		do				
George Gibb,			do				
Jean Bte. Maçon			do				
John O. Brown			do				
Etienne Hansselman			do				
William Simpson			do				
Thomas Evans			do				
Gordien Ducondu			do				
George Bent			do				
Alexis Fournier dit Prefontaine			do				
Lewis A. Clifford, & as	Clifford & Gagon		do				
Tous-saint Prefontaine			do				
Louis G. Marchand			do				
Ezekiel F. Whittemore			do				
Neil Doherty			do				
Ephraim Knight			do				
Robert Hick			do				
John Peacock Ashlon			do				
Guillaume A. Masson			do				
Alexander H. McDonnell			do				
Narcisse Trudeau			do				
Silas Dickinson			do				
Joseph Galaise			do				
Edward Burke			do				
Pierre Marcoux and	{ Pierre & Jean Marie Marcoux		do				
Jean Marie Marcoux			do				

Appendix
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Appendix
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MATTERS IN BANKRUPTCY.—Certificates of Discharge in Bankruptcy, granted and refused, &c., by the undersigned Commissioner, from his appointment to date.—(Continued.)

INDIVIDUAL BANKRUPTS.	FIRMS.	* Proceedings Superseded.	Certificates Granted.	Ditto Refused.	Appeal to King's Bench from Judgment of Commissioner.	Result of Appeal.	REMARKS.
Joseph Beardon			Granted.				
William Creyk			do				
George Bolton			do				
Joseph Cartier			do				
Joseph Berthiaume			do				
Henry Greenshields			do				
George Phillips			do				
Charles Boucher des Grosbois, and Henri Mongeau	De Grosbois & Mon- geau.		do				
James Martin			do				
Francis Metzler			do				
Edward Hackett, and William Dickinson	Edward Hackett & Co. Wm. Dickinson & Co.		do				
Alexander Wink			do				
Mary Mack (Widow Brodie)			do				
William Noyes			do				
John Henry Ausson			do				
Leonard H. Dunlop			do				
Charles Huboux dit Tourville			do				
Udney Burke			do				
Hiram Hemphill			do				
James Holmes			do				
John Speers, and James Law	McDonell, Holmes, & Co.		do				
Daniel S. Cleveland			do				
William Macbean			do				
John Brown, and David Lynch	Lynch & Brown		do				
Richard Jenness			do				
John L. McIntyre			do				
Toussaint L'Arivée			do				
Joseph A. Bourdon			do				
Samuel Hungerford			do				
François Renand			do				
William Nunns			do				
Thomas Irving, and George Irving	T. & G. Irving		do				
Pierre Beaulac			do				
Orin Bostwick			do				
Ezekiel E. Colburn			do				
Noble J. Bostwick			do				
Edwin N. Bostwick	O. Bostwick & Co.		do				
Augustin Frechette			do				
Charles Laplante dit Champagne,			do				
William Liddell			do				
Samuel M. Conant			do				

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Appendix
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MATTERS IN BANKRUPTCY.—Certificates of Discharge in Bankruptcy, granted and refused, &c., by the undersigned Commissioner, from his appointment to date.—(Continued.)

INDIVIDUAL BANKRUPTS.	FIRMS	Proceedings Superseded.	Certificates Granted.	Ditto Refused.	Appeal to King's Bench from Judgment of Commissioner.	Result of Appeal.	REMARKS.
François Turcot.....			Granted.				
Ruggles Wright, Jr.....			do				
John Collins, and as Mack & Collins.....			do				
David K. Mack, and as Mack & Collins.....			do				
William L. Eager.....			do				
Francis H. Heward.....			do				
John Thomson, & Robert Thomson.....	J. & R. Thomson.....		do				
Nicolous J. W. Kuczyn.....	N. J. W. Kuczyn & Co.....		do				
Edwin Pullan, & as E. J. J. Pullen.....			do				
Amedée Marier.....	Lumoges & Marier.....		do				
Stephen Maynard.....			do				
John W. Dunscomb.....	J. W. Dunscomb & Co., and J. W. Leaycroft, Dunscombe & Co.....		do				
Joseph W. Leaycroft.....			do				
Donald Lorn McDougall.....			do				
Pierre Ste. Marie.....			do				
Joseph Dansereau.....			do				
William Sharp.....			do				
Robert McLean.....			do				
George Rhyms.....	George Rynas & Co Simpson, McIntyre & Co Simpson, Rhyms & Co Robert Simpson & Co... Simpson, Stewart & Co		do				
George James Gale, } James Woolrich, } Richard Latham.....			do				
Mary Muirhead, (widow Burges) James McEwen.....			do				
Edouard Major.....			do				
William Hyman.....			do				
Henry Hill Cunningham.....			do				
Robert McNaught.....			do				
Robert Sutherland.....			do				
Rosalie Chagnon.....			do				
William Deane.....	R. C. Dansereau.....		do				
Charles J. Dunlop, and as Bel- lingham & Dunlop.....			do				
Wolfréd Nelson, & as Wolfréd Nelson and Co.....			do				
James Arless.....			do				
Ignace Restier.....			do				
James Jackson.....			do				
John Willock.....			do				

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Appendix
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MATTERS IN BANKRUPTCY.—Certificates of Discharge in Bankruptcy, granted and refused, &c., by the undersigned Commissioner, from his appointment, to date.—(Continued.)

INDIVIDUAL BANKRUPTS.	FIRMS.	Proceedings Superseded.	Certificates Granted.	Ditto refused.	Appeal to King's Bench from Judgment of Commissioner.	Result of Appeal.	REMARKS.
Charles Wand.....			Granted.				
Thomas Austin, and as Austin and Slack.....			do				
Marié V. Boucher.....	M. V. Casavant.....		do				
Frederick Wood.....	Goslin and Wood.....		do				
	Goslin, Wood & Co.....		do				
John J. Williams.....			do				
Thomas Proctor.....			do				
Louis Marchand.....			do				
James Porteous.....			do				
Samuel Slier.....			do				
Peter Charles.....			do				
Richard Wheeler.....			do				
Louis R. Giroux.....			do				
Julien Benoit.....			do				
Felix Mercure.....			do				
André Senecal.....			do				
Louis M. Sylvestre.....			do				
Jacques Peltier.....			do				
Duncan Grant.....			do				
George Levie.....			do				
Hiram Moore.....			do				
Jean Bie. Damien.....			do				
Joseph Bolduc dit Germain.....			do				
John McInnes.....			do				
Charles Lesage.....			do				
Peter A. Horn.....			do				
Benjamin Abbott.....			do				
Ephraim Parker.....			do				
William Wilkins.....			do				
David Handyside.....			do				
Antoine Beaudoin.....			do				
Henry Augustus Tait.....			do				
William Thorpe.....			do				
William Spink.....			do				
James A. Gordon.....			do				
Peter Spink.....			do				
Michael Canevin.....			do				
Robert Dalrymple and Jacob Hale.....	Dalrymple, Hale and Co.....		do				
Edward Herron.....			do				
Samuel Hort.....			do				
Charles Reid.....			do				
Alonzo Hotchkiss, and Merritt Hotchkiss.....	A. and M. Hotchkiss.....		do				
George Irving.....	T. & G. Irving.....		do				
Narcisse Berthiaume.....			do				
Pietro Morretti.....			do				
Alexander McDonald.....			do				
Alexis Monseau.....			do				

Refused.

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6th December.

Appendix
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MATTERS IN BANKRUPTCY.—Certificates of Discharge in Bankruptcy, granted and refused, &c., by the undersigned Commissioner, from his appointment, to date.—(Continued.)

INDIVIDUAL BANKRUPTS.	FIAMS.	Proceedings Superseded.	Certificates Granted.	Ditto Refused.	Appeal to King's Bench from Judgment of Commissioner.	Result of Appeal.	REMARKS.
Isaac Conklin.....							Examination not complete.
Alex. Ferguson, and as Ferguson & McGibbon, and Ferguson, Miller & Co.....							do
Peter Dods.....							do
John F. Hewett.....							do
Nathan Colborn.....							do
Roger McGill.....							do
Jean Bte. Duinouchel.....							do
Lynnan Hutchins.....							do
William McConnell.....							do
Charles Shrumpton.....							do
Honoro N. De Lesderniers.....							do
John Cochran, and as Noxon & Cochran.....							do
Joseph P. Savage.....							do
Joseph Caillé dit Biscornet.....							do
Andrew Eeamy.....							do
Erastus A. Perkins.....							do
Michael Kelly.....							do
Charles Mittelberger, and as Mittelberger & Platt.....							do
Ronald McDonald.....							do
Chester Shattuck.....							do
James Miller.....							do
William Dinning.....							do
Joseph Ricard.....							do
Joseph H. Leblanc.....							do
Theophile Cadotte.....							do
Georgo Bozell.....							do
Joseph Osborne.....							do
John H. Tebbetts.....							do

Warrant not yet returned.

W. BADGLEY,
Commissioner of Bankrupts.

Montreal, 9th November, 1843.

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6th December.

Appendix
(N. N.)
6th December.

STATEMENT of the Official Business had before the Commissioner of Bankrupts for the District of Saint Francis, from the date of his appointment (the 28th January, 1841), to this day. (the 11th October, 1843.)

No.	NAME.	Last Place of Business.	Amount of Debts proved.	Dividends Paid or ordered to Commissioner.	Fees paid or due to Commissioner.	Ditto, ditto, to Clerk.	Ditto, ditto, to Messenger.	Fees paid Assignees.	Fees paid Witnesses.	Printers' Bills.	Certificate granted.	Certificate refused.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1	Hammond McClintock	Lennoxville, Township of Ascot.	142 16 6	Pending.	Paid 2 10 0 Due 4 13 4	Due 0 20 6	Due 1 7 0	Unsettled suits at law pending.		Not in	1	
2	Charles O'Connor	Township of Bury.	469 14 8	Pending.	Paid 2 10 0 Due 4 13 4	Due 0 15 0	Due 1 17 6	do		Not in	1	
3	Robert Vincent	Township of Ascot.	545 3 7	130 10 0	Paid 9 10 0 Paid 2 10 0	Paid 0 15 0	Paid 1 0 0	2 4 2		Paid 2 17 8	1	
4	Charles Forbes Dalme	Richmond, Township of Shipton		Lapsed.	Due 7 0 0	Due 1 10 0	Due 1 16 0			Not in	1	
5	Amos Amsden	Town of Sherbrooke	199 10 9	Pending.	Paid 7 10 0 Paid 2 10 0	Due 0 15 0	Paid 1 9 0	Pending.		Not in		
6	Waldron Hubbard Dame	Town of Sherbrooke	413 4 7	Pending.	Due 11 13 4	Due 1 17 6	Due 1 8 4	Pending.		Not in		
7	Albert Gallatin Woodward (On Petition of Creditors)	Township of Ascot	2129 3 8	1064 11 10	Paid 11 16 8	Paid 1 12 6	Paid 2 12 0	Paid 1 10 0		Paid 5 0 0		Comounded with Creditors 10s in the £.
8	William Belknap	Town of Sherbrooke, Township of Ascot.	1134 14 5	Pending probably. Pay 20s. in £.	Paid 2 10 0 Due 9 6 8	Paid 1 10 0	Paid 1 12 4	Pending.		Not in	1	
9	Joel Shirdiff	Charleston, Township of Hatley	23 15 1	Pending.	Due 4 13 4	Paid 0 15 0	Paid 1 16 0	Pending.		Not in	1	
10	Alba Brown	Township of Compton	1133 9 1	Pending.	Due 2 10 0 Due 14 0 0	Paid 2 5 0	Paid 2 0 6	Pending.		Not in		Appealed from Dissent of Creditors.
11	James Carew	Gould, Township of Lingwick	14 8 10	Lapsed.	Paid 2 6 8 Due 2 10 0	Due 0 7 6	Due 2 12 6			Not in		Second meeting not over yet.
12	Luther Hall	Charleston, Township of Hatley	206 8 6	Pending.	Due 14 0 0 Paid 2 10 0	Due 2 5 0	Due 2 2 6	Pending.		Not in		
13	Thomas Bown	Township of Bury	347 19 5½	Pending.	Due 4 13 4 Paid 2 10 0	Due 0 15 0	Due 2 10 0	Pending.		Not in	1	
14	Jeremiah Dennet	Township of Broomton	3 10 6	Pending.	Due 2 6 8 Paid 2 10 0	Due 0 7 6	Due 1 15 0	Pending.		Not in		Second meeting not yet had.
15	George Pardey	Town of Sherbrooke, Township of Ascot.	78 8 11	Pending.	Due 2 6 8	Due 0 7 6	Due 1 5 6	Pending.		Not in		Second meeting not yet had.

Appendix
(N. N.)

A Continuation of the STATEMENT of the Official Business had before the Commissioner of Bankrupts for the District of Saint Francis, from the date of his appointment (the 28th January, 1841), to this day, (the 11th October, 1843.)

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No.	Cases Appealed.	Result of Appeal.	Allowance to Bankrupt.	Cases pending.
1			Necessary support of family up to period of granting Certificate. Account of Assignee not in.	1
2			Ditto	1
3			Nothing.	
4			Nothing.	
5			Articles exempt from seizure, and necessary support of family up to period of granting Certificate. Assignees' account not in.	1
6	1	Not prosecuted in Appeal ..	Nothing	1
7			Nothing.	
8			Articles exempt from seizure, and necessary support of family up to granting Certificate. Assignees' account not in.	1
9			ditto, ditto.....	1
10	1	Appeal pending	ditto, ditto, up to second meeting.	1
11			Nothing.	
12			Nothing	1
13			Necessary support of family up to granting of Certificate.	1
14			Articles exempt from seizure only.....	1
15			ditto, ditto.....	1

The foregoing I believe to be a correct Statement of the business had before me as Commissioner of Bankrupts since the date of my appointment, mentioned above, to the present time.

G. F. BOWEN.

11th October, 1843.

STATEMENT of all cases of BANKRUPTCY had before Pierre Benjamin Dumoulin, Esquire, heretofore Commissioner from the 16th day of October, 1840, to the 6th day of October, 1843, Appendix (N. N.)

tioner of Bankrupts in the District of Three Rivers, and before his successor, Jean Emanuel Dumoulin, Esquire, inclusively, under the authority of the Ordinance, 2nd Vic., Chap. 36. Appendix (N. N.)

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No of the case.	Bankrupts' names, their residence where they respectively last earned on business before taking the benefit of the Ordinance, 2nd Vic., Chap. 36.	Amount of debts proved.			Dividends paid or ordered.			Total cost & expenses.	Commissioner's fees.		Commissioner's Clerk's fees.		Messenger's fees.																	
		Paid by privilege.			Paid so much in the amount of the debts.				Paid.	Due.	Paid.	Due.	Paid.	Due.																
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.													
1	Pierre Antoine Donou, of the Parish of St. Ann Laperade, District of Three Rivers, Merchant.	10376	7	8	1182	11	10 1/2	589	1	8	49	3	4	33	17	2	14	10	2											
2	Charles Fissette, Commercant, de la Paroisse Ste. Genevieve de Batiscan.	152	15	10 1/2				Unknown			18	6	8	5	10	0	Unknown													
3	Antoine Constantine, residing in the Town of Three Rivers, Trader.	347	2	10	59	10	2 1/2	55	11	4 1/2	14	3	4	7	0	0	8	14	8											
4	Michel Lami, residing in the Parish of St. Antoine de la Riviere du Loup, in the District of Three Rivers.	1030	16	11 1/2	131	9	4 1/2	8	10 1/2	155	14	5 1/2	22	6	8	20	12	11	13	17	0									
5	Gustavus Gers, heretofore Merchant of the Town of Three Rivers, residing actually in the Township of Blandford.	722	2	4 1/2				24	6	6	7	2	4	3	7	6	6	7	6											
6	Louis Gonzague Hernalt, heretofore Trader, of the Parish of Berthier, residing actually in the Parish of Maskinonge.	493	15	1	8	2	8	32	4	10	9	9	0	5	15	10	8	5	10											
7	Daniel Frederick Grant, of the Parish of St. Antoine de la Riviere du Loup, Merchant.	176	18	3 1/2				27	17	2	5	17	6	1	6	10	4	3	6 1/2	2	2	6 1/2	3	18	2	1	19	1		
8	François Pratte, of the Parish of Riviere du Loup, Trader.	No debt prov'd						16	5	0	7	3	4	3	12	6			2	6	8									
9	Bazile Lupien, Esquire, of the Parish of Beauport, Merchant.	1154	6	7 1/2	151	17	0	8	7 1/2	245	6	1	30	10	0	23	9	2	30	3	2									
10	James Millar, of the Village of Drummondville, in the Township of Grantham, District of Three Rivers, and heretofore co-partner with John Plogart, Esquire, of the same place, under the name of James Miller & Plogart.	345	12	1 1/2	5	16	9 1/2	1	2 1/2	76	1	6	14	3	4	11	11	8	16	8	1									
11	Jean Baptiste Bernardin, Senior, of the Parish of St. Jean Baptiste of Nicolet, Merchant Tailor.	294	13	1 1/2	73	19	9 1/2	0	2	55	0	6	9	10	0	11	3	4	7	16	7									
12	Jean Baptiste Provancher dit Lacharite, of the Parish of St. Jean Baptiste of Nicolet, Trader.	69	4	11				36	2	7			9	10	0	6	17	10	10	1	7									
13	Abraham Richer, of the Parish of Ste. Ann d'Yamachishe, merchant.	857	19	6	77	1	9	1	9	85	7	0	11	16	8	11	10	10	14	12	1									
14	Etienne Martin, Junior, residing in the Parish of Pointe de Lac, Carpenter.	169	17	2 1/2	16	5	5	40	3	6	9	10	0	9	5	10			7	18	7									
15	Sam'l Laverge, of the Parish of St. Leon, Trader.	280	10	4				47	0	0	6	19	11	4	16	9	4	2	5 1/2	2	17	0 1/2	3	19	0	2	14	7		
16	Antoine Antailac dit Petteher, of the Parish of St. Jean Baptiste of Nicolet, Trader and Yeoman.	887	8	8 1/2	113	9	5	0	8 1/2	103	2	8 1/2	16	10	0	12	5	10	8	6	2									
17	Pierre Lacourciévd, residing in the Parish of Ste. Genevieve de Batiscan, Trader.	No debt prov'd						15	17	3	8	15	9	4	17	6			2	3	11									
18	Joseph Gouin, of the Parish of Ste. Ann Laperade, Innkeeper and Trader.	209	3	0 1/2				50	5	1	7	13	6	4	3	2	5	1	1 1/2	2	13	10 1/2	2	18	10 1/2	1	11	9 1/2		

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Assignees' allowance.	Allowance to witnesses.		Sundry expenses.		Allowance to Bankrupt.	Certificate of Discharge.		Cases.		Cases appealed from the decision of the Commissioner, and the result of the appeal.					
	Paid.	Due.	Paid.	Due.		Granted.	Refused.	Pending.	Closed.						
	£	s.	d.	£		s.	d.	£	s.		d.				
151	0	0			257	12	0	82	19	6	Refused.		Closed.	Appealed by the Bankrupt for his Certificate of Discharge, which was granted by the Court.	
Unknown					Unknown						Granting of Certificate postponed.		Pending.		
11	18	10			1	14	6 1/2	2	0	0	Granted.		Closed.		
51	9	3 1/2			41	10	11	5	17	7 1/2	Granted.		Closed.		
2	0	0			3	11	6	1	17	8	Granted.		Closed.		
5	16	8			2	17	6				Granted.		Closed.	Appealed by the bankrupt for his Certificate of Discharge, which was refused since by the Court.	
4	15	11	3	13	4						Refused.		Closed.		
1	6	0			1	16	6				Granted.		Closed.		
62	13	6			1	16	0	54	19	6	36	14	9	Granted.	Closed.
11	17	3			10	15	0	11	6	2	Granted.		Pending.		
4	15	0			10	19	2 1/2	10	16	4 1/2	Granted.		Closed.	Appealed by the bankrupt for a Certificate of Discharge, which was since refused by the Court.	
7	0	0			2	13	2				Refused.		Pending.		
18	7	6			12	17	6	16	2	5	Granted.		Closed.		
9	10	10			5	0	9	7	17	6	Granted.		Closed.		
6	1	2 1/2	4	3	9 1/2			11	5	3	Granting of Certificate postponed.		Pending.		
10	17	6			25	6	8	29	16	6 1/2	Granted.		Closed.		
											Granted.		Closed.		
4	17	10	2	13	0			18	11	11	Granted.		Pending.		

The different sums carried out after the column marked "Total Costs and Expenses" are all comprised in the amount of the said column.

STATEMENT of cases of

Appendix (N. N.)

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No. of the case.	Bankrupt's names, their residence, where they respectively last carried on business before taking the benefit of the Ordinance, 2nd Vic., Chap. 36.	Amount of debts proved		Dividends paid or ordered.			Total costs & expenses.	Commissioner's fees.		Commissioner's Clerk's fees.		Messenger's fees.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
19	Augustin Pouchier, of the Parish of St. Pierre les Beequets, Merchant	1505 8 3½	172 11 0	0 6½	140 15 7½	23 10 0	23 1 8			9 15 2				
20	Louis Arcand, of the Town of Three Rivers, Trader and Yeoman	125 5 8			34 12 6	5 4 8½	1 18 7½	2 19 6	1 10 6	3 0 6	0 18 8			
21	Edmund John Glinn Hooper, of the Parish of Ste. Genevieve de Batiscan, Merchant	74 5 1			46 10 4	9 10 0		6 13 6		7 12 2				
22	Louis Flavien Berthelot, of the parish of St. Francois Xavier de Batiscan, Merchant	917 17 0	5 14 8	3 4½	96 6 4½	11 16 8	7 0 0	13 13 4	1 4 6	15 1 2				
23	Alfred Gilson, of Drummondville, township of Grantham, district of Three Rivers, Merchant	866 4 3		0 4½	121 18 6	28 3 4		19 8 4		18 9 8				
24	Louis Deslets, of the Parish of St. Jean Baptiste of Nicolet, Trader	103 11 3½			78 1 0½	11 16 8		9 3 4		12 4 0				
25	Charles Adrien Parand, Merchant and Navigator, actually of the town of Three Rivers, heretofore of the parish of St. Ours	494 18 2			16 3 10	7 3 4		4 2 6		2 19 2				
26	Paschal Tetreau, heretofore of the parish of Veschères, district of Montreal, actually of the town of Three Rivers, in the place called Ste. Marguerite, Trader	41 1 6			12 10 4	3 3 4		2 12 6		2 12 2				
27	Edouard Lafontaine, of the town of Three Rivers, Merchant	284 19 9	16 6 8	5 11½	58 2 2½	11 16 8		12 0 10		11 17 8				
28	Joseph Boisvert, of the Parish of St. David, District of Three Rivers, Merchant	629 5 10½	123 9 1	3 2	113 18 9	23 10 0		19 4 2		15 14 3				
29	Peter Becker, of the Parish of Ste. Anne d'Yamashiche, Miller, Carpenter and Trader	93 12 6½			43 6 10	4 18 11½	4 11 0½	3 5 11½	2 19 10½	4 8 1	4 1 7			
30	Pierre Lacoursière, of the Parish of Ste. Genevieve de Batiscan, Merchant	101 4 6½			52 14 3½	11 16 8		6 5 10		6 16 8				
31	Joseph Reury Giroux, of the Parish of St. Joseph of Maskinongé, Merchant	1285 3 9½			Unknown			23 10 0		9 8 10	Unknown			
32	François Girouard, of the Parish of Gentilly, Innkeeper and Trader	304 4 10	71 13 0½	5 5½	67 18 5½	14 3 4		10 13 4		9 12 8				

BANKRUPTCY, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix (N. N.)

6th Dec'r.

Appendix (N. N.)

6th Dec'r.

Assignee's Allowance.	Allowance to Witnesses.		Sundry expenses.		Allowance to Bankrupt.	Certificate of Discharge.		Cases.		Cases appealed from the decision of the Commissioner, and the result of the appeal.	Remarks.
	Paid.	Due.	Paid.	Due.		Granted.	Refused.	Pending.	Closed.		
18 19 3					26 13 0½	Granted		Pending			
2 2 11½	1 2 0½					Granted			Closed		
8 13 2					6 15 0	Granted			Closed		
21 15 0					13 7 5	Granted		Pending			
33 1 9			8 15 6	13 19 11			Refused	Pending			
9 8 6				8 14 11	26 13 7½	Granted		Pending			
				1 18 10		Granted			Closed		
1 5 8				2 16 8		Granted			Closed		
6 0 0				10 10 3	5 16 9½	Granted		Pending			
19 10 0				21 19 0½	14 1 3½	Granted		Pending			
2 12 1	2 7 11			14 1 4		Granted		Pending			
5 12 6				21 2 11	0 19 8½	Granted			Closed		
Unknown				Unknown			Refused	Pending		Appealed for a Certificate of Discharge, which was since granted by the Court.	
6 15 0				15 0 6	11 13 7½	Granted		Pending			

The different sums carried out after the column marked "Total costs and expenses," are all comprised in the amount of the said column.

STATEMENT of cases of

Appendix (N. N.)

6th Dec'r.

No. of the case.	Bankrupts' names, their residence, where they respectively last carried on business, before taking the benefit of the Ordinance, 2d Victoria, Chap. 36.	Amount of debts proved.		Dividends paid or ordered.			Total costs & expenses.		Commissioner's fees.		Commissioner's Clerk's fees.		Messenger's fees.							
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
																	Paid by privilege.	Paid so much in the pound, besides privileged debts.	Paid.	Due.
33	Jean Charette, of the parish of Ste. Anne d'Yamashiche, Merchant.....	292	14	7	26	10	6	65	1	11½	21	3	4	10	3	4	8	0	11	
34	David Henderson, and William Henderson, both Merchants, of the parish of Ste. Genevieve de Batiscan, heretofore trading together in the said parish, under the name and firm of David and William Henderson.....	5532	4	11				Unknown			32	16	8		11	2	7	Unknown		
35	Jean Baptiste Rouleau, Merchant, heretofore of the township of Kingscy, actually of the parish of St. Grégoire.....	125	2	7				Unknown			7	3	4		1	17	6	Unknown		
36	Joseph Forest, heretofore of the township of Somerset, actually of the parish of St. Grégoire, Merchant.....	301	12	1				Unknown			7	3	4		2	0	8	Unknown		
37	Jacques Janvier Laparre, of the parish of St. David, district of Three Rivers, Merchant.....	622	6	7½	2	16	4½	63	17	11	18	16	8	8	13	4		11	2	8
38	Louis Côté, of the parish of St. François, district of Three Rivers, Lumber Trader.....	149	3	4				37	1	8½	11	16	8	6	18	4		9	10	3
39	Theophile Hector Pacaud, Merchant, heretofore of the parish of St. Ours, actually of the parish of St. François Xavier de Batiscan, district of Three Rivers, as well in his proper name as heretofore co-partner with George Jeremie Pacaud, both using trade at St. Ours aforesaid, under the name of T. H. Pacaud and Co.....							Unknown			2	10	0		0	7	6	Unknown		

Three Rivers, 18th October, 1843.

Certified to be correct.

J. P. FRIGON,
Clerk in all the above cases of Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix (N. N.)

6th December.

No. of the case.	Bankrupts' names, their residence, where they respectively last carried on business, before taking the benefit of the Ordinance, 2d Victoria, Chap. 36.	Assignee's Allowance.		Allowance to Witnesses.		Sundry expenses.		Allowance to Bankrupt.	Certificate of Discharge.		Cases.		Cases appealed from the decision of the Commissioner, and the result of the appeal.	Remarks.			
		Paid.	Due.	Paid.	Due.	Paid.	Due.		£	s.	d.	Granted.			Refused.	Pending.	Closed.
		5	5	0				5	19	0½	14	10	4	Granted.....	Closed.		
		Unknown				Unknown		Unknown			Refused.	Pending.		Appealed for a Certificate of Discharge, which Certificate was since granted by the Court.			
		Unknown				Unknown		Unknown		Granting of Certificate postponed.		Pending.					
		Unknown				Unknown		Unknown			Refused.	Pending.		Appealed for a Certificate of Discharge, and still before the Court.			
		11	0	0				8	4	8	6	0	7	Granted.....	Pending.		
		3	10	0				5	6	5½				Granted.....	Closed.		

Sworn before me, this 18th October, 1843.

J. E. DUMOULIN, C. B.

Appendix
(N. N.)
6th December.

Appendix
(N. N.)
6th December.

STATEMENT of BANKRUPTCIES in the District of Quebec, since the appointment of the undersigned, as Commissioner of Bankrupts, 5th June, 1840, to the present time.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	Amount of debts proved.	Dividend paid or ordered	Amount of costs.	Fees to Commissioner.	Paid or not paid.	Fees to Clerk.	Paid or not paid.	Fees to Mes'rger.	Paid or not paid.	Allowance to Witnesses.	Allowance to Bankrupts.	Certificate of discharge granted or refused.	Cases Pending.	Appeals.	REMARKS.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
Pierre Vachon.....	Quebec.....	500 3 1	26 1 10	61 7 7	3 2 6	14 3 4	3 11 3	0 15 0	0 15 0	Paid.....	10 10 0	10 10 0	Granted.....	Pending.		Abandoned.
William Fallis.....	do.....	178 4 9		23 15 5	3 11 3	13 0 0	0 17 6	0 15 0	0 15 0	Not paid.			do.....			
Joseph Rosseau.....	do.....	147 4 10		10 12 0	3 3 9	13 0 0	3 0 9	0 12 0	0 12 0	Paid.....			do.....			
John B. Armstrong.....	Jayne Lorette.....	25 0 9½		22 10 2	3 0 0	11 16 8	3 0 0	0 6 6	0 6 6	do.....			do.....			
Charles Lafrancois.....	St. Roch.....	315 4 4		19 13 4	2 7 6	9 10 0	2 7 6	0 19 0	0 19 0	do.....			do.....			
John C. Beliau.....	Quebec.....	28 3 3		17 8 8	2 7 6	9 10 0	2 7 6	2 12 0	2 12 0	do.....			do.....			
Andrew McDonough.....	Lake Beauport.....	26 3 10		24 8 9	4 0 0	11 16 8	4 0 0	0 6 6	0 6 6	do.....			do.....			
Jean Moreau.....	Beauport.....	369 9 7	110 6 0	24 8 7	3 13 9	13 0 0	3 13 9	0 6 6	0 6 6	do.....			do.....			
Pierre Degrise.....	St Thomas.....	369 1 1		22 14 2	2 5 0	11 16 8	2 5 0	Not paid.	1 2 6	Not paid.			do.....			
François X. Malouin.....	Quebec.....	1279 4 11		15 15 2	1 12 6	9 10 0	1 12 6	0 6 6	0 6 6	do.....			Withheld.....			
Richardson Brown.....	do.....	3 0 0		10 19 0	2 10 0	11 16 8	2 10 0	Paid.....	0 19 0	Paid.....			Granted.....			
Elizabeth Edwards.....	do.....	56 17 8½	10 19 0	29 5 0	3 15 0	11 16 8	3 15 0	0 6 6	0 6 6	do.....			do.....			
George McEwan.....	do.....	489 10 5	43 9 2	20 5 10	2 5 0	11 16 8	2 5 0	0 19 0	0 19 0	do.....			do.....			
François Fontaine.....	do.....	191 14 2		20 5 10	2 5 0	11 16 8	2 5 0	0 19 0	0 19 0	do.....			do.....			
John G. Hooper.....	Kamouraska.....	531 15 1	16 16 9½	42 16 5½	2 17 6	9 10 0	2 17 6	0 19 0	0 19 0	do.....			do.....			
Joseph Arcant.....	Quebec.....	394 17 6	61 2 10½	24 10 3	3 15 0	11 16 8	3 15 0	2 2 9	2 2 9	do.....			Refused.....			
Pierre Richard.....	Cap Santé.....	194 2 4	12 0 0	24 10 3	3 7 6	14 3 4	3 7 6	0 19 0	0 19 0	do.....			Withheld.....			
Jean Bte. Dufréne.....	Quebec.....	14 9 1		17 13 4	1 16 3	10 13 4	1 16 3	Not paid.	0 19 0	Not paid.			Granted.....			
Owen Daly.....	do.....	84 2 11		29 8 9	2 15 0	11 16 8	2 15 0	Paid.....	0 19 0	Paid.....			Refused on objection of creditors.			
William Clarke.....	do.....	278 19 10		11 5 0	1 5 0	7 3 4	1 5 0	Not paid.	0 12 6	Not paid.			Refused on objection of creditors.			
François S. Jean.....	do.....	206 17 10½		14 18 1	1 8 9	8 6 8	1 8 9	do.....	1 0 0	do.....			Refused.....			
James Miller.....	Green Island.....	466 5 4		28 18 0	2 12 6	9 10 0	2 12 6	Paid.....	0 17 6	do.....			do.....			
Jean Bte. Sevigny.....	Quebec.....	None		18 16 4	2 0 0	11 16 8	2 0 0	Not paid.	0 19 0	Not paid.			Withheld.....			
Edward Sewell.....	do.....	88 16 5½		16 1 8	1 12 6	9 10 0	1 12 6	do.....	0 12 6	do.....			Refused on objection of creditors.			
Patrick McCreath.....	do.....	437 16 5		18 1 2	2 10 0	11 16 8	2 10 0	do.....	0 16 3	Paid.....			Granted.....			Abandoned.
George Heron.....	do.....	21 13 0		15 14 2	1 10 0	7 3 4	1 10 0	Paid.....	1 1 6	do.....			do.....			
Thomas H. Reed.....	do.....	20 0 0		17 5 10	2 12 6	9 10 0	2 12 6	do.....	0 19 0	do.....			do.....			
Benjamin Vohl.....	do.....	215 15 5		11 11 4	1 5 0	7 3 4	1 5 0	do.....	1 14 0	do.....			do.....			
John Johnston.....	New Richmond, Gaspé.....	113 10 10		12 9 9	1 5 0	7 3 4	1 5 0	Not paid.	1 3 1	Not paid.			do.....			
Alexander Dubé.....	Quebec.....	1429 11 1½	37 17 7	49 2 3	3 8 9	13 0 0	3 8 9	Paid.....	5 0 6	Paid.....			Refused on objection of creditors.			2nd meeting not held yet do
François Normand, Senior.....	do.....	56 0 0		12 9 1	1 5 0	7 3 4	1 5 0	do.....	1 2 6	do.....			Granted.....			
Martin Lynch.....	do.....	196 19 1		16 10 6	2 10 0	11 16 8	2 10 0	do.....	0 6 6	do.....			Refused.....			
David Blanchet.....	St. Germain Runousky.....	627 7 5	229 7 10½	127 11 10½	5 10 0	16 10 0	5 10 0	do.....	1 2 6	Paid.....			Granted.....			
Michel Eliot dit Julien.....	St. Cervaix.....	2789 11 1		18 9 4	1 12 6	9 10 0	1 12 6	do.....	3 17 6	do.....			do.....			Withdrawn.
John Gordon.....	Quebec.....	22935 11 0		109 13 9	3 16 3	20 0 0	3 16 3	do.....	5 1 0	do.....			do.....			
David Burnett.....	do.....	31835 6 6		57 16 9	2 2 6	11 16 8	2 2 6	do.....	11 0 7	do.....			do.....			
Laurent A. De St. George.....	do.....	97 0 1		9 14 7	0 11 3	6 0 0	0 11 3	Not paid.	0 15 0	Not paid.			do.....			Abandoned.
François Normand, Junior.....	Cap Santé.....	83 14 0		27 15 10	2 10 0	11 16 8	2 10 0	Paid.....	0 19 0	Paid.....			do.....			
Owen Kendall.....	Quebec.....	100 13 10		39 8 7	2 10 0	11 16 8	2 10 0	do.....	1 8 0	do.....			do.....			
Annable Paré.....	do.....	27 11 2		20 9 4	2 17 6	14 3 4	2 17 6	do.....	1 14 0	do.....			do.....			
John McPhail.....	St. Isidore.....	95 2 7		8 5 10	0 17 6	4 16 8	0 17 6	Not paid.	0 4 0	Not paid.			do.....			Abandoned.
Christopher S. Bourne.....	Quebec.....	2471 4 10		21 8 10	2 2 6	9 10 0	2 2 6	Paid.....	1 5 0	Paid.....			do.....			

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STATEMENT OF BANKRUPTCIES in the District of Quebec, since the appointment of the undersigned, as Commissioner of Bankrupts, 5th June, 1840, to the present time.—(Continued.)

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	Amount of debts proved.	Dividends paid or ordered.	Amount of costs.	Fees to Commis'srs.	Paid or not paid.	Fees to Clerk.	Paid or not paid.	Fees to Mes'nger.	Paid or not paid.	Allowance to Witnesses.	Allowance to Bankrupts.	Certificate of discharge, granted or refused.	Cases pending.	Appeals.	REMARKS.
Joseph Hanel	Quebec	£ 470 17 9½	£ 47 2 8	£ 15 16 8	£ 4 11 3	Paid	£ 4 11 3	Paid	0 19 0	£ 0 19 0	£ 4 0 0	Granted	Pending			
James B. Edie	do	876 13 6	14 13 8	7 3 4	do	do	2 10 0	do	6 17 6	do	do	do	do			
Benjamin Lacasse	do	220 14 0	24 7 0	11 16 8	do	do	3 5 0	do	2 15 0	do	do	do	do			
John J. Saurin, Christopher } H. Saurin, (Saurin & Co.) }	do	258 8 1	29 4 10	16 10 0	do	do	2 5 0	do	2 0 0	do	do	do	do			
Etienne Thibodeau	Ste. Marie	636 12 4½	21 2 0	11 16 8	do	do	2 5 0	do	2 0 0	do	do	do	do			
Richard Miriam	Quebec	141 11 5	16 19 10	9 10 0	do	Not paid	2 2 6	do	0 19 0	do	do	do	Withheld.			
Clarke-Ross	do	163 1 7	22 4 10	14 3 4	do	do	2 7 6	do	2 3 6	do	do	do	Granted.			
Moir-Dupuis	Ste. Marie	139 11 3	26 11 9	11 16 8	do	do	2 5 0	do	1 1 6	do	do	do	Withheld.			
William Penney	Quebec	672 19 5	19 4 10	9 10 0	do	Not paid	2 7 6	do	0 19 0	do	do	do	Granted.			
François X. Pichette	do	151 13 3½	19 4 10	9 10 0	do	do	2 12 6	do	0 19 0	do	do	do	do			
Eliza McDonald	do	1633 14 0	56 5 6	9 10 0	do	do	2 2 6	do	1 5 0	do	20 0 0	do	do			
Robert Dalkin	do	4038 5 6	16 10 2	11 16 8	do	Not paid	2 10 0	do	1 3 0	do	do	do	do			
Etienne Devarene and An- } toine Paquet, (Devarene } and Paquet }	do	399 8 6½	20 3 2	11 16 8	do	Paid	3 0 0	do	1 2 6	do	do	do	do			
Edouard Martin	St. Germain	1846 15 2	18 4 4	9 10 0	do	Not paid	3 2 6	do	0 12 6	do	9 0 0	do	do			
Donald S. Stuart	Beauport	1289 4 3	192 3 0	16 10 0	do	Paid	3 10 0	do	1 7 6	do	do	do	do			
John Johnson	Quebec	429 3 11	31 5 2	16 10 0	do	do	3 10 0	do	2 3 0	do	1 1 8	do	do			Appealed. Refused in Appeal.
Anseure Hardy	do	12 4 2	21 11 10	14 3 4	do	do	2 7 6	do	0 15 0	do	do	do	do			
John Douglass	do	185 3 5	15 3 0	9 10 0	do	do	2 2 6	do	0 15 0	do	do	do	do			
Joseph Lejeunesse	do	70 7 6	21 6 6	14 3 4	do	do	2 7 6	do	0 19 0	do	do	do	do			
Pierre Thibault	do	284 1 9½	36 19 2½	9 10 0	do	Not paid	2 15 0	do	0 17 6	do	do	do	do			Per
Olivier Belleau	do	408 13 0	18 9 2	9 10 0	do	do	2 15 0	do	0 12 6	do	do	do	do			Pending.
Charles Marcotte	do	139 2 11	6 11 11	9 10 0	do	Paid	2 7 6	do	1 14 6	do	do	do	do			Pending.
François Vezina	do	667 4 5	59 11 11	18 16 8	do	do	4 7 6	do	1 10 0	do	do	do	do			do
Mary Lee	do	2645 7 7½	192 4 0	16 10 0	do	do	3 15 0	do	0 15 0	do	do	do	do			do
Jonathan Reinhart	Cap Santé	None	80 0 0	14 3 4	do	Not paid	2 17 6	do	0 4 0	do	do	do	do			Abandoned.
Donald Sutherland	Quebec	828 12 0½	109 6 6	16 10 0	do	Paid	3 10 0	do	1 2 6	do	do	do	do			Appealed. Refused in Appeal.
John Lynd & Peter Sinclair, } (Lynd & Sinclair) }	do	1313 16 9	627 15 4	11 13 4	do	do	2 10 0	do	1 7 6	do	25 0 0	do	do			Pending.
Elie Martin	Kakouna	None	17 3 2	9 10 0	do	Not paid	2 2 6	do	0 15 0	do	do	do	do			Pending.
Pierre Chateaufort	Quebec	68 1 4	15 5 10	9 10 0	do	do	2 2 6	do	0 15 0	do	do	do	do			Pending.
William Quinn	do	None	12 14 3	7 3 4	do	do	1 10 0	do	0 19 0	do	do	do	do			do
Francis Milligan	do	298 13 7½	56 7 11	19 16 8	do	Paid	3 13 9	do	1 14 6	do	0 17 6	do	do			do
Richard W. Isaacson	do	56 18 8	15 0 7	9 10 0	do	do	2 7 6	do	1 7 6	do	do	do	do			do
Charlotte Dumoulin	do	126 11 7	34 17 2	10 5 6	do	do	3 5 0	do	0 19 0	do	9 10 8	do	do			do
James S. Miller	Pointe Levy	72 7 11	4 8 5½	6 0 0	do	do	1 6 3	do	0 19 0	do	do	do	do			do
Joseph V. Delorme	Quebec	826 6 1	353 8 2	14 3 4	do	do	3 17 6	do	0 19 0	do	do	do	do			do
Ann Glass	do	2713 11 9½	155 12 7	11 16 8	do	do	3 0 0	do	1 7 6	do	22 3 4	do	do			do

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STATEMENT OF BANKRUPTCIES in the District of Quebec, since the appointment of the undersigned, as Commissioner of Bankrupts, 5th June, 1840, to the present time.—(Continued.)

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	Amount of debts proved.	Dividends paid or ordered.	Amount of costs.	Fees to Commissioners.	Paid or not paid.	Fees to Clerk.	Paid or not paid.	Fees to Messenger.	Paid or not paid.	Allowance to Witnesses.	Allowances to Bankrupt.	Certificate of discharge granted or refused.	Cases pending.	Appeals.	REMARKS.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
Antoine Hamel	Island of Anticosti	679 0 9		28 2 8	18 16 8	Not paid	3 17 6	Not paid	0 17 6	Not paid			Refused on objection of Creditors		Appealed.	Second meeting not held yet.	
Pierre Treparier	Quebec	536 12 1		21 2 4	13 0 8	Paid	3 4 10	Paid	0 12 6	do			Granted				
Damase Boulanger	L'Islet	122 10 7		8 2 4	4 16 0	Not paid	0 17 6	Not paid	0 19 0	do			Refused				
William Downes	Quebec	243 0 10		22 17 9	9 10 0	Paid	2 12 6	Paid	0 19 0	do			Granted				
John Connolly	do	255 10 4		17 1 10	9 10 0	Not paid	2 7 6	do	0 19 0	do			Refused				
Henry Campbell	do	195 19 10		26 16 7	9 10 0	Paid	1 12 6	do	5 18 11	do			Refused				
Etienne Gely	Pointe Levy	227 10 11		40 8 8	10 13 4	do	3 11 3	do	1 3 0	do			Granted				
Roger Leveille, Junior	Deschambault	545 14 11		25 9 9½	9 10 0	do	2 7 6	do	0 17 6	do			Withheld				
Elias Pleauch	Quebec	33 0 0		21 9 3	5 11 8	Not paid	2 7 6	Not paid	0 19 0	Not paid			Granted				
Terence Connolly	do	28 11 8		9 0 6	5 11 8	Paid	1 0 0	Paid	0 19 0	Paid			Withheld				
William Frazer	do	None		7 4 9	6 5 5	do	0 13 9	do	0 19 0	do			Granted			Abandoned.	
Charles Giroux	do	930 13 3½		61 7 9	17 15 4	do	6 1 9	do	8 11 7	do			Granted				
Henry B. Johnston	Point St. Peter	120 7 7		21 7 3	11 16 8	Not paid	2 10 0	Not paid	0 13 11	Not paid			Granted				
J. Creighton (H. B. Johnston & Co)	Gaspé																
Denis Murray	Quebec	1440 18 11		23 4 0	15 6 8	Paid	2 16 3	Paid	1 0 3	Paid			Granted				
Frances McVey	do	41 5 0		24 0 7	9 10 0	do	2 7 6	do	0 19 0	do			do				
John Watt	do	70 7 2	8 6 11½	17 10 11	9 10 0	do	2 2 6	do	3 2 3	do			do				
Germain Beaudouin	St. Gervais	68 18 8		12 7 10	7 3 4	Not paid	1 5 0	Not paid	0 15 0	Not paid			Refused				
Seraphin Arcl	Quebec	7 5 0		19 6 1	10 13 4	Not paid	3 1 3	Not paid	0 15 0	do			Withheld				
James W. Maritt	do	2359 16 3		19 18 10	11 16 8	Paid	2 15 0	Paid	0 6 6	Paid			Granted				
James Evans	do	25 12 5		19 5 8	11 16 8	Not paid	2 15 0	do	0 15 0	Not paid			Withheld				
John Lill	do	198 10 8		21 18 6	9 10 0	Paid	2 17 6	do	1 1 6	Paid			Granted				
Antoine E. Masse	do	None		17 8 4	9 10 0	do	2 12 6	do	0 15 0	do			do				
David S. Smith	do	None		20 0 9	9 10 0	do	2 12 6	do	0 15 0	do			do				
Joseph Rournier dit Larore	do	154 17 9½		31 6 10½	11 16 8	do	3 5 0	do	0 15 0	do			do				
William Fielders	do	291 17 0½		12 14 6	7 3 4	Not paid	1 5 0	do	0 19 0	Not paid			Withheld				
Edward F. Saurin	do	57 6 10		16 1 10	9 10 0	Not paid	1 17 0	Not paid	0 19 0	do			Granted				
Elzeard Leneux and Louis Joseph Barbeau (Leneux and Barbeau)	do	575 6 4	27 12 11	50 9 10	16 10 0	Paid	3 10 0	Paid	4 10 0	Paid		11 12 0	Refused				
Thomas Darbyson	do	12 10 0		15 6 2	7 3 4	Not paid	1 5 0	Not paid	0 15 0	do			Granted				
Simon Chalifau	do	2043 1 4		17 14 6	11 16 8	Paid	2 15 0	Paid	0 15 0	do			do				
John Howison	do	759 8 8½		18 6 3	9 10 0	do	2 2 6	do	1 2 6	do			do				
Alexander Adams and Peter Adams (A. & P. Adams)	Restigouche, Gaspé	None		14 18 6	7 3 4	do	2 15 0	do	0 17 6	do			do				
Joseph Turgeon	Pointe Levy	1251 6 9	108 18 11½	64 13 8	17 13 4	do	5 9 3	do	1 12 0	do		6 15 0	do				
Simon Turgeon	do	1296 6 7½	57 9 2	85 5 11	20 0 0	do	5 16 9	do	1 17 0	do		6 15 0	do				
Thomas Tweedle	Quebec	8647 18 4½	2490 8 2	299 4 10	25 16 8	do	11 15 0	do	1 0 0	do		27 0 0	do				
William Allen and Duncan Reid (Allen & Reid)	do	5180 2 1	2012 13 11	245 13 7	24 13 4	do	6 17 6	do	2 17 0	do		15 0 0	do				
Charles Cazeau, jun.	do	569 3 9		25 0 5	16 10 0	do	3 3 9	do	0 17 6	do			do				
Colin McCallum	do	67299 7 5		45 7 10	24 13 4	do	5 17 6	do	1 5 0	do			do				
John Jeffery	do	23205 4 8½	2343 13 4	333 4	43 6 8	do	9 12 6	do	3 15 6	do			do				
Timothy Amivaux	St. Jean Chrysostome	2640 1 2	912 16 8	94 5 3	11 13 4	do	4 12 6	do	3 14 3	do		57 10 0	do				
John McLaren	Port au Persil	150 9 3		25 10 7	17 13 4	do	3 8 9	do	2 0 4	Paid		16 10 0	do				
François X. Robitail	Pointe aux Trembles	None		15 8 6	7 3 4	do	1 15 0	do	2 0 4	Paid			Withheld				

Appendix (N. N.)
6th December.

Appendix (N. N.)
6th December.

STATEMENT of BANKRUPTCIES in the District of Montreal since the appointment of the undersigned as Commissioner of Bankrupts, 5th June, 1840, to the present time.—(Continued.)

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	Amount of debts proved.	Dividend paid or ordered.	Amount of costs.	Fees to Com'sioner.	Paid or not paid.	Fees to Clerk.	Paid or not paid.	Fees to Messenger.	Paid or not paid.	Allowance to Witnesses.	Allowance to Bankrupts.	Certificate of discharge granted or refused.	Cases Pending.	Appeals.	REMARKS.
Approsime Picoite.	Quebec.	£ 292 16 6	£ 22 2 4	£ s. d. 22 2 4	£ s. d. 11 16 8	£ s. d. 17 3 4	£ s. d. 3 15 0	£ s. d. 0 19 0	£ s. d. 0 19 0	£ s. d. 0 19 0	£ s. d. 0 19 0	£ s. d. 0 19 0	Granted	Pending.		
Louis X. Leprohon.	do	78 13 0	12 12 6	12 12 6	17 3 4	do	1 10 0	do	2 5 0	do	8 15 0	do	do	do		
Mary Gillespie.	do	388 19 0	43 19 5	43 19 5	15 6 8	do	5 17 6	do	2 15 0	do	15 8 11 1/2	do	do	do		
Augustin Cantin.	do	393 8 9	44 2 0 1/2	44 2 0 1/2	18 6 8	do	4 11 3	do	0 15 0	do	do	do	do	do		
Marc L. Petitclerc.	do	931 4 5 1/2	60 8 8	60 8 8	15 6 8	do	4 1 3	do	1 5 0	do	do	do	do	do		
Patrick Foy.	do	35 2 6	8 8 5	8 8 5	4 16 8	Not paid.	0 17 6	Not paid.	0 19 0	do	do	do	do	do		
Theophile Chouinard.	Kamouraska	34 14 3	15 11 10	15 11 10	7 3 4	do	1 5 0	do	0 15 0	do	do	do	Withheld.	do		
Stanilas Berabé.	St. Simon	232 16 1 1/2	16 5 9	16 5 9	10 13 4	do	1 16 3	do	0 19 0	Not paid	do	do	do	do		
John Maguire.	St. Jean Chrysostome.	1467 9 1 1/2	35 0 5	35 0 5	15 6 8	Paid.	4 6 3	Paid.	2 8 6	Paid.	do	do	do	do		
Matthew Grigny.	Quebec.	2373 2 0 1/2	62 8 6	62 8 6	18 16 8	do	4 12 6	do	2 12 6	do	10 5 0	do	do	do		
Launcelot B. Dumin.	do	123 3 6	20 2 7	20 2 7	11 16 8	do	2 10 0	do	1 8 0	do	do	do	do	do		2nd meeting not held yet.
François Rodrigue.	do	None	9 7 7	9 7 7	4 16 8	do	0 17 6	do	0 19 0	do	do	do	do	do		
John Parker.	do	59 8 2 1/2	21 17 5	21 17 5	9 10 0	Paid.	2 7 6	Paid.	0 19 0	do	do	do	do	do		
Benjamin Lemoine.	do	5070 5 11	40 5 0	40 5 0	14 3 4	do	3 7 6	do	2 2 6	do	15 15 0	do	do	do		
Gilbert Lavigne.	St. Thomas.	102 18 1	38 16 8	38 16 8	9 10 0	do	3 7 6	do	2 1 6	do	82 10 0	do	do	do		
Louis Legardire.	Lotbinière.	1760 4 11	290 6 6 1/2	290 6 6 1/2	34 0 0	do	8 2 6	do	2 7 6	do	do	do	do	do		
Patrick D. O'Brien.	Quebec.	86 7 5	9 4 10	9 4 10	4 16 8	do	0 17 6	do	1 2 6	do	do	do	do	do		
Joseph Robitaille.	do	111 19 4	17 4 2	17 4 2	9 10 0	do	2 7 6	do	1 1 6	do	do	do	do	do		
George Murray.	do	18 1 0	8 10 6	8 10 6	4 16 8	do	0 17 6	do	0 4 0	do	do	do	do	do		Abandoned.
Hannah Hayes.	do	8 6 8	12 17 10	12 17 10	7 3 4	do	1 15 0	do	0 19 0	do	do	do	do	do		2nd meeting not held yet.
Oliver Canton.	do	None	8 9 5	8 9 5	4 16 8	do	0 17 6	do	0 15 0	do	do	do	do	do		
Thomas Bowles.	do	180 5 2	17 2 10	17 2 10	9 10 0	Paid.	2 7 6	Not paid.	0 19 0	do	do	do	do	do		
Charles Darveau.	do	66 15 8	29 1 6	29 1 6	16 16 0	do	4 15 0	do	0 19 0	do	do	do	do	do		
Hypolite P. Beaubien.	do	43 4 1	11 2 8	11 2 8	7 3 4	do	1 5 0	do	0 19 0	do	do	do	do	do		
Louis Bleus.	do	222 17 9	15 6 6	15 6 6	9 10 0	do	1 12 6	do	1 4 0	do	do	do	do	do		
Charles A. Holt.	do	35057 9 5	350 2 2	350 2 2	23 3 4	Paid.	7 2 6	Paid.	3 7 9	do	125 6 8	do	do	do		
James Bell Forsyth, and Alex. D. Bell—Forsyth & Bell.	do	27448 14 1	18 14 6	18 14 6	9 10 0	do	1 12 6	do	5 8 0	Not paid.	do	do	do	do		
Jean Bte. Blais.	do	502 15 1	24 13 2	24 13 2	11 16 8	do	2 5 0	do	1 2 6	Paid.	do	do	do	do		
James Oliver.	St. Thomas.	None	6 15 2	6 15 2	4 16 8	Not paid.	0 17 6	Not paid.	0 6 6	do	do	do	do	do		
John McGillivray.	Island of Anticosti.	225 7 8	7 8 8	7 8 8	4 16 8	do	0 17 6	do	0 19 0	do	do	do	do	do		
Thomas Eezy.	Rivière du Loup.	994 10 9 1/2	16 15 6	16 15 6	9 10 0	Paid.	1 12 6	Paid.	4 4 0	Not paid.	do	do	do	do		
Thomas Butler.	Quebec.	None	8 3 2	8 3 2	4 16 8	Not paid.	0 17 6	Not paid.	0 19 0	do	do	do	do	do		
Pierre Julien.	do	39 0 0	8 10 8	8 10 8	4 16 8	Paid.	0 17 6	Paid.	1 7 6	do	do	do	do	do		
John Walton.	do	308 9 6	20 2 1	20 2 1	14 3 4	do	2 7 6	do	0 6 6	do	do	do	do	do		
Bazile Dasten.	do	None	8 4 2	8 4 2	4 16 8	Not paid.	0 17 6	Not paid.	1 1 0	do	do	do	do	do		

In the amount of costs are included the allowances to Assignees, Commissioner's fees, Clerk's fees, Messenger's fees, allowances to Bankrupts and Witnesses, and printing expenses. The cost of printing has only been furnished by one newspaper; but as the printing was the same in each, it has been assumed that the other is of equal amount.

Quebec, 24th November, 1843.

R. H. GAIRDNER,
Commissioner of Bankrupts.

R E P O R T S

Of the COMMISSIONERS for revising the ACTS and ORDINANCES of Lower Canada, laid before the Legislative Assembly, by Message from His Excellency the Governor General, on the 7th December, 1843.

FIRST REPORT.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable SIR CHARLES THEOPHILUS METCALFE, Baronet, Knight, Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Commissioners appointed on the sixteenth March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, in compliance with the Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of August one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, to revise and examine the several Statutes and Ordinances from time to time passed, enacted and ordained in that part of the Province of Canada formerly Lower Canada, and now in force and effect, and to consolidate such of the said Statutes and Ordinances as relate to the same subject, or can be advantageously consolidated, and thereupon to make such report as in their judgment should be most for the interest, welfare and good government of the said Province, have the honor to Report :

That, in pursuance of the duty assigned to them, and in obedience to the instructions by them received in relation to the same, they have examined all the Statutes and Ordinances of the late Province of Lower Canada, and having ascertained which of the same are now wholly or partially in force, and having revised the latter, so as to ascertain what portion of each is in force and effect, they have classified the same so as to place the several Laws relating to the same subjects in the same class, and those relating to the subordinate heads in such class, under the heads to which they respectively relate.

The Commissioners have prepared and submit with this Report two tables, the publication of which, under the superintendence of the Commissioners, they respectfully recommend, as tending greatly to promote the attainment of the objects mentioned in the Commission.

The first table contains a list of all the Statutes and Ordinances in their chronological order, and shows with regard to each Act or Ordinance: *Firstly.* The subject of the Law generally, and whether it was originally temporary or permanent. *Secondly.* If temporary, the period to which it was limited. *Thirdly.* The Acts or Ordinances (if any) amending, continuing, suspending or repealing it. *Fourthly.* Whether it is or is not now in force, and if still temporary, to what period it is to remain in force. *Fifthly.* If certain portions only be in force, the sections or parts which are so, with references to the Acts or Ordinances by which the other portions have been repealed or suspended, and to those by which the Law is modified or affected, or which contain provisions on the same subject.

The second table contains a classification of all the Acts and Ordinances in the order of their sub-

jects and shows under each head: *First.* The Laws relating thereto which have expired or have been repealed, or have become effete by the accomplishment of the purpose for which they were passed. *Secondly.* The Laws relating to the same subject and wholly or partially in force.

The necessity of preparing such Tables, before any progress could be made in the consolidation of the Statutes and Ordinances on any subject or class of subjects, is too obvious to require elucidation.

The Commissioners flatter themselves that the publication will have the effect of reducing the Statutes and Ordinances of Lower Canada into order, and of enabling any person possessing a Copy of them, at once to find the Statute Law in force on any subject, and to trace its history: and that one of the principal objects of the Commission will thus be attained.

The Commissioners have spared no labour in endeavouring to ensure the correctness of the said Tables; but if, among the multitude of references to upwards of three thousand three hundred Acts and Ordinances, any errors should have crept in, the work being before the public, will insure their discovery and correction; before the Legislature shall be called upon to amend or consolidate the Law in those cases where amendment may be deemed necessary or consolidation advisable.

The Commissioners propose to submit subsequently, more ample statements and details on the matters entrusted to them, but they have been induced to make this Report at the present time, in order that the publication they have the honour to recommend may take place with the least possible delay.

The whole nevertheless humbly submitted.

A. BUCHANAN,
H. HENRY,
G. W. WICKSTEED.

Montreal, 21st March, 1843.

SECOND REPORT of the Commissioners for Revising the Acts and Ordinances of Lower Canada.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable SIR CHARLES THEOPHILUS METCALFE Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, One of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Commissioners for Revising the Acts and Ordinances of Lower Canada, have the honour to make their Second Report, as follows:—

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By a Commission issued by His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot, then Governor General, bearing date the 16th day of March, 1842, the undersigned were appointed, jointly with the Honourable C. R. Ogden, then Her Majesty's Attorney General for Lower Canada, and the Honourable C. D. Day, then Her Majesty's Solicitor General for the same, Commissioners to revise the Acts and Ordinances of Lower Canada, and to consolidate such of them as relate to the same subject, and could be advantageously consolidated; their appointment being consequent upon an Address of the Honourable the Legislative Assembly, dated the 28th of August, 1841.

Mr. F. G. Johnson, Advocate, of Montreal, was appointed by His Excellency to be Secretary to the Commission.

The subsequent elevation of Mr. Day to the Bench, and Mr. Ogden's absence in England, have prevented their taking part in the execution of the work, though the undersigned had the benefit of their assistance in deciding upon the plan they have endeavoured to follow out.

The Commissioners met at Montreal at an early period after their appointment, and agreed upon the plan of their future operations.

It appeared clear to them, that the first duty they had to perform was, to ascertain what Acts and Ordinances, and what portions of each of them, were in force, what not in force, and what doubtful. Until they were prepared to shew what was the Statute Law on each subject, it was in vain for them to attempt to consolidate the Law on any subject or to suggest amendments.

The task they undertook was laborious and irksome: the question whether the whole of any Act or Ordinance had or had not expired or been repealed, was, in many cases, one of considerable difficulty, arising partly from the multitude of Acts for reviving or continuing others, or for making them permanent, but still more from the number of cases in which permanent Laws had been repealed by temporary ones, which had subsequently expired.

In England it appears to be settled that in this case the repealed Law would not revive, the effect of the repealing clause being held to be permanent, though that of the remainder of the Act may be temporary; while in Canada, under the Royal Instructions, that no permanent clause should form part of a temporary Act, the reverse has been generally held. But the mode of looking at this question has not been uniform: thus, for instance, the Ordinance 28th Geo. III. cap. 8, (regulating the practice of Physic) though repealed by the expired Act 1st Will. IV. cap. 27, seems generally held to be in force; and the Ordinance 20th Geo. III. cap. 4, (regulating *Maitres de Poste*) repealed by the expired Act 47 Geo. III. cap. 5, to be as generally held not to be in force; while with regard to the Ordinances 27 Geo. III. cap. 2, and 29 Geo. III. cap. 4, (regulating the Militia) opposite opinions have been held and acted upon by high authorities; and the Legislature itself seems to have come at different times to opposite conclusions with regard to their revival or non-revival, on the expiration of the temporary Acts by which they have been repealed.

With regard to the question, what parts of each Act or Ordinance not wholly repealed or expired were in force, the inquiry was frequently much complicated, the subsequent Acts on any subject frequently repeating the provisions of prior laws, or

containing provisions more or less at variance with them, without expressly repealing them.

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In order to execute this portion of their task, the Commissioners found it almost absolutely necessary to classify the Laws wholly or partly in force, in the order of the subjects to which they relate; and having done this, they found it practically of great advantage to insert the Laws themselves in the order thus determined upon, in books prepared for the purpose, having ample margin for the notes and remarks they might have occasion to make. These books accompany their present Report.

Having executed, compared, and revised this portion of their work, the Commissioners made their first Report to Your Excellency, in April last.

In this Report, to which they respectfully refer, they had the honour to recommend the publication of two Tables, relative to the Acts and Ordinances of Lower Canada, the object of which they described, and of which they submitted a portion for examination. Their recommendation was sanctioned by a Report of the Honourable the Executive Council, dated 26th April last, and approved by Your Excellency; and the printing of the Tables was commenced immediately afterwards. The English version has been completed, and before the public for nearly two months; the French version, which has been prepared by Mr. G. B. Faribault, Advocate, under the superintendence of the Commissioners, is now also completed and published.

The object of these Tables, of which a copy in each language accompanies this Report, was explained in the first Report of the Commissioners, and is, moreover, so obvious from the work itself and the introductory notes to it, that the Commissioners hold it unnecessary to state it here. They contain the substance of the notes of the Commissioners on the points to which they relate. No pains have been spared to make them correct, and to print them correctly. The *errata* which have been discovered, have been noted in every case where they could have misled the reader and if any have escaped unobserved, it is believed they must be very few in number, and may be excused in a work containing several thousand references to, and citations of, Laws and sections of Laws—and being the result of the revision of about fifteen hundred Acts and Ordinances, which had undergone no prior revision from the time of the commencement of the series in 1777.

The work of revision being completed, it remained for the Commissioners to consider the course they ought to adopt, under the clause in their Commission authorizing them to consolidate such of the said Acts and Ordinances as related to the same subject, or could be advantageously consolidated.

With this object in view, they went carefully through such of the Laws in question as are still in force; and the result of their earnest consideration was, that there were few, if any, cases in which the power given them could be advantageously exercised. On many of the most important subjects, indeed the Laws were numerous and complicated, but it was yet evident that they could not be advantageously consolidated by the Commissioners,—partly because there were Acts of the Parliament of Canada, to which the powers of the Commissioners did not extend, forming part of the Statute Law on the same subjects, and without embodying which, the consolidation would have been imperfect and almost useless,—or because from the nature of the subject, it was desirable that the Law

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relating to it should be common to both sections of the Province,—and partly because there were also Laws on the same subjects, or intimately connected with them, which were of very recent date, and could scarcely be considered as more than experimental, and it was generally understood to be probable that changes so extensive would be made in the Law, as to render any attempt at consolidation by the Commissioners, who could have no knowledge what the nature and extent of those changes might be, utterly vain and fruitless.

As examples in point, the Commissioners refer to the Laws relating to the Administration of Justice; to the Road Laws, as connected with the Ordinances establishing Municipal Districts, and those incorporating the Cities of Quebec and Montreal; to the Laws relative to the Provincial Customs and Duties, and those concerning Elections and the trial of contested Elections. Assuredly these Laws require consolidation and amendment; but it would have been impossible for the Commissioners to attempt the work with any useful result.

In the Appendix attached to this Report the Commissioners submit their remarks with reference to the subject of consolidation on all the laws in force and in the order in which they stand in the Table No. 2.

They have rarely suggested amendments, conceiving that their Commission gave them no authority to do so except in matters of pure form, or with reference to the removal of doubts; and both in the Tables and the Appendix they have confined themselves to pointing out such difficulties as arise from the effect of one Law or part of a Law upon another, leaving it to other and higher authorities to solve or to remove the doubt when occasion should require.

They submit, however, with this Report, two Bills, one for removing doubts as to the repeal of certain Laws, and for repealing others which it seems obviously desirable to repeal—and the other for declaring the Act 9 Geo. IV. cap. 77, concerning the conveyance or devise of Lands held in free and common socage to be and to have been in force. The reasons which induced the Commissioners to prepare these Bills will appear from the Tables; and they respectfully request Your Excellency's attention to the subject. Another Bill was prepared by the Commissioners with reference to the civil erection of Parishes, and the building of Churches &c. in such Parishes; but it has been submitted to the Ecclesiastical Authorities for their remarks, and has not yet been returned to the Commissioners.

After giving the subject their most serious consideration, the Commissioners have determined upon recommending the republication of such of the said Acts and Ordinances as shall remain in force at the end of the present Session, with a proper Index, in preference to any attempt at further consolidation, for which the present time does not appear to the Commissioners to be favorable. Many and great changes may be expected to be made by the legislation of the present Session; others may be expected to be consequent upon them; and from the unavoidable imperfections of every new Law, it is possible they may require amendments which cannot now be foreseen. In a few years, when the changes consequent upon the altered circumstances of the Province and the establishment of new Institutions shall have taken a fixed shape, and the Statute Law in force in Lower Canada shall contain a much greater body of enact-

ments than it now does, its consolidation may be expedient and necessary; or, as the provisions on any subject become numerous they may be consolidated in a single Act. At present the Commissioners are convinced that any attempt to a general consolidation, could only occasion needless expense and delay.

The Commissioners suggest that the work they recommend should be printed in the same form and type as the Tables, so as to bind up with them; they would print none but Laws of a public nature, and (with the exception hereafter mentioned) none but those in force, omitting such Sections of the latter as may have been repealed or have expired, and all merely formal parts,—and they would print them in the order in which they stand in the second Table, that is in the order of their subjects; they would add an Index and a Table of the Acts printed, arranged in their chronological order, and shewing the place in which each may be found; and they would make a supplement to the first Table, shewing the effect of the Acts of the present Session on those mentioned in it. The Tables would then account for every Law or portion of a Law not printed in the new work, and would save all necessity for repeating the information in the latter; and as this must have been done if they had not been published, their previous publication, while it is hoped it will have been of advantage to the Legislature and to the public, will have involved no additional expense.

There are laws of which the effect will long remain as to rights acquired under their provisions, after they have expired or been repealed. But the Acts and Ordinances of Lower Canada are not in general of this description; and, though there may be others, among those expired or repealed, by which the rights of parties may possibly be affected in future,—those relating to the Registry of titles to, and incumbrances upon, Lands in certain Counties, are the only ones which the Commissioners would think it necessary on this ground to reprint, but those they think ought to be inserted.

Until the end of the Session it will be impossible to estimate exactly the extent of the work the Commissioners recommend, because they cannot say what Acts and Ordinances may be repealed by the Acts of this Session; but they have every reason to believe that it cannot exceed six hundred pages in each language, and that it will probably be comprised in a smaller number; and for obvious reasons they recommend that it should be published in each language separately.

The question as to the best form for the publication, has engaged the attention of the Commissioners; and in selecting the Royal Octavo, they have been guided as well by the general preference shewn by the Profession for books of that form, as by the fact that the Revised Statutes of the several Legislatures in the United States which have come under their notice are published in it. The Commissioners have selected the Revised Statutes of Massachusetts for their immediate model, as affording on the whole the best specimen of size, printing and arrangement.

At the same time that the octavo form, and the type chosen, are more convenient than the quarto form, and the type now used in printing the Laws, they have also the advantage of being cheaper; for although the charge for the composition will be the same, the cost of the paper, an item of no small consequence when a large number of copies are to be printed, will be greatly reduced.

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It would have been possible to commence the reprint now recommended at the same time with the publication of the Tables, but it would have been impossible to complete it before the commencement of the present Session. The Commissioners held it to be of great importance that the work should contain the Laws as they stood at some one definite period; and if the printing had been begun before the Session, the work would not only have been deficient on this point, but as the Laws which may be repealed during the Session must have been inserted, there is every probability that greatly increased expense would have been added to inaccuracy. They have ascertained that by commencing it as early as possible after the close of the Session, they will be able to complete it before the opening of the next, if the recess be of the ordinary length.

If to the publication in question there could be added a reprint of such parts of the Custom of Paris as are still in force in Lower Canada, with an English version sufficiently clear to make the provision of the Custom intelligible to those unacquainted with the French language, the value of the work would be considerably enhanced; but much care, time and labor would be requisite in preparing this addition, and the Commissioners fear that it could not be got ready so early as not to retard the publication. It seems very desirable that some means should be adopted for making the Civil Law of Lower Canada accessible to the English portion of the population. It is not within the Province of the Commissioners to discuss the best means of doing this, or to enter upon the subject of codification, but they have been induced to make this suggestion from their conviction that the prejudice entertained by many to the Civil Law of Lower Canada, arises solely from their want of the means of obtaining that general knowledge of its provisions which it is desirable to place within the reach of every man, with regard to the Law by which he is bound, but which, under existing circumstances, it is impossible for any inhabitant of Lower Canada to acquire, unless he be intimately acquainted with the French language. The same difficulty existed, and to a certain extent still exists, with regard to the Criminal Law, for those unacquainted with the English language. The difficulty has, in a great measure, been removed by the excellent and comprehensive consolidation of a very considerable and most important portion of that Law, contained in the Statutes of the first Session of the Parliament of Canada: but other parts of the English Law are in force in Lower Canada; and it is still true, that two systems of Law exist there, each of which, by reason of the language in which it is written, is inaccessible to a large portion of the people whom it binds.

The whole nevertheless respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's consideration.

A. BUCHANAN,
H. HENEY,
G. W. WICKSTEED.

Kingston, 24th Nov'r. 1843.

APPENDIX.

NOTES AND REMARKS upon the Acts and Ordinances of the Legislature of the late Province of Lower Canada, wholly or partly in force—made by the Commissioners, with reference to the clause in their Commission authorising them: "to consolidate such of the said Acts and Ordinances as relate to the same subject, or can be advantageously consolidated." The Commissioners are not instructed to suggest amendments, nor to consolidate any provisions of Acts of Canada.

H

CLASS A.

Relating to the Constitution, and to Political Rights and Institutions.

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Assembly.—Judges disqualified: One Act.
—Members resigning: One Act.
—Accepting office: . . . One Act.

There is but one Act in force on each subject—no confusion in their provisions. It might be desirable to have one law for the whole Province; but this would be beyond our powers.

Electoral Divisions.—One Act, amended by the Union Act, and one of Canada. No confusion, or necessity for consolidation.

Elections.—Three Acts, Amended by one of Canada. They might be consolidated with advantage; but this could not be properly done without incorporating the provisions of the Act of Canada, which is not within our powers; and the subject seems to be one on which it is desirable that the law should be common to the whole Province.

Elections, Controverted.—Four Acts. It is very desirable that they should be consolidated and amended; but it appears inconvenient that there should be one law for Upper and another for Lower Canada, to be administered by the same body; and it is not within our powers to suggest a law for the whole Province.

Aliens.—One Act.—We have alluded to the doubts arising under this Act, and suggested its repeal.

Jews, Political Rights of.—One Act only.

Indian Reservation, Political Rights of Inhabitants.
—The same.

CLASS B.

Relating to the Statistics of the Province.

Population, Increase of.—One Act only.

CLASS C.

Relating to Penal Law, the definition of offences, and their punishment.

Oaths and Societies, unlawful.—One Ordinance only.

Newspapers, &c.—The same.

Murder of Bastards.—The same.

Larceny.—Three Acts. But they seem to be superseded by the Act of Canada, 4 & 5 Vic. chap. 25, as to offences committed after the passing of that Act.

Lands, Fraudulent Seizure of.—One Act only.

Forgery of Foreign Notes, &c.—One Act only. A general law respecting forgery seems to be required; but this is not within the scope of our powers.

Soldiers, Desertion of.—One Ordinance only.

Seamen, Desertion of.—One Act only. Amended by an Act of Canada. No confusion or difficulty.

Forestalling, &c.—One Ordinance only. We have alluded to the doubts under it, and have suggested its repeal.

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Sundays, Sale of Liquor on.—One Act only. A law common to the whole Province, concerning the sale of liquors, appears desirable; and indeed it would be advantageous that the whole Criminal Law should, as far as possible, be the same throughout Canada.

Chuches, good order in.—One Act only.

Wharfingers, unclaimed Goods in their hands.—The same.

Gunpowder, storing of, &c.—Two Acts for Montreal, and one for Quebec. The Municipal authorities might, perhaps, suggest some amendment. Mere consolidating is unnecessary.

Attainder of Convicts at Courts Martial.—One Ordinance only.

Houses of Correction.—Five Acts. They might be advantageously consolidated, if no amendments are required.

Death, Sentence of.—One act only; and that superseded by the Act of Canada, 4 & 5 Vic. chap. 24, as to offences committed after the passing of the latter.

Execution for Murder.—One Act and one Ordinance only; the latter superseded by the Act of Canada, 4 & 5 Vic. chap. 27, as to offences committed after the passing of that Act; and the former also to a very considerable extent.

Nothing but the fact that they still apply to offences committed before a certain time appears to prevent the repeal of many of the laws in this class; and it may seem scarcely necessary to reprint those which are in this position. They are all, however, very short Acts.

CLASS D.

Relating to the Administration of Justice, Judicature, Courts, Practice, and Proceedings for enforcing the Law, civil and criminal.

Judicature, Courts, &c.—Thirteen Acts and Ordinances, and one of Canada.

Assistant Judges.—Two Ordinances.

Habeas Corpus.—Three Acts.

Montreal, Commissioner of Inferior Term.—One Ordinance.

Three Rivers:—Four Acts.

St. Francis, District.—Four Acts and two Ordinances.

Gaspé.—Four Acts and one Ordinance.

Attachment, Writs of—One Act only.

Capias ad Respondendum.—Two Acts.

Debtors, against effects of.—One Act only.
——— *fraudulent.*—The same.

Defendants, in different Districts.—The same.

Practice, in various matters.—One Act and one Ordinance.

Jury Trial, extended.—One Act only.

Enquêtes.—The same.

Evidence, (Decisory Oath).—One Act only.

Witnesses, relationship of—The same.

Costs, limited in actions for damages.—The same.

Limits of the District allowed.—The same.

Septuagenarians exempted from Imprisonment.—The same.

Certain Goods exempted from Seizure.—One Ordinance only.

Real Property under Seizure.—The same.

In all fifty one Acts and Ordinances relating to the administration of Justice in civil cases.

Many of these Acts might certainly be advantageously amended and consolidated, but one of the most important Acts on the subject is an Act of Canada (4 & 5 Vic. c. 20,) to which our powers do not apply; and it is generally believed that changes of the most important nature are contemplated, without being fully acquainted with the nature of which it would be impossible for us to attempt consolidation. And the work will probably be undertaken, at least in a great measure, by those whose business it may be to conduct the changes proposed. Without ample instructions from the Government, it is evident that any attempt on our part to consolidate these Laws would only be a useless waste of the Public money.

SAME CLASS.

Administration of Criminal Law.

There are twenty Acts or Ordinances in force; but their provisions are not in general of so complicated a nature as to make consolidation necessary; and in the cases where it would be desirable, the provisions of any new Act would depend so much on the new system of Judicature to be established, that without being fully aware of the nature of the latter, we could not undertake the work with any advantage. There are also Acts of Canada interwoven with the whole subject, and these are beyond our powers, though no general consolidation could be effectual which should not embrace their provisions also.

CLASS E.

Relating to Real Property and Rights.

Lands in free and common Soccage.—One Act. The doubts relative to which are stated in the Table I, and a Bill for removing them is submitted by us with this report.

Wills.—One Act only.

Incumbrances Secret.—One Act; the Ordinance being morely a continuance. There is no confusion; but we have stated in the Tables our opinion that the provisions of this Act should be incorporated with those of the Ordinance for the Registration of Titles. But to do this, would require amendments beyond the powers given us by our Commission.

Registration of Titles.—See the last note. There is but one Ordinance, amended by an Act of Canada.

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Appendix (O. O.) *Gaspé, Titles in.*—Three Acts in force ; but no confusion making consolidation necessary.

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Lessors and Lessees.—One Act and one Ordinance.—Same remark.

Lettres de Terrier.—One Act only.

CLASS F.

Relating to Customs, Duties, Revenue, Navigation, Currency, Banks, and matters more especially connected with Trade and Commercial Affairs.

Customs-Warehousing ;—Inland Ports ;—United States, trade with ;—Inland Navigation.—The chief Acts are Acts of Canada, and beyond our powers. The Acts relating to Inland Ports ought, we think, to be consolidated, and made applicable to the whole Province, repealing Acts of the like kind in Upper Canada ; but this would manifestly be beyond our powers. We have included the doubtful laws in the general Bill for removing doubts, which we submit with this report.

Duties, Auctions, Distillers, Bank Notes, Emigrants, Sick Mariners.—Most of these are Acts of Canada ; nor is there any confusion which seems to render consolidation necessary for those of Lower Canada. But it might be desirable to have one Act for the whole Province, relating to duties not being *Duties of Customs* : this of course would require new powers and instructions.

Navigation and Shipping, Trinity Houses, Pilots, St. Louis Rapids.—Seven Acts for the Trinity House at Quebec ; two for that at Montreal, and two for Pilots and St. Louis Rapids. All these Acts seem to be capable of being consolidated with advantage ; but some of them are Acts of Canada, and so beyond our powers. A great difficulty also arises from the circumstance of the Acts relative to the Trinity House, Quebec, being permanent, and those for Montreal, temporary ; and the question whether the latter should be made permanent must be decided before the consolidation can be undertaken with advantage. We can do nothing until this point be determined.

Seamen's Wages.—Only one Act extending the provisions of an Imperial Act.

INSPECTION LAWS.

Beef and Pork.—The suspended Acts of Lower Canada should be repealed ; and we have included them in the Act we submit with this Report ; there will then be only one Act, and that of Canada.

Fish and Oil.—Only one Act, temporary and for Lower Canada only ; If it has been found to answer, it should be made permanent. It is on the voluntary principle, as all the new inspection Laws are, except the lumber Act. It requires no consolidation.

Flour and Meal.—The same remarks as on the Acts relative to the inspection of Beef and Pork.

Potash.—Only one Act and that for Canada.

MEASURES OF VALUE, QUANTITY, &c.

Currency.—Only one Act, and that of Canada.

Copper Coin.—The same.

Weights and Measures.—One Act only, except for Coals. There is no confusion, or necessity for consolidation, unless it be deemed expedient to have one Law for the whole Province, or to adopt (for English measures) the present English measures used in the new Imperial Act imposing Duties in Canada ; any such amendment would be beyond our powers.

INTEREST, BILLS, BANKS, PAPER MONEY, &c.

Interest, Bills of Exchange, Notes, &c.—Four Acts of Lower Canada, one being a temporary Act suspending a permanent Ordinance. They should be consolidated. But it would seem better that at least certain parts of the Law should apply to both sections of the Province, and should be permanent. We have not instructions or powers sufficient to warrant us in attempting this.

Banking.—Only one Ordinance.

Quebec Bank.—This is the only Bank now governed by an Act of Lower Canada, and there seems no necessity for consolidating, unless one Law were made for all the Banks in the Province.

Board of Trade, Quebec and Montreal.—Only one Act for each and that an Act of Canada.

Bankrupts.—Only one Ordinance, and that permanent. But an Act was introduced last session by Mr. Draper, then a member of the Government ; and it is probable that either that or some other Act common to the whole Province will be passed.

CLASS G.

Relating to Public Works, Improvements and Property.

Board of Works.—One Act only, and that an Act of Canada.

Roads, General Law.—Four Acts and Ordinances which ought certainly to be amended and consolidated : but they are so intimately connected with the Municipal Laws, that it would be throwing useless expense upon the public, to commence the work without being aware of the form in which the Municipal Laws are to remain, it being generally understood that extensive changes are contemplated. We have no instructions.

Roads, Winter.—Four Acts and Ordinances which might be advantageously consolidated ; but if the general Road Law were consolidated, they might be incorporated with it. There is no confusion which would render consolidation necessary, and one of the Acts is an Act of Canada.

Roads in Gaspé.—One Act. It should form part of the general Law, if that Law were consolidated.

—near Quebec,
—near Montreal,
—Chambly,
—Temiscouata,

} These Acts and Ordinances are local, and there is no confusion rendering their consolidation necessary.

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PUBLIC BRIDGES.

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Cap Rouge,
Jacques Cartier,
Chaudière,

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} Three Acts. No necessity for
 consolidating.

Ste. Ahne's Bridge.—One Act. A new bridge is now being erected, and a doubt arises as to the application of the Act to it. Perhaps some general provision might be desirable, as to bridges of too costly a kind to be managed by the Municipal Authorities: they are now under the Board of Works, except as to the Tolls. The provisions might be embodied in the Road Act, in the Municipal Act, or in a separate Act, made according to the decision to which the Government may come upon the subject. This Act is included in the general Bill for removing doubts, submitted with this Report.

Chambly Canal.—Four Acts and Ordinances which should be consolidated, and the Tolls fixed; one Act would do this, but instructions from Government would be requisite to enable us to prepare the Law.

Lachine Canal.—Seven Acts and Ordinances which should be amended and consolidated; but the Canal is now being enlarged under the Act of Canada, 4 & 5, Vict. c. 28, and will form part of a line of works with regard to which one Act might be made to serve. The provisions of the Law may require changing, especially as to Tolls, and they are much affected by the Act constituting the Board of Works. We should require ample instructions to enable us to prepare the Law, and it would probably relate so both sections of the Province.

Harbour of Montreal.—Seven Acts and Ordinances. They are local although they are numerous, there seems to be no confusion. If they are to be reprinted, it might perhaps be worth while to consolidate them for the sake of saving printing, but not for any other purpose.

Public Works.—Only one Act, and that an Act of Canada.

COURT HOUSES AND GAOLS.

In Counties.—Two Acts. These Acts are unnecessary if the Act next mentioned remains in force; and we have included them in the Bill for removing doubts.

In Judicial Districts.—Only one Ordinance. Its use depends on the system to be adopted for the administration of Justice. There is at any rate nothing to consolidate.

In divers other places.—Scarcely any part of these Acts remains in force, except the provisions directing that they shall be Common Gaols and Court Houses for certain districts; placing them under the care of the Prothonotaries, Sheriffs, &c. There is no confusion, and no necessity for consolidation in that sense; but all these provisions might be embodied in some general Law on the subject, for the sake of brevity only.

Public Lands.—One Act only; and that an Act of Canada.

Jesuits' Estates.—One Act only.

Parliament House.—The same.

CLASS II.

Relating to Municipal and Local Authorities, and matters now under their control

Municipal Districts.—One Ordinance only.

Parish and Township Officers.—The same.

As there is but one Ordinance on each of these subjects, no consolidation is required. But there are many difficulties arising out of the effect of these Ordinances on other laws, and of other laws on them; and this is more especially the case with regard to the Road Laws. Another great difficulty in working the Ordinances arises from the want of any Law regulating assessments in Lower Canada. We have referred to all these matters in the Tables, but it is so generally believed that great changes are to be made in these Laws, that without express instructions we do not feel warranted in offering a Bill which the contemplated changes would in all probability render utterly useless.

Quebec, Incorporation of.—Two Ordinances only.

———*Markets in.*—Two Acts.

The difficulties under these Ordinances arise chiefly with regard to the Road Laws, and the imperfection of the Assessment Laws in force in the City; but *amendment*, and not mere consolidation, is required. The local authorities will probably suggest some plan for making these amendments, which are not within the scope of our commission and present powers.

Montreal, Incorporation of.—Two Ordinances.

———*Vattemare's Institute.*—One Ordinance.

———*Common and Markets in.*—Eight Acts.

The same remarks apply, except that the Laws are more numerous than for Quebec, and consolidation would be more desirable. It would probably be expedient to repeal the Ordinance relative to the Vattemare Institute; but of this, the local authorities will be the best judges. It appears to us desirable too that one Law should regulate the general corporate powers of the two Cities, and it might also be made to embrace any other City or Town, which should thereafter be incorporated, so as to save useless repetition of enactments and ensure uniformity.

Roads and Streets, Assessments, &c. in Quebec and Montreal.

Officers' Horses exempted from assessment in the same.

Part of two Acts and one Ordinance. The remarks last made apply to these Laws, which are those under which most of the difficulties in the interpretation of the Quebec and Montreal Incorporation Ordinances arise. The whole of these Laws want amendment and consolidation, but we should require precise instructions to enable us to deal with them properly; and as we have before observed, the information possessed by the local authorities would be necessary to the work.

CLASS I.

Relating to Education and Educational Institutions.

Common Schools.—Two Acts of Lower Canada; and an Act of Canada. It is generally understood that great changes are to be made in the latter, and the former will doubtless be attended to in any new Act. In themselves they appear to require no consolidation.

Royal Institution.—Two Acts. These also should be attended to in any new School law: Some of their provisions appear scarcely consistent with the 4 & 5, Vict. Cap. 18. See the notes on them in the Tables.

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Normal Schools.—One Act. For the reasons mentioned in the tables, we have included it in the general repealing Act submitted with this Report.

Colleges at Chambly, L'Assomption, Ste. Anne and St. Hyacinthe.—One Act for each, and therefore no consolidation requisite.

Jesuits' Estates.—Proceeds appropriated to Education. One Act only.

CLASS K.

Relating to miscellaneous subjects, arranged in their Alphabetical order.

Acts continued.—One Ordinance only. Nothing required.

Acts made permanent.—The same.

Adultery.—The same.

Advocates' Library, Quebec.—The same.

————— *Montreal.*—The same.

Agriculture, abuses prejudicial to.—One Ordinance suspended; one act of Lower Canada—and a short one of Canada. We have included the suspended Ordinance in the repealing Act submitted in this Report. It will be seen by the notes in the tables, that the main Act 6, W. 4 c. 56, is much affected by the Municipal Ordinances (4 Vict. c. 3 & 4), and that some amendments or explanations are desirable; but it would be useless for us to prepare a Bill for that purpose, if the said Ordinances are to be much altered or repealed. Any new law would, of course, contain such provisions as would remove the doubts we have mentioned.

Agricultural Societies.—Three Acts. They should be amended and consolidated, but we should require instructions for the amendments; and it seems to be a subject on which it is probable that a law might be made applicable to the whole Province.

Bread, assize of.—One Ordinance. It has not been acted upon of late years, and it has been considered doubtful whether it is in force. We have included it in the repealing Act we submit.

Bridges.—Forty-two Acts; but all of the nature of private Acts and requiring nothing at our hands. It is obvious that Acts in the nature of Private Acts are not within the scope of our functions.

Chasseur's Museum.—One Act and unimportant.

Churches, good order in.—One Act only.

Clerks of the Peace, sale of unclaimed goods in their hands. One Act only.

Commons, of divers places.—Nineteen Acts, but all of a local nature, requiring nothing at our hands. Appendix (O. O.)
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Emigrant Hospital.—Two Acts only. There are some doubts as to these (see tables), which it would be desirable to remove. We await instructions.

Fees of Persons employed by Justices of the Peace.—One Act only. It might perhaps be more advantageously made more comprehensive.

Female Penitent Institution.—One Act only. Local.

Ferries, Ferrymen.—Two Ordinances only.

Fever Hospital, Quebec.—Two Acts. There are some doubts under them (see tables), which it would seem desirable to remove. We await instructions.

Fire, accidents by.—Two Ordinances and one Act. In force only as to Three Rivers. There is no confusion, and we are not aware that any amendments are required.

Fisheries in Cornwallis and Northumberland.—One Act only, and one Act of Canada relating to the same subject in the District of Gaspé.

Fortifications of Quebec, to preserve.—Only one Act, and an Ordinance rendering it permanent.

Foundlings, Guardians to.—There are some doubts under the three Acts relating to this subject, which it would be desirable to remove. (See tables.)

Friendly Society, Quebec.—One Act only.

Grass on Beaches.—One Act only.

Gunpowder, Storing of.—Three Acts, one for Quebec and two for Montreal. There is no confusion requiring consolidation; but some parts of the Acts relating to Montreal are obsolete.

Halifax Steam Navigation Company.—Only one Act, and that of a private nature.

Indemnity for Acts done in suppressing the Rebellion.—Three Ordinances. Nothing necessary.

Indians.—Three Ordinances. They might be advantageously consolidated, and the doubts under them (see tables) removed. But it is probable that the Legislature would consider it advisable that any new law should be applicable to the whole Province. The justice of the last of the three Ordinances has been much questioned. We await instructions.

Industry, House of, at Montreal.—Three Acts. We are not aware of any confusion in their provisions which would make consolidation necessary.

Laws.—When to come into force.
————— (Ordinances) confirmed.
————— Publication of.

Distribution of.—These Acts do not apply to the laws of Canada, and those among them which have still any effect, are now only declaratory of the time when the several

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laws came into force. It appears desirable that Acts of a similar nature should be passed for the publication, distribution, &c. of the laws of Canada.

Literary and Historical Society, Quebec.—Only one Act, and that of a very local nature.

Lotbinière Parish, relief of.—One Act only, and it is doubtful whether any thing remains to be done under it.

Maîtres de Poste.—One Act and one Ordinance, generally supposed not to be in force. We have included them in the repealing Act we submit with this Report.

Majority, age of.—One Ordinance only.

Marriages, oppositions to.—One Act.

— in Gaspé, confirmed.—The same.

— in St. Francis District, confirmed.—The same.

— certain, confirmed.—The same.

Masters and Servants, &c. in the Country p arts.—One Act only.

— in towns.—One Act only. There are some doubts under this Act; but they arise chiefly on the Ordinances incorporating Quebec and Montreal, in amending which, the said doubts can be removed better than in any other way.

Medicine, Practice of.—Only one Ordinance and one Act, (of Canada) amending it. It seems to be generally understood that it is desirable that a new law should be passed; but the Act above mentioned indicates clearly that the Legislature would wish one law to be made applicable to the whole Province. This is not within our powers.

Militia.—Two Ordinances only. Different opinions are held as to their being or not being in force; we have included them in the repealing Bill which we submit.

Militia-men, Pensions to.—Only one Act, and a very small portion of another, incidentally continued by it.

Montreal Fire Assurance Company.—One Ordinance and an Act (of Canada) amending it. No confusion in their provisions.

— *Gas Light Company.*—One Act only.

— *Public Bakery.*—One Ordinance only.

— *Insurance Companies.*—Two Acts of Lower Canada, amended by two of Canada. We are not aware of any confusion in their provisions, and the two latter are beyond our powers.

Natural History Society, Montreal.—Three Acts. But the two earlier ones may have ceased to have any effect. (See tables). There is no confusion in their provisions.

Ordinances, made permanent.—One Ordinance only, nothing to be done.

Ordinance Property.—One Ordinance made permanent by a second. There is nothing to be done, unless as it appears desirable, an Act should be made which should be common to the whole Province.

Parishes, Churches, &c.—Six Acts and Ordinances. We have prepared an Act for consolidating them, which is now in the hands of the Roman Catholic Ecclesiastical Authorities, and will probably be submitted for His Excellency's approval.

Penalties, limitation of Actions for.—One Act only.

Pensions, to divers persons.—Five Acts. Several of which however have ceased to have any effect, in consequence of the decease of the Pensioners. Nothing required to be done.

Quakers, indulgences to.—One Act only.

Quebec Fire Assurance Company.

— *Exchange, incorporated.*

— *Library.*

Three local Acts. Nothing required to be done.

Rail-Road, St. Lawrence and Champlain.—Three Acts and one Ordinance, but of a private nature.

— *Montreal to Pointe au Beaudet.*—One Ordinance and an Act of Canada amending it. The same.

— *Carrillon to Grenville.*—One Ordinance. The same.

— *Sherbrooke to River Richelieu.*—One Ordinance amended by an Act of Canada. The same.

Rambau, A. naturalized.—One Ordinance made permanent by another of a private nature.

Records, French, safe keeping of.—One Act only.

Registers of Marriages, &c.—One Act, slightly amended by an Ordinance. The Act related originally to the Churches of England, Rome and Scotland only; but has been extended by fourteen different Acts and Ordinances to as many different religious denominations. There is some variation in the provisions of these Laws, but no confusion calling for consolidation, unless a general Law were desired which should be applicable to all sects on certain conditions. We have no instructions to prepare any such Law.

Religious Congregations, Lands held by.—One Ordinance only.

St. Andrew's Church, Quebec.—One Act only.

St. John's Church, Quebec.—The same.

Seminary of St. Sulpice.—One Ordinance only.

Surveyors, (Land.)—One Ordinance and one Act. The provisions of the latter are useless and not acted upon; and those of the former are generally allowed to be insufficient. It would seem to us advisable that a new Law should be passed; but we should require special instructions to enable us to frame it.

Taverns, Spirituous Liquors, sale of.—Three Ordinances. It appears to us desirable that the provisions of these Laws should be consolidated and amended. But we have reason to believe that it is contemplated to have one Law for the whole Province, and we perfectly agree that this would be desirable.

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Troops, quartering of.—One Ordinance only.*Turnpike Road, Granby to St. John's.*—One Ordinance only.*Montreal to Côte St. Michel.*—The same.

Useful Arts, (Patents for Inventions.)—One Act only. It would, we think, be expedient that there should be one Act for the whole Province. This Act very closely resembles that of Upper Canada, but there are some slight differences, and each requires that the Patentee should be an *Inhabitant* of that section of the Province to which it relates, so that it is difficult for any inventor to obtain a Patent for all Canada.

Valotte H. naturalized.—One Ordinance; merely made permanent by another.*Voyageurs.*—One Act only.*Water Works at Montreal.*—The same.*Wharfingers, Unclaimed goods.*—The same.*Wills.*—The same.*Wolves, destruction of.*—The same.

Acts of the British Parliament and Acts of Canada, which do not affect those of Lower Canada, are omitted in this Appendix, though inserted for convenience sake in Table II. For the particular state of and the circumstances connected with each Act and Ordinance of Lower Canada, we respectfully refer to the Table I, in which these are fully set forth in all cases where the Law is still wholly or partly in force, and briefly where it is not. Laws of which no part remain in force are not entered in this Appendix, in which our object has been to state our views with regard to the expediency or in expediency of attempting to consolidate the laws on the various subjects embraced in the Acts and Ordinances of Lower Canada, in the order in which they stand in Table II. Having done this, our task is for the present brought to a close, and we respectfully await further instructions.

B I L L .

AN ACT to repeal certain Acts and Ordinances of the Legislature of Lower Canada, and to remove doubts as to the repeal of certain others.

WHEREAS of the several Acts and Ordinances of the Legislature of the late province of Lower Canada, hereinafter mentioned, some have been repealed by temporary laws which have expired, and others by laws which have been themselves subsequently repealed, and doubts have arisen or may arise as to the effect of the expiration or repeal of the repealing laws in reviving the Acts or Ordinances repealed by them: and whereas others of the Acts and Ordinances hereinafter mentioned have been and are repealed or suspended by temporary Laws now in force and it is inexpedient that they should be revived or be in force on the expiration of such temporary Laws, and others, although not expressly repealed or suspended, have by the passing of Laws inconsistent with them, and by the change of circumstances, been virtually repealed, or are become obsolete: and whereas for the removal of such doubts, as well as for the

purpose of avoiding the unnecessary expense of reprinting such Acts and Ordinances in the revised edition of the Laws of Lower Canada, to be published under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed for that purpose, it is expedient to repeal the same, Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of the province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, intituled: "An Act to re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada" and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the several Acts and Ordinances of the Legislature of Lower Canada, hereinafter mentioned, shall be and are hereby repealed, saving always such sections or parts thereof as are herein expressly excepted, that is to say, the Ordinance passed in the seventeenth year of the reign of His late Majesty, King George the Third, and intituled, "An Ordinance for ascertainig damaged or protested bills of Exchange, and fixing the rate of interest in the province of Quebec" except the last section thereof, which shall remain in force as if this Act had not been passed.

The Ordinance passed in the same year of the same reign, and intituled, "An Ordinance for regulating the markets of the Towns of Quebec and Montreal." 17 Geo. 3, c. 4.

The Ordinance passed in the same year of the same Reign, and intituled, "An Ordinance concerning Bakers of Bread, in the towns of Quebec and Montreal." 17 Geo. 3, c. 10.

The Ordinance passed in the same year of the same reign, and intituled, "An Ordinance to empower the Commissioners of the Peace to regulate the Police of the Towns of Quebec and Montreal, for a limited time." 17 Geo. 3, c. 15.

The Ordinance passed in the twentieth year of the same reign, and intituled, "An Ordinance for regulating all such persons as keep horses and carriages to let and hire for the accomodation of Travellers, commonly called, and known by the name of *Mâtres de Poste*." 20 Geo. 3, c. 4.

The Ordinance passed in the twenty-seventh year of the same Reign, and intituled, "An Ordinance for better regulating the Militia of this Province and rendering it of more general utility towards the preservation and security thereof." 27 Geo. 3, c. 2.

The Ordinance passed in the twenty-eighth year of the same reign, and intituled, "An Act, or Ordinance, further regulate the Inland commerce of this Province, and to extend the same." 28 Geo. 3, c. 1.

The Ordinance passed in the same year of the same reign, and intituled, "An Ordinance for promoting the Inland Navigation." 28 Geo. 3, c. 3.

The Ordinance passed in the same year of the same reign, and intituled, "An Act or Ordinance for regulating the fisheries in the River St. Lawrence, in the Bays of Gaspé and Chaleurs, on the Island of Bonaventure and the opposite shore of Percé." 28 Geo. 3, c. 6.

The Ordinance passed in the twenty-ninth year of the same reign, intituled, "An Act to continue the Ordinances regulating the practice of the Law, and to provide more effectually for the dispensation of Justice, and especially in the new districts," except the thirteenth section. 29 Geo. 3, c. 3, except sec. 13.

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Ordinances:—
17 Geo. 3, c. 3,
except the last
section.

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29 Geo. 3, c. 4. The Ordinance passed in the same year of the same reign, and intituled, "An Act or Ordinance to explain and amend an Act intituled, 'An Act or Ordinance for better regulating the Militia of this Province, and rendering it of more general utility towards the preservation and security thereof.'"

30 Geo. 3, c. 2. The Ordinance passed in the thirtieth year of the same reign, and intituled, "An Act, or Ordinance, in addition to the Act intituled, 'An Act or Ordinance further to regulate the Inland Commerce of this Province, and to extend the same,' passed in the twenty-eighth year of His Majesty's reign."

30 Geo. 3, c. 4. The Ordinance passed in the same year of the same reign, and intituled, "An Act or Ordinance for preventing Cattle from going at large, or *P'abandon des animaux.*"

31 Geo. 3, c. 1. The Ordinance passed in the thirty-first year of the same reign and intituled "An Act to explain and amend the Act, intituled, 'An Act or Ordinance for promoting the Inland Navigation,' and to promote the Trade to the Western Country."

31 Geo. 3, c. 3. The Ordinance passed in the same year of the same reign and intituled, "An Act to continue and amend an Act passed in the seventeenth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Ordinance to empower the commissioners of the Peace to regulate the Police in the Towns of Quebec and Montreal.'"

31 Geo. 3, c. 5. The Ordinance passed in the same year of the same reign and intituled, "An Act to prevent obstructions to the Inland Commerce on the death of a superintendent."

31 Geo. 3, c. 6. The Ordinance passed in the same year of the same reign and intituled, "An Act or Ordinance concerning the building and repairing of Churches, Parsonage Houses, and Church yards."

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33 Geo. 3, c. 2. The Act passed in the thirty-third year of the same reign and intituled, "An Act to permit the importation of Wampun from the neighbouring States by the Inland communication of Lake Champlain and the River Richelieu or Sorel."

34 Geo. 3, c. 1. The Act passed in the thirty-fourth year of the same reign and intituled, "An Act to provide for the publication of certain Laws and for printing and distributing to certain persons, for the purpose of public information, all laws that have been and shall be passed in the Legislature of this Province, under the present constitution."

35 Geo. 3, c. 6. The Act passed in the thirty-fifth year of the same reign and intituled, "An Act for allowing Pot and Pearl Ashes to be brought into this Province by land or Inland navigation, for prohibiting the importation of Tobacco from the United States, for regulating the fees of the Custom House Officer at St. John's, and for repealing an Act or Ordinance therein mentioned."

35 Geo. 3, c. 7. The Act passed in the same year of the same reign and intituled, "An Act to amend and make perpetual an Act passed in the twentieth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, 'An Ordinance for regulating all such persons as keep horses and carriages to let or hire for the accomodation of travellers commonly called by the name of *Maitres de Poste.*'"

The Act passed in the thirty-ninth year of the same reign and intituled, "An Act for repealing certain Acts granting rates and duties to His Majesty and for granting new and additional duties in lieu thereof, and for appropriating the same towards defraying the expenses of the administration of Justice and support of the Civil Government within this Province and for other purposes therein mentioned," except the twenty-fourth section which shall remain in force as if this Act had not been passed.

The Act passed in the forty-second year of the same reign, and intituled, "An Act to continue for a limited time, and amend an Act passed in the thirty ninth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, 'An Act for granting further encouragement, and a more ample allowance to the *Maitres and Aides de Poste* in this Province.'"

The Act passed in the forty-third year of the same reign, and intituled, "An Act for the more ample publication of certain Acts of the Provincial Parliament."

The Act passed in the forty-fourth year of the same reign, and intituled, "An Act to regulate the curing, packing and inspection of Beef and Pork to be exported from the Province of Lower Canada."

The Act passed in the forty-sixth year of the same reign, and intituled, "An Act to repeal an Ordinance made and passed in the twenty fifth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, 'An Ordinance to prevent the exportation of unmerchantable Flour, and the false taring of Bread and Flour Casks, to regulate the packing and inspection of Flour and Indian Meal, and to provide for ascertaining the quality of Biscuit in future.'"

The Act passed in the fifty-eighth year of the same reign, and intituled, "An Act to amend an Act passed in the forty-sixth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to repeal an Ordinance made and passed in the twenty fifth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, 'An Act to prevent the exportation of unmerchantable Flour, and the false taring of Bread and Flour Casks, to regulate the packing and inspection of Flour and Indian Meal, and to provide for ascertaining the quality of Biscuit in future.'"

The Act passed in the second year of the reign of His late Majesty, King George the Fourth, and intituled, "An Act to provide for the better inspection of Flour."

The Act passed in the seventh year of the same reign, and intituled, "An Act for removing doubts relative to the powers and proceedings of the Commissioners for the building and repairs of Churches, Parsonage Houses and Church Yards."

The Act passed in the ninth year of the same reign, and intituled, "An Act to authorise the Prothonotaries or Clerks of the Civil Courts in this Province, to number and authenticate, *parapher*, the Registers of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials required by Law to be kept, to receive the advice of relations and friends, *l'avis des parens et amis*, in certain cases; and to issue writs of *captas ad respondendum* and attachment without the fiat of a Judge."

The Act passed in the same year of the same reign, and intituled, "An Act to increase the number of Assessors for the Cities of Quebec and Montreal."

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except sect. 24.

42 Geo. 3, c. 9.

43 Geo. 3, c. 4.

44 Geo. 3, c. 9.
Second Session

46 Geo. 3, c. 4.

58 Geo. 3, c. 3.

2 Geo. 4, c. 2.

7 Geo. 4, c. 10.

9 Geo. 4, c. 8.

9 Geo. 4, c. 16.

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The Act passed in the same year of the same reign, and intituled, "An Act to amend and continue for a limited time, a certain Act passed in the fifth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, 'An Act to make certain alterations in the Road Laws.'"

10 & 11 Geo.
4, c. 5.

The Act passed in the Session held in the tenth and eleventh years of the same reign, and intituled, "An Act to ascertain the rate at which certain Coins therein mentioned, shall pass current in this Province, and for other purposes."

10 & 11 Geo.
4, c. 32.

The Act passed in the same Session, and intituled, "An Act to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned, and for the encouragement of the Trade and Intercourse between the Ports of this Province and Halifax."

1 Will. 4, c. 14.

The Act passed in the first year of the reign of His late Majesty, King William the Fourth, and intituled, "An Act to authorise the payment of certain monies due by the Commissioners for the erection of the Gaol at Sherbrooke."

1 Will. 4, c. 51.

The Act passed in the same year of the same reign, and intituled, "An Act for ascertaining, establishing and confirming in a legal and regular manner, and for Civil purposes, the Parochial subdivisions of various parts of this Province."

1 Will. 4, c. 53.

The Act passed in the same year of the same reign and intituled, "An Act to secure to and confer upon certain Inhabitants of this Province, the Civil and Political rights of natural born British subjects;" saving always the rights already acquired by any person or persons naturalized under the said Act.

2 Will. 4 c. 2.

The Act passed in the second year of the same reign, and intituled, "An Act to amend a certain Act therein mentioned relating to the encouragement of the Trade and intercourse between this Province and the Province of Nova Scotia."

2 Will. 4 c. 11.

The Act passed in the same year of the same reign, and intituled, "An Act to appropriate a certain sum of money for the erection of a Bridge over the River St. Maurice."

2 Will. 4 c. 33.

The Act passed in the same year of the same reign, and intituled, "An Act to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned, and to provide for the more certain and expeditious distribution of the printed Acts of the Legislature of this Province."

2 Will. 4 c. 66.

The Act passed in the same year of the same reign, and intituled, "An Act to authorise the erection of Court Houses and Gaols in the Counties of this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

3 Will. 4 c. 5.

The Act passed in the third year of the same reign, and intituled, "An Act to facilitate the prosecuting of certain suits and actions in the District of Three Rivers where the resident Judge might be a party."

4 Will. 4, c. 8.

The Act passed in the fourth year of the same reign, and intituled, "An Act to amend the Act passed in the second year of His Majesty's reign, for the erection of Court Houses and Gaols in the Counties of this Province."

The Act passed in the sixth year of the same reign, and intituled, "An Act for the transportation of certain offenders from this Province to England, to be thence again transported to New South Wales or Van Dieman's Land."

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The Act passed in the same year of the same reign, and intituled, "An Act to provide for the establishment of Normal Schools."

The Act passed in the same year of the same reign, and intituled, "An Act to appropriate a certain sum of money for the construction of a Bridge over the River Ste. Anne, in the county of Champlain."

2. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect any question which may arise in any Court, or elsewhere, as to whether any of the said Acts or Ordinances was, or was not, in force at any time before the passing of this Act; but any such question shall be decided as if this Act had not been passed: And provided also, That all Acts and Ordinances, and provisions of law, repealed by any of those hereby repealed shall not revive, but shall remain repealed as if this Act had not been passed.

BILL.

AN ACT for removing doubts as to the legal effect of the Act of the Legislature of Lower Canada, passed in the ninth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, and intituled, "An Act for rendering valid conveyances of lands and other immoveable property, held in free and common soccage within the Province of Lower Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

WHEREAS the Act passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly of the late Province of Lower Canada, in the ninth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, and intituled, "An Act for rendering valid conveyances of lands and other immovable property, held in free and common soccage, within the Province of Lower Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned," was presented for the Royal Assent on the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and was then reserved by the Administrator of the Government of the said Province for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon: And whereas the said Act was assented to by His late Majesty King William the Fourth, on the eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and the Royal Assent thereto was signified by Proclamation in the said Province, on the first day of September, in the year last aforesaid, so that more than two years had elapsed between the presentation of the said Act for the Royal Assent and the signification of the Royal Assent as aforesaid: And whereas by the Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, in the thirty-first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, and intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North

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Imp. Act. 1 W.
4. c. 20.

America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," it was, among other things, in effect enacted, that no Bill passed by the said Legislative Council and Assembly of the said Province of Lower Canada, and reserved for the signification of the Royal pleasure thereon, should have any force or effect within the said Province, unless the Royal Assent thereto should be signified within the said Province within two years from the day on which such Bill should have been presented for the Royal Assent: And whereas it hath been doubted whether the Act, passed by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the first year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, and intituled "An Act to explain and amend the laws relating to lands holden in free and common soccage, in the Province of Lower Canada," while it removed all doubts as to the power of the Legislature of the said Province to pass an Act containing provisions of the nature of those contained in the Provincial Act herein first above cited, obviated also the doubts arising from the lapse of time between the reservation of the said Act and the signification of the Royal Assent as aforesaid; and it is therefore expedient to confirm the said Provincial Act, and to declare the same to have been in force from the time of the signification of the Royal Assent thereto:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, intituled, "An Act to re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada," and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the said Act of the Legislature of Lower Canada, passed in the ninth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, and intituled, "An Act for rendering valid conveyances of lands and other immovable property, held in free and common soccage, within the Province of Lower Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned, shall be and is hereby confirmed and declared to be in force within that part of this Province which formerly constituted the said Province of Lower Canada, and shall be deemed to have been in force therein, as law, since the first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, being the day on which the Royal Assent to the said Provincial Act was so signified by Proclamation as aforesaid.

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R E P O R T.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to enquire into the effect of the ENGLISH COPYRIGHTS ACT, the consequent exclusion of American Reprints, and the policy of that exclusion as connected with the probable influence on the minds of the rising generation of the Province, have the honor to REPORT :—

That, with a view to ascertain the effect of the English Copyright Act, and the consequent exclusion of American Reprints on the people of this Province, your Committee ordered that a Circular, containing the four following questions should be sent to every Importer and Publisher, or seller of Books in the Province.

1. Have you been in the habit of importing Books, Pamphlets, and Periodicals, from Great Britain?

2. Since the Imperial Act prohibiting the Reprints in America, from entrance into this Province, has the direct importation of these Works increased?

3. Would the free importation of American Reprints of English Works of Art and Literature, be likely to lessen the profits of English Authors and Publishers?

4. What, in your opinion, will be the effect on the minds and morals of the rising generation, of the exclusion of cheap English Literature, and the free admission of American Literature, religious and political?

The various answers to these questions appended to this Report, to which your Committee refer your Honorable House, concur in establishing :—

1st. That the importation of English Literature direct from Great Britain, has not at all increased under the operation of the English Copyrights Act.

2nd. That the free admission into this Province of American Reprints of English Works of Art and Literature, could not lessen the profits of English Authors and Publishers; because, although the reading population of the Province is great in number, yet the circumstances of the population generally are so limited in their means, that they are unable to enjoy English Literature at English prices; that owing to that inability to pay for such Work of Art and Literature there has never been a demand for those Works, and consequently no supply.

3rd. That the exclusion of American Reprints of English Literature, if possible, would have a most pernicious tendency on the minds of the rising generation, in morals, politics, and religion; that American Reprints of English Works are openly sold, and are on the tables or in the houses of persons of all classes in the Province; that a law so repugnant to public opinion cannot and will not be enforced; that were that exclusion possible, the Colonists would be confined to American literary, religious, and political Works, the effect of which could not be expected to strengthen their attachment to British Institutions, but, on the contrary, is well calculated to warp the minds of the rising generation to a decided preference for the Institutions of the neighboring States, and a hatred deep rooted and lasting of all we have been taught to venerate, whether British, Constitutional, or Monarchical, or to cling to, in our connection with the Parent State.

Your Committee regret that the close of the Session must, for the present, terminate their labours; they recommend however, that the enquiry, as one of paramount importance, be continued at the next Session, and that in the mean time, a copy of their Report be submitted to His Excellency the Governor General, that His Excellency may take such steps as he may deem necessary, to remove an evil your Committee consider of lasting importance to the internal happiness of this Province, and the connection with the Mother Country.

JNO. SIMPSON,
Chairman.

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MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

JOHN SIMPSON, Esquire, in the Chair.

Answer of Mr. James Macfarlane, Bookseller and Stationer, Kingston:

1. I have been in the habit of importing Books, &c. from Great Britain.

2. So short a time has elapsed since the prohibitory Law came into force, that past experience is no criterion to go by; but I have no hesitation in saying that should it continue in force, the importation of British Works will be somewhat increased. In some instances it is probable that Editions will be published expressly for the Colonies, when the British Publisher feels confident that the Colonial Market is secured to him.

3. I do not think that the free importation of American Reprints of British Works of Art and Literature will be likely to lessen the profits of English Authors and Publishers to any great extent. It is not probable that the plan of publishing Colonial additions at home would be resorted to, except in particular cases, and the English Editions (excepting School Books and Classical Works) are far too expensive for the Colonies.

4. I am not aware that any effects of an injurious character would be produced on the minds of the rising generation, as far as morals and religion are concerned, by the free admission of American Literature. Many of the Books published in the United States, upon moral and religious subjects, are well calculated to impress the mind with proper feelings and views upon such subjects; but there can be no doubt that many of the Works written by American Authors, abound in references to the fancied superiority of their political Institutions, and express feelings of hostility to Great Britain, which would naturally tend to weaken the attachment of the rising generation to the Mother Country, and inculcate prepossessions in favor of Republican Institutions. There can be no doubt that such

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Works will, in a great measure, supplant British Publications, if the present prohibition of Reprints continue.

Answers of Mr. *James Harrison*, Bookseller, Belleville :

1. I have never yet imported either.
2. Not having dealt in the articles, the prices of which were immediately affected by the Prohibition Act, I am not competent to pass any opinion.
3. I think it would.
4. I am not by any means capable of solving that question, because my observation and experience are both too limited. I am, however, of the opinion that the admission at a duty of such literature as has generally been brought into the Province from the United States in pamphlet form, would be a benefit to the Provinces throughout.

Answers of Mr. *Hugh Scobie*, Bookseller and Stationer, Toronto :

1. I have.
2. No, except that some of the British Magazines have been imported to a small extent, under a particular arrangement, and at a less price than the American Reprints.
3. It would not be likely to lessen the profits of English Authors and Publishers, because the Colonists cannot afford to purchase the expensive English editions of new works. The only access they have had to those works, was by means of the American Reprints. The present Law deprives them of that privilege through any lawful channel, but the temptation to men of taste is too strong to be resisted, and they will supply themselves with copies, at any risk, from the United States. The inhabitants of Canada, when deprived of these Reprints, are placed in circumstances much more disadvantageous than the citizens of the neighboring Union, whose advantages, by means of the extensive republication of all the recent works of English and Foreign Authors, cannot but excite any on the part of our Colonial population. The exclusion of these Reprints is a short-sighted policy which can benefit nobody, while it deprives many of the greatest mental enjoyment they have been accustomed to rely upon in the Colony, and which cannot be supplied by any other means within their reach. Were this properly understood in England, none, I fancy, would be more ready to remove the present restrictions, so far as they extend to the Colonies, than the English Authors themselves.
4. I am of opinion that the effect will be most pernicious. The Colonists will have access to literary works of some description, and by excluding the English, they have no alternative but to adopt the American,—except to the extent that they may be enabled to smuggle copies of the Reprints of English works across the border. The exclusive use by the Colonists of American literary, religious and political works, cannot be expected to strengthen their attachment to British Institutions; on the contrary, it must have a tendency to give those who peruse them a decided partiality for that country and her institutions, whose literary, religious and political history they are alone privileged to study.

Answers of Messrs. *H. and W. Rowsell*, Booksellers and Stationers, Toronto :

1. Yes.

2. We are of opinion that sufficient time has not yet elapsed for any decided answer to be given to this question. So long as the American Reprints were admitted, the English Authors and Publishers made no effort to supply the Colonial market, knowing they would be undersold by an inferior and often incorrect American edition. Since the passing of the Act, however, their attention has been called to it. Mr. Murray, the great London Publisher, has already commenced a series of cheap Publications of Standard Works, printed in London expressly for the Colonies, and we have lately received, and are now selling, one of his Periodicals, namely, the Quarterly Review, at 3s. Currency, the price of which, in an English edition, according to the former system, would, we believe, have been about 8s. 6d. Currency, and the American Reprint of which, including postage, cost the Canadian reader 4s. 4½d. This is a commencement, and we have little doubt but the same plan will be adopted by the other Publishers. With the above in the way of explanation, we say that the direct importation of English Publications has not as yet increased, but, at the same time, desire to say also that neither has the Imperial Act as yet been rigidly enforced, for the American Reprints of Copyright Works are still openly sold in Canada.

3. If, as we believe will be the case, cheap editions are published in England for the Colonies, and the exclusion of the American Reprints is rigidly enforced, there can be no doubt but the English Publishers and Authors will reap the benefits which hitherto the American Publishers have enjoyed.

4. There has never been, so far as our knowledge extends, any material demand in Canada for the works of American Authors (a very few excepted), and as Booksellers, we have never thought it worth our while to import such, as a general rule, on the chance of sale; the Books we have imported from the United States have been almost entirely Reprints of English works. It will be perceived from our Answer 2, that we are not of opinion that cheap English literature will be excluded from Canada, but that the difference will be, that we shall be supplied with cheap and correct English editions instead of cheap and incorrect American ones—the effect of which, we think, will be, to improve the minds and morals of the rising generation, and imbue them with British principles, feelings and tastes.

Answers of Messrs. *Leslie Brothers*, Booksellers and Stationers, Toronto :

1. We have, for upwards of twenty years, been engaged in the importation of Books, Pamphlets and Periodicals from Great Britain into this Province.

2. The importation of British publications, so far as our experience testifies, has not, in the slightest degree, been increased by the exclusion of American reprints, nor have we any reason to believe that it will be.

3. The profits of British Authors and Publishers will not, in our opinion, be lessened by the unrestricted importation of American reprints, for the following reasons, viz. : because, in general, British Publications, particularly such as are deemed worthy of being reprinted, are got up too expensively for the general class of readers in this country, and the sales of them are consequently very limited : because, in addition to the high price in Britain, the Canadian purchaser must necessarily pay the charges of importation, which, including the difference of currency, amounts to at least one third

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over the sterling : because the heavy rate of postage on British Periodicals has hitherto prevented, and will always prevent, the importation of that class of publications to any extent worthy of the notice either of Authors or Publishers : because no legislative restrictions can possibly prevent the importation of cheap American Reprints into this Province, possessing, as we do, a frontier on the Republic of about 1500 miles in extent.

4. This latter query involves in it matters of the highest interest to the people of Canada as well as the British North American Colonies generally. Cheap literature will, under any restrictions, be extensively introduced from the United States and circulated throughout the Province ; and any legislation which goes to exclude British and to admit Foreign Literature of all kinds, must naturally tend to give a foreign impress to the character and morals of our population. There is now, as far as we have been able to judge, from long experience, a prevailing taste in this country for the works of British authors, and this has been fostered, if not created, in a great measure, by the facilities afforded even to the humbler classes in society, to obtain them from the American press at prices within their means. But supposing that it were possible entirely to exclude the cheap American Reprints, we are fully convinced that, while it would not favor the importation of the British editions, it would necessarily tend to give currency to a kind of Literature whose moral and political influence, every wise British or Canadian Legislator would desire to avert. The intelligence, morality and religion of the Parent State should be allowed, on equal grounds at least, to exercise upon its Colonies, through its Literature, an influence which may counteract the errors, moral, religious or political, of foreigners. We may further remark that, besides the universal evil arising to the Province by a heavy tax or restrictions upon knowledge, there is the demoralization arising from the practice of smuggling, which, while it ruins individual character, and is destructive of the Revenue, is also most injurious to the business of the fair trader. All past experience, and especially the trade in Tea, has proved that any embargo imposed by law upon the trade of Canada with the United States has only injured the Revenue and the honest trader, by throwing just the same amount of trade, with all its profits, into the hands of smugglers. We may remark generally, with respect to the late Imperial restrictions on the importation of Books, being British Reprints, that they are of a special, unnecessary, and impracticable character, exceedingly vexatious both to importers and to the Officers of Customs who may desire, with fidelity, strictly to observe the law. It may be remarked that all British Reprints are not excluded, not even any considerable proportion of modern Copyrights, but only such as are included in certain Schedules, and which are not and cannot be at all times accessible to the Trade. This arrangement renders it necessary for the importer, before transmitting any order for American Reprints, to call at the Custom House to examine first the original Schedule, then the Appendix thereto, then a Supplement to that Appendix and every subsequent Supplement that may be transmitted officially from England to the Collectors in the Province, and all this for every separate work he designs to import ; when, as it has not unfrequently happened, not one work in twenty is found in the list of prohibitions ! Besides, in examining those Schedules, we think that we may say with safety, that not one-half of the works therein enumerated are such as would, in all probability, ever be reprinted, since works of a local character, or of whose popularity there is any reasonable doubt, will not, particularly if they be in many volumes or of an expensive size, be reprinted

in the United States. For the reasons above stated, we are persuaded that the best interests of the people of this country, and of the Government, would be subserved by the removal of all restrictions against the importation of American Reprints, while no possible detriment would arise to the interests of British Authors or Publishers ; the latter particular we are persuaded would be fully borne out were it possible to obtain a faithful and accurate statement of the value of the exports of British Publications prior and subsequent to the passing of the prohibitory Imperial Statute.

Answers of Mr. J. H. Tebbetts, Importer of Books and Periodicals, Montreal :

1. My answer is in the affirmative.

2. My answer is in the negative.

3. My answer is in the negative.

4. My answer is, that, in my opinion, the effect will be to embue and foster in the minds of the rising generation anti-British views and principles, and establish in their minds feelings and sentiments totally at variance with and adverse to the true letter and spirit of British policy and British institutions.

There is now in circulation for signature in this City, a Petition on this subject to His Excellency the Governor General, which, in all probability, will be presented in a few days. I was consulted by the gentlemen who drafted this Petition, and fully concur in all its sentiments, which will, more explicitly, give my views and opinions on the subject. I hand you a copy of the Petition.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the Province of Canada,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH :

That your Petitioners have learned with regret, that an Act of the Imperial Parliament, passed in the sixth year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, prohibiting the importation into this Province, for sale or hire, of any and all American reprints of the works of British authors, is now enforced in this Province, whereby the inhabitants thereof are absolutely deprived of all access to the works of British authors. That, by a recent order of the Postmaster General, the introduction into the Province of newspapers consisting in the whole, or in part, of extracts from the works of British authors is prohibited, unless the said newspapers shall pay postage as letters. That the payment of such heavy postage is not within the means of the inhabitants of the Province, so that they will be obliged to renounce for the future the reading of all such newspapers and reprints ; and that the enforcement of this order will cause a serious diminution in the revenue of the Post Office. That the said Imperial Act was passed for the purpose of protecting the British authors. That, in the actual circumstances of this Province, the enforcement of

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this law therein, will have the effect, not of protecting the British author, but of excluding totally and absolutely his works from this Province. That the means of the inhabitants are insufficient to enable them to import from Great Britain the original works of the said authors, which are there published at costly prices, and far beyond those which the inhabitants of this Province would be willing or able to pay. That, since the dearness of the original works of British authors would totally exclude them from circulation in the Province, it cannot be for the interest or advantage of the British author to prevent the importation into this Province of American reprints of their works, which, if not imported in such forms, would not be imported at all. That, on the contrary, the importation of such reprints will create and foster an increasing desire for the works of British authors, which will serve greatly to promote a taste for learning, and would contribute to exclude from general reading, works of inferior merit, the productions of foreign authors, and would thereby greatly tend to preserve and cherish a good spirit of intercourse between the Colony and the Mother Country. That it is to be feared that the enforcement of the said law in this Province would not have the effect of preventing the clandestine importation therein of the said American reprints. That the contiguity of this Province to the United States, along a frontier of two thousand miles, offers opportunities of importing, contrary to the provisions of the said law, which it is to be apprehended will not long remain unemployed. That such an evil would at once defeat the provision of the said law, and deprive the Post Office of the revenue lately derived from the transmission, by its means, of the said reprints. That your Petitioners would humbly beg leave to draw the attention of Your Excellency to a few facts, tending to establish the views taken by Your Petitioners in the preceding parts of this Petition. The publishing price in England of "Zanoni," a novel, is £1 17s. 6d., sterling, and of "Morley Ernstein," another novel, is about £2 10s., sterling, and of "Alison's History of Europe" is £12 10s., sterling; and the reprints from the United States of the same works can be afforded in this Province, the former for 1s. 3d., the second for 1s. 10d., and the latter for £1 10s., currency, postage as newspapers included. This enormous difference in the prices will explain the reason why the English edition is not, and cannot be, imported into this Province; and numerous other instances might be adduced in proof of this position. The postage alone on the above cited works, if charged on their introduction into this Province as letters, under the recent order of the Postmaster General, would be—the former, £3, the second £1 10s., and the latter £18, currency. This, it is plain, would operate as a total exclusion; and the loss to the Post Office revenue, in consequence, would be very great. Thus, a Mr. Tebbets, Bookseller, in Montreal, by whose instrumentality chiefly these reprints are introduced into Montreal, has for some time past, paid at the rate of £400 per annum, which amount is likely to increase. That your Petitioners beg leave further to state that the annual subscriptions for American reprints, amount in this Province to a sum which cannot fall short of, if indeed it do not exceed £14000 currency. That these subscriptions are all payable in advance, and have in fact been paid for the current year. That for this large sum of money expended; no return of any kind will, if the enforcement of the said law be continued, ever be received. Your Petitioners therefore humbly submit to Your Excellency's consideration, the foregoing Petition, and pray that Your Excellency will adopt such course in the matter as in Your Excellency's wisdom shall be deemed proper.

Answers of Mr. William Greig, Bookseller, Montreal.

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1. Yes, for the past nine years, but only to a limited extent, as compared with my importations from the United States previous to enforcing the late Act. The reason is, the high price of British Copyright publications, rendering them unsaleable here, except to a very limited extent.

2. I have every reason to believe they have not, and that, whilst no doubt the depressed state of business in the Province for some time past, has had a considerable effect in preventing importations; yet I firmly believe, that had business been ever so good, the importations of Copyright books from Britain would not have materially increased.

3. I think it would not to any material extent; for, owing to this Province being in such close proximity to the United States, where the prints are sold so very low, British Authors and Publishers can never hope to be able, efficiently to compete with them; for these reprints, notwithstanding all laws to the contrary, will (along such an extended frontier) find their way into the Province in all cases where there is a material difference in price. The very high price at which British Copyrights are published is the chief bar to their importation. I could give you numerous instances in my own experience, as a Bookseller, to prove this, one or two however must suffice. The British edition of "Mammon" cannot be sold here under 9s. 6d. currency, and of this edition I never could sell more than three or four copies, whereas of the American reprint in a neat bound volume, I have sold several hundreds at 4s. 6d. currency, after paying duties and other expenses to the amount of 40 per cent. I imported one copy of the British edition of "Turner's Sacred History of the World," which cannot be sold here to afford a fair profit, under 60s. currency; I kept it on my shelves for about three years, and finally was glad to sell it for 30s. currency, thereby losing on the actual cost about 12s. 6d. currency, exclusive of three years interest; whilst of the American reprint in neat volumes, I sold several dozens at 10s. 6d. currency (and it could be sold now for 5s. 9d. in paper cover) after paying 40 per cent. duties and expenses. "Combe's Physiology" cannot be sold under 10s. currency, whereas the American reprint, can now be sold for 1s. 10½d. currency; if allowed to be imported. The English edition of Allison's great Historical work could not be sold here for less than about £8 currency, whereas the reprint could be sold for less than 40s. currency; even if the British edition could be furnished at half price, it would not sell, except to a very limited extent. The great body of British publishers have hitherto manifested no inclination to furnish the Colonies at a cheap rate; I have offered to pay them cash in advance, if they would furnish me with books at even half the published price, and they all refused. Murray, the great London Publisher, has put forth the prospectus of what he calls his cheap Colonial editions,—and what are the great advantages which he offers? Why, instead of issuing cheap editions of his latest works, he re-issues those that the "run" is chiefly over for, and which have been reprinted and extensively circulated on this side the Atlantic long ago; and then he offers for 2s. Sterling, equal to 3s. in Canada, what is sold in the United States for 25 cents, equal to 1s. 10½d. currency in Canada. The only point on which there is any thing like a reasonable attempt at supplying this Colony with cheap literature from Britain, is in regard to Periodicals, and this benefit is considerably nullified by absurd Post Office Laws, charging letter postage on all unstamped printed matter, making the postage on

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Blackwood's Magazine come to the enormous sum of over £5 currency, per annum. And even here the admittance of the American reprints would not injure the British publishers, because they have put the prices so low as to make the British editions quite as low as the reprints, the absurd charge for postage excepted. For these and many more reasons that might be given; I am decidedly of opinion that British authors and publishers, will never be material gainers by prohibiting the reprints.

4. That policy, the offspring of selfishness, narrow-mindedness, feudalism and the dark ages, namely, keeping the people in ignorance, is now receiving its just and merited punishment in the turbulence and commotions existing in Europe, and so it ever will be where the people are kept in ignorance; all restrictions, therefore, on the spread of useful knowledge are powerful means of keeping the people in ignorance. Literature is like every thing else—the cheaper the supply, the greater the demand. For these reasons, I consider it the worst possible policy on the part of the Government, to prevent the circulation of cheap literature, as it tends to keep the people in ignorance; and it is well known that vice and turbulence are the results of ignorance. Excluding the cheap reprints will increase smuggling, and smuggling it is also well known is very injurious to the morals of all engaged in it. Again, if the people cannot get British literature, they will be the more largely supplied with native American productions, which last are of course more or less republican in their character, and therefore subsversive of monarchical principles in vogue in this Province; I do not make this remark because I think republicanism a bad form of Government, but simply adduce it as a reason why the Government ought to encourage the free circulation of that literature, the tendency of which is, to confirm monarchical principles.

Answers of Messrs. *Armour & Ramsay*, Booksellers and Stationers, Montreal:

1. We have been in the habit of importing Books and Pamphlets from Great Britain since the year 1835.

2. The import of British editions has not sensibly increased since the passing of the Imperial Act. This we attribute to the following causes: 1st. The time has been too short to permit the British Publishers to arrange the terms on which they will supply this market. 2d. The influence of the prevailing depression in all kinds of business has materially lessened the demand for Books. In the course of next season we know that many of the British Publishers will attempt to supply Canada on more moderate terms than heretofore. Already Mr. Cadell enables us to publish the Waverly Novels at reasonable rates, Currency for Sterling. Mr. Murray, of London, has announced his intention of publishing a series of excellent Works at low prices,—others will follow the example thus set. We have ourselves lately concluded agreements with the Publishers of the London Quarterly, the Edinburgh, the Westminster, and Foreign Reviews, Blackwood, Dublin, and Bentley's Magazines, by which we will be able to sell them as low (if not lower) rates than the prohibited United States' Reprints of Mason.

3. The free importation of American Reprints would undoubtedly have the effect of lessening the profits of the English Authors and Publishers, inasmuch as the United States' Printer, having no Copyright to pay for, can always undersell the British Publisher. The subject of an international Copyright Law has long been mooted in Congress—no

inconsiderable portion of that Legislature thinking that it is both impolitic and unjust to make use of the works of foreign Authors without recompense. We trust that it will never, for a moment, be contemplated by our Canadian Parliament to attempt to do that by the property of their own subjects, which many eminent foreigners regard, when perpetrated by their citizens, as an act of robbery and oppression.

4. If it were possible to exclude cheap English literature at the same time that native American works were admitted free, a demand would speedily arise for the latter, and the effect, in all probability, would be to assimilate the character and habits of thinking of the Colonists to the character and habits of thinking of the people of the United States, whose works they exclusively perused. We do not contemplate any such melancholy result, however, from the enforcement of the Imperial Act. In our reply to query 2, we have shown what exertions the British Publishers are making to supply the Colony on reasonable terms; their own interests will teach them the necessity of charging low prices, as whenever the difference between their Books and the Reprints of them becomes greatly in favor of the latter, smuggling will undoubtedly commence. We have labored for years to effect arrangements with the English Publishers for the supply of their Books at prices that would enable us to compete with the reprinters. They are now beginning to look upon the matter in its true light, namely,—that in dealing with a Colony where the facilities for smuggling are so great, it is necessary for them to exclude in a great measure their copyright from consideration, and to content themselves with a profit nearly as low as that of the United States printer. One only obstacle is in the way of their publishing in a cheap form, for the use of the Colonies, editions similar to Mr. Murray's Quarterly Review, which is, the danger of these editions being re-exported to Britain, where they would interfere with the sale of the higher priced ones. We have suggested the addition of a clause to the Imperial Act, imposing a large fine, (as in the case of playing cards,) if re-landed and offered for sale. Looking at the whole matter, we consider the Imperial Act a just and necessary one for the protection of the British author and publisher; and that some of the latter are well disposed to use their exclusive privilege so as to press as lightly as possible on the Colonists. Others will undoubtedly act in a similar manner; and if it were possible to devise some means by which cheap Colonial editions could not be re-imported into Britain, we should not despair of seeing works of literature regularly published for use in the Colonies at rates as low as those in the United States.

There are other points not included in the queries which we should like to have touched upon. For instance, we would, if the questions were asked us, be in favor of admitting English and Foreign Books, (not being reprints,) free of duty, and the same with regard to British Books imported through the United States. The expense of the English Reviews and Magazines would be a good deal reduced to the Colonists, if, during the winter months, we could import them free of duty. From November to April we shall have to pay the heavy United States duty, (20 cents per lb.) at Boston, and the Imperial and Colonial duties, (12 per cent,) at our own Custom Houses.

Answers of Messrs. *Thomas Cary and Company*, Booksellers, Quebec:—

1. We have made the largest importations to Quebec, of the nature described in the query, of

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any house engaged in the trade, during the past thirty-five years. Imports of Literary works have never been to any extent, owing to causes more particularly detailed in the reply to Query 3: of late years they have gradually decreased.

2. By the trade, certainly not; and, as far as our information enables to decide, private importations have also fallen off.

3. We do not conceive that this privilege would operate prejudicially to the profits of British authors or publishers; unquestionably, not to the extent which might be considered as an off-set to the general benefit which would therefrom arise. The demand for English works has never been great, owing to their heavy prices, and the difficulty and delay in obtaining them. No direct and steady trade has ever been formed in English publications: the exorbitant rates of postage incurred for the transport of English Magazines has entirely excluded them from this market. Importers of British works have gradually diminished their orders from the tardy sales they met with, the high rate of the original cost, charges, duty, &c., rendering them too expensive for the generality of readers. The profits on their works to English authors and publishers, from this Colony, can never have been of any consideration to them. Imprimis, a large proportion of the population of the late Province of Lower Canada were, and still are, debarred from the enjoyment of any literature but that of the French; and even of this, they partook but slightly, owing to their inability to purchase, want of education, secluded habits of life, and laborious employments, and remoteness from the depots where only reading matter can be had—in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal. Existing Libraries among the wealthy, or those especially disposed to literature, have been formed partly by private orders executed in England by friends, and partly by purchases at auction. These auction sales of Books take place at uncertain periods, and are made by individuals upon speculation. Imports of works for this description of trade yield little or no profit to British authors or publishers, as they are chiefly of those which have outrun their popularity, (and consequently the demand for them,) or they have been purchased in various ways at second-hand. The author and publisher have thus already drawn their profit from them.

4. A tendency most injurious alike to the influence and usefulness of the Established Church, and to the supremacy of the British Government. In Canada West, we have painful experience of the effect produced by the all but universal adoption of American school-books in the different Districts; and we cannot but anticipate still more dangerous results from minds so trained from early infancy, when their riper faculties shall be exposed to the corrupting influences of the democratic and, in too many instances, irreligious bent of the mass of native American productions, religious or political. American literature is unelevating in its character and uninstrucive. The worship of the Creator in the United States is riven and partitioned into so many sects, that it ceases to have that stable character and that purity which it possesses in our dominions, and with our own people, who cling to the faith of their forefathers with jealous and unshaken tenacity. The general circulation of American literature would not tend to raise the standard of morals in Canada, while it would go far to imbue the rising generation with disrespect for the ruling powers.

A prospectus of a Colonial Edition of the English Magazines and Reviews is now in circulation. This

is an enterprize which we feel assured will be hailed with satisfaction and generally encouraged. Mr. Murray's Colonial Library has also been announced: it is to furnish a work monthly. This latter we consider but an imperfect substitute for the privilege we recently enjoyed of obtaining the latest works on Art, Science and Literature, immediately on their arrival in this country, in the American Reprints. Readers, as purchasers, are prone to the readiest and the cheapest mart, and if the English Publishers would strive to restore to us the inestimable boon of which we have been deprived, they must be liberal in their offers and prompt and frequent in their issues. The repugnance to the unscrupulous piracy of the American Publishers apart, that piracy has done more to create a literary taste in Canada than English Legislation has done since the country became an appendage of the British Crown. Until some plan can be devised whereby cheap editions of every branch of English Literature, and of the latest (as we heretofore obtained from the United States), can be supplied to Colonial readers, we are of opinion that the American Reprints should not be prohibited a circulation here. A strong disposition exists to prefer and encourage British enterprize as opposed to foreign, and it rests with our own countrymen, aided by generous concessions from our Government, to secure for themselves that preference and encouragement.

Answers of Mr. *William Cowan*, Bookseller and Stationer, Quebec:

1. Except on a very limited scale, I have not, for many years been in the habit of importing Books, Pamphlets and Periodicals from Great Britain.

2. I am not aware that there has been any marked increase in the direct importation from the Mother Country since the passage of the Imperial Act prohibiting American Reprints from entrance into the Province. That measure perhaps has as yet been too short a time in operation to furnish a fair estimate of its result in this respect.

3. The profits of English Authors and Publishers would not, I think, be seriously lessened by the free importation into this Province of American Reprints of English works of Art and Literature.

4. In my opinion, the effect would be bad.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH DECEMBER, 1843.

The Chairman laid before the Committee the following communication which he had received from New Brunswick:

Fredericton, N. B.,
November 3rd, 1843.

SIR,

I observe in the proceedings of the Canadian Legislature, that, on the 17th October, you moved for "the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into the effect of the English Copyright Act, the consequent exclusion of American Reprints, and the policy of that exclusion as connected with the probable influence on the minds of the rising generation of the Province."

Considering, from the tenor of this motion, that your views on this subject assimilate with my own, I shall make no apology for thus introducing myself to you, and enclosing two papers on the subject, which will, perhaps, sufficiently explain themselves.

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When I was in Washington, in 1842, I made an effort to get relief from the then existing restrictions, but, if I mistake not, Lord Ashburton, who, at the time, expressed himself very sensible of the hardship, and evinced the greatest desire to use his influence in our favor, returned home just at the period when the result of Mr. Dickens' visit to the United States were exhibited in the convention of Authors and Publishers in London, which led to the sudden exclusion of all American Papers and Reprints passing through the Post Office. Hence the matter has remained where it was. Since that time, I have been in communication with other parties on the subject, and have induced the London Press to notice it; and the result has been that Mr. Murray has commenced publishing a series of Works, called "The Colonial Library," and the sale of this series he proposes to make the test of the wants of the Colonial public in regard to British Literature. It is obvious to me that the plan cannot succeed, at least not so as to meet our wants, and for these simple reasons:—1st. That he does not profess to supply works so cheaply as they can be purchased in the United States. 2ndly. That he can only give us a very limited range of works, as they must be, for the most part, confined to those of which he has the copyright, or of which it has expired. 3rdly. He proposes to publish in the book form.

In regard to the first point—the price: this is, of itself, sufficient to limit the demand for such works within a very narrow compass. We are poorer than our neighbours, and yet, though British subjects, are called upon to pay not only a higher price than them for works of British Authors, but are besides, to incur a heavy expense and risk in getting them out, and then to be debarred, in most cases, the benefit of a discount of twelve to twenty per cent. for ready money payments, which the richest man in England obtains: for five months in the year are to be excluded from all new works, except by an expensive land carriage, and with all this are only to be permitted to read such works as individual copywright holders may graciously be pleased to indulge us with. But, to crown the whole, when I refer to the very first work in Mr. Murray's list, I find this cheap publication costs exactly five times as much as the American edition (Borrow's Bible in Spain, for which Mr. Murray charged 5s. sterling, the American work cost 1s. sterling). The second point speaks for itself. In regard to the third, this will materially be affected by the localities in which such works may circulate. In New Brunswick, nothing short of the free admission through the Post Office can ever satisfy the wants of the people. The land carriage, or even steamboat carriage, of a single volume would, in many cases, exceed one-third the value of the books, and in the more remote and wilderness parts of the country, they could only reach their destination at very uncertain and chance periods. I will not take up your time by entering into any further details at the moment. The subject I feel to be of vital interest to our Colonies, and, in a natural point of view, of the greatest moment. It really seems to involve nothing less than the question of keeping our people in comparative ignorance or embuing the rising generation with Republican feelings, and, what is even worse, by inducing a laxity of feeling in reference to the observance of laws, for it is needless to say that the smuggling of these Works, in their cheapest form, will be carried on in defiance of all the Customs' Establishments in the world, and British Authors and Publishers, in their ardour to protect their supposed rights, may be constrained to meet together to petition Parliament for a law authorizing the searching of persons and premises for the general seizure of such Works. Is any one prepared for such a result?—yet nothing short of it could even be partially effectual.

The perusal of the enclosed will readily assure you of the gratification I felt at finding a subject on which my thoughts have been long directed engaging the attention of the Canadian Legislature. I have frequently suggested an united effort on the part of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and I trust the next Session of the Legislature of the two latter Provinces will show them ready to follow the example set them. Doubtless great will be the opposition we shall have to encounter, but the justice of our complaint, and the impolicy (to say the least of it) of the restrictions if they could be enforced, added to the impossibility of enforcing them, must, I feel convinced, ultimately overcome it.

It will be a subject of much anxiety to me to learn the action of the Canadian House of Assembly, and the proceedings of the Committee, and should the enclosed papers in any way assist the object in view, I shall feel much gratified.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signature not legible.)

John Simpson, Esquire,
&c. &c. &c.

(Inclosure in the preceding Communication.)

My Lord,

Encouraged by the favor with which Your Lordship at a recent interview received my allusion to the disadvantages under which the British North American and West Indian Colonies labour, by reason of the prohibitions and high duties imposed on English Books imported through the United States, I venture to submit to Your Lordship a few observations which have occurred to me, illustrative of the hardship and injurious effects of these restrictions.

It may be well to premise by stating briefly the circumstances in which the British Colonies are at present placed. First, All reprints from recent English Authors are wholly prohibited. Secondly, The works of English Authors printed and published in English are prohibited if coming through the States. Thirdly, The duty on Books printed in America, whether of American Authorship or reprints of Standard English Works is 30 per cent, and amounts in the Provinces to a prohibition on their importation. Thus the British Provinces are almost wholly excluded from all literary intercourse with their neighbors, and are necessitated to send 3000 or 4000 miles across the Atlantic for a Novel, a Review, School Book or Devotional Work, which they might procure a few miles over the border.

But this hardship would not be so great if, as one might infer, the results of such protection were to furnish a cheap and early supply of such Books in the British Provinces. Such is, however, far from being the case. In very few of the Provincial Cities are there any Booksellers Shops, in the real sense of the term. A few of the Standard Works are occasionally imported since the issue of the very cheap series of Chambers, Smiths, and other reprinting establishments, but even these are rated at nearly 50 per cent. (the ordinary profit of the general Merchant) above the retail London price, so that a purchaser not only loses the discount which a London Bookseller always allows, but has to pay a large sum for what may be termed the privilege of purchase. If the work required is not on hand and must be ordered, a delay of from 6 to 8 months is incurred, and a higher commission probably

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charged, and thus the price tends to make the article scarce, and the scarcity to increase its value.— This is severely felt in regard to School Books. The expense of these works is so great that in the College at Fredericton, it is the practice for Students to sell each other their books, as they advance from class to class, and when they quit College. I have known 15s. and 16s. demanded for books which in England would cost 6s. or 7s.

In regard to the periodical Literature of the Mother Country, the hardship is still greater, inasmuch as their chief interest and value will depend on their early receipt after publication. The Reviews and Monthly periodicals which in England vary from 1s. to 6s. might be procured from the States at about one half their London cost; but it is not their price only which is the chief impediment to their importation. The expense of carriage is very considerable, if sent by the regular Mail Steamer, both the steam conveyance and (in the case of New Brunswick) the land carriage from Halifax has to be paid, which will add to the cost of the work from 2s. to 4s.—raising the price of a review from 6s. to 8s., or 10s.—and even under the most favourable arrangement in regard to their early receipt, a delay of 8 or 10 days is frequently incurred between Halifax and St. Johns or Fredericton. In the winter the same delay must occur in the transit to Canada. But if sent by sailing vessels, they would very rarely reach the Province within three or four months of their publication; and during the Winter months they could not be received at all: owing to these causes, the Proprietors of the Reading Rooms at Fredericton have recently been compelled to discontinue them altogether.

These Reviews can be forwarded with the utmost regularity from Boston and New York in two or three days at a cost of from 2s. to 3s. each, and generally within a month of the date of publication in England. As illustrative of some of the injurious effects of these restrictions. I will, with your Lordship's permission, assume a few cases which will exhibit in its true light the disadvantageous position in which British Subjects are placed as contrasted with the Americans. Suppose A is a Farmer, living on the British side of the St. Croix. In the Spring he crosses over to Calais or Eastport and meets an American (Farmer B.) whom he has not seen for some two or three years. He visits his farm, observes great improvements in his method of tillage, and hears from him of the great increase in his returns, of the experiments he has been making in farming, in manures, planting crops, &c.— A. asks how he came to hit on these things which never occurred to himself? Oh! says the American, have you not seen such and such a book or journal (say the Farmer's Journal or Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry); I got all my hints from these. The Journal which comes out monthly keeps me informed of every improvement of value; and I strongly advise you to get them both. By all means says A., but where can I procure them?— Just over the way, says the American; the Journal costs only a few cents, and the book is cheap enough. A. forthwith purchases the book and two or three numbers of the Journal, and orders the latter to be sent regularly. He crosses the Frontier, where the Collector seizes his book and takes his Journal, the monthly numbers of which (being Reprints,) are regularly seized as they come in. Should they be American publications, and not English Reprints, he finds that the duty increases the cost of the books so greatly as to render it extremely inconvenient to him to meet the charge; and in both cases he is probably compelled to give them up. If he sends to England for them a delay of from four to eight months is the consequence, and his Summer is over before his Spring Journals can reach him.

I will not take up your Lordship's time by pursuing this case further, only assuring your Lordship that it is not an extreme one; that it has happened, and indeed may happen as often as any man intent on the improvement and advancement of the agricultural resources of his country crosses the border with the desire of benefitting by the greater experience or more active and intelligent industry of his neighbour.

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Again, take the case of a School Teacher, whether of a Parish or a Grammar School. Suppose him at Boston, spending his month's vacation. He is sincerely devoted to his work, anxious both to improve himself and impart as much as possible to his scholars. He comes indeed to Boston with this object, for he finds himself unable to obtain the information in St. Johns. At Boston, he finds all the most recent publications, both American and English, for Teachers and scholars, for Sunday and Day, Infant and Adult, Parish and Grammar, Schools, containing the results of improved methods of teaching, hints for the formation or conduct of Schools, training Teachers, &c. Being a Teacher, the American School Union will supply him at a moderate rate, either for his own use or that of his pupils. He has saved a small sum for the purpose of making such purchases: he lays it out, and returns, intending to devote all his leisure to the study of these, for the mutual benefit of himself and his scholars. At the Custom House, if his trunk is opened, all the English reprints are seized, and a duty of 35 per cent demanded on all the original American Books. He must either make the sacrifice of the Books or pay the money: the latter, probably, he is unable to do, (for School-masters in New Brunswick are but poorly remunerated;) in which case his loss is complete.

In reference to the dearth of proper School Books and the consequent results, I would beg leave to refer your Lordship to the accompanying Report on the state of the Schools in New Brunswick, merely adding the fact that so great was the inconvenience felt to be, that the Legislature, not long since, made an appropriation of a considerable sum of money for the purchase of School Books adapted to the wants of the people, and more recently ordered some hundreds of copies of Dunn's Normal Schools' Manual, for the purpose of introducing some more uniform system of teaching which want of Books had previously rendered unattainable. The reply of all Schoolmasters, in regard to the character of the Books in general use, as well as to what are their acquirements, is almost uniform.—We can get none—we don't know where to send for any, except to the United States, and if we send there, we must get American Books, for English Reprints are prohibited.

On a recent occasion of an attempt made by Lady Colebrooke to establish an Infant School at Fredericton, it was necessary to procure the different articles indispensable for the purpose. It was an object to set on foot the School as early as possible, as a competent Schoolmistress had just offered her services (the only one then in the Province), and the proposal to send to England for the apparatus was naturally rejected, as it would have involved a delay of four or six months; the apparatus was accordingly ordered and received from Boston in three weeks, but on reaching St. Johns the Package was opened at the Custom House, and at first detained as liable to seizure, being considered English Reprints, but there being no mark by which to determine them English or American manufacture, they were subsequently passed, the full duty of 35 per cent. being charged upon them.

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I am fearful of trespassing too long on your Lordship's time, and therefore pass by the inconveniences sustained by other classes in consequence of these restrictions, merely observing, that the people of the Provinces, generally, are almost wholly excluded from what may be called cheap reading, and, consequently, from all reading, except what the Provincial and American Newspapers afford them. There can be no doubt that the easy access to literature is a means not only of diffusing knowledge, but of creating a taste for it; but the effect of the restrictions at present existing is rather to repress inquiry, and to check the indulgence of such a taste, subject (as it is) to the constant mortification of having within its reach the means; yet being denied the power of gratifying it. Is it too much to attribute, in some measure, the greater activity and intelligence over the border to the immense advantages Americans possess, of profiting by every improvement of our own countrymen, whether intellectual or physical, which, by reason of these restrictions, are, to a great extent, denied to us?

If Education and Agriculture are the basis of the prosperity of Countries, and ought, therefore, to go hand in hand, it would seem of special importance to give to new Colonies the benefits of all the experience, whether past or progressive, of the country whence their institutions are immediately derived; but it is not too much to say, that with few exceptions, neither Education nor Agriculture in the North American Colonies have progressed equally with the Mother Country. Whence can this arise but from the absence of those means and sources of information which are so widely diffused elsewhere, and from the diffusion of which only can the prejudices of long habits be overcome. This observation applies equally to nearly all departments of knowledge and industry.

I fear your Lordship will think I am exceeding the proper limits of these remarks; I can only assure you that it is a subject which, for the last seven years, I have felt to be of the greatest interest and importance both to the Mother Country and her Dependencies, and a greater boon could hardly be conferred on them than by taking off these restrictions. I have been in many of the West India Islands, and found there the same difficulties, and the same anxiety in regard to the importation and purchase of Books from the States,—the same impediment to procuring them from England,—the same facilities in getting them from America. The prohibition and high duties in either case equally lamented and equally fatal to any attempt at importation. The length of the voyage, and the injury from climate will always prevent the English Bookseller from sending Books to the West Indies on speculation—the same causes, added to the cost, will always prevent a person in the West Indies importing on his own account. But I was frequently told by persons who kept a few for sale of the commonest description, that they could always afford to import from the United States were it not for the duty which obliges them to put so high a price on Books that they are unsaleable.

In affecting any alteration in the present regulations, three points have to be considered, viz.—the entire prohibition of all English reprints; the duty of 35 per cent on American publications; and the prohibition of all English works imported by way of the United States.

Next to the entire abandonment of all duties, which I am led to think would be most satisfactory, the imposition of a duty of £2 10s. per cent., (the duty now levied on foreign Books imported into England,) would be preferable to an *ad valorem*

duty; but there would seem to be no good reason for making English Books, i.e. Books printed and published in England, liable to any duty, because forwarded through America, which is frequently the only route by which they can be procured.

If it should be observed that the English bookseller or author ought to be protected against English reprints, the answer is immediate—that at present no protection is afforded. The Colonist cannot afford to purchase English Books at the present costly price; and he is, therefore, utterly debarred their use, while he feels most grievously the hardship of the privation. He sees his American neighbour enjoying the fruits of British genius, from which he is wholly shut out, merely because he is a British subject, living under his own Government. The English bookseller then derives no benefit from the restriction; for it is not a question of purchasing from him or the American publisher, but of purchasing from him or not purchasing at all—not a question of cheap or dear reading—but of cheap reading, or no reading at all. I should here remark too, that the religious portion of the community are great sufferers; for the largest class of reprints in the present day is of works of a religious character, some of which are amongst the most valuable that can be put into the hands of the families of the poor.

If such Books were admitted at a low duty into the Colonies, it might be the interest of the English publisher to make arrangements in New York or Boston, either for reprinting in a cheap form works suited for the Colonial market, or for receiving orders for the transmission of English Books into the Provinces.

Many of the English standard works can be purchased in the States at a less price than they are sold for in London; yet these same Books, if procured through a merchant in the British Provinces, will cost some 20—50—per cent over the retail London price.

I submit these observations to your Lordship with much deference: they rather indicate a few of the arguments in favor of a relaxation of the present system, than pretend to be a full statement of them. The subject is one which has engaged my attention ever since I first took up residence in the Colonies; but, not anticipating that any opportunity would ever be afforded me of bringing it forward, I have never attempted to systematize my observations, which I have now hastily thrown together, encouraged by the favor with which Your Lordship received my first allusion to the question. I can only assure Your Lordship that, with the attachment I feel to the institutions of my country, it has ever been my aim, to the best of my limited means, to create and cherish a love for them in those amongst whom my lot has been temporarily, and from time to time, cast; and with this aim I have always had a special regard to those points which have appeared to me calculated to weaken the affection between parent and child, than which, none perhaps is more so, than a contrast of advantages in favor of our neighbours, when too, these advantages might be equally enjoyed by the Colonist without the sacrifice of any interests, and when the denial of them is really an injury to all, and a benefit to none. Your Lordship will at once see how peculiarly mortifying it must be to a resident in the British Provinces to find his American friend over the border, (perhaps not a stone's throw distant,) enjoying the fruits of British intellect, from which he is excluded; though, if a prior right to such enjoyment exist at all, it must be legitimately his.

It is useless to argue that he may import these Books; considering the circumstances of the Pro-

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vinces, the expense and risk of carriage, and the costly price, this is impracticable; and, as far as Periodicals are concerned, their importation, so long after publication in England, would be comparatively useless. The Colonist is then, in reality, debarred from them. By a reduced duty, or by an abandonment of all duties and prohibitions, all parties would gain while none would be injured. As before hinted, the London Publishers could, under either a reduced duty or a free transit, make arrangements for the supply of the British Provinces through Boston or New York, if he desires to secure a direct interest in the supply of the Provincial market, or thinks those interests at stake. But if he really had an interest at stake in the question, which he has not, those of humanity are not less entitled to consideration, and he should, therefore, either be under the obligation of supplying the Provinces on terms not less advantageous than they should make for themselves; or the Colonists should be free to avail themselves of the benefits they might derive from the vicinity of their neighbours in a matter which affects so immediately their own interests

There can be no doubt that the Provinces would be much more desirable and agreeable places of residence, if an Englishman, on going there, did not find himself suddenly cut off from all access to the literature of his own country, and especially that now most necessary part of it, the Quarterly Reviews; by crossing the line, that is, by going into a strange country, he is at once in full possession of it; on returning to his own country, he is again shut out from it, thus he finds some of the best memorials of his home with the stranger, and himself a stranger to them in his own home. The half-educated settler in the Far West may be storing his mind and enlarging the bounds of his observation, at the cost of a few cents, by the perusal of valuable works, which are denied to the poor, but well educated half-pay Officer or settler in our own Colonies, who thus finds himself cut off from one of the greatest consolations of his poverty, because he lives under his own Government.

A few observations may be sufficient to illustrate the hardship to the Colonies of enforcing in them the Copyright Law under the same limitations as in England.

In the first place, let us briefly advert to the situation of the reading public in England. There, by means of Book Societies, Clubs and Circulating Libraries, all new Works can be read at a cost of little more than from 1d. to 3d. per volume, so that with very few exceptions the perusal of new Works, of whatever character, is within the reach of all for a quarter dollar, and many may be perused for half that sum. Again, in England, purchasers of Books, always obtain a deduction in the price of new Works of from 12 to 20 per cent discount for ready money. Again, from the number of copies of Works taken by the Circulating Libraries, Clubs, and other reading Societies which demand a constant succession of new literature, and which are accustomed to sell off the surplus copies after a few months, there are few Works which may not be purchased at from one-half to two-thirds the price after six or nine months from their first publication. Thus, the very high price at which Books are published in England, is comparatively but little felt; the perusal of Works, the purchase of which would be beyond the means of any but the rich, being obtained at a cheap rate. Persons being in the country in England may, by a subscription varying from £2 per annum, obtain supplies of Books every month or fortnight free of all expense; parties may also club together, and by a subscription

of 10s. to 14s. each, obtain the same advantages. This is, of course, chiefly owing to the facilities and cheapness of transport. Now, from all these advantages the British Provinces are, by the action of the Copyright, wholly excluded.—Their scattered population renders the formation of Book Societies in any but the large towns impracticable, and even in these, the high price of the Publications in England, added to the charge of conveyance, insurance, &c., place them wholly beyond the means of the Inhabitants. So completely has this been found to be the case, that several Book Societies have been compelled to discontinue taking in the Periodical Reviews and Magazines. In the Report of the Post Office Commissioners, at Quebec, it is stated, that the difficulties and expenses of procuring the English Periodicals in the British Provinces amounts to a total prohibition of them, the cost of the conveyance of which alone has, at times, amounted to 4s. Sterling for a single copy. For five months in the year, the British Provinces may be said to be altogether excluded from ship communication with England, so that, for that period, the only mode of obtaining access to the new Works is through the United States. Now, while we are subject to all these disadvantages for the nominal protection of the English Author or Bookseller, it may be worth while to enquire what the advantages, in reality, are which are thus obtained by him at the sacrifice of the interests of the people, and the answer to this is absolutely nothing. The whole amount of Books of all descriptions imported from England in a year, would not value, in the Province of New Brunswick, £500, and the value of new Works would probably be found under £100; nor can this be a matter of surprise to any one who compares the means of the mass of the people with the price charged for Books in England, and add thereto the risk and expense of conveyance, the trouble of writing to England, and the delays that must ensue before the execution of a small order, averaging from three to five months; the expense of procuring them by the steamer added to that of forwarding them from Halifax, a distance of three hundred miles, being an entire barrier to any such attempt. But supposing that the Publisher and Author did, in reality, derive great benefit from the restriction, the Colonists would be, at least, entitled to some consideration in the matter, and may fairly demand that the benefits should in some respects be mutual. But what is the fact; why just this, that while the British Publisher refuses to let us have these Works at the cheap rate, i. e. to take an instance while he demands from us for the Reviews, 5s. to 6s. each number; (and which consequently from the charge for conveyance, costs us from 8s. to 10s.) *the same Publisher is supplying the United States Market with the same Reviews, at 3s. to 3s. 6d. per number, including all the expenses of transit, &c.* Is this fair?—is this just, is this honorable? If the British Publisher can afford to send these Works to the States at this rate, surely he can afford and should be compelled (if the Copyright Law is to be in force here,) to supply the Colonist as advantageously. Are the interests of these Countries as Colonies of the British Empire, to be sacrificed to the supposed pecuniary interests of Publishers and Authors. Are we prepared to act on a principle which in truth strikes at the Nationality of our Country. Shall we say to our Colonists, you are perfectly free to read American Books of whatever kind and description you please, at the cheap rate you may procure them in the United States; but the Works of British Authors inculcating those Constitutional principles and those feelings (which it should be our desire to cherish amongst the people of our widely extended Empire, as it is our pride to entertain ourselves,) you shall not read? We know you cannot afford to buy these Books at the price

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asked in the London Market, and it is not worth our while to supply you more cheaply.

Is an inhabitant of these Provinces because a British Subject, to be denied access to British, and to be offered a premium on the perusal of American Literature? Shall he continue in the position of finding his American neighbours profiting so largely from the genius of his own country, and himself debarred therefrom?

It has been justly remarked that Literature in this reading age has more to do with the Government of the people than the Laws. Is there not here a warning to us? Shall we in this view encourage the circulation of a foreign, or of our own Literature. God forbid, that the foreign should be prohibited, for it is better to get foreign Works than to get none at all, as it would be better to live under a foreign code of Laws than under no Laws at all. Will any one looking to the condition of the United States and our own Colonies, and weighing the immense advantages the latter possess in their exemption from the taxes to which our neighbours are subject, and yet seeing how much in advance of us they are, doubt that this is partially, nay in a great measure, attributable to the Literary, as well as Commercial intercourse, subsisting between the two Countries?—and surely it ought to be our pride to think that the whole of that vast country is inundated as it were, and pervaded by Works inculcating British feelings and British interests, even though purchased at the loss of some few hundreds of pounds to some dozen or two of Authors and Publishers. Shall Literature be degraded in these days to a mere trade?

One great advantage of the newspaper form of publication consists not merely in the cheapness of the Works published, but in the great facility offered through the Post for their distribution, the importance of which, in a thinly peopled country, where regular communication between distant places are unfrequent, the expence of sending parcels very great, and their conveyance very uncertain, and often not practicable except at long intervals, can hardly be over-estimated. A volume, however cheaply it might be imported from England, could not, in the winter, reach its destination in the distant parts of the Province, under an expence of from 2s. to 5s., and often even more, thus making the conveyance alone more than equal to the expence of the Work coming in a different form through the Post Office. These, it will be admitted, are serious detriments to the encouragement of a taste for reading; and I would ask whether or not it be desirable to foster such taste in a young country or at least whether it is wise to put such checks upon it. And if we view the question in a mere commercial point, how can the admission of Reprints affect the interests of the British Publisher? Let us enquire of any Bookseller making his arrangements for the publication of a new Work in England, and estimating the number of copies which must be sold to remunerate him, how many he sets down for these Provinces, and what profit he reckons he may derive from the increased sale of his work on them, (this is the fair way to look at the matter) and then let an estimate be made, of the profit that might

accrue to him if he choose to enter into arrangements with any of the New York or Boston Publishers for the supply of the British Provinces at a cheap rate. There are many Publishers in the States who would be quite willing and glad to make such arrangements as would secure to an Author or Publisher at home a fair remuneration for the privilege, and bring a not inconsiderable revenue to the Post Office for the transmission of the papers; or let an Agent be appointed in the Provinces, who shall be authorized to sell these Reprints, with a commission on the sales.

We think we have now satisfactorily shown the extreme hardship to the Colonists of enforcing the Copyright Law, which cuts them off from all access to British periodical and other literature;—its extreme impolicy, in a national point of view, as offering a premium on the introduction of the works of American authors;—that it, in reality, affords no protection to the British author or publisher; because the prices charged for the English edition, added to the difficulty and cost and uncertainty of getting them out altogether, prevent their introduction; and it is, therefore, not a question of purchasing the expensive copy from the London bookseller, or the cheap American reprint, but the cheap reprint, or none at all;—that if the British publisher has the benefit of the operation of the Act, he should be bound to furnish a supply of works at a price within the means of the Colonists, the more particularly as he, at this moment, supplies the United States market with the periodicals of all kinds at little more than half their London prices;—that the admission of these works in the newspaper form, under proper regulations, would prove a source of considerable revenue to the Post Office; for we believe there would be scarcely any limit to the demand for literature in these Provinces, when procured so cheaply and with so little difficulty. Whether the above remarks may be the means of inducing those, with whom in a great measure rests the decision of this question, to take a less one-sided view of it, we cannot tell; but we appeal to the better feelings of Englishmen, whether they would willingly sacrifice the interests of their country for the sake of a paltry gain to one class of individuals, who, acting in a more liberal spirit, might, even in a pecuniary point of view, be benefited by the introduction of English works amongst us. Of one thing, however, we are certain—that the admission of these reprints would be a source of general satisfaction throughout the Provinces, and would be regarded as a proof of the real desire of the British Government to foster and encourage attachment to the Parent Country, and to place them in a position in which, as Lord Durham said, they shall have nothing in which to envy their neighbours. But, if the privilege be not conceded, the papers will be introduced surreptitiously, and perhaps to as large an extent as if under no prohibition; for it will be difficult to persuade people that there is any wrong in evading a law, which, while it offers so serious an impediment to the attainment of knowledge and the enjoyment of intellectual recreation, to their manifest detriment, is a source of benefit to none.

Right Hon. Lord Ashburton.

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R E P O R T.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE to which was referred the PETITION of EFFY McCUAIG, Widow of the late John McCuaig, of the Seigniori of New Longueuil, complaining of having been forcibly dispossessed of a certain Lot of Land in the said Seigniori, and praying relief; have the honor to REPORT :—

That the Petitioner, Mrs. McCuaig, sets forth that she is the owner of certain Land in the Seigniori of Nouvelle Longueuil, in the late Province of Lower Canada, being Lot No. 28, Concession of Côte St. George, in that Seigniori, and that the said land was taken forcible possession of, by one Ronald McDonald, in 1818, and is still occupied by him; he claiming the same as being Lot No. 8, in the 7th Range of Lancaster, within the Province of Upper Canada, for which Lot he holds a Deed from the Government of the said Province.

The evidence of Mr. Wells and Mr. Russell establishes the fact that the Seigniori of Nouvelle Longueuil was granted in the year 1734, to the Chevalier Joseph Lemoine; that the boundary line of that Seigniori includes the Lot now in question claimed by Mrs. McCuaig and Mr. McDonald; and that that Seigniori is within that part of the Province formerly called Lower Canada.

The Township of Lancaster was surveyed subsequently to the grant above mentioned; and under a Patent from the Government of Upper Canada, Mr. McDonald claims the land in question, contending that the Seigniori of Nouvelle Longueuil has, by some error, exceeded its former and correct limits; whereas, the maps and surveys exhibited before your Committee prove beyond a doubt that the Township of Lancaster lays over several lots of land in the Seigniori of Nouvelle Longueuil granted before the Conquest.

It appears, therefore, evident to your Committee, that it is absolutely necessary that legislative measures be adopted for defining the limits of the two sections of the Province which formerly constituted the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada; and it is clear that this is not only an indispensable preliminary to the settlement of the rights of the parties mentioned in the Petition referred to your Committee, but also for the purpose of establishing the limits of the jurisdiction of the Courts and Authorities in the said two divisions of the Province respectively, and for removing doubts as to the application of the Laws of Upper or Lower Canada to the lands and real property lying near the supposed line of demarcation.

It appears, from the evidence of Mr. Wells, that he has been employed by Her Majesty's Provincial Government to ascertain, as far as possible, the facts connected with the said line, and to trace it on the field according to the information he should obtain; and that he has made a full and detailed report of his proceedings and their result.

Your Committee recommend that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying him to lay a copy of Mr. Wells' Report before your Honorable House, with such other information as he may deem it right to com-

municate, with regard to the steps taken by the Provincial Government in consequence of the said Report.

JNO. SIMPSON,
Chairman.

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M I N U T E S O F E V I D E N C E.

JOHN SIMPSON, Esquire, in the Chair.

FRIDAY, 6TH OCTOBER, 1843.

Mr. Alphonso Wells, Deputy Provincial Surveyor, called in; and examined:

1. Can you describe to the Committee the South-western Boundary, between the Seigniori of New Longueuil and the Township of Lancaster?—The Boundary Line of New Longueuil has been traced by several Surveyors at different periods; the first survey of it, I believe, having been made so far back as the year 1788. The grant of the Seigniori was made in 1734. The survey of Lancaster was made subsequently, and by some error on the part of the Surveyor employed, the course of the Line intended as the eastern and conterminous limit of Lancaster, was taken in a direction which was not conformable to that of New Longueuil, and in consequence the Township of Lancaster was made to overlap the Seigniori of New Longueuil. I cannot now state the exact amount of the encroachment so caused.

2. Is the Petitioner's land wholly or in part within the true limits of New Longueuil?—The Lot owned by the Petitioner is wholly within the limits of New Longueuil, but the form and positions of the farm Lots in the Seigniori, do not correspond with those of the Lots surveyed as being in Lancaster, and consequently one of the latter may interfere at the same time with several of the Seigniorial Lots. I may observe, that questions have been raised as to the correctness of the present Line of New Longueuil; but, nevertheless, the Line itself is easily found, and is known to parties, generally, living on either side of it, in the same neighborhood.

3. Can you furnish to the Committee any documents relative to the claims on the disputed Boundary?—I have documents containing the information required by the Committee, at the Cascades, in Canada East. If desired, I will send for them with as little delay as possible.

MONDAY, 9TH OCTOBER, 1843.

Mr. Alphonso Wells again called in; and being interrogated, gave the following additional informa-

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4. Can you produce a copy of Mr. De Beaujèu's title to the Seigniorship of New Longueuil?—The following are copies of the original title, and of the ratification thereof:—

Grant of the Seigniorship of New Longueuil.

21st April, 1734. } Grant to Joseph LeMoine
Grant to the Cheva- } Chevalier de Longueuil, Cap-
lier de Longueuil. } tain in the Detachment of
Marines, stationed in this country, of the Tract of
land lying on the bank of the River St. Lawrence,
at the place called the Cascades, and extending
from the boundary of the Seigniorship of Soulanges
to Point à Beaudet, inclusively, forming about two
leagues in front by three leagues in depth, with the
Islands, Islets, and Beaches thereunto adjacent; to
hold the same as a Fief and Seigniorship, with supe-
rior, inferior, and mesne jurisdiction, and with the
right of fishing, hunting, and trading with the
Indians, within the said grant—on condition of
doing fealty and homage at the Castle of St. Louis,
at Quebec, of which the said Fief and Seigniorship
shall be holden, subject to the usual duties and
charges, according to the custom of Paris, followed
in this country;—of preserving, and causing his
tenants to preserve, the oak timber fit for the con-
struction of King's ships; of notifying His Majesty
of all ores, mines, and minerals, which may be
found within the said grant; that the appeals from
the Judge who may be established there shall lie to
the Royal Court at Montreal; that the grantee
shall actually settle therein, and cause his tenants
so to do also—in default whereof, the said tract
shall be re-united to the Crown Lands; that he
shall forthwith clear the said tract, or cause the
same to be cleared, leaving such highways and
roads as may be deemed necessary for the public
convenience; that he shall cause like conditions to
be inserted in all grants which he shall make to
those who shall hold under him, which grants he
shall make at the accustomed rates of rents and
other charges, for each arpent in front by forty
arpents in depth; that he shall leave the beaches
open to those wishing to fish thereon, except such
parts as may be reserved for his own fishery; and
that, in case His Majesty shall at any time here-
after have occasion for any part of the said tract,
for the purpose of constructing any fort, battery,
parade-ground, magazine, or other public work,
His Majesty may take the same, with all the fire-
wood requisite for such work, and all the fire-
wood required for the use of the Garrison in any
such fort, without being held to pay any indemnity
for so doing. The whole subject to the pleasure of
the King, from whom the said grantee shall obtain
a confirmation of this grant within the year. In
testimony whereof, we have signed these presents,
and caused our Seal to be hereunto affixed, with
the Signatures of our Secretaries. Given at
Quebec, the 21st April, 1734.

(Signed,) BEAUHARNOIS & HOCQUART.

Ratification of the } This eight day of Febru-
Grant in favor of the } ary, one thousand, seven
Sr. de Longueuil. } hundred and thirty-five, the
King being at Marty, and wishing to confirm and
ratify the grant of a Seigniorship, made on the twenty-
first of April, one thousand, seven hundred and
thirty-four, by the Sieurs the Marquis of Beauhar-
nois, His Majesty's Governor and Lieutenant Go-
vernor in New France, and Hocquart, Intendant in
the County aforesaid, to the Sieur Joseph Lemoine,
Chevalier de Longueuil, a Captain in the Troops
there stationed, of a tract of land lying on the bank
of the River St. Lawrence, at the place called the
Cascades, extending from the Boundary of the

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Seigniorship of Soulanges to the Pointe à Beaudet, inclusively, being about two leagues in front by three leagues in depth, with the islands, islets and beaches thereunto adjacent: His Majesty hath confirmed and ratified the said grant, willing that the said Sieur de Longueuil, his heirs and legal representatives forever, should enjoy the same as their own property, to be holden as a Fief and Seigniorship, with superior, inferior and mesne jurisdiction, and the right of fishing, hunting and trading with the Indians within the limits of the said Seigniorship, without being bound, in consideration thereof, to pay any fine or indemnity to the King, of which, to whatsoever sum the same amount, His Majesty hereby makes a free gift and grant, on condition of doing fealty and homage at the Castle of St. Louis at Quebec, of which the said Fief and Seigniorship shall be holden, and of yielding the usual charges and dues according to the Custom at Paris followed in that country; and that the appeals from the Judge to be established in the said Seigniorship, shall be to the Royal Courts at Montreal,—on condition also of preserving, and causing his tenants to preserve, the Timber fit for the construction of King's Ships,—of notifying His Majesty and the Governor, or Intendant of the country, of all ores, mines and minerals which may be found on the Tract so granted,—of clearing and cultivating the said Tract, and of causing the tenants to settle them (in default whereof the same shall be re-united to the Lands of the Crown), and of leaving the necessary highways and roads for the public convenience; and also of leaving the beaches open to all wishing to fish thereon, except such parts as they shall require for their own fisheries; and that in case His Majesty should hereafter have occasion for any part of the Tract so granted for the purpose of constructing any Battery, Parade-ground, Magazine, or other Public Work, he may take the same, with all the Timber requisite for any such work, and the firewood requisite for the use of the Garrison in any such Fort, without being held to pay any indemnity for the same: His Majesty's pleasure being, that the said grant shall be subject to the said conditions, without allowing any exception on the ground that any of the same may not have been inserted in the grant first above mentioned.

And in testimony of His Royal pleasure, His Majesty hath commanded me to issue these present Letters Patent, which shall be enregistered in the office of the *Colonial Supérieur* at Quebec, for such purpose as to law may appertain; and hath been pleased to affix the sign manual to these Presents, and to cause the same to be signed by me, one of His Council, Secretary of State for the Department of Finance.

(Signed,) LOUIS,
and lower down, PHILLIPEAUX.

The foregoing Letters Patent were transcribed and enregistered at the instance of the King's Attorney General, by us, the Councillor and Secretary of the King, and Chief Clerk of the said Council at Quebec, the 26th September, 1735.

(Signed,) DAIN.

Mr. Andrew Russell, Deputy Provincial Surveyor, called in; and examined:

5. Can you describe to the Committee the South-western Boundary between the Seigniorship of New Longueuil and the Township of Lancaster?—The following is a copy of the *Procès Verbal* recorded in the Surveyor General's Office:—

"*Procès Verbal* of the Seigniorship of New Longueuil:—

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"It having been represented to me, when at Montreal, in February last, by the Honorable Joseph Dominique Emanuel Lemoine de Longueuil, and Michel Eustache Gaspard Alain Chartier de Lotbinière, Esquire, Members of His Majesty's Legislative Council in this Province, &c., that my presence was much required on the westerly Lines of their respective Seigniories of New Longueuil and Rigaud (the latter formerly known by the name of Vaudreuil), particularly as the said Lines divide the Province of Upper and Lower Canada, for which reason they wished to have every possible information respecting the correctness of these Lines, and also stating that some error had been committed in the laying out of the Township of Newton, which, upon examination, proved to be the case; accordingly, at the particular request of these gentlemen, I proceeded to the westerly Line of the Seignior of Rigaud, and after having examined and traced the said Line to its full depth, and run the western Line of the Township of Newton, I then continued my operation by verifying the westerly Line of New Longueuil, and having found some small deviation in the course thereof, by taking the bearings of the two extremities, I acquainted the Honorable Joseph de Longueuil, then at Pointe à Beaudet, that no material error appeared in that Line, but that I could not certify the correctness of it. He again requested my tracing and running the same over again, if necessary, which I did, as follows:—

"Having previously established a true meridian by astronomical observations, and having found the variation of the needle to be $7^{\circ} 45'$ west. On the 17th day of March last I commenced my operation at a stone boundary, on the north side of Lake St. Francis, at a cove west of Pointe à Beaudet, which boundary I have considered being the fixed point of departure, and the limits between the Township of Lancaster and the Seignior of New Longueuil, upon which Mr. Hyacinthe Lemaire St. Germain, Provincial Surveyor, appears also to have established himself in the setting off of his line. Having thus established my point of departure, I proceeded in running a line magnetically north $37^{\circ} 15'$ west: or due north west from the astronomical Meridian, being conformable to an ancient ordinance of the Province, or *Arrêt du Conseil, Supérieur daté Québec, 11 Mai, 1676*, measured from the bank of Lake St. Francis, 2 perches, 13 feet, 7 inches, to a square cedar post planted by Mr. St. Germain, mark "N. W. St. Germain," on the south, "K" on the west, "L" on the east at one arpent and eight feet from the aforesaid bank to the stone boundary above mentioned, which boundary is in a line with Mr. St. Germain's post and a conspicuous tree on the bank of said lake (that is to say) by cutting in about two inches on the west side of said tree, and doing the same on the east side of the post in as near the direction of said line as possible. Continued for some time off and on Mr. St. Germain's line to the distance of about 18 arpents, then left said line on the

west at 66 arpents, 5 perches, 5 feet, intersected the river au Beaudet, about 3 perches wide at 88 arpents, 1 perch and 8 feet, intersected again the river au Beaudet nearly the same breadth, planted cedar pickets each side thereof, in the direction of the line at 159 arpents, 6 perches and 10 feet, intersected the aforesaid river au Beaudet, planted again cedar pickets in the direction of the line. On each side thereof at 178 arpents, 4 perches and 8 feet, intersected Mr. Jesse Pennoyer's road, at 189 arpents, 5 perches 12 feet intersected the river au Beaudet on each side thereof, planted pickets in the direction of the line, at 214 arpents, 3 perches and 2 feet, intersected St. George's road, thence across a large *brulé* up Coteau or rivers, ground to the full depth of three French leagues, at the extremity of which line I established the N. W. angle of the Seignior of New Longueuil by a boundary mark of stone, under which I put pieces of earthenware as witnesses, and planted a large cedar post on which I marked "N. W." on the north, "N. L." on the east, and "U. P. C." on the west, being the boundary of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, the difference between the boundary established by me and the old line is 7 perches, 7 feet and 4 inches. Marked every half league as I went along by square pickets, and opened the line in a clear and conspicuous manner. For further information respecting the old lines or those run by me, I beg to refer to the plan annexed to this *Procès Verbal*. Given under my hand, at Quebec, this 19th day of July, 1816.

(Signed.)

JO'S BOUCHETTE.

S. Gen'l.

6. Is the Petitioner's land wholly or in part within the true limits of New Longueuil?—I do not know. John McDonell's land appears, by the plan of record in the Surveyor General's Office, to be all within the Seignior of New Longueuil.

7. Are there any more lands granted by the Government of Upper Canada encroaching on the Seignior of New Longueuil?—There are many more. The following copy of a Report of a survey of the boundary line between Upper and Lower Canada, contains a list of the lands so granted:—

"Schedule of the land which will be cut off from the Province of Upper Canada, being under grant reserved for the Clergy and not granted, heretofore considered as part of the Township of Lancaster, provided the lines run by Joseph Bouchette, Esq., Surveyor General of Lower Canada, from the Cove west of the Pointe au Beaudet, on Lake St. Francis, to Pointe Fortune on the Ottawa or Grand River, as the boundary line between the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, prove correct and are established.

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Appendix (Q. Q.)	No. of the Lots.	No. of Concess.	No. of Acres.	To whom Granted or Leased, and in what manner appropriated.	Appendix (Q. Q.)
5th December.	1..	1	12 ..	Granted to John McKie.	5th December.
	2..	2	61 ..	Do. do.	
	2 & 3..	3	241 ..	Do. do.	
	4..	3	196 ..	Clergy, under specification, but not leased.	
	5..	3	82 ..	Granted to John McIntire.	
	3..	4	56 ..	Not granted.	
	4..	4	194 ..	Clergy, under specification, but not leased.	
	5..	4	200 ..	Granted to Peter McIntosh.	
	6..	4	100 ..	Granted to Joseph Sutherland.	
	4..	5	60 ..	Not granted.	
5 & 6..	5	400 ..	Clergy, not under specification or leased.		
7..	5	131 ..	Do. do. but leased to J. McDonell.		
8..	5	7 ..	Do. do. but leased to A. McGillis.		
5..	6	90 ..	Not granted.		
6..	6	200 ..	Clergy, not under specification or leased.		
E. 1/2	7..	6	100 ..	Not granted.	
W. 1/2	7..	6	100 ..	Granted to John McDonell.	
8..	6	138 ..	Granted to Archibald McDonell.		
9..	6	26 ..	Granted to Lieut. Angus McDonell.		
6..	7	100 ..	Not granted.		
7..	7	200 ..	Clergy, not under specification or leased.		
E. 1/2	7..	7	100 ..	Not granted.	
W. 1/2	8..	7	100 ..	Granted to John McDonell.	
9..	7	171 ..	Granted to Finlay McDonell.		
10..	7	35 ..	Granted to Mary McLeod.		
7..	8	100 ..	Clergy, not under specification or leased.		
8..	8	175 ..	Granted to Archibald McDonell.		
9..	8	138 ..	Granted to Robert Lewellan under the Commission, John McLean the original nominee.		
10..	8	74 ..	Granted to Robert Lewellan under the Commission, John McCuaick the original nominee.		
	Total ...		3587	Acres.	

Recapitulation :

Granted.....	1653 Acres.
Clergy, under specification of the one-seventh.....	390
Do. leased.....	138
Do. appropriated, but not under specification, or leased	900
Not granted, appropriated under specification, or leased	506

Total number of acres which will be cut off from the Province of Upper Canada..... 3587 Acres.

Here it is requisite to remark, that, should the Commissioner determine the western limit of the Seignior of New Longueuil, according to the French grant B., and the western limits of the Seignior of Rigaud to be only seven French leagues from the Pointe aux Cascades, according to the French grant A., as the governing points, wherect the operation of Mr. Thompson is to commence, then there will be only cut off from the Province of Upper Canada as follows, viz. :—

And, therefore, provided the western boundary line of New Longueuil should be fixed by the Commissioners at the Pointe au Beudet, according to the French grant B., then the Government of the Province of Upper Canada will have only to remunerate the following persons for the number of acres set opposite their respective names, viz. :—

- To John McKie,.....145 acres.
- “ Peter McIntosh,..... 85 “
- “ John McDonell,..... 50 “
- “ Archibald McDonell,..... 10 “
- “ John McDonell,..... 56 “
- “ Finlay McDonell,..... 20 “
- “ Archibald McDonell,.....175 “
- “ Robert Lewellan,100 “

Total, 641 acres.

All which is most humbly submitted to your Excellency, together with three plans shewing the relative situation of the Townships of Lancaster, Lochiel and Hawkesbury, with the Seignior of New Longueuil, Township of Newton and the Seignior of Rigaud, as an approximation being as near to the truth as the several papers and plans committed to my charge and inspection, have enabled your Excellency's most obedient and humble servant to form the same.

(Signed,) W. CHEWITT,
Senior Surveyor and Draftsman.

S. G. O. York, 21st October, 1822.

To whom granted or leased, and in what manner appropriated.	No. of the Lots.	No. of the Concess.	No. of Acres.
John McKie.....	2 & 3	3	145
Clergy under specification, but all not leased.....	4	3	56
Do. Do. Do.	4	4	192
Peter McIntosh.....	5	4	85
Clergy, not under specification, or leased.....	5	5	200
Do. Do. Do.	6	5	100
Do. Do. Do.	6	6	200
John McDonell.....	7	6	50
Archibald McDonell.....	8	6	10
Clergy, not under specification or leased.....	7	7	200
John McDonell.....	8	7	56
Finlay McDonell.....	9	7	20
Clergy, not under specification or leased.....	7	8	76
Archibald McDonell.....	8	8	175
Robert Lewellan.....	9	8	100
Total Acres.....			1665

Appendix (Q. Q.)
5th Decembar.

8. Can you give the Committee the dates of Patents so issued by the Government of Upper Canada, and a statement of the services for which the lands were granted?—

(The Witness handed in the following Schedule.)

Schedule of Lands granted as being in the Township of Lancaster, which lie in the Seignior of New Longueuil.

LOT.	CONCES- SION.	GRANTEES.	DATE OF DE- SCRIPTION.
1	1	John McKie, Assignee of Capt.	
1	2	Morrison, Royal Regiment of	
3	4	New York : 11th claim ; Las- tern D. Commission. 1802.,	2d July, 1803.
2	2	Do. as Assignee of do. ; 275th	
2 & 3	3	claim of do. 1803.....	20th Feby. 1804.
5	3	John McIntire, as Assignee of Richard Fountain ; E. D. Com. ; claim No. 4. 1798..	" 1803.
5	4	Peter McIntosh, U. E., or Emi- grant from Scotland.	13th Jany. 1803.
6	4	Joseph Sutherland, do. do.	" 1803.
7	5	A Clergy lot leased to John Mc- Donell,	17th Novr. 1818.
8	5	Do. do. to Archibald McGillis,	4th Aug. 1818.
W 7	6	John McDonnell, U. E., or Emi- grant from Scotland.....	6th Jany. 1803.
8	6	Archibald McDonell, Assignee or heir of Finlay McDonell ; 188th claim ; E. D. Com. 1803	16th Novr. 1803.

LOT.	CONCES- SION.	GRANTEES.	DATE OF DESCRI- PTION.
9	6	Lieut. Angus McDonell, U. E. or Emigrant from Scotland...	" 1803.
W 8	7	John McDonell, U. E. or Emi- grant from Scotland,	6th Jany. 1803.
9	7	Archibald McDonell, Assignee or heir of Finlay McDonell, 188th claim ; E. D. Com. 1803.....	16th Novr. 1803.
10	7	Mary McLeod, U.E. a Scotch Emigrant.....	6th Jany. 1803.
8	8	Archibald McDonell, U. E. a Scotch Emigrant.....	" 1797.
9	8	Robert Lewellen, assignee of John McNeil, Scotch Emi- grant ; 85th claim ; E. D. Com.....	21st Sept. 1803.
10	8	Robert Lewellen, assignee of John McCuaig, Scotch Emi- grant ; 85th claim ; E. D. Com.....	21st Sept. 1830.

Appendix (Q. Q.)
5th Decembar.

9. Supposing Sir Alured Clarke's line, as published in his Proclamation, in August, 1791, to be correct, to whom would the land now in dispute belong?—The greater part to McDonell.

10. What is the difference between the old line of the Seignior of New Longueuil and the line in Sir Alured Clarke's Proclamation above mentioned?—Line by the Proclamation, N. 34 degrees west, (magnetically). Line in the field N. 37 degrees, 30 minutes west, or true N. W. line astronomically.

FIRST REPORT.

Appendix (R. R.)
15th Nov'r.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE to which was referred the Statement shewing the Disbursements of the Receipts arising from the SALE OF MARRIAGE LICENSES, from 10th February, 1841, to the 31st December, 1842 ; have the honor to REPORT in part :—

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Your Committee have proceeded upon the matter referred to them ; and having, in the first place, carefully directed their attention to so much of it as relates to the Honorables D. Daly and S. B. Harrison, Members of Your Honorable House, the former also a Member of the Honorable the Executive Council, and the latter recently such, beg leave, in justice to them, to submit this, their first Report.

The Return or Statement of Fees arising from the Sale of Marriage Licences in Canada (East and West) amounting, between the 10th of February, 1841, and 31st December, 1842, to £4222 4s. 6d., referred to Your Committee, exhibits an appropriation from that fund of £524 3s. 3d., to the "Honorable S. B. Harrison, his allowance as remuneration for loss, in being placed on a fixed Salary " from 10th February, 1841, to 31st December, 1842, " at £250 sterling per annum, by order of Lord Sydenham, dated 20th July, 1841 ;" and a like sum for the like reasons and period to the Honorable D. Daly—in all, £1048 6s. 6d.

Your Committee deemed it their duty, in the first place, to invite the attention of those gentlemen to the matter referred, in so far as the same related to them. Their explanations were accordingly received, and are appended to this Report.

Your Committee have satisfied themselves by a reference to public documents, of the fact, that neither in Lower Canada nor in Upper Canada, were the monies collected upon the sale of Marriage Licences dealt with as public funds, nor accounted for to the respective Legislatures of those Provinces, nor included or treated as part of the territorial or casual revenue of the Crown ; but merely, it would seem, as fees of an ecclesiastical origin, and character, appertaining to the Governor, for the time being, personally. By what precise authority, or whether ecclesiastical or prerogative, the fee upon Marriage Licences is received, your Committee have not as yet inquired. The payment of it appears to have been acquiesced in without, in so far as the knowledge of your Committee extends, complaint or remonstrance to the constituted Authorities competent to redress the grievance, if such it were.

It is also to be observed, that the Fee of twenty shillings is recognized as the Fee for a Marriage License "to the Governor," by an Ordinance of the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec, in the year 1780 ; and which Fee it also appears by the same Ordinance, the then Governor, in so far as he was concerned, was pleased to relinquish. The Ordinance was temporary, and limited in its dura-

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tion to two years, and expired without being renewed. The Funds consisting of those Fees were in fact at the disposition of the respective Governors, for the time being, in Lower and Upper Canada, and as such, were conferred upon their Civil and Private Secretaries, as an appendage to their offices, and were so deemed at the time of the Union.

The Fund in question did not therefore consist, in terms of the 50th Section of the Union Act, of "Duties and Revenues, over which the respective Legislatures of the said Provinces, before and at the time of the Union Act, had power of appropriation"—nor had it been treated as appertaining to, or part of "The territorial or other revenues" at the disposal of the Crown within the meaning of the 51st Section of the said Act; but it was a Fund consisting of Fees appertaining to the Governors, for the time being, which, considering the increase of Salary to the Governor General, from £4500 to £7000 Sterling, a year, by the Union Act, ought, in the opinion of your Committee, in policy and in justice, putting out of the question all constitutional claims which might legitimately be urged on the subject, to have been at once, and without reserve, on the accomplishment of the Union, surrendered by the high functionary then at the head of the Government. That the Governor General, Lord Sydenham, did not however, view the matter in this light, is sufficiently apparent by a copy of his Order of the 20th July, 1841, alluded to in the Statement referred to your Committee, accompanying this Report.

It has been made apparent to your Committee, that Mr. Daly, till the Union, held the Offices of Provincial Secretary and Registrar, in Lower Canada, the compensation for the duties whereof, consisted of Fees, affording him an income, at the time of the Union, exceeding £1100 a year, and progressively increasing. He was relieved, on the occurrence of this event, of the duties of Registrar, (less onerous than those of Secretary) but in return, charged with the more responsible duties of Civil Secretary—an Office to which previously the Salary of £500 a year had been attached, as well as the proceeds of the Fees on Marriage Licenses, averaging from £300 to £500 a year,—a Salary on the Civil List of the Province, of £1000 sterling a year, was, in the first instance, allowed him in commutation for his fees of office as Provincial Secretary; and subsequently, by an Order above referred to, of the Governor General, of the 20th July, 1841, an increase of £250 more per annum, out of the Fund in question, in compensation of the additional duties and responsibility he had assumed as Civil Secretary, was allowed him.

Mr. Harrison held in Upper Canada the two offices of Civil Secretary and Private Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor, from June, 1839, affording at that time an income exceeding £1500 per annum. The income consisted of a small fixed Salary of £208, and certain Fees, including that of twenty shillings for each Marriage License. Out of the income so derived, he paid, according to an arrangement entered into on the subject, £525 annually towards the Salaries of Clerks in his office, who previously had been paid under an annual vote of the Provincial Parliament. It turned out, however, that the sale of Marriage Licenses much increased; and notwithstanding the said charge of £525 upon the Revenue assigned him, the nett income derived from his emoluments of office exceeded £1500 a year by a small sum.

The Governor General, Lord Sydenham, appointed him, on the Union, a Provincial Secretary, with a fixed Salary on the Civil List of £1,000 a year in

lieu of fees, and by an arrangement made at the time, but carried out by the order of July 20, 1841, above alluded to, gave him also an addition, as mentioned in the statement under consideration, of £250 a year, out of the Marriage License Fund, in compensation for the loss sustained by the reduction of his income in being put upon a Salary.

Viewing the Marriage License Fund, therefore, in the character which, until recently, it has preserved as a private fund derived from an official revenue incidental to the office of the Governor of the Province for the time being, and appertaining to him, and considering that the appropriations mentioned at the head of this Report rest upon the sole order of the then Governor General, your Committee are of opinion that no blame is imputable to either of the Secretaries receiving the allowances mentioned, nor to any of the members of Her Majesty's Executive Government in this respect.

Your Committee are not required, and accordingly express no opinion as to the *quantum* of the Salaries allowed those functionaries of the Government in commutation of their fees: they have strictly confined their inquiry to the legitimacy of the disposal of the fund in question, which they feel themselves bound distinctly to admit.

Your Committee, in conclusion, have to express their satisfaction at the course which, with respect to this fund, His Excellency the Governor General has pursued in causing it to be hereafter versed into the Public Treasury as part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province, and as such to be disposed of in future by the Provincial Parliament. To render the measure satisfactory to the Country, however, it ought to be confirmed once, for all, by a Legislative Enactment, in order to prevent the possibility of any future misunderstanding on the subject.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, *Chairman.*

15th November, 1843.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

MONDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER, 1843.

Committee met.—*Present* :

Mr. CHRISTIE,
Hon. Mr. NEILSON,
Hon. Mr. SHERWOOD,
Mr. L. M. VIGER,
Mr. CARTWRIGHT,
Mr. QUESNEL, and
Mr. WAKEFIELD;

Mr. CHRISTIE called to the Chair.

Honorable *Dominick Daly*, Secretary of the Province, called in and examined :

1. How long before the Union, were you Provincial Secretary for Lower Canada?—Since 1828.

2. Who was your immediate predecessor in that office, and when did he retire from it, and on what terms?—Thomas Amiot; he retired prior to my appointment, on a pension of £400 sterling, which I believe he still enjoys.

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3. Was he ever in this Province, actively doing the duties of his office, and how long?—I believe he never was in the Province.

4. (By Mr. Wakefield.) Had Mr. Amiot any concern with the Marriage License Fund?—No, not to my knowledge.

5. What salary was attached to your office as Provincial Secretary for Lower Canada,—or did the compensation for your duties arise from fees of office wholly or in part?—From fees of office only,—no salary.

6. What may the revenue arising from the fees or emoluments of your office annually for the three years next before the Union, have amounted to?—I have drawn up a statement, which, in answer to this question, I beg leave to lay before the Committee (Appendix No. 1.)

7. In the statement laid by the Governor General, on the 16th ult., before the House, you are stated to have received "for loss in being placed on a fixed salary" from 10th February, 1811, to 31st December, 1812, at £250 sterling per annum, £521 3s. 3d. currency; explain that loss?—I refer to the statement already read.

8. This allowance as "remuneration for loss" is stated to have been made by order of Lord Sydenham, dated 20th July, 1811; can you produce this order?—The following is a copy of the same. (Appendix No. 2.)

9. Were you at that time (July, 1811,) a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council in this Province?—I was.

10. (By Mr. Wakefield.) Who were the other Members of the Executive Council at that time? Messieurs R. B. Sullivan, Dunn, Harrison, Ogden, Draper, Day, and Killaly.

11. (By Mr. Wakefield.) Was the arrangement with Lord Sydenham first communicated to you at the date of the order to Mr. Harington?—No.—It was verbally communicated to me some time prior to the removal of the Seat of Government from Montreal, by Mr. Murdoch, and it was only on the occasion of its becoming necessary to authorize Mr. Harington to pay the sums awarded to Mr. Harrison and myself, that the order in question was issued.

12. (By Mr. Wakefield.) At what time do you consider that the arrangement was really made by Lord Sydenham?—I think it was about the months of February or March, 1811.

13. (By Mr. Wakefield.) Who were the Members of the Executive Council at that time?—Messieurs R. B. Sullivan, Dunn, Daly, Harrison, Ogden, Draper, Baldwin, Day, and Killaly.

14. Can you inform the Committee by what authority the duty upon Marriage Licenses is imposed and levied in this Province?—I must refer again to the statement I have already read,—in which I refer to the Ordinance which is the earliest information on the subject that I am aware of.

15. What is the fee upon each Marriage License, and is it uniformly the same throughout Upper and Lower Canada?—I consider the amount receivable in each case for Marriage Licenses to be £1 10s.—ten shillings of which are retained by the agent who issues them, receives and files bonds, &c.—This was

the understanding in Lower Canada, as far as I am informed,—never having myself received the marriage license fees, nor had I anything to do with them, till after the Union.

16. You did not consider this fund, then, as a part of Her Majesty's Territorial or Casual Revenue in this Province, and, as such, liable to be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province?—Certainly not—nor was it ever so considered or claimed to be by any body in Lower Canada, to my knowledge.

17. To what class of Revenue did it then belong, if not of the Territorial or Casual Revenue?—I have already stated that I believed it to have been considered as a fund at the disposal of the Governor, personally.

18. Are you aware of any order from Her Majesty's Imperial Government, to exempt that fund from being paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province?—No—but I am aware that the arrangements with respect to Mr. Harrison and myself, regarding this fund, was reported by Lord Sydenham to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

19. Has any answer been received to that communication?—I am not aware—I know of none.

20. (By Mr. Wakefield.) Was the arrangement made by Lord Sydenham continued by his Successor?—It was.

21. (By Mr. Wakefield.) For how long?—During the whole of his administration.

22. [By Mr. Wakefield.] Who were the Members of the Executive Council during Sir Charles Bagot's administration?—At the time of Sir Charles Bagot's assumption of the Government, the Members of the Executive Council were Messieurs Sullivan, Dunn, Daly, Harrison, Ogden, Draper, Day, and Killaly—on the month of June following, Mr. Hincks was named an Executive Councillor, and on the 29th of the same month Mr. Day vacated his seat by accepting the appointment of a Judge of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Montreal. On the 23d of July, Mr. Henry Sherwood was appointed a Member. On the 19th of September following, Messrs. Lafontaine and Baldwin received the appointment; Messrs. Ogden, Draper and Sherwood retiring. On the 24th of the same month, Mr. Aylwin was appointed; on the 26th, Mr. Small; and on the 15th October, Mr. Morin. At the close of Sir Charles Bagot's administration, the Council stood: Messieurs Sullivan, Dunn, Daly, Harrison, Killaly, Hincks, Lafontaine, Baldwin, Aylwin, Small and Morin. The dates I have given are those of the several Commissions.

23. [By Mr. Wakefield.] As far as you are aware, had not the Governors of Lower Canada, predecessors of Lord Sydenham, treated the Marriage License Fund as a personal fee; forming part neither of the Public Revenue, over which the Legislature had control, nor of the Casual and Territorial Revenues of the Crown?—They did, invariably, as far as I am aware.

TUESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER, 1843.

Hon. S. B. Harrison, late Secretary for Canada West, called in; and examined:

24. Did you hold any, and what office or offices, in Upper Canada previous to the Union?—I was

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Civil Secretary and Private Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor. I have prepared a statement, which I now submit. (Appendix No. 2.)

25. Is it to be understood that the Marriage License Fund now goes into, and will hereafter make part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province?—I understand that to be the case as a matter of policy, but I can give no opinion on it as a matter of law.

26. By whom was the new arrangement made? By the present Provincial Executive.

27. Are you aware of any other fund, such as the Governor's share of Custom House Seizures, which has been deemed a sort of personal perquisite of the Governor?—Excepting His Excellency's share of Custom House Seizures, I know of no other Fund but the Marriage License Fund—the former is on a different footing in this respect, that it has always been considered peculiarly the property of the Governor himself, personally.

28. How has the Governor's share of the Custom House Seizures been treated by the present Administration?—I understood it to have been given up by the present Governor, to the Province.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER, 1843.

Honorable *Francis Hincks*, Inspector General, called in; and examined:

29. Can you, as Inspector General, inform the Committee whether the Marriage License Fund is hereafter to go into and make part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund—by what order, and what circumstances gave rise to it?—When the account furnished by Mr. Harrington was sent to me, as Inspector General, for audit, I made a Report to the Executive Council, as the Board of Audit of Public Accounts, a certified copy of which Report I now hand in. (Appendix No. 3.) The Committee of Council made a Report in conformity with the views expressed therein; recommending that, in future, the whole amount of the Marriage License Fund should be paid to the Receiver General, for the public uses of the Province. This Report was confirmed by the Governor General, and orders, in conformity therewith, have been issued.

APPENDIX No. 1.

Statement of Mr. Secretary Daly.

Shortly before the Union, I was offered, by Lord Sydenham, in lieu of the office of Provincial Secretary and Registrar for Lower Canada, which I then held and had held since 1828, the office of Secretary for the Province of Canada. It was proposed to relieve me of the duties of the Registrarship, the less troublesome part of those attached to my then appointment, and to impose upon me, in addition to those belonging to the office of Secretary of the Province, as it then stood, all those which had been formerly discharged within the Province by the Civil Secretary, and which were of themselves much more arduous, and involved much more responsibility, than those of the offices of Provincial Secretary and Registrar together.

I was to be one of two Secretaries similarly commissioned, and I was to be specially charged with the duties I have described for the former Province of Lower Canada; but the Commissions were to be

so drawn as to enable me, in case of necessity, to discharge them for either section, or both, of the United Provinces.

As Provincial Secretary and Registrar for Lower Canada, my emoluments were derived from fees for the various services I had to render, and I selected and employed what Clerks I pleased, paying them as I pleased from the proceeds. The amount of these fees was steadily and rapidly increasing; my nett income from them having risen from about £812 to £1160 sterling, between the years 1836 and 1840. From the nature of things there was every prospect of an increase equally steady for the future. To the Civil Secretaryship of Lower Canada was attached a salary of £500 sterling, together with the proceeds of the fees on Marriage Licenses, amounting, it was generally supposed, to from £300 to perhaps £500 or more. When Lord Sydenham proposed to fix the salary of my future office, (involving, as it did, so great an increase of responsibility and labour,) at £1000, and to bring to public account the fees attached to my former office, I had reason to believe, and in fact, did believe, that this salary was meant to be in addition to the Marriage License Fees, which His Lordship never intimated the slightest idea of giving up to the Province. I remained under this impression until after the Union had taken place, when I found, in conversation with Mr. Murdoch, that His Lordship's intention was to reserve these fees, as a fund at his own disposal. My view of the matter having been represented to His Lordship, by Mr. Murdoch, I was shortly after informed by him that Lord Sydenham regarded the fund in question as one accruing to the Governor, and was not prepared to treat it otherwise; but that he was willing, under the circumstances, to direct that £250 a year should be paid from it to Mr. Harrison and myself, during our tenure of office,—in this arrangement I acquiesced.

In point of Law, I have always been and still am of opinion that the view taken by Lord Sydenham was correct. Although the proceeds of the fees on Marriage Licenses within my recollection, and as far back as my information extends, were always, in the late Province of Lower Canada, well known to form part of the emoluments of the Civil Secretary, the Marriage License fee itself was not, of right, his, but the Governor's, and was, no doubt, originally made over by the Governor to his Civil Secretary, as a merely private arrangement on his part with an Officer of his suite, in fact, his Private Secretary, for he was at once the Civil and Private Secretary. I find the fee distinctly recognized as a personal right of the Governor before the separation of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada in an Ordinance (since expired) of the Governor and Council of the Province of Quebec (the 20 Geo. 3, chap. 3), passed in 1780, and which then limited its amount to £1. In fact, it could have been nothing else, for it is a fee paid in consideration of an act performed by the Governor, not in his capacity of Governor of the Province, but as a representative *pro hac vice* of an English Ecclesiastical Court—an act which derives its validity not from the Great Seal of the Province, nor from that of the Governor himself, but from a seal of that Court affixed to every license that is issued. The fund derived from these fees has never been treated, nor, so far as I am aware, claimed by the Crown, or spoken of as a Crown Revenue; and I conceive, therefore, that it cannot be held to have been surrendered to the control of the Provincial Parliament, by the clause in the Union Act which conditionally surrendered the Crown Revenue. A special Act of Parliament, it has always appeared to me, ought to be passed, in order to make the surrender of it, by the Governor, a binding one.

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APPENDIX No. 2:

Statement of Mr. Ex-Secretary Harrison.

15th Nov'r.

In Upper Canada, previously to the Union, the offices of the Civil Secretary and Private Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor were combined and filled by one person. The emoluments were composed of a salary of £208 annually, granted by the Legislature, and certain fees of office, comprising a fee of one pound on each Marriage License, of two pounds on each commission of appointment to office under the Privy Seal of the Lieutenant Governor, and of 2s. 6d. on each certificate of appointment. These several fees were authorized many years ago, or, at least, regulated, and the amount fixed by despatches from the Secretary of State, and were the accustomed fees paid, I believe, for a long period.

I was first appointed to office on the 18th of June, 1839, and at that time the emoluments of the office, from these several sources, must have been upwards, considerably, of £1,500 per annum.

By an arrangement made by my predecessor, with the sanction of Sir George Arthur, the then Lieutenant Governor, the emoluments of the office were charged with the payment of £525 towards the salaries of the Clerks employed in the office, which had hitherto been borne on the Provincial funds, and had been annually voted by Parliament, under the name of Contingencies of the Office. I accepted office on the terms of this arrangement, and from that time, until the Union, paid the sum of £525 per year, according to its exigency.

It turned out, however, that the sale of Marriage Licenses much increased, and notwithstanding the charge of £525, the income derived from the office exceeded £1,500 per year by a small sum.

At the time of the Union, the Governor General, Lord Sydenham, in making the arrangements for Canada, appointed me Provincial Secretary, with a salary of £1,000 sterling, and by an arrangement made at this time and carried out by an order, dated 20th July, 1841, gave me, in addition, out of the Marriage License Fund, a compensation for the loss sustained by the reduction of salary, to the amount of £250 sterling per year; but he expressly limited that payment to my tenure of office, and Mr. Harington was appointed by him the Receiver of these fees, to be disposed of by the order of the Governor General himself.

At the time this arrangement was made, five members of the present Government were members of the then Government, viz. Messrs. Sullivan, Dunn, Daly, Baldwin and Killaly.

Lord Sydenham always considered that the Marriage License Fund was a prerogative right belonging to the Crown, independent of any interference on the part of the Legislature, and although the other fees received in the Secretary's Office were always, from the time of the Union, accounted for to the Receiver General, this particular fund was held at the disposal of the Governor General, and expended upon objects connected with the machinery of Government, for which no provision had been made by Parliament.

The subject was mentioned in Parliament during the Session of 1841, but no action whatever was taken upon it. It was, however, well known that the office of Provincial Secretary was not paid by salary alone,

but that I and Mr. Daly had the compensation in lieu of the fees which had been formerly received.

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In the latter part of 1842, the subject became one of consideration, and it was determined to abandon the position which had been previously maintained, and to give up this fund, relying upon Parliament making a provision of a sum to be placed at the disposal of the Governor for purposes of a character similar to those upon which it had been expended. Accordingly, at the end of that year, the balance unexpended upon the Governor's order was paid into the hands of the Receiver General; and from that time, that is, during 1843, the receipts have been accounted for to the Receiver General, with the exception of the appropriation to Mr. Daly and myself.

In the Session of 1842, the subject was before Parliament incidentally, and the position of the affair was explained to the House of Assembly, but no action took place.

I continued to receive the amount until I retired from office at the end of September, 1843.

APPENDIX No. 3.

(Copy.)

Inspector General's Office,
Kingston, 16th June, 1843.

REPORT of the Inspector General of Accounts, to a Committee of the whole, of the Honourable the Executive Council.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOURS :

THOMAS D. HARRINGTON, Esquire, renders an account of Fees received by him on Marriage Licenses issued in Canada, East and West, for the period from 10th February, 1841, to 31st December, 1842,

Amounting to the sum of.....	£4222	4	6
Amount of payments therefrom	4060	7	8
Balance paid the Receiver General	Cur'cy	£ 161	16 10

On this account the Inspector General has to remark as follows :

The Fees arising from Marriage Licenses, constitute, in the opinion of the Inspector General, a portion of the casual Revenue of the Crown, which was surrendered to the Provincial Parliament by the Act of Union.

The Inspector General is therefore of opinion, that the produce of these fees, deducting such necessary expenses of collection as may be sanctioned by the Governor General, should be paid over to the Receiver General, and that no payment should be made therefrom, without the authority of Parliament.

The account accompanies this Report.

(Signed,) F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

(A true Copy.)

JOSEPH CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

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APPENDIX No. 4.

Memorandum for Mr. Harrington.

In consideration of the loss of emoluments incurred by Messrs. Daly and Harrison in consequence of their being now placed on fixed Salaries, instead of, as heretofore, being remunerated by Fees, the Governor General is pleased to make to each of those Gentlemen respectively, in addition to their Salaries as Secretaries and Executive Councillors, an annual allowance of £250 Sterling, to be paid out of the Fees arising from Marriage Licenses. Mr. Harrington, therefore, as the person chargeable with the collection of these Fees, will issue to Messrs. Daly and Harrison, quarterly, such portion

of this allowance as shall become due, and so soon as he shall have sufficient Funds in his hands, he will pay to them the amount which has already accrued since the 10th February last. This arrangement, however, is entirely personal to Messrs. Daly and Harrison, and will determine with their tenure of Office.

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By Command,

T. W. C. MURDOCH,
Chief Secretary.

Kingston, 20th July, 1841.

Certified to be a true Copy, 14th November, 1843

(Signed,)

T. DOUGLAS HARRINGTON, Rec'r.

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SCHEDULE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,

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AT THE PORTS OF

QUEBEC, MONTREAL, GASPE, NEW CARLISLE, & ST. JOHNS,

IN THE YEARS 1841 AND 1842.

- No. 1.—Imports at Quebec and Montreal in 1841.
- 2.—Imports at Quebec and Montreal in 1842.
- 3.—Imports at Gaspé in 1841, 1842.
- 4.—Imports at New Carlisle in 1841, 1842.
- 5.—Imports at St. John's in 1841, 1842.
- 6.—Exports from Quebec and Montreal in 1841, 1842.
- 7.—Exports from Gaspé in 1841, 1842.
- 8.—Exports from New Carlisle in 1841, 1842.
- 9.—Exports from St. John's in 1841, 1842.

No. 2.—IMPORTS in 1842.—Ports of QUEBEC and MONTREAL.

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FROM WHERE.	Vessels with Cargoes.			Vessels in Ballast.			Total.			Value of Merchandise, paying 5 per cent.	Value of Free Goods.	TOTAL.
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.			
Antwerp				1	427	15	1	427	15	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Azores	1	55	4				1	55	4	205 11 4		205 11 4
British North American Colonies	119	13421	673	40	11398	453	159	24819	1126	16584 7 7	15138 0 2	31722 16 9
British West Indies				6	2138	89	6	2138	89			
Foreign West Indies	16	2461	129	4	1506	54	20	3967	183	341 9 0		341 9 0
France	5	1323	50	44	12247	422	49	13570	472	3614 15 11		3614 15 11
Gibraltar				4	1211	42	4	1211	42			
Great Britain	270	97556	3850	221	90437	3401	491	187993	7251	1703660 18 4	11841 11 8	1745502 10 0
Guernsey				1	249		1	249	9			
Hamburg	2	745	28				2	745	28	2660 9 7	31 8 1	2691 17 8
Ireland	21	8736	326	166	52815	2091	187	61551	2417	9575 0 10	25 0 0	9600 0 10
Sicily	1	561	21				1	564	21			
South America	2	531	24				2	531	24	5680 19 8		5680 19 8
Spain and Portugal	6	1934	66	5	1407	54	11	3341	120	480 7 0		480 7 0
Spanish Islands, (in Vessels from)										850 17 11		850 17 11
United States	12	5519	196	41	19574	707	53	25093	903	4520 6 9	5462 8 9	9982 15 6
Total	455	132845	5367	533	193139	7337	988	326284	12704	1748175 3 11	62498 17 8	1810674 1 7

No. 2.—IMPORTS in 1842.—Ports of QUEBEC and MONTREAL.—(Continued.)

OTHER DUTIABLE ARTICLES.	FROM WHERE.	TOTAL.							
			British North American Colonies.	Foreign West Indies.	France.	Great Britain.	Hamburg.	Ireland.	Sicily.	Spain & Portugal.	Spanish Islands.	United States.
Brandy	Gallons ..	86572							
		2024							
Cigars	Lbs.	2905							
		1096							
Coffee, Foreign	do	56543							
		25977							
do British plantation	do	301							
		19312							
Cordials	Gallons ..	1292							
		50							
Geneva	do	120368							
		475							
Molasses and Treacle	do	98269							
		25513							
*Rum, British plantation	do	15968							
		32991							
do East India	do	26279							
		7105							
do Foreign	do	11774							
		4650							
do Jamaica	do	7772							
		7772							
Snuff	Lbs.	12							
		12							
Salt	Tons	11355							
		9377							
Sugar, Muscovado	Lbs.	5051229							
		2434392							
do do and Bastard	do	1611995							
		3616837							
do do Foreign	do	150156							
		1611995							
do do Refined	do	150156							
		1911009							
Tens	do	1472118							
		448							
Tobacco	do	28482							
		4528							
do Leaf	do	143190							
		23954							
do Manufactured	do	84600							
		9066							
Whiskey	Gallons ..	9066							
		9066							
Wines	do	93092							
		14114							
do French	do	13281							
		69847							
do Madeira	do	24031							
		11847							
do Port, Spanish, Teneriffe, &c. do	do	24030							
		169429							
*Molasses, Foreign	do	11057							
		11057							

No. 3.—IMPORTS at GASPE, in 1841 and 1842.

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YEAR.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Value of Merchandize.			Value of Merchandize, paying 5 per cent.			Value of free Goods.			TOTAL.			
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1841	31	2770	222	59	18	5	6	5	28	74	6	1	59	48	5	5
1842	42	3283	218					6	15	5	2	8	9	30	1	6
Total	73	6053	440	59	18	5	5	6	15	5	2	8	59	38	6	11

ARTICLES.	YEARS.		TOTAL.	ARTICLES.	YEARS.		TOTAL.
	1841.	1842.			1841.	1842.	
Biscuit	40		40	Pease	50		50
Do.	615		615	Pitch	64		64
Brandy and Gin	1310		1310	Pork	176		176
Bricks, loose	2000		2000	Potatoes	14		14
Butter	9		9	Raisins	21		21
Do.	15		15	Do.	100		100
Cheese	2		2	Rum	2198	107	2305
Chocolate	13		13	Rice	2		2
Coffee	779	2-5	1064	Salt	216	1558	1774
Cordials	4		4	Seeds	1		1
Drugs	1		1	Spirits, Foreign		1867	1867
Figs	4		4	Sugar, Muscovado		7775	7775
Flour	1109		1109	Do. Refined	13433		13433
Lard	8		8	Tar	36		36
Do.	15		15	Tea	895	983	1878
Meal	3		3	Tobacco	3050		3050
Molasses	8131		8131	Do. Manufactured		2007	2007
Do.		76229	76229	Wines	314	448	762
Peppermint	108		108				

No. 4.—IMPORTS at NEW CARLISLE, in 1841 and 1842.

YEAR.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Value of Merchandize.			Value of Merchandize, paying 5 per cent.			Value of free Goods.			TOTAL.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1841	47	6649	358	20	66	12	3	6	3	5	2	066	12	3	
1842	51	5784	316					7	042	3	1	5	266	2	3
Total	98	12433	674	20	66	12	3	7	7042	3	1	5	266	2	3

ARTICLES.	YEARS.		TOTAL.	ARTICLES.	YEARS.		TOTAL.
	1841.	1842.			1841.	1842.	
Apples	6		6	Pork	94		94
Beef	307		307	Raisins	2		2
Biscuit	12		12	Rice	15		15
Brandy	1417		1417	Rosin	1		1
Bricks	16500		16500	Rum	5158	2409	7567
Chocolate	3		3	Salt	685	989	1674
Do.	172		172	Snuff	52		52
Codfish	2833		2833	Soap	10		10
Coffee	2169	3757	5926	Sounds	9		9
Corn	12		12	Spirits, British		142	142
Flour	268		268	Do. Foreign		1077	1077
Gin	305		305	Sugar, Muscovado	24744	36785	61529
Juniper Knees	585		585	Do. Refined	3410	661	4071
Do. Logs	181		181	Tar	12		12
Do.	15		15	Tea	1356	2205	3561
Do.	75		75	Tobacco	1944		1944
Meal	3882		3882	Do. Manufactured		5086	5086
Molasses		82969	82969	Turpentine	3		3
Oil, Fish	1006		1006	Vinegar	10		10
Onions	16		16	Wines	405	33	438
Pitch	62		62				

No. 5.—IMPORTS at St. JOHN'S, in 1841 and 1842.

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ARTICLES.	YEARS.		TOTAL.	ARTICLES.	YEARS.		TOTAL.
	1841.	1842.			1841.	1842.	
Alabaster Boxes	3		3	Hats, Leghorn and Willow No	4478	4478	
Anchovies do	1	6	7	Do. Palm Leaf Boxes	91	91	
Apple Sauce Barrels	6		6	Do. Silk No	116	116	
Do. Gallons		36	36	Hardware Packages	1679	1341	3020
Apples Bushels	9754	14939	24693	Hay Tons	23	23	
Do. dried Pounds	2102	2155	4257	Hemp Bales	284	61	345
Argols, red do		45	45	Hemp Seed Bags		3	3
Arrow-root Kegs		7	7	Hides, Raw No	23951	29383	53374
Asbes Barrels	110	138	248	Hogs, live do	9	9	
Basewood Boards Feet	532		532	Honey Lbs	2656	1639	4295
Beans Bushels		8	8	Do. Gallons		365	365
Beef, dried Lbs.		327	327	Hops Bales	181	198	379
Do. fresh do	3769	7025	10794	Horses No	120	86	206
Do. salted Barrels	404	112	516	Indian Meal Barrels		4	4
Do. smoked Lbs.	106		106	Indigo Ceroms	6		6
Bed seed Bags		17	17	Do. Lbs.		183	183
Boats No		1	1	Ink, Printer's Kegs	39		39
Books and Papers Boxes, &c.	234	419	653	Ink Kegs & boxes		31	31
Bottles Dozens	478	5159	5937	Iron Bars		16	16
Boxwood Sticks	9		9	Lard Lbs	2064	11791	13855
Do. Packages		1	1	Leather Rolls & boxes	892	1911	2803
Brandy Gallons	7		7	Leather Manufactures Packages	49	61	110
Do. Barrels		1	1	Leeches Tubs	5	7	12
Bricks No	194303	571500	765803	Lemon Syrup Boxes	1440	363	1803
Buckwheat Flour Barrels	4		4	Lignumvite Sticks	204	7	211
Do. do. Cwt.		3	3	Linen Manufactures Boxes	8	3	11
Do. Bushels		26	26	Lumber Lot		1	1
Buffalo Robes No	4668	2801	7469	Lobsters Boxes	10		10
Butter Lbs.	5003	12928	17931	Maccaroni do	54	33	87
Calves' Skins, raw No	1562	1492	3054	Machinery Lots	41	33	74
Candles, Sperm Boxes	373	982	1355	Mahogany Feet	12631	12320	24951
Do. Tallow do		393	393	Marble do	33959	39944	73903
Candy do		1	1	Do. Boxes	6	29	35
Cards, Playing Packs	2616		2616	Do. Perches		2134	2134
Carriages No	64	55	119	Medicine Boxes	120	205	325
Cattle Heads of	1422	1485	2917	Melons No	901		901
Cement Barrels	250	130	380	Molasses Casks	83		83
Cheese Lbs.	155269	102488	257757	Do. Hogsheads		23	23
Chocolate Boxes	25		25	Musical Instruments Boxes	40	18	58
Cider Barrels	377	806	1183	Mustard do		6	6
Clay do	21		21	Mill Stones No	2		2
Do. Tons		35	35	Mutton Hams Lbs.	9524	11254	20778
Clocks and Watches Boxes	99	169	268	Do. fresh do	25438	15330	40768
Clover Seed Lbs.	6650	17080	23730	Do. salted Barrels	6		6
Coals Tons	10	12	22	Nut Galls Bags		1	1
Cochineal Scroon		1	1	Nuts do	1016	815	1831
Cocoa Lbs.	668	1694	2362	Oak Pieces		1	1
Codfish, fresh do	8500	55206	63706	Oats Bushels	7		7
Coffee do	170423		170423	Oil Cake, ground Cwt.		23	23
Do. ground do		800	800	Oil Lard Barrels		13	13
Do. green do		5849	5849	Do. Olive Boxes	194		194
Do. roasted do		106695	106695	Do. do. Baskets, &c.		558	558
Confectionary Boxes	1		1	Do. do. Barrels		211	211
Cordials do	133	149	282	Do. Palm Casks		42	42
Corks Bales	13		13	Oil Peppermint Boxes	3		3
Do. Bags		29	29	Oysters Barrels	234	298	532
Corn Brooms Dozens	1256	15764	26920	Do. Kegs	21	466	487
Corn, Indian Bushels	814	2339	3153	Paintings No	4		4
Corn Meal Barrels	46	4	50	Do. Boxes		4	4
Do. Bags		270	270	Pence Bushels	13		13
Cotton Goods Packages	361	87	448	Pigs No	1	12	13
Cotton Wool Bales	76	307	383	Pitch Barrels	1		1
Crackers Barrels	3		3	Pickels Boxes	25	1	26
Do. Boxes		5	5	Plants and Trees Bundles		24	24
Currants Kegs	91	23	114	Pork, fresh Lbs.	70328	73316	143644
Do. Casks		10	10	Do. salted Barrels	6899	2530	9429
Dates Frails		5	5	Potatoes Bushels	859	441	1300
Deer Skins No		4025	4025	Poultry No	73	432	505
Drugs Boxes	569	303	872	Printing Presses do	2		2
Dye Wood Barrels	482	504	986	Prints Boxes	51	31	82
Essences Boxes	1	2	3	Do. do do	12	21	33
Fancy Goods Packages	814	1842	2656	Putnice Stone Lbs.	954	224	1178
Figs Boxes	100	201	301	Quicksilver do	153		153
Do. Kegs	14		14	Ruins Boxes	6293	3104	9397
Do. Drums		150	150	Do. Kegs	568		568
Firewood Cords		108	108	Do. Hogsheads		6	6
Fish, fresh Boxes	2		2	Rice Lbs.	249300	312083	561383
Flax Bales		5	5	Rosewood Feet	239		239
Flour Barrels	15637	1002	16639	Rosin Barrels	103	445	548
Do. Bags		161	161	Rum Casks	740	22	762
Do. Cwt.		520	520	Rye Bushels		4004	4004
Fruit, fresh Boxes	2284	33744	56528	Salt Minots	12		12
Do. preserved do	8	57	65	Sand Barriques		320	320
Furniture Lots	73	173	246	Sausages Lbs.		100	100
Furs and Skins Packages	31		31	Segars Boxes	188	236	424
Do. Boxes		23	23	Sheep No	593	1662	2255
Garden Seeds do	15	29	44	Silk Goods Packages	65		65
Ginger, preserved do	1	45	46	Do. Boxes		29	29
Glassware do	1277	3068	4345	Soap do	516	213	729
Grapes Kegs	169		169	Socks, Woollen Pairs	2873	2883	5756
Hams Lbs.	24225	9813	34038	Soda Ash Casks		1	1
Hat Bodies No	5264	2064	7328	Sheep Skins, raw No	180		180
Hats, Beaver do		24	24	Spices Boxes	1435	813	2248

IMPORTS at ST. JOHN'S, &c.—(Continued.)

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ARTICLES.	YEARS.		TOTAL.	ARTICLES.	YEARS.		TOTAL.
	1841.	1842.			1841.	1842.	
Sponge Lbs.	43	379½	422½	Varnish Barrels		6	6
Spirits Turpentine Casks	318	202	550	Vencers Boxes	51	146	197
Spirits Burels		2	2	Venison Lbs.		3018	3018
Snuff Lbs.	984	949	1933	Vinegar Casks	242	436	678
Spring Water Boxes	6	21	27	Wax Lbs.	6009	4238	10247
Starch do	410	500	910	Wheat Bushels	861	10	874
Do. Lbs.		3600	3600	Whetstones Boxes	982	825	1807
Stoves No.	412	334	746	Wine, French Baskets	460		460
Sugar Candy Boxes	41		41	Do. do. Casks	40	160	200
Do. Lbs.		14	14	Do. do. Boxes		476	476
Sugar, Muscovado do		162	162	Do. Madeira Casks	1	1	2
Do. Refined Boxes	1		1	Do. Sherry do	6	2	8
Tallow Lbs.	243907	226685	470592	Do. Spanish do		1	1
Tamarinds Kegs	55	1	56	Wire Rolls	93	47	140
Tar Barrels	291	250	541	Wool Lbs.		86	86
Tigers No.		1	1	Yeast Hogsheds	41	50	91
Timber Lots		1	1	BONDED FOR WAREHOUSING.			
Tobacco, Leaf Lbs.	42604	110833	153437	Tobacco, leaf Lbs.	17611		17611
Do. Manufactured do	480024	585861	1065885	Do. manufactured do	53965	7967	61932
Trees and Plants Packages	8		8	Tobacco Stems do	5527		5527
Turpentine Barrels	12	104	116				
Type Cases	36	25	61				

YEARS.	Sterl'g value of the articles imported.			Sterling value of the articles bonded.			SPECIE.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1841	135598	11	7	1666	11	6	17500	0	0	154765	3	1
1842	100447	14	6	126	9	8	17616	7	6	118190	11	8
Total	236046	6	1	1793	1	2	35116	7	6	272955	14	9

No. 6.—EXPORTS from QUEBEC and MONTREAL in 1841 and 1842.

Year	TO WHERE.	VESSELS CLEARED.						Year	TO WHERE.	VESSELS CLEARED.					
		No.	Tons.	Men.	Of which built in Lower Canada during the respective years.		No.			Tons.	Men.	Of which built in Lower Canada during the respective years.			
					No.	Tons.						No.	Tons.		
1841	British North American Colonies	146	12663	710	1	77	1842	British North American Colonies	140	12705	693				
	British West Indies	16	2407	137	1	125		British West Indies	16	2272	121	2	372		
	France	8	3657	145				France	5	2642	102				
	Great Britain	1050	389865	14917	32	19611		Great Britain	713	265347	10153	18	9309		
	Ireland	237	78740	3117	9	3201		Ireland	161	56531	2258	2	798		
	New South Wales	1	254	11				Porto Rico	1	179	8				
	Rio de la Plata	2	531	21				Rio de la Plata	2	532	26				
	United States	1	178	9				Rio Janeiro	1	388	16				
	Total	1461	488295	19067	43	23014		St. Michael	1	55	4				
								Total	1040	340651	13381	22	10379		

NO.	ARTICLES.	YEARS.		TOTAL.	TO.	ARTICLES.	YEARS.		TOTAL.
		1841.	1842.				1841.	1842.	
British North American Colonies.	Ale Gallons	60		60	British North American Colonies.	Butter Kegs	179	88	267
	Apples Barrels	370	280	650		Do. Lbs.	99797	37384	137181
	Ash Timber Tons	2		2		Calf Skins Dozens	5		5
	Ashes, Pot. Barrels	31	30	61		Candles Boxes	262		262
	Axes Packages	2	1	3		Do. Lbs.	5826	16293	22119
	Bacon Cwts	4		4		Casks, empty No.	129		129
	Barley Barrels	48	18	66		Carriages Do.	3		3
	Do. Minots	34		34		Chairs Dozens	4		4
	Beans Do.	90		90		Checco Packages	8		8
	Do. Barrels		7	7		Do. Cwt	22		22
	Beef Do.	1753	1218	2971		Do. Lbs.	3635	2071	5706
	Do. Tierces		20	20		Do. Barrels		1	1
	Do. Barrels		14	14		Cegars Cases	4		4
	Biscuit Cwt.	1850	907	2757		Codfish Cwt	303		303
	Do. Barrels		71	71		Corn, Indian Barrels		170	170
	Boards Pieces	200		200		Fish Cwt		120	120
	Buffalo Robes Cases	18		18		Do. Pickled Do.	205		205
	Do. do. No.	24		24		Do. do. Boxes	399		399
	Do. do. Packages		19	19		Flour Barrels	11389	16070	27459

EXPORTS FROM QUEBEC AND MONTREAL, &c.—(Continued.)

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15th Nov'r.	TO.	ARTICLES.	YEARS.		TOTAL.	TO.	ARTICLES.	YEARS.		TOTAL.	15th Nov'r.	
			1841.	1842.				1841.	1842.			
British North American Colonies.	Furs	Packages	12	9	21	British North American Colonies.	Tea	Lbs	2023	2018	4041	
	Hams	Casks	40	19	59		Do.	Chests			32	32
	Do.	Tierces	16		16		Tobacco	Lbs	2685	10646	13331	
	Do.	Lbs		351	351		Do.	Casks			1	1
	Handspikes	Pieces		228	228		Do.	Kegs	179		179	
	Harness	Sets	18	6	24		Vinegar	Gallons	272	209	481	
	Hats	Packages	4	17	21		Do.	Barrels		3	3	
	Herrings	Barrels	84		84		Wine	Casks	1		1	
	Hoops	Pieces	6000		6000		Do.	Cases	1		1	
	Horses	No.		25	25		Do.	Gallons	159	277	436	
	Lard	Kegs	442	21	463		Ale	do.	3480	3400	6880	
	Do.	Lbs	171628	12887	184515		Do.	Hogsheads	20		20	
	Leather	Packages	90	85	175		Alewives	Barrels	12		12	
	Masts and Spars	Pieces		14	14		Apples	do.		5	5	
	Meal, Indian	Barrels	70	513	583		Beef	Tierces	1		1	
	Do. Oat	do.	175	800	975		Do.	Barrels	725	276	1001	
	Merchandize	Packages	12	31	43		Do.	Barrels	206	84	290	
	Moccasins	do.	22	22	44		Biscuit	Cwt	40	19	59	
	Nails	do.	74	38	112		Butter	Kegs	310		310	
	Oak	Pieces	510		510		Do.	Lbs	2400	3413	5813	
	Oars	do.		16	16		Do.	Firkins		100	100	
	Oats	Minots		100	100		Candles	Lbs		3360	3360	
	Do.	Barrels		38	38		Cider	Cases		12	12	
	Oil, Fish	Gallons	50	2221	2271		Codfish	Casks	75		75	
	Do. Linsced.	Casks	1		1		Do.	Cwt	1207	461	1668	
	Onions	Barrels	159	247	408		Do.	Boxes	88	50	138	
	Paper	Bales		7	7		Flour	Barrels	3879	4861	8740	
	Pease	Minots	2016	952	2968		Do.	Barrels		40	40	
	Do.	Barrels		196	196		Handspikes	Pieces		216	216	
	Do.	Bags		74	74		Herrings	Barrels	106	155	261	
	Peppermint	Gallons	24		24		Do.	Barrels	10		10	
	Pork	Barrels	19313	9621	28934		Do.	Boxes	62		62	
	Do.	Barrels		10	10		Hoops	Pieces	4000		4000	
	Rope	Coils		20	20		Lard	Lbs	6900		6900	
	Shingles	Bundles	15		15		Do.	Kegs		42	42	
	Shoe Packs	Packages	2		2		Mackarel	Barrels	79	102	181	
	Shoes	do.	3	3	6		Do.	Barrels	22		22	
	Shooks, Puncheon	Packs	1778	1660	3438		Do.	Kegs	38		38	
	Do. Hogshead	do.	550		550		Oars	Pieces		36	36	
	Do. Tierce	do.	146	50	196		Oatmeal	Barrels	26		26	
	Do. Barrel	do.	5000	10717	15717		Oats	Minots	512		512	
	Skins, Seal	Puncheons	9		9		Oil, Fish	Gallons	2967	9688	12655	
	Do. do.	Hogsheads	1		1		Oil, Cake	Tons		2	2	
	Do. do.	No.	3100		3100		Do.	Puncheons		3	3	
	Soap	Boxes	301		301		Onions	Barrels	81	82	163	
Do.	Lbs	75217	47975	123192	Pine Timber	Tons	100		100			
Spars	Pieces	12		12	Pork	Barrels	11233	10853	22086			
Staves	do.	127539	48300	175839	Do.	Barrels	313	876	1189			
Stove Pipes	Lengths	926	1198	2124	Potatoes	Barrels	64		64			
Stoves	No.	83	73	156	Salmon	Casks	6		6			
Tallow	Lbs		200	200	Do.	Tierces	202	327	529			
Tongues	Kegs		4	4	Do.	Barrels	62	114	176			
Vinegar	Gallons		66	66	Do.	Barrels		16	16			
Wheat	Minots	1065		1065	Shooks, Puncheon	Packs	841	200	1041			
Do.	Barrels		1809	1809	Snuff	Lbs		65	65			
Windlasses	No.		1	1	Soap	do.		5600	5600			
Whiskey	Gallons	529	240	769	Do.	Boxes	118		118			
IMPORTED ARTICLES, VIZ.:												
Beef	Tierces	40		40	Staves	Pieces	79708	42048	121756			
Do.	Barrels	418	84	502	Stoves	No.	1		1			
British Manufactures	Packages		841	841	Tallow	Kegs	10		10			
Brandy	Gallons		86	86	Tobacco	Hogsheads		2	2			
Butter	Lbs	1374		1374	Tongues	Barrels	20		20			
Candles	do.	240		240	Do.	Kegs	56	193	249			
Cigars	Boxes		76	76	IMPORTED ARTICLES, VIZ.:							
Coffee	Lbs		2255	2255	Beef	Barrels	50		50			
Cordage	do.	28		28	Brandy	Hogsheads	7		7			
Flour	Barrels	13494	15919	29413	Do.	Gallons		169	169			
Gin	Gallons		187	187	Flour	Barrels	70		70			
Glass	Boxes	626		626	Merchandize	Packages	150		150			
Do.	Boxes	421		421	Pork	Barrels	400		400			
Herrings	Barrels	310		310	Raisins	Boxes	52		52			
Iron	Bars	199		199	Do.	Packages		20	20			
Do.	Packages	9		9	Salt	Minots	75		75			
Lard	Kegs	35		35	Tea	Lbs		112	112			
Meal	Barrels	50		50	Whiskey	Puncheons	2		2			
Merchandize	Packages	256		256	Do.	Gallons	780		780			
Molasses	Puncheons	3		3	Wine	Hogsheads	1		1			
Oil	Gallons		2507	2507	Do.	Gallons		164	164			
Paint	Packages	231		231	Ash Timber	Tons	54	130	184			
Pork	Barrels	2975	2244	5219	Bark work	Packages	3		3			
Raisins	Boxes	152		152	Beef	Barrels		5	5			
Do.	Boxes	20		20	Cigars	Boxes	36		36			
Rice	Tierces		2	2	Deals	Pieces	7773	5724	13497			
Rum	Gallons	237	243	480	Elm Timber	Tons	116	105	221			
Salmon	Barrels		56	56	Flour	Barrels		3	3			
Salt	Minots	4380	17750	22130	Furs	Packages	2		2			
Shrub	Gallons	25		25	Handspikes	Pieces		120	120			
Soap	Lbs	6934		6934	Masts	do.		314	314			
Stoves	No.	75		75	Do. and Bowsprits	do.	495		495			
Sugar	Barrels	4	9	13	Oak Timber	Tons	66	95	161			
					Oars	Pieces	2988	5071	8059			

EXPORTS FROM QUEBEC AND MONTREAL, &c.—(Continued.)

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15th Novr.

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TO.	ARTICLES.	YEARS.		TOTAL.	TO.	ARTICLES.	YEARS.		TOTAL.
		1841.	1842.				1841.	1842.	
France	Pine Timber.....Tons	822	1015	1837	Great Britain	Pine Timber, Red.....Tons	94588	83755	178343
	Pork.....Barrels		5	5		Do. White Do.....	222255	111057	333312
	Spars.....Pieces	127	81	208		Plank.....Pieces		935	935
	Staves, Standard....do	21117	31689	53106		Plants.....Packages	42		42
	Do. Puncheon....do	18119	4225	22374		Pork.....Barrels	65	18408	18473
Great Britain	Apples.....Barrels	422	557	979		Do.....Barrels		12	12
	Ash Timber.....Tons	1830	490	2326		Salmon.....Tierces	11	4	15
	Ashes, Pot.....Barrels	11066	17628	31694		Do.....Barrels	14	13	27
	Do. Pearl.....do	7287	9175	16762		Do.....Barrels		4	4
	Bacon.....Bales		13	13		Seeds.....Barrels	20	8	28
	Do.....Puncheons		33	33		Do.....Casks		155	155
	Balsom.....Packages	52	207	259		Shooks, Puncheon...Packs	181	312	523
	Barkwork.....do	20	8	28		Skins, Seals (loose)...No		3228	3228
	Barley.....Minots	4504		4504		Spars.....Pieces	2538	1156	4051
	Do.....Barrels		271	271		Specie.....Boxes		7	7
	Basswood.....Tons	9	6	15		Specimens.....Packages	15		15
	Battens.....Pieces	77566	7829	85395		Spokes.....Pieces	1836		1836
	Beef.....Tierces	4	114	162		Spruce.....Bundles		239	239
	Do.....Barrels	69	7693	7672		Do. Essence of.....Packages		32	32
	Do.....Barrels		42	42		Staves, Standard....do	1292311	697059	1989370
	Bees Wax.....Casks		2	2		Do. Puncheon....do	3783036	1391781	5174820
	Birch Timber.....Tons	1610	1109	2719		Do. Pipe.....do	396509	150397	546906
	Birds, stuffed.....Packages		5	5		Do. Barrel.....do	213579	94419	337933
	Biscuit.....Barrels		3	3		Sugar, Maple.....Packages		18	18
	Do.....Barrels		7	7		Tamarac Timber...Tons	318	4	322
	Boards.....Pieces	21291	17321	38612		Tallow.....Barrels		63	63
	Bones.....Tons	50	71	121		Tobacco.....Hogsheads	61		61
	Do.....Hogsheads	10		10		Trenails.....Pieces	4000		4000
	Do.....Casks		31	31		Wheat.....Minots	450591	195661	646255
	Do.....Pieces		18000	18000		Wool.....Bales		20	20
	Butter.....Kegs	1000	4519	5919		IMPORTED ARTICLES, viz.:			
	Do.....Lbs	15600	198891	213151		British Manufactures Packages		296	296
	Do.....Barrels		4	4		Brandy.....Hogsheads		10	10
	Butternut Timber...Tons	1	20	39		Do.....Casks		3	3
	Canoes.....No	6	10	16		Cork.....Tons		3	3
	Castorim.....Lbs	1	131	132		Furs.....Puncheons		1	1
	Cheese.....do	8950		8950		Gin.....Hogsheads		11	11
	Do.....Packages		18	18		Granadilla Wood...Pieces		104	104
	Cloth.....Bales		3	3		Pitch Pine.....Tons	239		239
	Codfish.....Cwt		86	86		Do.....Pieces	95		95
	Corn, Indian.....Minots	160		160		Pork.....Barrels	20		20
	Do.....Barrels		485	485		Quassa Wood.....Cwt		42	42
	Corn Meal.....do		150	150		Returned Goods...Packages	371		371
	Cranberries.....Packages	16	10	26		Rum.....Hogsheads		89	89
	Deal Ends.....Pieces	111808	90733	202541		Sugar, Bastard....do		22	22
	Do. Spruce.....do	156923	156923	313846		Do.....Barrels		75	75
	Elm Timber.....Tons	31213	12568	43781		Wines.....Hogsheads		3	3
	Essence, Spruce...Packages	15		15		Do.....Pipes		1	1
	Flaxseed.....Bags	121		121		Do.....Casks		9	9
	Do.....Minots	1191	63	1254		Do.....Casks		2	2
	Flour.....Barrels	338278	267567	605845		Do.....Casks		14	10
	Do.....Barrels		51	382		Animals.....Do		9	9
	Furs.....Packages	90	77	167	Ireland	Apples.....Barrels	28	9	37
	Grease.....Lbs		1901	1901		Ash Timber.....Tons	502	386	884
	Do.....Kegs		26	26		Ashes, Pot.....Barrels	586	415	1001
	Gunstocks.....Pieces	120	2756	2876		Do. Pearl.....do	42	123	165
	Hams.....Casks		251	251		Balsam.....Packages		1	1
	Handspikes.....Pieces	16117	22771	38921		Basswood.....Tons		4	4
	Herrings.....Barrels		63	63		Battens.....Pieces	10989	1218	12207
	Hickory Timber...Tons	27	4	31		Beef.....Barrels		54	54
	Do. Billets...do		145	145		Birch Timber.....Tons	94	404	498
	Hides, loose.....do		4160	4160		Boards.....Pieces	4138		4138
	Honey.....Packages	91		91		Butternut Timber...Tons	6		6
	Horns.....do	6		6		Deal Ends.....Pieces	18542	21961	40503
	Do.....Tons		10	10		Deals.....do	611014	688305	1329319
	Do.....Crates		17	17		Deals, Spruce...Pieces	198781		198781
	Do.....Casks		21	21		Elm Timber.....Tons	2161	1176	3637
	Do. Ox.....Pieces	19250		19250		Essence Spruce...Packages	3		3
	Knees.....do	211	602	813		Flour.....Barrels		5789	5789
	Lard.....Puncheons	137		137		Do.....Barrels		20	20
	Do.....Casks	853		853		Handspikes.....Pieces	1096	1091	2790
	Do.....Lbs	7128	53336	60764		Hides, loose.....No		120	120
	Do.....Barrels		285	285		Knees.....Pieces	31		31
	Do.....Barrels		34	34		Lard.....Cwt		5	5
	Do.....Kegs		367	367		Lathwood.....Cords	674	513	1188
	Lathwood.....Cords	3374	2622	5996		Maple Timber.....Tons	12	3	15
	Lansced.....Casks	10		10		Masts.....Pieces	2	22	44
	Maple Timber.....Tons	55	21	76		Oak Timber.....Tons	311	1209	4319
	Masts and Bowsprits,Pieces	1399	761	2163		Oars.....Pieces	1316	2413	3759
	Moose Deer.....No	2		2		Pine Timber, Red...Tons	18493	14077	32570
	Moose Deer heads and horns.....Packages		13	13		Do. White, do	38465	28644	67109
	Oak Timber.....Tons	31384	9014	40398		Pork.....Barrels		50	50
	Onions.....Barrels	45	163	208		Spars.....Pieces	729	699	1428
	Oars.....Pieces	48123	24077	72200		Shooks.....Packs	824		824
	Oats.....Barrels	88	39	126		Staves, Standard...Pieces	267992	226446	491438
	Do.....Quarters		282	282		Do. Puncheon...do	613068	404353	1017421
	Oatmeal.....Barrels	4541	6754	11295		Do. Pipe.....do	193737	161570	355307
	Oil Cake.....Casks	13163		13163		Do. Barrel.....do	564502	240706	805208
	Do.....Tons		122	122		Wheat.....Minots	111203	6637	117840
	Oil, Fish.....Gallons		1574	1574	New	Beef.....Tierces	143		143
	Pease.....Minots	126558	67815	194373	South	Do.....Barrels	33		33
	Do.....Barrels		3210	3210	Wnls.	Blue.....Boxes	25		25

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TO	ARTICLES.	YEARS.		TOTAL.	TO	ARTICLES.	YEARS.		TOTAL.	
		1841.	1842.				1841.	1842.		
New South Wales.	Boards.....Feet.....	498400		498400	Porto Rico Rio de la Plata. Rio Janciro. Saint Michael. U. States.	Pork.....	Barrels	114	114	
	Do.....	Pieces	50	50		Shooks, Puncheon	Packs	250	250	
	Brooms.....	Dozens	50	50		Staves	Puncheon	Pieces	11840	11840
	Cider.....	Hogsheads	6	6		Tongues	Kege		35	35
	Codfish.....	Casks	59	59		Boards and Planks	Pieces		7371	7371
	Do.....	Boxes	40	40		Boards	do	622	622	
	Colouring.....	Kegs	1	1		Coach Wheel Spokes	do	8107	8107	
	Crackers.....	Barrels	31	31		Masts	do	25	5	30
	Deals.....	Pieces	812	812		Pine Timber	Tons		4	4
	Flour.....	Barrels	395	395		Scantling, Ash	Pieces	88	88	
	Handspikes.....	Pieces	132	132		Do. Birch	do	237	237	
	Herrings.....	Barrels	20	20		Do. Oak	do	59	59	
	Iron.....	Do	1010	1010		Do. Pine	do	9318	9318	
	Mackerel.....	Barrels	4	4		Scantling	do	2522	2522	
	Nails.....	Casks	26	26		Spars	do	79	22	101
	Oars.....	Pieces	144	144		Staves, Ash	do	600	600	
	Pails.....	Dozens	5	5		Do. Pipe	do	1765	1765	
	Pork.....	Barrels	355	355		Do. W.I.	do	777	777	
	Do.....	Do	20	20		Masts	do		70	70
	Salmon.....	Tierces	26	26		Spars	do		38	38
Do.....	Barrels	1	1	Do. Small	do		204	204		
Snuff.....	Cuscs	7	7	Coals	Tons		40	40		
Vinegar.....	Barrels	10	10	Deals	Pieces		280	280		
Whiskey.....	Puncheons	5	5	Nails	do		16	16		
Wines.....	Cuscs	10	10	Staves, Pipe	Pieces		1000	1000		
Do.....	Baskets	20	20	Boards and Planks	do	360	360			
Beef.....	Barrels		211	211	Deals, Boards, and					
Do.....	Do		60	60	Scantling	do	4020	4020		
Butter.....	Kegs		34	34	Deals, Spruce	do	60	60		
Flour.....	Barrels		450	450	Scantling, Birch	do	443	443		
Hams.....	Casks		1	1	Scrap Iron	Casks	37	37		
Lard.....	Kegs		11	11	Spars	Pieces	53	53		
Oil, Cako.....	Puncheons		7	7	Staves, Puncheon	do	2127	2127		
Pork.....	Barrels		838	838						

No. 7.—Exports from GASPE in 1841 and 1842.

YEAR.	VESSELS CLEARED.		
	No.	Tons.	Men.
1841.....	22	2073	135
1842.....	48	4277	265
Total.....	70	6350	400

ARTICLES.	YEARS.		TOTAL.	ARTICLES.	YEARS.		TOTAL.	
	1841.	1842.			1841.	1842.		
Battens.....	Pieces	978	978	Oil.....	Gallons	744	744	
Boards.....	do	440	500	Do.....	Casks	11	11	
Do.....	Feet	87000	87000	Do.....	Barrels	7	7	
Caplin.....	Boxes	6	6	Pickled Fish.....	Hogsheads	6	6	
Codfish.....	Barrels	16	16	Do.....	Barrels	109	109	
Do.....	Cwt.	23257	57888	Do.....	Do	12	12	
Deal Ends.....	Pieces	1077	551	Salmon.....	Barrels	29	25	54
Deals.....	do	11989	20134	Sounds.....	do	8	8	
Fish Oil.....	Gallons	630	630	Do.....	Firkins	11	11	
Herrings.....	Barrels	182	182	Shingles.....	Pieces	71000	71000	
Lathwood.....	Cords	14	26	Spars.....	do	5	1	6
Mackerel.....	Barrels	75	75	Staves.....	do	2950	5216	8166
Merchandize.....	Packages	35	35	Timber.....	do	469	469	
Oars.....	Pieces	50	50	Treenails.....	do	2600	7600	10200

No. 8.—Exports from NEW CARLISLE, in 1841 and 1842.

YEARS.	VESSELS CLEARED.		
	No.	Tons.	Men.
1841.....	44	7012	354
1842.....	61	6996	375
Total.....	105	14008	729

EXPORTS FROM NEW CARLISLE, &C.—(Continued.)

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ARTICLES.	YEARS.		TOTAL.	ARTICLES.	YEARS.		TOTAL.
	1841.	1842.			1841.	1842.	
Anchors No.		25	25	Ours Pieces	117		117
Barley Barrels	29		29	Oil Casks		23	23
Beef do	304		304	Do. Gallons		4572	4572
Blubber Gallons	559		559	Pease Barrels	22	10	32
Do. Casks		11	11	Pitch do	12		12
Biscuit Barrels		10	10	Pickled Fish do		58	58
Boards Feet	11370	2000	13370	Do. do		29	29
Butter Cwt	20		20	Do. Firkins		46	46
Codfish Barrels	80		80	Pork Barrels	50	25	75
Do. Cwt	22583	40174	62757	Potatoes do	73		73
Do. Boxes	22		22	Rice Tierces	1		1
Coffee Lbs	40		40	Rum Gallons	120		120
Deals Pieces	1506	1539	3045	Salmon Barrels	95	43	138
Fish Oil Gallons	11913		11913	Salt Tons	129	124	253
Flour Barrels	165	284	449	Shingles Pieces	972500	1655000	2627500
Grindstones No		254	254	Soundings Kegs		4	4
Glass Boxes	8		8	Spars Pieces	4	22	26
Herrings Barrels	50	15	65	Sugar Lbs	336		336
Knees Pieces		32	32	Timber Tons	5970	3027	8997
Lathwood Cords	141	76	217	Do. Pieces		973	973
Lobsters Kegs	30		30	Treenails do	21250	2000	23250
Meal Barrels		10	10				

No. 9.—EXPORTS at ST. JOHN'S, in 1841 and 1842.

ARTICLES.	YEARS.		TOTAL.	ARTICLES.	YEARS.		TOTAL.
	1841.	1842.			1841.	1842.	
Apples Bushels	6		6	Pine Plank Pieces	202278	130648	332926
Ashes Barrels	1272	17	1289	Plank, Ash do		261	261
Beer do	2		2	Pork Barrels		11	11
Buckwheat Bushels	42		42	Porter do		1	1
Canada Balsam Casks	52	15	67	Potatoes Bushels		4	4
Do. do. Boxes		24	24	Rags Bales	159	227	386
Clay Casks	18		18	Salmon Barrels	72	214	286
Codfish, pickled Barrels	1		1	Do. Tierces	18	19	37
Cranberries Bushels	812	9	821	Do. fresh Boxes	2		2
Drugs Boxes		1	1	Salt Bushels	6089	250	6339
Eggs Dozens	17220	4600	21820	Shad Barrels	9	1	10
Flax Seed Bushels	21849	24129	45978	Shingles Packs		240	240
Flour Barrels		70	70	Skins, Beaver Lbs	444		444
Furniture Lots		1	1	Do. Bear No	121		121
Garden Seeds Boxes		1	1	Do. Fisher do	456		456
Glass Casks	5	55	60	Do. Fox do	902		902
Grass Seed Bushels		77	77	Do. Lynx do	98		98
Hay Seed do	37		37	Do. Martin do	5221		5221
Herrings Barrel		1	1	Do. Mink do	250		250
Horses No	850	541	1391	Do. Muskrat do	4902		4902
Indigo Cases		4	4	Do. Otter do	88		88
Iron Castings Lbs	5061		5061	Do. Raccoon do	400		400
Do. Pig do	7076	201040	90720	Do. Wolf do	4		4
Do. Scrap do	1490	80	1490	Saw Logs do	5700		5700
Do. do. Casks		360	360	Soda Ash Casks	64	87	151
Do. Sheet Boxes	1053	648	1701	Spring Water Boxes		1	1
Machinery Lots	1	2	3	Stoves No	21	10	31
Mackerel Barrels	1		1	Sugar Barrels	2		2
Oatmeal Bushels	15		15	Do. refined Lbs		3074	3074
Do. Barrels		1	1	Tar Barrel		1	1
Oats Bushels	7345	1840	9185	Timber, Hemlock Feet		12000	12000
Onions do	138		138	Do. Pine do		800	800
Peas do	38	39	77	Timothy Seed Bushels	89		89
Pine Boards Pieces	61086	42515	103601	Trees and Plants Bundles		3	3
Pine Logs do		1600	1600	Veneers do		2	2
Pine Lumber Feet	304671	188688	493359	Wheat Bushels	2000	800	2800
Pine Plank do	40919		40919				

YEAR.	Sterling value of the above Articles exported.		Merchandise exported, valued at.		SPECIE.		TOTAL.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1841	36215	14 1	4064	11 1	27729	0 0	68009	5 2
1842	16742	8 3	688	16 1	82783	11 6	100214	15 10
Total	52957	22 4	4752	27 2	110512	11 6	168223	20 12